

A

0  
0  
0  
6  
5  
9  
4  
4  
8  
5



RUSSIAN  
CAZETTEER AND GUIDE.

---

WM. HY. BEABLE.

ifornia  
onal  
ity

**LIBRARY**  
**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**  
**RIVERSIDE**



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2007 with funding from  
Microsoft Corporation

112 308 7 12

---

# RUSSIAN

---

## GAZETTEER AND GUIDE

---

Being an account of the territorial  
divisions and a description of over  
300 of the principal towns and  
cities of Russia, Finland and  

---

Siberia

---

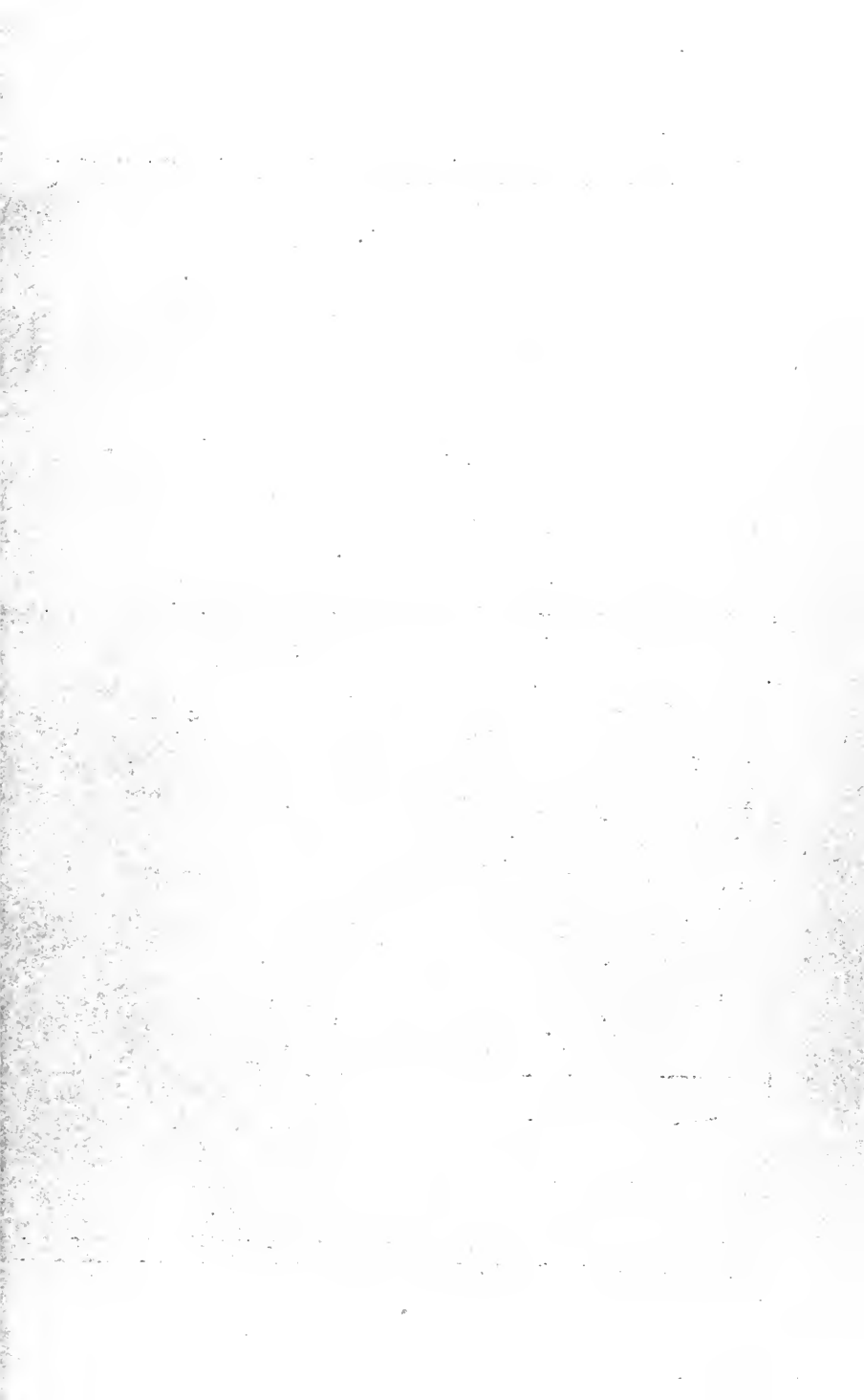
By William Henry Beable  
Author of "Commercial Russia"

Price **7/6** Nett

Published by The Russian Outlook, 69, Fleet Street,  
London, E.C.

DKA  
= 1

Printed by  
A. H. STANLEY & Co., Ltd.  
13, Garlick Hill, London, E.C.









45

60

75

Kolguef I.

Khabarova

C. Karin

Omú

B. Ussa

Mezen

Ust Zyima

Archangel

Koslanskore

Chemashvsk

R. Dyina

U R A L

M O U N T A I N S

Kotlas

Vologda

Vyatka

Tobolsk

60

S P I R

A R A L

M O U N T A I N S

Nishni Novgorod

R. Kama

Tiumen

R. Oka

Kazan

Ufa

Yekaterinburg

Kurgan

Yukalinsk

Omsk

Penza

Samara

Slatoust

Petropavlovs

R. Irtysh

arkof

Saratov

Kirghiz Steppe

CENTRAL ASIA

L. Balkhas

R. Don

Astrakhan

Aral Sea

Syr Daria

Caucasus

Caspian Sea

KHIVA

Ehiva

ASIA

Bokhara

Tiflis

Baku

Krasnovodsk

45

60

75



## INTRODUCTION.

---

**W**HATEVER changes of government may take place in the interval of writing this book and its publication will not affect its purpose of giving some idea of the component parts of the Russian Empire, its geographical divisions and their characteristics, natural resources and manufacturing industries, together with a description of all the leading towns that will serve alike as a guide to the traveller and a source of information to the student or correspondent. It has been prepared essentially for the man of business, and for that army of young men who are to-day getting ready to equip themselves for commercial relations with Russia after the war, and is therefore general and comparative in its facts and figures in order that they may be more easily grasped than mere statistical tables. Finland and Poland have been included, as no matter what their eventual destiny may be, their commercial relations will for some time, at least, be part of any plan of commercial investigation and enterprise in Russia.

