

**«ҚАЗАҚСТАН ТАРИХЫНЫҢ ӘДІСНАМАЛЫҚ, ДЕРЕКТАНУЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ
ТАРИХНАМАЛЫҚ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ» СЕКЦИЯСЫ
СЕКЦИЯ «ИСТОРИЯ КАЗАХСТАНА: ПРОБЛЕМЫ МЕТОДОЛОГИИ,
ИСТОЧНИКОВЕДЕНИЯ И ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ»**

**PUBLICATION OF MATERIALS OF THE EXPEDITION TO
KAZAKHSTAN AT THE END OF THE XIX- BEGINNING
OF THE XX CENTURY**

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It is very important to learn to study deeply and comprehensively the science of statistics in order to learn the past of our state and to continue development. Statistics clearly reflect the political, economic and sociological development of any society, using statistical data shows the life-state structure, the stages of development and decline, as well as the exact reasons that led to them.

In the science of history, whether it is a fact or a comparison, statistical data is widely used, but not all are aware of the concept of statistics, its historical roots and the analysis of statistical data.

Statistics is a branch of science, which, using special methods (in connection with quality), studies the numerical side of socially variable phenomena, depicts them from the numerical side, reveals regularities from the numerical side [1, p 35].

It is not only an image, a reflection of a social phenomenon, but also an instrument capable of showing the methods of discovering certain social patterns or types of cognition.

Statistics is a branch of science that studies from the numerical side social phenomena in a clear time and space. Its main goal is to identify numerical data from these phenomena, to ensure the needs of society from this point of view. That is, provide the state with statistical data and disclose the reliability of numerical data and patterns. Therefore, statistics equally use quality and quantity. It implements its tasks with the help of prepared mathematics, in which methods of calculation are used. As a result, he declares not mathematics, but numerical data relating to social phenomena that were made in time and space, determines the degree of their connection with other phenomena [1, p 36].

Any state conducts calculations pertaining to all branches on its territory, and on the basis of these indicators the tasks of each of the branches are determined, the policy on the results of these phenomena is designated. That is, statistics appeared with the need, it is common for all sciences. A famous statistician who lived in the late XIX and early XX centuries was A.A.Kaufmann. Many of A.A.Kaufmann's works are devoted to the theory and methods of statistics. The author at this stage divided the statistics into three types: public, private and zemstvo. In it, state statistics keep a record of the population. Private statistics form a statistical study organized by one individual. The peculiarity of such statistics is that, although it is capable of conducting in-depth research, it will not be able to serve regions with large territories or a social majority. And the zemstvo statistics retains the features of the methods of research of these two, thus it is able to conduct accurate research as state statistics.

By organizing the methods of collecting and processing the work of statistical information, statistics can be divided into 4 groups:

- Statistics collected in separate departments;
- Statistics of the Central Statistical Committee;
- Zemstvo statistics;
- Statistics collection scientific institutions for scientific purposes [2, p 115].

In 1964, the zemstvo reform was carried out, beginning with this local self-government began to form zemstvos. Their main task was to study the economic condition of the peasants deeply. Since 1871, statistical institutions have been formed in all zemstvos. In 1886, the land statistical organizations were built in all zemstvos. The most important task of the zemstvo statistics is to evaluate the real estate and first of all evaluate the land. Although each state institution took relatively small regions as a research facility, it could provide materials throughout Russia [3, p 25].

The zemstvo statistics of the 70 of the XIX century was divided into two: the main and the consequent. The basic statistical studies were carried out at a certain time. And the resulting statistical studies were

conducted on the expedition every day. The main statistical studies were carried out by the expedition method. And in the resulting studies, the data was collected through the distribution of questionnaires and questionnaires. Of course, in this order, the quality of the data, accuracy plays an important role in the research work of the basic statistical studies, because they are specially with the help of the expedition to visit the regions studied, and are collecting data from the beginning to the end of the work. Also in these studies, efforts are made by specialists such as surveyors, statisticians, people engaged in agricultural work, translators and registrars [1, p 36].

The data of the earth statistics in the second half of the XIX century and the early XX century are valuable information for many historical problems. They have valuable information about the social-economic and cultural history. Both their quality and value are evaluated highly. For half a century the zemstvo statistical bodies conducted more than one hundred different studies, published more than a thousand materials. In Russia in the 60 years of the XIX century, general statistical work began on a wide variety of phenomena.

