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## **THE PROBLEM OF CLASSIFYING FUND DOCUMENTS OF THE HEAD OF COLONIZATION AFFAIR IN SEMIRECHENSK AREA**

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**Abstract.** The article characterizes in the source approach the documents of the head of resettlement affairs in the Semirechensky district (No. 19), stored in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The objectivity of the appearance is determined, i.e. formation of fund documents. It is stated about the archival certificate of the fund. The classification of the fund documents is shown. The content of the main and main type of documents is characterized and determined: regulatory and administrative documents: laws and legal acts, circulars, instructions, orders. Record keeping documents are characterized and types are shown. The annual reports of the district departments on resettlement are characterized. Reports, memorandums of the head of resettlement affairs and their information, questions are presented. The source value of the essays on the resettlement case and the books of the resettlement areas related to office documents is determined. The variety and features of the correspondence of the resettlement department are shown. Describes technical documents: maps, drawings, photographs, tablets, projects. Documents of the personnel, including the diaries of topographers, are characterized.

**Key words:** Semirechensk region (Zhetysu), resettlement department, fund, documents, characteristics of documents, classification, types of sources, source study approach.

## **ЖЕТІСУ ОБЛЫСЫНДАҒЫ ҚОНЫС АУДАРУ ІСІ МЕНГЕРУШІСІ ҚОРЫНЫҢ (№ 19) ҚҰЖАТТАРЫН ҚҰПИЯСЫЗДАНДЫРУ МӘСЕЛЕСІ**

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**Аңдатпа.** Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасы Орталық мемлекеттік архивінде сақтаулы Жетісу ауданындағы қоныс аудару ісі меңгерушісі қорының (№ 19) құжаттары деректанулық тұрғыда сипатталады. Құжаттардың пайда болу объективтілігі анықталады. Қордың архивтік анықтамасы туралы айтылады. Қор құжаттарының классификациясы көрсетіледі. Құжаттардың басты әрі негізгі түрі – нормативтік және басқарушы құжаттар: заңдар және заң актілері, циркулярлар, нұсқаулар, бұйрықтар, олардың мазмұны жөнінде айтылады. Іс жүргізу құжаттары сипатталып, олардың түрлері айқындалады. Қоныс аудару ісі аудандық бөлімдерінің жылдық есептері сипатталады. Қоныс аудару ісі меңгерушісінің баяндамалары, баян хаттары және оларда келтірілген мәліметтер, мәселелер баяндалады. Іс жүргізу құжаттарына жататын басқарма очерктерінің, қоныс аудару учаскелерінің кітаптарының деректік маңызы айқындалады. Қоныс аудару ісі бөлімінің хат алмасуларының әртүрлілігі мен ерекшеліктері көрсетіледі. Техникалық құжаттар: карталар, сызбалар, фотосуреттер, планшеттер, жобалар туралы баяндалады. Жеке құрам құжаттары, соның ішінде топографтардың күнделіктері сипатталады.

**Түйін сөздер:** Жетісу облысы (Жетісу), қоныс аудару бөлімі, қор, құжаттар, құжаттардың сипаттамасы, сыныптау, дерек түрлері, деректанулық бағыт.



## ПРОБЛЕМА КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ ДОКУМЕНТОВ ФОНДА ЗАВЕДУЮЩЕГО ПЕРЕСЕЛЕНЧЕСКОГО ДЕЛА СЕМИРЕЧЕНСКОГО РАЙОНА

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**Аннотация.** В статье характеризуются с применением источниковедческого подхода документы заведующего переселенческого дела в Семиреченском районе (№ 19), хранящиеся в Центральном государственном архиве Республики Казахстан. Определяется объективность появления, т.е. формирование документов фонда. Излагается об архивной справке фонда. Показывается классификация документов фонда. Характеризуется и определяется содержание основного и главного вида документов: нормативных и распорядительных документов: законы и правовые акты, циркуляры, инструкции, приказы. Характеризуются делопроизводственные документы и показываются виды. Характеризуются годовые отчеты районных отделов по переселению. Излагается доклады, докладные записки заведующего переселенческого дела и их сведения, вопросы. Определяется источниковое значение очерков переселенческого дела и книг переселенческих участков относящихся делопроизводственным документам. Показаны разнообразие и особенности корреспонденции переселенческого отдела. Предоставляется информация о технических документах: карты, чертежи, фотографии, планшеты, проекты. Характеризуются документы личного состава, в том числе дневники топографов.