Russia proper, as well as Finland and Poland, is divided into a number of provinces, which, when under one administration, are known as "governments," which is the general description of the various divisions of the Empire. In some few cases, more especially in Siberia, two or three provinces are combined in one government, and one division under the direct administration of Petrograd, but with unusual local autonomy, is known as the "Territory of the Cossacks."

The ten former Russian governments of Poland are all relatively small, the total area being less than England, and none of them more than about two-thirds the size of Wales. They are, however, more densely populated than any part of Russia.

The Finnish provinces vary from Nyland, with little more than half the area of Wales, to Uleaborg, which is larger than England and Wales combined.

The three Baltic provinces are the smallest divisions in Russia proper, aggregating about three-fifths the size of England.

Most of the European Russian governments are about one-third the size of England, though some are as large and even larger. The two northern governments, Archangel and Vologda, are nearly as large as England, France and Germany combined, and Perm has an area greater than the British Isles.

In Siberia all the governments are very large. Most of them are considerably larger than France or Germany; three are much larger than both combined, and one is as large as the whole of Europe without Russia. The population is, however, about one to the square mile in the whole of Siberia, and in Yakutsk only one to every five square miles.

Ukraine is a word meaning "borderland," and is loosely applied to the frontier provinces of south-west Russia, as well as to the adjoining parts of Galicia in Austria-Hungary. It is not, and never has been, a territorial division, and is merely a geographical expression like our own term "the Midlands," without any defined boundaries. A large part of the population are "Little Russians," who are also sometimes known as "Ukrainians," but there are also large numbers of Great Russians, Poles and Jews. In some of the governments, generally included in the Ukraine, more than one-half of the area is entirely populated by other than Ukrainians.

In describing the towns an endeavour has been made to give their most interesting characteristics from a business standpoint, but in the case of the larger cities, which are likely to be visited by readers, either on business or pleasure, and who would naturally desire to "see the sights" even if engaged primarily on business, this has been supplemented by a more full description of the points of interest: the leading thoroughfares and the principal characteristics are given, as well as the hotels, but it is of course impossible to indicate their charges, as so many changes have been made by the war.

In many cases the names of towns have a variety of ways of spelling, arising from the fact that the Russian and Polish characters have to be translated by Roman letters corresponding to the sound, and re-spelt as they would sound to an English ear. Thus the termination "oy," so frequent in Russian, is often translated "of" or "off," but this gives the German rather than the English spelling; and similarly "w" is often made to do duty for "v." The plan adopted is to follow a simple English form.

The book makes no pretence at erudition. Its purpose is answered if it proves to be of assistance to those doing business with Russia or visiting the country when conditions permit.

For purposes of easy reference the various governments or provinces of Russia, Finland, Poland, Siberia and the Ukraine, as well as the towns, are arranged in alphabetical order, and not classed under the general headings of those territories.



## THE CAUCASUS.

The Viceroyalty of the Caucasus consists of seven governments (Stavropol, Tiflis, Kutais, the Black Sea, Baku, Elisavetpol, and Erivan), five Territories (Terek, Kuban, Kars, Daghestan, and Batum), and two Districts (Sakatali and Sukhum). Its total area is 412,310 square versts (181,110 square miles), and its population 11,735,000. It lies between  $38^{\circ}30'$  and  $46^{\circ}30'$  north latitude and between  $37^{\circ}20'$  and  $60^{\circ}20'$  east longitude, and it is bounded on the north by the Yeva, the Manutch and the Kuma; on the west by the Black Sea; on the south by Asia Minor and Persia, and on the east by the Caspian Sea. The district to the north of the "Great Caucasus" is called Ciscaucasia, that to the south (including the "Little Caucasus") is known as Transcaucasia.

The Great Caucasus, a huge range of mountains separating Asia from Europe, begins at the peninsula of Apsheron, on the Caspian Sea, and extends thence in a west-north-westerly direction to the point where the Kuban pours its waters into the Black Sea. The total length of the range is about 930 miles; its width varies from 28 to 134 miles.

The highest summits, dominated by the huge extinct volcanoes of Elbruz and Kazbek, are found in the central zone, which consists of crystalline slates. On the south this is adjoined by a girdle of folded slates and limestone; leading by a comparatively short slope to the plains of Transcaucasia. On the northern side the slope is much more gentle, descending by a well-defined series of spurs. The northern foothills consist on the eastern side, in Daghestan, of folded sedimentary rocks; towards the west, on the other hand, as in the Crimea, we find a stratified plateau inclining gently towards the north, and gradually merging in the plain. Many traverse valleys intersect the foothills of the Caucasus, but there are few longitudinal valleys. The middle of the northern slope is deeply indented near its foot, by the subsidence basin of Valdikavkaz. At this point, where the range is at its narrowest, it is crossed by the most important line of communication, viz.: the Gruzinian or Georgian Military Road, which ascends the valley of the Terek, passes Mt. Kazbek, crosses the Krestovaya Pass (7,695 feet), and descends to Tiflis.

To the west of the Kazbek (16,545 feet) the central ridge extends to the double-peaked Elbruz (18,470 feet and 18,345 feet) in the form of a mighty glacier-wall 125 miles long. The average

height of its passes is 11,000 feet; its highest summits are the Adai-Khokh (15,245 feet), the Duikh-Tau (17,055 feet), and the Shkara (17,040 feet). To the east of the first of these is the Mamison Pass (9,270 feet) connecting the valleys of the Ardon and the Rion. Glaciers are still to be found over 60 miles away from the Elbruz towards the west, where the lower but still very wild mountains of Abkhasia descend abruptly to the Black Sea. To the east of the Kazbek, isolated snow-clad mountains, attaining a height of 13,000 feet, occur over a distance of 90 miles. Beyond that point the mountains of Daghestan decrease in height towards the Caspian Sea, on the shore of which is a small littoral plain.