In Kazakhstan a statistical commission of Akmola was formed for the first time in December 1877 in the city of Omsk. The duties of this committee included the tasks of geographical location, the description of their social-economic status, the collection of statistical materials, their grouping and processing activities [4, p 87].

Taking into account the history of statistical data, they determine the differences between the registered documents, the statistics of any organization for making a decision and also the tendency of the development of social habits. First, these data are collected with their own approaches, then processed with the help of experts statisticians this helps to make an exact decision in any industry. Because with the help of these data, it is possible to find out the numerical development of various industries in any region (agriculture, demography, socioeconomic), whether they have a bad situation, average or good, and then make a decision in accordance with them. The main value of statistical data is that they provide data in a large amount.

Their correct use in different industries helps researchers to clarify the identity of historical phenomena, the relationship, differences, inherent patterns in the development of the science of history. Statistical data include archival data and published materials that appeared in all stages of statistical research.

Such materials include not only published statistical works and raw statistical materials, but also a special research program of this statistical study, instructions related to the research and documents pertaining to the current registrations, the first registration documents (registration cards, forms, questionnaires, forms, subsidiary ledger, various posting account and business accounts, cost sheets and other documents) refer to it. Programs, special instructions and other types of documents that define the purpose of statistical research and methods of collecting information can be a proof of statistical research, because the goals and objectives, results and final conclusions of statistical research are published, the quality of statistical collections directly depends on the content of these promulgated documents [5, p 112].

In the second half of the XIX century and at the beginning of the XX century, the czarist government of the Russian Empire conducted numerous censuses and statistical studies. As a result of these studies, extensive statistical data were collected related to the diverse social life of that time. They were specially processed and published as several collections. For example, from the side of the Ministry of Land and State Property in 1896-1903 an expedition was organized under F.A.Shcherbina, who was exploring three steppe regions.

“The materials...” were published in 13 volumes. 12 volumes are devoted to 12 counties explored by the expedition: in Akmola region Kokshetau, Atbasar, Akmola, Omby, Petropavl; In Semey region Pavlodar, Karkaralinsk, Semey, Zaisan, Ust'-Kamenogorsk; In Torgay region Aktobe and Kostanay. 13 volumes show a collection of research data on the budget of all 12 counties. During the publication of volumes, the leaders of the expedition faced a number of difficulties: lack of a typographic base, lack of money, lack of highly qualified professionals, etc. Nevertheless, even if it is possible to analyze the most important materials, the situation that created obstacles to their publication, the dependence on the practical tasks of the expeditionary work, that is, the purpose of finding new free lands for immigrants. Officials of the party of land allocation went on the heels of statisticians. Of course, first of all, first work was carried out to analyze the texts of the volumes and prepare for publication of the sections necessary for officials to locate land. First of all, these were statistical tables, reminders and generic schemes for them. These materials allowed to show the boundaries used by the community prepared by the expedition about the “extra lands”. Therefore, in the process of working with the first volume (Akmola region of Kokshetau county), F.A. Shcherbina wrote: “The required statistical tables prepared in advance were printed for the work of party officials about the location in Akmola”. “The order of publication of the research of this expedition depends on the justification of the current needs of the resettlement sites in connection with this and are appointed for all other districts,”

reports F.A.Shcherbina. The data found during the expedition, as well as the current work for the land allocation party, was complex, so, in many cases, some necessary work for the programs related to lack of time remained without analysis [4, pp 105-107].

In 1907-1909, expeditions were reorganized in the Akmola region under V. Kuznetsov's leadership, in 1906-1913 in the region of Syrdarya directed by V. Skryplev, in 1904 in the regions of Oral-Torgay at the command of P. Khvorostansky. As we see, this expedition showing it from different angles gives abundant valuable data about the Kazakh society. This finished program became the basis for the study of the Kazakh land (Appendix B). On its basis, the regions of Akmola, Semey, Oral-Torgay, Syrdarya, Zhetisu were investigated [1, 36-37 pp].