**Ключевые слова:** Семиреченская область (Жетысу), переселенческое управление, фонд, документы, характеристика документов, классификация, виды источников, источниковедческий подход.

**Introduction.** The problem of migration in the period of imperial Russia requires a thorough and objective study of source positions. Therefore, the study of documents Semirechensk resettlement administration, which was created in the early XX century, it is highly relevant. Documents collected as a result of the activities of the resettlement organization for the period from 1905 to 1918 constitutes Fund 19 of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – CSA RK). Despite the fact that to date, some archival documents of Semirechensk resettlement administration used in scientific writings of historians but the entire structure of the documents as historical evidence has not been subjected to special investigation. Until now not identified features and significance of the sources of Semirechensk area, not to mention the source analysis of documents of the fund. Fund documents of the Head colonization have a special role in the study of the history of peasants' colonization. Undoubtedly, these features help to reveal the sources of clerical documents, which was conducted in public organizations to the Soviet era, also to describe and classify them, to determine the accuracy of the sources that will consider the history of migration not only Kazakhs in Zhetisu region and also peasant settlers from all over the vast Kazakh steppes and analyse the resettlement policy comprehensively.

Undoubtedly, these features help to reveal the sources of clerical documents, which was conducted in public organizations to the Soviet era, also to describe and classify them, to determine the accuracy of the sources that will consider the history of migration not only Kazakhs in Zhetisu region but also peasant settlers from all over the vast Kazakh steppes as well, and analyse the resettlement policy comprehensively. Only through authentic archival documents it is possible to objectively describe historical events and processes.

**Materials and methods.** Source analysis of documents stored in the walls of the archive and their introduction into the scientific revolution allows us to re-evaluate and rethink the historical past. So now archival sources arouse a great interest among the scholars and researchers.

Only through authentic archival documents it is possible to objectively describe historical events and processes. In historical science recognized the fact that before you enter the archival documents in the

scientific revolution, we should make their analysis from the source positions. In this regard, there is a need for a comprehensive study of fund documents from the viewpoint of source.

To determine the types of documents of the fund as an object of study, the theory of source study was used. As a methodological basis for studying historical conditions, identifying the specific circumstances of the source, classifying and describing the objectivity of the documents of the 19th fund, the theory and methodology of source study were used. Proceeding from this, the classification of documents of the fund of the head of resettlement affairs in the Semirechensk region was carried out. The classification of the documents of the head of the resettlement affairs of the Zhetysu region was carried out on the basis of the method of various classifications. Taking into account the general properties of the sources and their individual groups, the documents were classified into normative and administrative, office work, technical and personnel documents.

Determination of the value of the documents of the fund was carried out using the scientific principles of source study, such as historicity, reliability and social. The study also relied on the methods of systematization, analysis, and representativeness of source studies. To determine the content of the documents of the fund, the methods of description, narration, and generalization were used. All this made it possible to study the documents of the fund as historical sources in mutual continuity in the source study approach.

**Discussion.** The reliability and value of historical research largely depends on the sources used in it. Archival documents occupy a special place among historical sources. However, it is considered important to study archival documents from the point of view of data science before introducing them into scientific circulation.

The problem of analyzing historical sources arose at the end of the 19th century. Foreign historical science has published works on the analysis and synthesis of historical sources. One of the first studies is the works of Russian scientists V.O. Klyuchevsky (Klyuchevsky, 1989), A.S. Lappo-Danilevsky (Lappo-Danilevsky, 1910) In historiographic source studies, there are also works devoted to methods of analyzing historical data, including archival documents. In modern foreign historiography, English, French and Russian scientists are leading in this problem (Ronald, 1983). The work of O.M. Medushevskya where the theoretical and methodological foundations of the science of source study are considered (Medushevskaya, 1972). Those who conduct research in the field of source science cannot ignore the mentioned works. In preparing this article, the author was guided by these studies.