The snow-line on the south side of the Caucasus is at a height of 9,500 feet; on the drier north side it is 13,000 feet higher. The present glaciers are quite as important as those of the Alps: the Duikh-Su Glacier, the largest, is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and is inferior in size to the Aletsch Glacier alone. The effects of the glaciers of the Ice Age are, however, much less marked than in the Alps. For this reason the Caucasus is almost wholly devoid of the charm of lakes and waterfalls. The general character of its scenery is much wilder and more sombre than that of the Alps, owing to the destruction of its forests, while its meadows and pastures lack the Alpine luxuriance. The rivers are rapid, but their volume varies greatly. The Kuban, the Ingur, and the Rion descend to the Black Sea; the Terek, on the north side of the Caucasus, and the Kura, on the south, flow into the Caspian. Iron and sulphur springs abound.

The south part of the Caucasus is bounded on the west by the lowlands of the Rion, and on the east by those of the Kura. Still farther to the south extends the Little Caucasus or Anticaucasus, running nearly parallel to the Great Caucasus, and connected with it by the Suram or Mesghian Mountains. The Little Caucasus is not a mountain range, but merely the margin of the elevated Armenian Highlands. It is an extensive high plateau with basaltic overlying strata and lofty volcanic summits, of which the Great Ararat and Mt. Alagoz alone tower above the snow-line. The north edge of this plateau, to the west of the point through which the Kura has forced a passage, is formed by the Akhaltzuikh Mountains, the northern ramifications of which, the Adshar Mountains, extend to the Black Sea. At right angles to these mountains is the Arsiyan Range, running towards the south, and eventually reaching the Pontic hills. The Armenian Highlands contain some large lakes in subsidence basins. The largest of these, in the Russian part of Armenia, is Lake Gotcha (6,315 feet deep; 538 square miles). Earthquakes are common in Armenia and in the Transcaucasian plains.

In respect of ethnography the Caucasus is one of the strangest and most interesting regions of the globe. Its pathless mountains and isolated valleys have furthered the splitting up of its popula-



tion into numerous tribes, and have preserved the scattered remnants of various nations which have in the course of ages followed the great routes of migration to the north and east. The southern part of the district is inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Iberians, who all use the common language of Karthli, now broken up into numerous dialects. These include the Georgians, called by the Russians Gruzinians, who occupy the upper and middle valley of the Kura; the Mingrelians, in the district bounded by the Tzkhenis-Tzkali, the Rion, the Ingur and the Black Sea; the Imeretians, in the valley of the Kvirila, and in that of the Rion to its junction with the Tzkhenis-Tzkali; the Gurians, to the south of the Rion; the Svans or Svanetians, on the upper courses of the Ingur and the Tzkhenis-Tzkali; and the Khevsurs, Pshaves and Tushes to the east of Mt. Kazbek, on the north and south slopes of the Caucasus. Even in antiquity the Iberians were regarded as a semi-civilized and peaceful race, as they possessed the art of writing and a literature at a very early stage. Their ancient alphabet (Khutzuri) is allied with the Armenian; their present alphabet is called Mkhedruli. They number about 1,400,000, all members of the Greek Church.

To the north of the mouth of the Ingur reside about 60,000 Abkhasians, the remnant of a race which inhabited this district from antiquity down to 1864, when the bulk of it shared in the Circassian emigration. They have been Mohammedans since the 15th century.

On the other hand there has been a considerable immigration of Tatars and Armenians. The Armenians, who number about 1,500,000, are found mainly in the province of Erivan, have been Christians since the beginning of the 4th century, and have a national church, presided over by the Patriarch (Katholikos) of Etchmiadzin. They separated from the Roman Church after the Council of Chalcedon A.D. 451, and called themselves Gregorians after Bishop Gregory the Illuminator. Their ritual is almost identical with that of the Russo-Greek Church. The service is recited in ancient Armenian, but the sermon is delivered in the modern dialect. The Tatars, 2,000,000 in number, are Mahomedans (Sunnites) and are found chiefly in the eastern provinces of Transcaucasia. Their speech is closely akin to Turkish. The greater part of the province of Baku is occupied by the Tats (75,000), an Iranian race, speaking a degraded form of Persian, and belonging to the Shiite sect of Mohammedans.

The strip of coast along the Black Sea in the north-west part of the Caucasus has, with the exception of a few Russian colonies, remained almost uninhabited since 1864, when the 400,000 Tcherkesses or Circassians, who formerly occupied it, emigrated en masse. The Kabards, the chief tribe, however, numbering 145,000 souls, who had long before submitted to Russia, still occupy the northern slope of the mountain between the Malka and

the Terek, and between the latter and the Sunzha. According to their own national tradition, the Circassians, who call themselves Adighe, are of Semitic origin; their language is wholly isolated. A number of Tatars, the so-called Mountain Tatars, have also penetrated the north valleys of the Central Caucasus, and have to a certain extent blended with the Kabards, whose influence is recognisable in their language. The Kabards, who were Christian in the early middle ages, afterwards embraced the doctrines of Islam, but they took no part in the insurrection of Shamyl. They are regarded as the most chivalrous of the mountain races, and their manners and costume have been adopted by many of their neighbours.

The chief garment of the so-called Circassian costume (also worn by the Cossacks of the territory), is the Tcherkeska, a long, close-fitting coat of coarse woollen stuff, with a small upright collar and long sleeves turned up at the ends; in front this garment is provided with several rows of small pockets or stalls for cartridges. Below this they wear the Beshmet or Arkhaiik, a somewhat shorter garment of cotton, visible only at the neck and arms. Close-fitting breeches, gaiters, short boots and a sheepskin cap complete the costume. In cold or wet weather they envelop themselves in the Burka, a sleeveless cloak of thick felt with a hairy exterior. Like all Caucasians, they carry a whole arsenal of weapons, though the bearing of arms is now forbidden. The dress of the Circassian women has little that is characteristic except the bodice, which is adorned with chains and buckles, and the cylindrical hat, richly ornamented with gold and silver, and having chains and loops of the same metals hanging from its upper edge.