Table 1 Expeditions that explored the land of Kazakhstan in the late XIX and early XX centuries

Expedition leader	Years of the expedition	Regions in which the expedition was conducted	Works that appeared as a result Their total number
F.A.Shcherbina	1896-1903	Akmola, Semey, Oral-Torgay districts	The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use collected and developed by the expedition to study the steppe areas. 13 vol.
V.Kuznetsov	1907-1909	Akmola district	Kyrgyz economy in the Akmola region. Re-examination. 5 vol.
V.Skryplev	1906-1912	Syr-Dariya district	The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use" collected and developed by the Syr-Dariya statistical party.
P.P.Rumyantsev	1909-1913	Zhetysu district	Materials on the survey of native and Russian-guarding economy and land use in the Semirechensk region. 5 vol.
P.A.Khvorostansky	1904	Oral-Torgai district	The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use" collected and developed by the statistical party of the Torgay-Uralsk resettlement area. 7 vol.

In the Central Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the fund No. 501 is stored in the 695 unit, which is called the Akmola-Semipalatinsk Department of Agriculture and State Property. His two list of case 33 is called "Correspondence with the Department of State Property on the storage of materials from the expedition to study the steppe regions of 1903-1905". This document also contains data that are very interesting and at the same time that can help to solve the real problems of the source in the source study. Collected in just 25 pages of the document, official documents have been preserved proving that the F.A. Shcherbina expedition to 12 regions of Akmola and Semey-Torgay regions did not end in 1901, but in 1903. At the same time, from the following letter sent to the State Property Administration on August 28, 1903, it is possible to find out about the collected materials after the end of the expedition as a result of the research: "In view of the fact that the expedition for the study of the Steppe Regions ceases its activity for a short time, the Department of State Land Property entrusts to the Omsk management on storage all the collection and already used materials by expedition of about 100 poods in 7 chests" [6, p 1].

As the data from the archive showed in connection with the stopping of the study of the Steppe Regions, the Department of State Land Property handed over all the data collected and used by to the administration of Omby.

In preparation for the press due to the influence of practical needs, parts from the volumes of the "Materials..." were published at different times and in different cities (III, IV, VI, IX, XI). For example, parts of the text that interested officials in the allocation of land were printed in the printing house of the Siberian headquarters of military districts in Omby (in vol. IV, VI, IX, XII). How is this explained? The Bureau of the expedition was also in Omby, so the military departments also showed interest in the work of the expedition. The rest of the text from this volume was printed in different cities: in Voronezh, Petersburg and Chernigov. When talking about this problem, especially it is possible to note 12 volume. It was printed in Omby, Petersburg and Chernigov. As for the third volume, it was published in two parts. The first part was published in St. Petersburg in 1907 in the form of tables with records of excess land, the second part was published in Chernigov in 1909 and described the general picture of the county of Akmola. This feature in the press of the third volume was due not only to the needs of officials for land allocation, but was also connected with the problems of the study of the county of Akmola. In the county of Akmola, work began in the autumn of 1896, and was carried out in 1897, 1898, 1900. E.P.Dobrovolsky explains such a big

difference in time by the fact that for the work of statisticians there were no necessary topographic materials. Of course, this seemed to be one of the serious reasons that hindered the research of the county of Akmola. Based on the archive data, one can see that the local people resisted by moving to remote regions, thus creating obstacles to research from a statistical point of view. As a result of these reasons and also due to the change of the research staff, besides the change in the program shows the poor quality of data collected in the county of Akmola. According to E.P. Dobrovolsky's testimony, "they were forced to analyze the data gathered in practical need in a hurry and it was difficult to maintain the unity of the plan during the analysis. Therefore it took a long time to revise the final version of the collection for all the work done in the counties, it was necessary to recheck and correct printed Materials, as well as add additional data". This, of course, affected the volumes, for example, the list of erroneous words printed in the first part of the third volume consists of 20 pages. For "The materials ..." a characteristic feature is a break in the announcement from the beginning of the time of research work. This we can see in the following table:

Table 2 - the regions in which the expedition was conducted, the years of study, the time and place of publication of the publication as a result of the study