**Results.** In the second half of 19th century after full colonization of the territory of Kazakhstan Russian Empire began to implant its own administrative system to manage by a large area. At this time Zhetisu region played an important economic and political role as a colonial region. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to the territory of the area hit a large influx of Russian peasantries. In order to rapidly implement policies on resettlement of Kazakh lands regal government divided the territory of Kazakhstan to 5 resettlement regions in 1904-1905. They are Turgay – Ural, Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Syr Darya and Semirechie (Code of Laws, 1913) In these areas were opened special resettlement organizations that belong to the main land management and agriculture. Resettlement administrations which formed on the basis of colonialism took away so-called "extra" lands that were used by the local population and engaged in the preparation of resettlement sites.

Fund documents of the head of colonization affair make up a large source complex. On 14 February 1905 in the Zhetisu area there was formed migrant organization. This organization based on the study of local natural and historical uniqueness of the region and the economic and statistical studies should be engaged in work on the preparation of resettlement land, registered in specifying addition 1 to Section 120 of Regulations "On Administration of Akmola, Semipalatinsk, Semirechensk, Turgay and Ural regions" adopted on 25 March 1891 (Code of Laws, 1913). Business documents source in the fund were officially business papers, legalized in 17-19th centuries in Russia, which were formed in the course of organization activity.

Documents collected as a result of the activities of the resettlement organization for the period from 1905 to 1918 constitute Fund 19 in the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it calls the fund documents of the head of colonization affair in Semirechensk area.

Fund documents of the head of colonization affair have a special role in the study of the history of peasants colonization in the area.

In total 4172 files are registered in fund 19. The archive has historical information about the fund, which outlines activities of Semirechensk resettlement administration and the general characteristic of the fund. Historical information of fund was compiled by archive research staff and approved on December 25th, 1950. As a result of the resettlement organization in Semirechensk there was assembled a set of documents: circulars, instructions, orders, journals, reports, records, reports, certificates, proposals, documents of full-time employees. From the standpoint of source the most voluminous documents in the fund were records and documents of permanent employees. All documents collected in the fund, are valuable sources of history to the Soviet period and at the same time most of them are stored in original form. Fund documents are organized by structural-chronological order, namely, documents posted on the structural department in chronological order, by time of their appearance in connection with their level of significance and importance.

Classification of fund 19 documents.

Based on the classification of fund documents identified their several types: regulatory, administrative, protocol, quantitative, correspondence, sole documents, technical documents and the individual components. Such a classification, based on the main types of evidence collected in the fund, allows to show features of clerical documents before the October Revolution. The first and main form of documents make regulations which under the rules and regulations define and approve the functions and competence of the supreme authority over its subordinate organization. To investigate clerical documents of state organizations, it is necessary first of all to get acquainted with the legislative acts or administrative regulations defining the history and main activities of these institutions (Collection, 1909). Normative documents are legislative acts issued by the regal government. These laws are a valuable historical source for the drawing of the colonial policy of the regal government in Kazakhstan and revealing its legislative framework.

The basis of clerical documents in the fund of the head colonization Semirechensk region constitute administrative documents. This group includes the documents received from the higher authorities: circulars, instructions, orders.

Circulars as one of the types of sources in the fund are written in the form of decrees, they usually come from the top of the ruling authorities and apply to organizations subordinate to them. The fund collected circulars of resettlement department and the head of Semirechensk resettlement area, which were circulated in belongs to the district offices. Most of the circulars were directly related to the resettlement affair conducted on the local territory. For example, on 20 March 1906 General Directorate of planning and regional agriculture sent circulars of migrant organizations, including temporary Semirechensk party in the area. The content of this circular showed the application of measures and benefits in accordance with the Act from 6 June 1904 to the peasants and burghers who moved on public Zauralye lands, that is, if this year (1904) will group resettlement of several families in this case they will be assisted from the General administration (CSA RK. CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 25. P. 4-5).

Along with this, fund saved circulars on leadership related to the heads of departments of the head of Semirechensk resettlement area and district officials. Guidance of senior management, consisting from 16 points and related to resettlement affair in local areas accurately reflected in the circular dated from 21 April 1911. Circulars are collected on a particular chronological range and thus they make up one file (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 140. P. 127-128). For example, the resettlement department circulars concerning land planning of Kazakh troops aimed Semirechensk resettlement organization in 1915–1916 grouped in one file (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 2025. P. 139). Basically, in the original circulars sent from the General Department of land planning, agriculture and resettlement department, were chiefs' signatures, in case of a copy of the document, the signature of the Secretary, certified by the deputy head of department or the head of the clerical documents. Circulars directed from Semirechensk resettlement area, certified by head's signature. Thus, circulars are important historical source for the determination of the policy pursued by government authorities.