The central part of the mountain range is occupied by the Ossetians, who call themselves Ran or Ironi (Aryan), and are undoubtedly of Aryan origin. Their language is allied to that of the Medo-Persians. They number about 240,000 souls, part Christians and part Mohammedans.

The east wing of the Caucasus is inhabited by two main groups of tribes, the Tchetchens and the Daghestanians. The Tchetchens, who call themselves Nakh-tchi, occupy the northern slopes of the range as far as the Terek, but are divided into two separate parts by a large Russian settlement. They number about 305,000, and are divided into several tribes. They are Mohammedans (Sunnites). Their territory was the centre of the great rising, not finally put down until 1859. The Kists (6,000), and the Ingushes (50,000), also belong to the Tchetchen stock.

The Daghestanians or Lesghians (585,000) have also from time immemorial been divided into various tribes, often confined to single villages or valleys, and speaking a dialect unintelligible to their nearest neighbours. The most important groups from the linguistic standpoint are the so-called Avarians (235,000), occupying the valley of the Avarian Koissu, the native place of

Shamyl; the Darginians (148,000); and the Kurinians (158,000). All are said to be fanatical followers of Mohammed (Sunrites), but they are hard-working and trustworthy. They practice industry, especial the making of carpets and weapons, as well as agriculture; and the Lesghian burkas are known throughout the Caucasus.

The Russians in the Caucasus now amount to nearly 4,000,000. Most of them are settled in the Cossack Stanitz (villages), in the northern part of the government, the districts of the Terek and the Kuban, and the province of Stavropol. Among them, especially in Transcaucasia, are many sectaries, such as the Dukhobors (many of whom migrated in 1900 to Canada and Eastern Siberia), and the Molokans. These are found mainly on the plateau of the Little Caucasus, and their chief occupation is cattle-rearing, while they also furnish most of the carriers of the territory. There are about 60,000 Germans, mostly from Wurtemberg (1816-17) in Tiflis, Helenendorf and other places.

### FINLAND.

Finland (Finnish Suomi), the "Land of a Thousand Lakes," is 145,686 square miles in area, and contains 3,200,000 inhabitants, nearly all of whom are Protestants (Lutherans). Geographically, Finland forms a transition from the mountainous district of Scandinavia to the great plain of Eastern Europe. Its geological formation is mainly accounted for by the long process of denudation of the superimposed sedimentary formations. The final appearance of the surface is due to the work of the glaciers of the Ice Age, which produced the long gentle ridges, the rounded hills, and the trough-like valleys. In the valleys the ice has hollowed out basins, which are now filled with the innumerable lakes of Finland, together covering 11 per cent of its total area. These lakes are often very irregular in form, and are dotted with hundreds of islands. The short but copious rivers connecting the lakes with each other and with the sea generally penetrate the intervening rocky barriers by means of rapids or waterfalls. The whole of the interior is occupied by the Finnish Lake Plateau, 250-1,000 feet in height, the scenery of which has a quiet and sombre beauty of its own, though seldom attaining to real grandeur. Its chief features are masses of dark granite, dense forests of both deciduous and coniferous trees (including, on the coast, many of quite recent growth), extensive morasses, clear and placid lakes, cheerful-looking little towns, churches with detached bell-towers, cottages painted a brownish-red, and meagre cornfields and pasture lands. To all these the long light nights of summer lend a special magic. In the south, the lacustrine plateau is separated from the coast zone by the two great terminal moraines of the Salpausselkä. The south and the west coasts are fertile, and fringed by belts of low rocky islands, the Skärgården or Skerries. The north part of Finland rises gradually to the higher plateau of Lapland.

Though Finland is not a wealthy country, there is much less poverty to be seen than in many other parts of Russia. The good roads, clean towns, and absence of uniforms are also characteristic. About 87.8 per cent of the population consists of Finns (*Suomalaiset*). These are divided into two main races: the West Finns, consisting of Finns proper, and the East Finns. The Lapps, who occupied the district before the Finns, have been gradually driven more and more to the north; they now number about 1,300. On the sea-coast of Osterbotten and Nyland and on the Aland Islands are numerous Swedes, forming 11.8 per cent of the population. They possessed the country down to 1809, and consequently the influence of their civilisation is still strong. Swedish was the official language of the country down to 1863 and still holds equal rights with Finnish. The Russians, about 8,000 in number, live chiefly in the Län of Viborg. The Germans, now about 2,000 in number, were formerly more numerous. The Finns are strongly built and of medium stature, and have somewhat angular brachycephalic skulls, with flat faces and prominent cheekbones. Their complexion is pale, often with a yellowish tinge, while their hair is fair, with a tendency to become brown with increasing age. The Finns are honest, persevering and industrious. Their education system is admirably organised (only 1.48 per cent illiterate). Their dwellings, customs, dress, and mode of life have been strongly influenced by their intercourse with neighbouring races, but the national type is more obvious in the interior and the eastern part of the country. The original Finnish "Pirtti" is very similar to an American log-hut. It has, however, to a great extent given way to the "Tupa," a more comfortable dwelling provided with proper windows and chimneys. As the coast is approached these cottages improve both in size and comfort. They generally stand alone, not in groups or villages, and in the wooded districts the boundaries of the different homesteads are often denoted by rail fences. The cottages of the south coast and on the islands are very similar to the Swiss chalets. The Finns live very simply, chiefly on potatoes, fish, milk, and rye-bread. They are very fond of vapour-baths, tobacco and coffee. Many Finns emigrate to the United States and Canada, where they engage mainly in farming.