Tom	Region	County	Year of research	Year of publication	Place of publication
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Akmola	Kokshetau	1896	1898	Voronezh
II	Akmola	Atbasar	1897	1902	Voronezh
III1p	Akmola	Akmola	1896-1900	1907	Saint-Petersburg
III2 p	Akmola	Akmola	1896-1900	1909	Chernihiv
IV	Semey	Pavlodar	1897	1903	Voronezh
V	Torgay	Kostanay	1898	1903	Voronezh
VI	Semey	Karkaralinsk	1898-1899	1905	St. Petersburg
VII	Torgay	Aktobe	1898-1899	1903	Voronezh
VIII	Semeis	Zaisan	1899	1909	St. Petersburg
IX	Semey	Ust'-Kamenogorsk	1900	1905	St. Petersburg
X	Semey	Semey	1900	1909	St. Petersburg
XI	Akmola	Omby	1901	1902	Omby
XII	Akmola	Petropavl	1901	1908	Chernihiv

Volkova, T.P. The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use, collected and developed by the expedition to study the steppe regions. Diss - M., 1982. -170 p.

In short, the need to review the materials repaired the obstacle to the publication of Volume 3. The first revision was carried out in 1903, but in 1904 the head of the Family Temporary Party wrote an erroneous criticism that without complex corrections one can not use them for the layout of the third volume. Because of the long work to thoroughly verify the data after ten years in the region of Akmola, the first part of Volume 3 was published, and the second was only published 13 years later [7, pp 109-110].

The expedition had no special typographic base. Half of the volumes were published in different print shops in Voronezh only due to the fact that F.A. Shcherbina lived and served there. The rest was published in St. Petersburg because the organizers of the expedition were of high standing, the other two volumes were especially associated with the leaders of the expedition, and thanks to well-organized zemstvo statistical offices were published in Chernigov. As shown above, all XI volumes were published in Omby [7, pp 108-110].

Since the "Materials..." was printed in a large print run, it could not provide some typographic specifications. For example, three volumes of volumes IV, V, VI were prepared for printing, but according to F.A. Shcherbina's testimony, "Printing houses in Omby and Voronezh could not print materials prepared for publication on the indicated numerical indexes. Of course, even if the above-mentioned volumes were published in Voronezh, these problems created obstacles for the work. The fact that the volumes were published at different times in different cities, appeared on the fact that they became embellished. The volumes were separate, and since they were printed in different cities the ordinal numbers of the pages began anew. The designation of the ordinal number of the pages was introduced by Roman and Arabic numerals. Roman numerals were usually indicated pages "Introduction". Nevertheless, in the volumes published in St. Petersburg there were unified serial enumerators of numbers. The fact that the "The materials..." had different different numbered ordinal indexes made it harder to work on it. For example, in the second part of the first volume there is a chapter devoted to the hay norms, which is 40 pages in number, the same serial

numbers are omitted, in general, it should have been included in the first part of the volume. In the second part of the second volume there are no chapters of “Essays on the natural-historical situation” and “Livestock”, but they were written about in the introduction, they are also indicated in the content. This undoubtedly shows not only the shortcomings of 3 volumes, but this was mentioned above, and it is connected with the fact that there was a big break in 2 years during the publication of these parts. Sprawl in the publication of volumes reflected on the structure of each of the parts separately. For example, in the materials of the district essays, general descriptions took place, and they were peculiar to each of the volumes. They usually consisted of 150-200 pages, only in volumes I, III, VI, VIII, IX, XII texts were separated by sub-themes (commercial, rent, land ownership) and this simplified the work. It was also influenced by the fact that the editors were engaged in different people. Thus, the state of the order of publication of the “The materials” directly influenced the quality of the printed data. If you look at Table 2, you can see that there is no order order in the publication of volumes. You can see this: after 1 and 2 volumes came out XI, IV, V, VII, VI, IX, III (1 part), XII, III (2 part VIII, X). This procedure is largely due to the fact that in the first place were published materials related to the counties needed for the purposes of resettlement. These were the counties of Kokshetau (volume I), Atbasar (II), Omby (XI), Pavlodar (IV), Kostanay (V), Aktobe (XII). Yet it can not be asserted that the publication of these volumes was quick despite the huge interest of the government organizations. After the beginning of the study and before publication, 5 years have passed and this is explained by personal reasons. For example, in 1902 all steppe works were completed, analyzed, and when the preparations for printing began, the Department of Land Property refused to provide financial assistance to the leaders of the expedition. As a result, in the specified year, many parts of the materials were not counted, moreover, they remained without analysis and processing. This in turn, the fact that the materials of the expedition were outdated did not satisfy the parties that were going to take the land. The head of the temporary party Akmola-Semey gave the following assessment after the completion of the expedition work on his services: “The study showed that it is completely ignorantly concerned with practical cases of its provision, eventually even abandoned this idea. In connection with the dissatisfaction of local and central administration with the work of the ex-workers, they had to beg, as a result, to explain the significance and meaning of the work, it took a long time to wait for the publication of separate volumes. Even before the press, the prepared volumes were subjected to special censorship. The mock-up of volumes, to which the local administration gave permission were sent to the Department of State Land Property, the second stage of censorship passed. As a result, in several cases the text has undergone some changes. For example, in 1903 the department returned to the head of the expedition to reconsider the fifth volume of the “The materials...”. His reason is that the recall given by the military governor Torgay did not match with the explanations in the content of the leaders of the expedition. The said opinion and explanation given to him (part 2 89-109 pp) are indicated to be removed from the version for printing. The military governor of Torgay doubted the basis of the materials of the expedition of the region of Torgay taken from the county of Aktobe. In his opinion, data on land, livestock and households do not correspond to special statistics. Each volume of the “The materials” consists of two main parts, which are text and a table. The text part was written by different authors in order to speed up the work, and one of the leaders of the expedition edited this work. Determining the names of authors for each part of the text was not an easy task, but it was still necessary to find out who wrote them, since the authors of the “The materials” were people with different points of view, and this fact influenced the properties of the text [8, pp 180-181].