The next type of documents belonging to this group are instructions. This document - in which contained conditions and necessary clarifications on specific issues of design and construction (CSA RK.

F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 199. P. 1-2). For example, in the circular letter from 1908, sent by the head of resettlement organization of Semirechensk region to the head of the technical department of the division of land, provided an indication of four points on the project selected by the land for preparation of resettlement sites. Here the necessity of under what law and circulars drafted each section (CSA RK. F-I.11. R. 1. F. 2025. P. 139). However, the fund found guidance, consisting of 16 points on the application of the rules on the formation of resettlement sites (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 24. P. 72).

One group of administrative documents made up orders. Order is a legal document that is taken by management aimed to solve the main problems. Basically, by the order was approved the personnel of the organization. For example, by order number 69 from 20 February 1918 Secretary of hydraulic department Chernov was relieved of his duties because of his health.

The next group of documents constitute the protocol paper, namely, magazines, records and transcripts. At the same time the organization activity

(with higher to lower) can be determined with the help of this kind of document, as recorded protocol documents and records all the issues discussed and decisions taken during the meetings and conferences. In the fund of head colonization affair in Semirechensk these documents found in a large volume and, despite the fact that they are different in content, considered according to one particular form.

In the Russian official proceedings of the 19th century the main type of registration of decisions based on the discussion of certain issues was a magazine. The fund kept journals of Semirechensk regional board meetings presence.

One of the sources belonging to this group are protocols, which spelled out the issues debated during the meetings and decisions in accordance with this. The fund kept a large part of the protocols.

If in clerical work of the Soviet time protocols are processed by a particular pattern, during pre-revolutionary period they were written in a different form. For example, in the records of the Soviet period were recorded serial number and date of outgoing documents, including the list of all presents, reflected the agenda, and in some cases setting out the proceedings and decisions that assures the signatures of the Chairman, members of the Commission and the Secretary. Protocols necessarily made out of this pattern. Course and content of the entire session are reflected in the verbatim records. However, in the clerical documents of the state securities organizations of nineteenth century was not only the verbatim records and only in the early twentieth century compiled verbatim records of the meetings of the State Council and the State Duma (Kovalchenko, 1981). Due to the fact that the relevant period in the resettlement management verbatim records were not functioning they do not occur in the fund as official documents.

The above mentioned protocol documents are one of the most important sources that define the main activities of Semirechensk resettlement administration. In clerical work before the October Revolution period meetings process expounded not in protocols, preferably in the form of a magazine. The fund magazines of Central Council in Semirechensk regional management on specific data collected and make one file (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 454. P. 14). However, also systematized all protocols. For example, in one file, the fund collected the meeting protocols of officials Semirechensk resettlement area, chaired by the head of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property of Turkestan A.I. Piltstin from the period of 30 May 30 to 4 June 1907 (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 47. P. 39).

In complex of clerical work accounting documentation takes one of the leading places. Due to the fact that they contain different kinds of information, their description is difficult. The fund of head colonization in Semirechensk region has the following accounting documents: reports, memorandas, references, essays, books of resettlement sites, audit materials. Statistics also may be included to these documents.

Semirechensk region was divided into several resettlement subareas, each of which is headed by officials who held the post of head of the subdistrict. The fund maintained annual reports of these heads of subdistricts on agronomic, land dividing and other additional works. Reports of heads of subdistricts made up in free form and in the fund they are predominantly found in the form of manuscripts. For example, if we analyze the reports for 1911 by heads of subdistricts such as Vernyi, Bishkek, Przhevalsk, Zharkent, as it was mentioned above, they were written in free form. In a particular form, that is, the model provides only statistical information (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 223. P. 154). So, in the annual report collected and described the information on the number of families who moved to the area from regions and provinces



namely, how much and to what extent were established resettlement areas. Further, according to the order on the basis of these reports, the head of the resettlement of Semirechensk area prepared an annual report on the region and provided it to the Chief of land planning and agriculture.