The Finnish language is the most highly-developed member of the Baltic branch of the Finno-Ugrian root-language, and possesses many dialects, which may be divided into the two main groups of West Finnish and East Finnish. The Finnish Literary language was established in the 16th century. The earlier literature consists mainly of religious works, but of late, owing mainly to the exertions of Lönnrot (1802-1884), the Finnish language has developed greatly and it is now capable of wide literary expression.

Finland was conquered and christianized by Sweden in the 12th century, but was gradually absorbed by Russia in conformity with the terms of the Treaties of Nystad (1721), Abo (1743),

and Fredrikshamn (1809). It was, until recently, a Grand-Duchy forming part of the Russian Empire with the right of self-government, which had however, been considerably curtailed since 1899. It is divided into eight governments, over which until its independence, the Tsar in his capacity as Grand-Duke exercised the supreme executive power. The Diet or House of Representatives has since 1906 consisted of one chamber of 200 members, elected for 3 years. Women voted and were eligible as members of the Diet, which formerly was composed of the four Estates of Nobles, Clergy, Burghers and Peasants. At the head of the internal administration stood the Finnish Senate, presided over by a Governor-General appointed formerly by the Tsar. Questions reserved for the personal decision of the Tsar reached him through the Secretary of State for Finland at Petrograd.

With its recognition as an Independent State, Finland enters upon a new era but will probably remain closely allied with Russia.

### POLAND.

The ten governments constituting Russian Poland, or as they were officially described, the "governments on the Vistula," occupy an aggregate area almost exactly the size of England. They have a population of about twelve millions, of whom nearly eight millions are Roman Catholic Poles, over two millions Jews, and about a million and a half Russians. Over two and a half million people live in the towns, and of these one half are Jews. The density of population is 239 to the square mile. Poland included the governments of Kalisch, Kielce, Lonza, Piotrkov, Plock, Radom, Suwalki, Kholm and Warsaw, all of which are described elsewhere in this book. Kholm was formed in 1913 of the two provinces of Siedlce and Lublin. Forests cover nearly one quarter of the total area of Poland, but agriculture is generally developed much more than in Russia, and large surpluses of all kinds of cereals are exported. Poland is one of the largest producers in the world of beetroot, used in the manufacture of refined sugar, of which its product is over 15,000 tons.

Steel, iron and coal are produced in large quantities, while the textile industries (cotton and wool, linen and hemp) represent an output amounting to nearly ten million sterling per annum. There are also a large number of miscellaneous factories. During the war and the occupation by the Germans, many factories under Russian control removed to the interior of Russia. A number of manufacturing concerns were owned by Germans, who thus avoided the heavy customs duties. The future of the manufacturing industry of Poland is therefore uncertain, and more or less is bound up with the political situation.

Important fairs are still held at several towns, the chief exhibits being wool and hemp.

The principal towns are Warsaw, Lodz, Lublin, Kalisch and Petrokov.

### SIBERIA.

Siberia has an area of 4,784,034 square miles, one and a half times greater than Europe, two and a half times larger than Russia in Europe, and more than forty times larger than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1910 its population was estimated at 8,220,000. It extends from the Ural Mountains on the west to the Sea of Japan and the Okhotsk and Behring Seas on the east, and from the Arctic Ocean on the north to China on the south. It was divided into the two governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk (which together formerly constituted the General-Government of West Siberia); the General-Government of Irkutsk, which includes the Governments of Yeniseisk and Irkutsk and the Territories of Yakutsk and Transbaikal; and the General-Government of the Amur Territory, comprising the Amur and Maritime Provinces, Kantchatka, and the northern half of the island of Sakhalin. The north-west part of the General-Government of the Steppes (the Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk Territories) belonged officially to Russian Central Asia.

Western Siberia, from the Urals to the Yenisei, is for the most part a flat plain, with good arable land and pastures in its central and southern portions. Eastern Siberia, which is three times as large, is mountainous and less fertile, labouring under the disadvantage of a severe climate in its western part and of periodical inundations in the east. In northern Siberia most of the ground is covered with forest, gradually passing over into a waste of barren lands (Tundras), which are frozen for the greater part of the year and marshy in the summer. To the south and south-east are the Altai Mountains, the chief peak of which is the Byelukha, 14,900 feet; the Sayan Mountains, the Yablonovi Hills and the Stanovoi Hills, all of crystalline formation. Into the Arctic Ocean flow the Ob, 2,240 miles long, with its greatest tributary the Irtysh (about 2,200 miles in Siberia and 330 miles in China, where it is known as the Black Irtysh); the Yenisei (about 2,490 miles long); and the Lena (2,860 miles long). The Amur which with the Argun is over 2,720 miles long, flows into the Sea of Okhotsk. The largest lake is Lake Baikal.

The climate of Siberia runs to extremes both of heat and of cold; the winter is long and the air dry except on the east coast. The coldest month is January, the hottest July. At Tomsk the range is from 3.3° Fahrenheit to + 65.6°, while the mean annual temperature is + 30.7°. The corresponding figures at Irkutsk are 5.4°, + 65.1°, and + 31.3°; at Blagovyesshtchensk, on the Amur 13.9°, + 70.5°, and + 33.3°; at Valdivostok 14.1°, + 87.1°, and - 40.3° Fahrenheit.

Siberia is rich in coniferous trees. The deciduous trees of Western Siberia lack variety, consisting mainly of birches, aspens, alder, and poplars; to the east of the Yablonovi range the list receives many additions, such as the oak, walnut and elm. The Territory of the Amur, on the other hand, abounds in deciduous trees. Siberia is especially rich in minerals. These include gold (output in 1909, 2,895 pouds or 1,524,762 oz.), silver, lead, copper, iron, coal and graphite. Exports to the west include wheat, rye, oats and butter (in 1911 more than 4,300,000 pouds or 69,320 tons, most of it via Windau).