Information about the authors can be found in the volumes of “Introduction”, “Preface”. The “Supplement” shows the data about this. This table gives an opportunity to see the participation of these authors in the process of writing the text. For example, you can pay attention to part of the work done by F.A. Shcherbina. Only the first part of F.A. Shcherbina wrote completely independently. In this volume, the tasks of the expedition and the structure of the “Materials...” were completely determined. Over time, F.A. Shcherbina’s participation was diminished, because closer to 1902 he performed three special functions: first, the general editing of all volumes; Secondly, to compile 13 volumes intended for the budget; In the third, he was engaged in such work as the preparation of tables for regions and counties, and also prepared explanatory notes. Then the amount of work F.A. Shcherbina significantly decreased. He wrote a chapter “Explanatory note on data about extra Kazakh land property” in the second and third volumes; In IV-V volumes, similar pages of chapters devoted to determining the volume of land; and in Volume VII he wrote “General Sketches of Aktobe County”. “Explanatory note” in Volume XI was written by F.A. Shcherbina with the help of L.K. Chermak’s training. In the rest of the volume V F.A. Shcherbina participated only as an editor. This circumstance can be explained by several reasons. First of all, for reasons of A.S. Yermolov, F.A. Shcherbina is not shown in the list of the Ministry of Land and State Property as a person of a specific employee, but settled in connection with a personal agreement. Responding to the proposal concerning the

study of the steppe regions, he in turn indicated the following: “In general, I agree to take charge of the proposed study, but I am afraid that my current condition, namely, some of my duties, especially regarding zemstvos in Voronezh, they will make an obstacle and will not give the opportunity to fully engage in this work” [9, pp 12-13].

Thus, he was on his way to the steppe regions. After the research works were completed F.A. Shcherbina moved away from the research work for a while. In 1900 after his arrival after the invitation by the officials of the Ministry of Lands and State Property, his functions were significantly reduced, but nevertheless he was considered an important and necessary person. The expedition had many highly qualified people who could be counted on. And F.A. Shcherbina herself in those years conducted statistical work in the province of Voronezh. Nevertheless, the main reason for his removal from the expedition work on the texts of volumes, and the fact that his participation has been reduced to a minimum is connected with political reasons. Minister of Internal Affairs V.K. Pleve asked the following question to A.S. Ermolaev: “Does Shcherbina have the right to carry out important affairs proposed by the Ministry of land and property?” In response letter A.S. Ermolaev asked about the permission for F.A. Shcherbina to finish work on expeditionary works. “I am far from the opinion that we should support in its personal gain”, A.S. Ermolaev wrote to V.K. Pleve in his letter [10, p 122].