The fund mainly saved drafts of the annual reports for the period from 1905 to 1916. If we consider the annual report of Semirechensk region for 1915, the annual report and information relating there are collected in one file (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 533. P. 201). Reporting information includes reports and accounting data of each head of subareas at the specified year. In the annual report, compiled by the area head, cited information about the number of people who got the land and migrants taken on the account, and created pastoral and farmstead sites, actually about land planning of Semirechensk Cossack army, loans allocated to the migrants, use of financial funds allocated to the resettlement affair and for each subarea provided data on registered in the reporting year of resettlement sites and staff employees. For example, according to the report for 1915, 1262 families moved to Semirechensk region, 246 of them returned to their homeland. During the year, the number of allocated sites and reallocation in the amount of 143645 acres reached to 60 (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 534. P. 123). In general, annual reports cited similar statistics and in some of them there is a map of the area prepared in the department of land dividing works (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 534. P. 187). Feature samples of reports over several years, in contrast to the annual reports, is that in them is a brief geographical and historical outline of the area. The report Semirechensk resettlement organization in the case for the period from 1906 to 1913, describes the historical and geographical, economic and economic status of the region, and then provides a report for each year thereafter (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 27. P. 5).

However, the fund kept monthly and annual reports on the affair of land planning of Kazakhs in Semirechensk region. For example, in the report of land dividing department for January 1914 outlined the work undertaken by topographers (CSA RK. F. 19. R. 1. F. 26. P. 158). It should be noted that annual reports were based on monthly reports. If, for example, to consider the report for 1916 in the case of land planning of Kazakhs in Semirechensk area, it accurately identified the implemented measures for each area. In the final part of the report in a table showed all Kazakh relocation sites for Vernyi, Kapal, Lepsinsk and Zharkent counties. And in another table there defined the scope of the land in six areas, which will go into the army fund. There are only 397,784 acres of land allotted to the share of the Cossack army (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 28. P. 302). It should specify that the fund remained reports for the months of May-August 1916 in the case of the Cossack army (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 2445. P. 77). The information contained in this report have been used in the annual report, discussed above. Annual reports on the case of land planning of Kazakhs in Semirechensk region as annual reports on cases colonization in the region, compiled by a certain form.

Along with the annual report, the fund kept brief reports on various issues.

One of the types of accounting documents are reports. In general, the reports were made on any particular issue. The fund kept copies of reports or their drafts.

Reports on its content show the greatest proximity to the reports. Report by Head of resettlement affair of Semirechensk region for the period from 1906 to 1911 was very voluminous and was based on the annual reports (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 593. P. 16). This report consists of three parts: the resettlement activities of Semirechensk organization for 1906–1911 years, colonial areas and their importance, the prospects for the implementation of measures to broad Semirechie colonization. Thus, the report comprehensively outlined the work done by the resettlement during activity of the organization. The last part of the report is devoted to the description of planned activities in the future. As records, reports are a valuable source because they consider particular issue or problem specifically.

Compared with reports memos in the fund are less common and they have different content. For example, in a memo S.N. Veletskiy on 31 August 1910 set out his thoughts and suggestions on how to help with the resettlement policy to effectively implement colonization in Semirechensk area (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 228. P. 38-46). Despite the fact that this is the original report memo, it is unknown whom or what organization it was addressed. Compared with the reports in a memo and references specifically outlines specific problem and in summary form. For example, in the reference of S.N. Veletskiy on status of resettlement affair on Verensk county, provides information that in 1906 there moved 1104 families with 5381 people (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 41. P. 9). Meanwhile in the reference provided by the head of the

department of land planning and land dividing works M. Voyshillon, briefly summarized the issue of land planning of Kazakhs in Semirechensk area during the period from 1911 to 1916. Thus, reports, memorandas, references are additional concomitant documents to materials of other official and business documents.

Clerical documents of resettlement organization.

In the resettlement office on the affair in Semirechie, along with written reports were written essays. Details of these two documents in some cases were similar. If as an example we consider a brief outline of the activities of Semirechensk resettlement organization for 1910, then it is described as a short separation occurred given the state lands and land planning of migrated people in seven subareas (Vernyi, Zharkent, Przhevalsk, Naryn, Bishkek, Kapal, Lepsy). Along with this, in the essays written on statistics, hydraulic, agronomic, soil and botanical field work, as well as additional measures to assist migrants (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 154. P. 7-9). Despite the fact that here there are data from annual reports, they are summarized, as a review. Essays were not written by a certain pattern, and they were in free form and statistical information contained in them, they represent a valuable position as a source material.