The greatest majority of the inhabitants of Siberia, especially those in the towns and along the railway, are Russians, including free immigrants (peasants and Cossacks) and the exiles and their descendants. Between 1896 and 1910 there were 3,970,000 immigrants. The Turkish (Khirghiz, Tatars, Yakuts), Finnish (Voguls, Ostyaks), and Mongolian (Teleuts, Buriats, Samoyedes, Tunguses) races are also represented. The exiles, most of whom are to be found in Eastern Siberia, consist of criminals condemned to Penal servitude, those compelled to settle in prescribed communities, and those banished by administrative process. As a result of an Imperial Ukase of June 10th, 1900, the banishment was considerably limited.

### TURKESTAN.

The Russian General-Government of Turkestan, including the Khanate of Khiva and the Emirate of Bokhara, is 790,000 square miles in area (nearly 16 times as large as England), and contains 10,110,000 inhabitants, of whom 7 per cent are Russians. It is bounded on the west by the Caspian Sea, on the south by Persia and Afghanistan, on the east by the Chinese Empire, and on the north by Siberia. The western and eastern part of Turkestan are sharply distinguished from each other in physical features. From the Caspian Sea to the point where the Syr-Daria and the Amu-Daria emerge from the eastern mountain district, the whole country consists of an ancient sea-bed, now covered by sand. This huge expanse of sand is intersected by six large rivers: the Tedzhen, the Murghab, the Amu-Daria (the Oxus of the ancients), the Zeravshan, the Syr-Daria (Jaxartes in antiquity), and the Tehu. The Amu-Daria and the Syr-Daria empty their waters into the salt sea of Aral, which is 26,200 square miles in extent and lies 155 feet above the level of the Mediterranean; the other rivers end either in lakes or in marshes amid the sandy desert. The crops include wheat, rice and cotton (principally in Fergana and Bokhara; produce over 14½ million pouds in 1909, or more than half the needs of the entire Russian people). Large quantities of sheep, horses, and camels are also raised.

The climate of Turkestan is not, on the whole, unhealthy, but its high summer temperature, its low winter temperature, and its

exiguous rainfall make it of an extreme continental nature. Tashkent has a mean yearly temperature of 56° Fahrenheit and an annual rainfall of 15 inches, while its lowest temperature is 13-14° below zero, its highest 106°. In April and October the daily range is so large that the lightest possible clothing is needed while the sun shines, though warm rugs and blankets are indispensable at night.

The population of Turkestan is divided into the Settled Tribes (Sarts, Tajiks, Uzbeks, immigrant Russians, etc.), and Nomads (Turcomans, Khirghizes and allied tribes).

The Sarts, who form 24 per cent of the population, and belong to the Sunnite sect of Islam, are a hybrid race, partly of Turkish (Uzbek) and partly of Iranian elements, speaking Turkish with Iranian modifications. They are chiefly occupied as tillers of the soil, artisans and merchants. The houses of the well-to-do classes are built in the Persian style while the rooms are gaily painted and provided with numerous niches. The Sart considers loud laughing and speaking and hurried movements as marks of bad breeding. The costume of the men consists of undergarments of white cotton, surmounted by a greater or a lesser number (according to the season) of long coloured outer garments. The outermost of these is kept in place by a shawl 10-20 feet in length, wound several times round the body and fastened by knots. The feet are shod with heeless top-boots of soft leather, over which are drawn leathern overshoes. The head is covered by a coloured and embroidered cap, often surmounted by a large turban. The general effect of the costume is distinctly gaudy. The Sarts are very partial to sitting about and gossiping in the bazaars and the numerous tea-houses, drinking meanwhile green tea out of flat bowls. The woman is practically the slave of her husband, and Bokhara is said to have been the centre of the theological doctrine that women have no souls and should not be allowed to pray.

The Iranian Tajiks, forming 10 per cent of the population, still speak the original Persian dialect, and are diligent cultivators of the soil. The entire system of irrigation in the country originated in the time when the Tajiks formed the bulk of the inhabitants of the Turanian civilisation.

Among the Turkish tribes, which have occupied the district since the beginning of the Middle Ages, the most important are the Turcomans and the Uzbeks. Pure-blooded Uzbeks are to be found only in a few districts in Central and Eastern Bokhara. The reigning houses and other leading families of the khanates of Central Asia have also for centuries been of Uzbek race.

The Turcomans, numbering about 400,000, are to be found chiefly in Merv, in the oasis of Akhal, and on the lower Atrek. They are largely pure nomads, only the poorer among them, who do not possess enough cattle, condescending to do a little farming and fruit growing. Their language is a Turkish idiom, differing



materially from that of the Sarts. The Turcoman is easily recognised by his huge hemispherical sheepskin cap, which he wears both in summer and winter. His outer garment, or *khalat*, usually consists of home-made cotton, with reddish-brown stripes, lined with cotton wool. The *yurteh*, or dwelling of the Turcoman, resembles a beehive, and consists of a circular wooden framework covered with dark brown felt. Before the Russian occupation of the country the Turcomans were the most dreaded robbers in the whole of Central Asia, and their predatory forays often extended far into the Persian Khorasan. The women enjoy an almost unrestricted freedom, and their face is never veiled. The Turcoman is nominally a Mohammedan, but as a matter of fact he pays very little attention to any of the commands of the Koran.

The Khirghizes of Turkestan, forming about 36 per cent of the population, occupy mainly the steppes of the Syr-Daria district and the most mountainous parts of Fergana. They call themselves "Kazaks" and belong to the Turco-Tatar branch of the Mongolian race. Nominally they are Sunnite Mohammedans. The Khirghizes are nomads, and their chief wealth consists of flocks of sheep (the Siberian Khirghizes are horse-breeders). Physically they are of middle height, with broad shoulders, and little hair upon their face. The most characteristic article of their attire is the pointed grey felt hat, with a curved brim, which they wear in summer; but their dress differs also in other respects from that of the Sarts and Turcomans. Their coat is shorter, while their trousers, made of cotton in summer and of leather in winter, are so capacious that the whole of the upper garments can be stowed away inside them. Their outer coat is the most valuable, and generally consists of silk; below that is one of cloth adorned with embroidery, while below that again is one of cotton. They wear long leathern boots, while round their waist is a metal-mounted belt, from which hang a knife and a pocket containing comb, toothpicks and flints. The dress of the women resembles that of the men, except that its colours are as gaudy as possible, while the head is covered by a huge basket-like cap of stiff white cloth. The "kibitka" or Khirghiz house, is a round, almost hemispherical tent, consisting of a crinoline-like wooden framework covered with strips of felt. The floor is covered with pieces of felt, only the wealthier classes having carpets. The food consists entirely of sheep's milk, kumiss and cheese, with flesh at rare intervals. The place of bread is taken by pieces of dough soaked in sheep's fat. The ties of kinship are peculiarly strong among the Khirghizes, and one of their proverbs says "better to be a shepherd in one's own family than a king among strangers." They buy their wives, but the position of women is notwithstanding comparatively free.