He justified his request with several conclusions: firstly, A.S. Ermolaev was guided by the interests of the state. He said: “In this situation, if you give the job to another person, it will not only delay the work, but at the same time it will require new expenses from the state treasury, thereby undoubtedly interfere with the quality of the work, because the new leader will need to fully understand the data, also adopt a new work plan”. The second reason is the cabinet description of the work done by F.A. Shcherbina. At the exact time, he went around many places, conducted a survey among the people, the work was completed in the local neighborhood. Now there is no need to go to the investigated regions, only the works of a purely scientific office description were left. Before that, F.A. Shcherbina had carried out his duties in the city of his residence Voronezh, because he was brought materials that had to be reviewed and analyzed. From this, A.S. Ermolaev concluded: “Bringing such a thing to the end does not create F.A. Shcherbina an opportunity to continue its service against the government”. After this, A.S. Ermolaev’s petition, although F.A. Shcherbina was partially removed from the expedition, still continued writing work on the “The materials...” [10, p 125].

The text written by F.A. Shcherbina immediately strikes one’s attention. He used to write as a work of art, with a complex style of narration, using long words, repetition and complex word combinations, wrote them as a story. In response to a question F.A. Shcherbina was listed as “writer and statistician” relating to the profession of the second State Duma. His artistic description of the steppe life gives interesting ethnographic materials; Nevertheless, this slowed down the process of dealing with special issues, especially the comparison of data with the technique of research, that is, we can conclude that F.A. Shcherbina adhered to inaccurate methods and used terms in a chaotic manner.

Looking at Appendix 1, you can make sure that most of the “The materials” belongs to L.K. Chermak. Nevertheless, after 1903 one can see that his participation in the “Materials” has significantly decreased, and this is also connected with political considerations. L.K. Chermak, in contrast to F.A. Shcherbina, explained the materials from the target-direction point of view. At once there is his interest in the social problems of the Kazakh society. Its special attention was caused by residents without property or those who had little property. For this purpose, in the text part of the volume, data on impoverished people are found in the rural forms of jataks, and they are included in the tables. L.K. Chermak also tried to observe the process of formation of the rich, in this connection he considered the relationship between sedentary life, trade and cattle breeding. Considering such phenomena as the purchase of labor in the Kazakh villages, L.K. Chermak raised the question of the introduction of capitalist relations in the Kazakh environment [11, p 86].

In the “Materials” the author’s texts of N.F. Dmitriev were limited. They are in III, V, VII, VIII volumes. Since N.F. Dmitriev was an agronomist, he dealt with such issues as land tenure, land use, grouping the regions according to natural historical features, that is, purely into special spheres. However, he did not receive even more responsibilities. For example, N.F. Dmitriev voluntarily carried out research work in the counties of Kostanay and Aktobe in the Torgay region. Therefore, he completely wrote volumes V, VI, VII, where he described these counties. One can especially note the written work of N.F. Dmitriev “Data on general essays on the life of the Kyrghyz economy in Kostanay and in other districts [12, p 127].

In comparison with similar parts in other volumes, only the region of only one county was described, and in Volume V N.F. Dmitriev made attempts to determine the general trends characteristic of the Kazakh economy by comparing the indicators from different counties. He first used the literary data in the press, starting with the “Bible” and finishing the last works of M.M. Kovalevsky. He sought to get acquainted with the work of “Innovators-sociologists”. The sphere of literature was necessary for N.F. Dmitriev to compare

and find similarities. As a result of the processes of striving for these comparisons, N.F.Dmitriev used Russian concepts in relation to the Kazakh society. For example, Tolengutes (being in the service of the khan) he understood as serfs and rated them as “a group of minor impact”.

One of the authors of the “The materials” was A.N.Bokeikhanov. His participation was of great importance to the expedition. F.A.Scherbina gave him such an assessment: “Mr.Bokeikhanov is a super-necessary specialist in statistics for the expedition: he is by the roots himself a Kyrghyz, familiar with the Kyrghyz way of life, has the necessary knowledge to study the natural-historical situation of the region, is familiar with statistical techniques and is also an important person who In the highest degree, is a specialist as a strictly objective observer”. At that time A.N.Bokeikhanov taught at the forest schools of Omby and was in charge of a special branch of agriculture. He performed various works in the expedition. However, he was mainly involved in the following works: he was engaged in the compilation of generic schemes, drawing up maps on the use of land, preparing a note for the table on communities, and also translating Kazakh terms and words, and tried to explain their meaning. At the same time, he owns in small volumes the texts on leasing and cattle breeding [13, pp 15-16].