Books resettlement sites, as well as books with lists of Kirghiz (Kazakh authors) townships (volost) can be attributed to one of the types of reports. These documents were directly related to the statistical department. The books collected lists of resettlement sites located in counties and subareas. For example, the fund retained the book of Semirechensk region in 1917, which lists the amount of sites in all counties (uezd) and subareas suitable for resettlement intended for livestock, require irrigation and unsuitable for resettlement (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 307. P. 12). The book of townships lists in 1912 provides information on eight subareas in Semirechensk area. From 198 townships in the area 134 were Kazakh, and the remaining 64 were Russian (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 1159. P. 4). According to reliable sources it can be observed that for eight years the number of resettlement localities in the province double compared with Kazakh townships. So it is a reason to assume that the colonization of the peasants in Semirechie performed widely and had a very popular character. In the above books with lists of resettlement sites provides statistical information used for reporting, they constitute a group of historical sources.

Area position and activities of the organizations was controlled by the audits. In 1908 Senator K.K. Pahlen was sent in Turkestan in order to conduct the audit. This senatorial audit checked all organizations, including Semirechensk resettlement administration. Unfortunately, the fund is not preserved documentation on audit. However, in 1910 in St. Petersburg was published "Report of the audit in Turkistan, produced by the highest command of Senator chamberlain graph K.K. Pahlen" (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 41. P. 9). One volume of the report was devoted to the resettlement. It is important to note that Semirechensk resettlement organization report for 1906–1911 provides conclusions and observations made by the audit by K.K. Pahlen (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 154. P. 10-12). This revision, compared with the previous ones in their tasks was very volumetric.

As indicated above, each report contained the statistical information. Along with this, the information collected in the statistical department make up in the fund is one case and these documents we refer to an individual recording group. For example, statistical documents about Migrants in Semirechensk region in 1909–1910, for each county were given accurate information about how many families (number per capita) moved during this period, in which village they settled and settled down (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 2637. P. 1-9). In the analysis of the statistical documents in order to verify the reliability and objectivity of the information in them, we compared these figures with information from other sources. For statistical analysis and processing of documents in general it is used the method of quantitative analysis since this method is effective. In general, the record documents collected in the fund are found in large volume. They usually provide an opportunity in the system form to familiarize with the main activities and results implemented by Semirechensk resettlement organization.

One of the following types of office documents in the fund is the correspondence. Sources of this group are characterized by their heterogeneity and distinctive features, and they are divided into incoming and outgoing. Correspondence of Semirechensk resettlement administration can be divided into several types: correspondence with related to it organizations, correspondence with organizations not relevant to the administration or organization of one level, correspondence with higher organizations. Each group

consists of certain types of documents. The documents on the correspondence collected by their relation to the special problem.

One group of sources make up sole documents, which include complaints, petitions, letters and complaints received from individuals. Semirechensk resettlement received various complaints, petitions, statements regarding land issues from migrants and local population systematically. They were mainly in the form of personal or collective. For example, a tradesman of town Tara N.A. Kanter in the petition addressed to the Chief of Zharkent county, requested to rent land for the cattle breeding (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 1159. P. 7).

This document is original and written by the hands of its author. If we consider the collective documents, then Aubakir Tynyshbayev on behalf of the residents of the village of fifteen houses, the village number 2, Makanchi - Sadyrovsk township of Lepsinsk county sent a petition to the head of Lepsinsk subarea. In this petition, he writes that they are forced to settle down, as their grazing lands have been selected to form the resettlement sites and there was a danger to remain without land.

They were asked to give them land on the opposite bank of the river Terekty near Kazakh mosque to lead sedentary farming land (Pahlen, 1910). This request is stored in the form of the original and certified by the representative signature (in Arabic) on behalf of the Kazakhs. However, some of the documents, stored in the fund were written simultaneously in Russian and Tatar.

Technical documents and their characteristics.