**GOVERNMENTS OR PROVINCES OF THE FORMER  
RUSSIAN EMPIRE.**

---

**ABO-BJORNEBORG.**

Abo-Bjorneborg, one of the most important of the Finland provinces, lies on the border of the Gulf of Bothnia and opposite Sweden. It has a population of about half a million, and is the largest manufacturing district in Finland. Cottons, sugar-refinery, wooden goods, metals, machinery and paper are the chief industries. The principal towns are Abo, Nystad and Raumo.

**AKMOLINSK.**

Akmolinsk, one of the most westerly provinces of Siberia, adjoining the Ural Mountains, is nearly as large as Germany, and has a population of about a million. About two thirds are Russians and the remainder Khirghiz, who raise large numbers of cattle, horses and sheep. The province is traversed by the main Siberian railway, this part of the country being very fertile, though in other parts there are several lakes and a wide waterless desert. It is one of the Siberian butter and egg districts. There are only local manufactures, ploughs, flour-mills, etc. The chief towns are Omsk, Petropavlovsk, Akmolinsk and Kokchetav.

**AMUR.**

Amur, a Siberian province on the left bank of the Amur River, was ceded to Russia by China by the treaties of 1857 and 1858. It is about as large as France. The total population is less than 150,000, immense districts being quite uninhabited. The Russians are represented by the Amur Cossacks, and most of the inhabitants lead a nomadic life along the rivers, living by hunting and fishing. The only town is Blagovyeshensk.

**ARKANGELSK.**

Arkangelsk, or Archangel, a government adjoining the Arctic Ocean on the north. It is about as large as Germany and Austria combined, and has a population of about half a million. The

territory includes the Kola peninsula with the new port of Alexandrovsk on the Murman coast, as well as the White Sea borders and Archangel. Forests cover one half of the territory, and timber and hunting are the principal occupations, together with the production of pitch and tar. Large numbers of saw-mills are in the neighbourhood of Archangel. In addition to Archangel, there are several growing towns on the coast, Kem, where a British Vice-Consulate has recently been established, Mezen, Onega and Pinega.

### **ASTRAKHAN.**

Astrakhan, a government of South Russia, bordering on the Caspian Sea on the south. It is about half as large again as England and has a population of rather more than a million. About half are Kalmyks, Khirghiz, Tatars and Armenians, and the Astrakhan Cossacks number about 30,000. The Russian railways only touch the borders of the province. Fishing at the mouth of the Volga, cattle-breeding, gardening (fruit, melons, mustard), and salt extraction from the lakes are the chief occupations. The principal towns and large villages are Astrakhan, Tsarev, Nicol-aevskaya, Sloboda, Tcharnyi Yar and Krasnyi Yar

### **BAKU.**

Baku, a government of Transcaucasia, bounded by the Caspian Sea on the east and by Persia on the south. In the northern part, where the soil is fertile and well-irrigated, rice-fields, rich gardens, cotton-plantations abound, and the growth of the mulberry tree and silkworm culture is carried on extensively. The grapevine is also largely cultivated. In the south, the Apsheron peninsula is dry and almost devoid of vegetation, but it contains the rich petroleum wells of Baku city and the neighbourhood. The fisheries of Baku are the richest in Russia, and the district is the great centre for the export caviare trade. A great deal of Russian trade with Persia comes through Baku. Of the million population, more than one-half are Tatars and less than ten per cent Russians. Other races strongly represented are Armenians, Tates, Tolyshins, Kyurins, all running into scores of thousands. The chief towns are Baku, Shemahka, Kuba, and Lenkoran.

### **BESSARABIA.**

Bessarabia, a province of south-west Russia, bounded by Bukovina (Austria) in the north-west, by Rumania in the west and south and the Black Sea on the south-east. Its boundaries have been changed several times, the area now being about two and a quarter times the size of Wales. The population of two and a half

million is very mixed, Moldavians and Little Russians predominating, but with large numbers of Germans, Greeks, Jews and Bulgarians. The railways from Galacia and the River Dniester make Bessarabia an important distributing centre, and the rich fertile soil makes it prolific in the production of wheat, grapes, tobacco, barley and linseed, all of which are exported in considerable quantities. Several woollen cloth mills, tanneries and soap works represent the principal industries. The chief towns are Kishinev, Akherman, Benderz, Byeltsy, Izmail, Khotin, Orghyeev, Soroki, Kagul and Reni.

### CHERNIGOV.

Chernigov, a government of Little Russia, about two-thirds the size of Ireland, with a population of about three millions, mostly Russians, though a large number of Jews and Germans reside in the government. The north part of the province consists largely of forests, which are, however, rapidly disappearing, and the timber trade is an important one, as also the production of tar and pitch. Agriculture is the principal occupation, especially the cultivation of beets for the large sugar mills of this and adjoining governments. Tobacco and hemp are also largely grown, and limestone, grindstones and china-clay quarried. Chernigov, however, owes its chief importance to its sugar industry, which has been badly hit by the war, but which may be expected to regain its position when affairs again become normal. The chief towns are Chernigov, the capital, Borzna, Glukhov, Konotop, Mglin, Novgorod-Syeveresk, Novozbkov, Nyezhin and Starodub.