A.N.Bokeikhanov also took part in the analysis and data processing, recently even led the compilation of rural and community tables. Due to lack of time, he took part in the expedition work seasonally. “At the very end A.N.Bokeykhanov showed himself as a nationalist and participated in the revolution as an activist of the Alash-Orda party, but it is impossible to determine the political positions he took part from the “The materials”, V.P.Volkova pointed out in her research [14].

As it was mentioned above, most of the materials of the expedition for studying the steppe areas were published as a book “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use”. It consists of 12 books dedicated to 12 counties, and 13th is additional, dedicated to the general budget. Although in 1905 only 8 volumes were published, only 5 volumes were kept in storage. It consisted of:

- On the county Atbasar - 102 copies;
- On the county Kostanay - 213 copies;
- On the county of Omby - 137 copies;
- On the county of Aktobe - 160 copies;
- According to the Pavlodar district - 223 copies.
- Total - 835 copies.

The materials of the expedition were stored for a long time in different places in the rented houses. As evidence in the documents of fund number 501 there are data on allocated finance for renting houses to store these data from the Siberian Railroad Fund every year. For example, in one of the letters sent to the head of the State Property Administration of the regions of Akmola and Semey on January 16, 1904, it is said: “Following the submission of November 8, 1903 for No. 8475, the Minister's Office notifies you that the appropriation of 240 rubles for payment of 1904 For hiring premises for storing materials collected by the expedition to explore the steppe areas together with this, informed by the order of the Department of State Land Property”. The storage of materials collected by the expedition and the multi-volume “The materials on the use of the land of the Kyrghyz (Kazakhs)” exhausted the pockets of the tsarist government. For this reason, compared with the archive documents, the materials collected by the expedition were given as methodological tools, a significant part was given to educational institutions and geographic reports, and instructions were given to burn some of them [14].

Since 1905, at the suggestion of the State Property Administration of the city of Omby, advertising was made for the sale of “The materials on the use of lands by the Kyrghyz (Kazakhs)” in the newspapers “Steppe regions”, “Siberian Herald”.

These advertisements are also stored in archival documents. It says: “In the Office of State Property in Omsk, collections “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” collected and developed by an expedition to study the steppe areas are being sold. The price for a copy of 1 ruble is Omsk, Atbasar, Pavlodar, Kostanay and Aktobe”. At the same time, the newspaper “Steppe region” has retained documents stating that 12 rubles and 50 kopecks were paid for advertising. What we noticed from these data, “The materials on the Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) land use” without interference and was openly sold among the people, who eventually turned into valuable sources, and which can only be found in archives and rare funds. Documents of Funds No. 362 “Management of State-Owned Property in the Syr-Sarya Region”, No. 33 “Head of the Resettlement Case in Aulia-Ata District of the Syr-Darya Region”, No. 44 “Head of the Resettlement Case in the Chimketsky District of the Syr-Darya District” and various information about the resettlement business in Kazakhstan are preserved in CSM (Central State Museum) in Republic of Kazakhstan. The paperwork management, estimates, records and drafts collected in these funds, personal letters and reports are irrefutable evidence of the colonization of tsarist Russia in the early XX century.

Thus, the process of preparing the “The materials...” for printing took place in a complex and unfavorable situation. This can be explained, as it was written above, the lack of a typographical base, the change of editors and authors, the lack of qualified professionals and financial problems. This prevented the collection of data, for comparative analysis and publication of individual volumes. Because of such a hurry in the process of preparing volumes for publication in the part of the tables, many places were occupied by corrections. All the texts from the volumes of the “The materials...” are the results of the collective work of the 9 members of the expedition. Their points of view, narrative style, approach to the problem had also showed the exact differences. The main text was written by L.K.Chermak. Even if F.A.Shcherbina’s records consist of fewer pages, it can be seen that he was the general editor of volumes. This shows the direction of the “The materials...” towards a common goal. The order and position of the preparation of materials for the press adversely affected their quality, this was confirmed by state censorship. In summing up, all this shows that the researcher during the research, during the analysis of the data of the “The materials...” together with the entire collection should pay careful attention to individual parts, as well as keep in mind the differences between the publications.

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