The fund saved the technical documents as a special kind of sources, as if the basis of clerical documents constitute the written sources, the documents relate to the technical drawings, designs, cards, map-cases and drawings. Semirechensk resettlement organization from the first day of its operation in the region, primarily conducted researches in various fields. During the research all the information reflected on the paper resulting in prepared maps, drawings and projects. Originals and copies of technical documents collected in the fund. In the schematic drawing prepared by the department of land survey works, was established a network of geodetic reference settlements. This network began from the village Shien-Suyk-Tobe, interim system was near the village Ush Konyr, eastern system ended by settlements Myn-Zhylky and Kok-Tobe (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 1159. P. 7).

The most valuable technical documents in the fund are maps from source positions. We consider a few of their types. In 1908, in an annex to the record on the land dividing works, it was prepared the map of Semirechensk resettlement area. There were marked volume plots planned and educated in the reporting year, sites granted from the army fund, sites approved by the Interim Commission, urban lands, the land of the Cossack army, lands settlements of former residents, lands settlements of foreign nations, along with it, the addresses of district and subdistrict heads, as well as medical and paramedical stations (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 1927. P. 2). The map is colored, drawn by hand and the original, as certified by the signature of the head of land dividing works department. Meanwhile, in a memorandum on Semirechensk resettlement area affair in 1909 added descriptive map of the territory. This map shows the Kazakh townships in the counties Lepsy, Kapal, Vernyi, Bishkek, Zharkent, Przhevalsk divided into natural and historic areas (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 115. P. 58). The fund kept this source in original form, they have personal datas of the mapper and the draftsman.

One group of technical documents constitute drawings. In the affair of educational institutions and religious organizations of Semirechensk resettlement area drawings of rural schools and churches in Vernyi and Lepsinsk counties (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 618. P. 10-29). Over time, these drawings lose their quality. However, they allow to witness the historic buildings. However, the fund has drawings of the river Chimalgan that was found in the affair on formation of Chimalgan resettlement sites. Drawings are valuable technical documents because of them we can take a lot of information.

Personnel documents.

The next group of sources are documents of personnel. They include lists of staff members, certification lists, applications for employment, orders of dismissal from his position, issuing statements on staff salaries, official lists of the activities of officials, personal files of employees, production diaries of topographers, as well as identity cards of employees. The fund has various lists of staff. For example, there are lists of employees who received high, medium, and small salary (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 65. P. 264-265). To the chief resettlement administration office officials sent annually lists submitted for the award,

this list reflects their position, salary and rank. There are also lists of Kazakh workers, they noted from which parish and village they arrived. From these lists it is clear that the Kazakhs mainly worked in the Department of Hydraulic Engineering. Such documents can retrieve information about the expansion and contraction of the staff.

The personnel documents collected applications for a job and orders for a job, as well as dismissal of employees.

The fund contains 247 personnel files. These documents can give complete and accurate information about each employee. For example, if we consider a private matter of Toksanbaev Kayserke, who worked as a translator – interpreter in Semirechensk resettlement organization, it sewn documents such as application for a job, a copy of the order on appointment to the position of an interpreter and a list of posts in which he worked. In addition, the preserved personal affairs of S.N. Veletskiy who worked for many years as head of Semirechensk resettlement organization (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 270. P. 128-130) and T. Bokin who worked as a translator (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 257. P. 2-4).

The next kind of documents topographers' production diaries. These diaries were made for the whole year and specified for the business to be carried out in each month and weekends. Diaries kept as original and certified by the signature of surveyors (CSA RK. F-I. 19. R. 1. F. 1379. P. 18). However, the number of documents in the personnel includes identity cards of employees. These documents have been specifically allocated to officials of Semirechensk resettlement administration. In the identity cards stated the signature of the head of colonization area and it was certified by stamp. And they were assured by the signature and seal of the military governor Semirechensk area. They were filled on special forms, each of which was given a separate number. The fund kept originals of these documents in personal files. Documents of personnel are an important source in determining the formation and composition of the organization staff.

**Conclusion.** Thus, systematization of documents in the fund on the structural and chronological principle facilitates researchers to disseminate knowledge sources. Based on a thorough and comprehensive analysis of sources it is possible to determine the scientific value of questions contained in them. Therefore, due to the fact that the fund contains various content and structure of documents representing a variety of sources, we have been made their systematization and classification, as well as an attempt to disclose the nature and significance of the historical events described in the source. Study and analysis of these documents allow to determine the activity of Semirechensk migrants organization, on what basis can be given a historical assessment of the colonial policy of Russia, which took place on the Kazakh steppes.

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