### CHERNOMORSKAYA.

Chernomorskaya, or the District of the Black Sea, is a military district occupying a narrow strip of land along the east coast of the Black Sea from Novorossiysk, its capital, to the mountains. It is very sparsely populated, nearly one half of its inhabitants, numbering 60,000, residing at Novorossiysk. A road with numerous villages runs along the coast.

### COURLAND.

Courland, one of the Baltic Provinces, is about a third larger than Wales, and has a population of three quarters of a million, of whom only eight per cent are Germans and two per cent Russians, the remainder being Letts (about one half), Coures, Jews, Poles, etc. On account of its position on the Baltic and the railways which lead from Central Russia to Riga and Libau, it has some importance as a distributing centre. Agriculture is highly developed, but the factories are small, consisting of a few

iron works, tanneries, glass and soap works, and makers of agricultural machinery. The only town of any importance is Mitau, with about 40,000 inhabitants. Others with less than 10,000 are Windau, Goldingen, Bauske and Friedrichstadt.

### **DAGHESTAN.**

Daghestan, a Transcaucasian province on the Caspian Sea, about half as large again as Wales, with a population of about a quarter of a million, of whom only five or six thousand are Russians. The population consists chiefly of mountaineers, known under the general name of Lezghians, in the west, and of a mixture of the same with Tatars and Georgians on the coast. The difficulties of communication between the valleys have resulted in the formation of a great number of dialects, or even languages. The mountaineers breed some cattle, and cultivate with great difficulty their small fields on the slopes of the mountains, and considerable wine is produced. At Derbent and Petrovsk on the Caspian are some important cotton mills, chiefly engaged in manufacture for the Persian trade. The only other town is Temir-Khanshara, the capital of the province.

### **DON PROVINCE.**

The Province of the Don in south-east Russia, extends to the Volga on the east, borders Northern Caucasia on the south, and the Sea of Azov on the south-west. It is about the same size as England and Wales. The population is nearly three millions, of whom more than one half are Cossacks, who own nearly thirty million acres of the richest soil in Russia. Agriculture is the main occupation, but the crops vary very much on account of want of rain. Vine-growing on a large scale and tobacco culture are carried on in the south. Cattle-breeding, as in all Cossack territories, is important, and there are rich fisheries at the mouth of the Don. Coal mines employ over 20,000 people, and nearly two million tons are raised, about one half being anthracite. The chief industries are ironworks and tobacco factories, and the principal exports are corn, cattle, horses, sheep, wine, fish and hides. The Don is peculiarly favoured with transport facilities, rivers, canals and railways, and has moreover the outlet to the sea at Rostov-on-Don and Taganrog. The other chief towns are Novocherkassk, the capital of the province and the seat of Cossack government, Kamenskaya, Nijni-Chirskaya, Ust-Medveditsa and Uryupinskaya.

### **EKATERINOSLAV.**

Ekaterinoslav, one of the most important of the governments of South Russia, is noted alike for its fertile black earth and highly

developed agriculture and its richness in minerals, and for its large mining industries. It is nearly as large as Scotland and has a population of nearly three millions. Large quantities of anthracite and coal, iron ores and rock salt, and in lesser degree granite, limestone, grindstone, slate, graphite, manganese and mercury are found. Nearly a hundred coal mines produce over three million tons of coal, over 20 iron ore mines nearly two million tons, while iron, steel, rails and iron goods are made to the extent of over a million tons. Nearly fifty works are engaged in the manufacture of agricultural machinery, which is used more extensively in this government than in most parts of Russia. Nearly two million tons of cereals are exported. The chief towns are Ekaterinoslav, Alexandrovsk, Bakmut, Mariupol, Novomoskovsk, Pavlograd, Slavyanoserbisk and Verkhnednyeprorsk.

### ELISABETHPOL.

Elisabethpol, one of the governments of Transcaucasia, bordering on Persia, nearly one-third the size of England, has about one million inhabitants of whom nearly sixty per cent are Tatars and forty per cent Armenians, less than two per cent being Russians. It includes the lower ranges of the Caucasian mountains, with their snow-clad peaks, the rich slopes of the hill-sides and the dry Caspian steppes. All kinds of cereals are grown, the rearing of silkworms is an old industry, gardening and fruit reach a high level of perfection, liquorice root is obtained in large quantities, and cotton growing is being developed. Carpet weaving (Persian carpets) is carried on throughout the province. Copper, magnetic iron ore and cobalt are mined, but there is room for considerable improvement and development. The principal towns are Elisabethpol, Nukha and Shusha.

### ERIVAN.

Erivan, like the other Transcaucasian governments of Russia, is more Asiatic than European in its character. It is bordered by Turkey in Asia and Persia on the south, and is about one-third larger than Wales. The population is about one million, of which Armenians, Tatars and Kurds account for nine-tenths. Erivan largely consists of small ridges of mountains of volcanic origin, of which the principal are Alaghoz (13,436 feet) and Ararat (17,212 feet). Cereals and cotton are grown extensively, while vines and fruit trees are abundant. There are practically no manufactures except those carried on in the villages. The principal towns are Erivan, Alexandropol, Nakhichevan, Novobogazet and Vagarshapad.

### ESTHONIA.

Esthonia, called by the Germans Ehstland, one of the Baltic Provinces, on the south coast of the Gulf of Finland, is about the size of Wales. Its population of nearly three quarters of a million consists mostly of Ehstes or Esthonians, a branch of the Finnish family, the Russians proper being only 25,000 and exceeded in number by Germans. There are also a number of Swedes and Jews, especially at Reval, the capital. Agriculture is the principal industry, while meat and butter are largely exported. The distilleries, of which there are over 150, are supplied with potatoes and cereals grown in the province, and the woollen cloth factories with local wool. There is a large cotton mill at Krenholm and flour mills, iron and machinery works, paper mills, sawmills and match factories in other parts. Besides Reval, there are no towns of as much as ten thousand inhabitants.

### FERGANA.

Fergana, one of the governments of Russian Turkestan, is about the same size as England. It is bounded by China on the east and by Afghanistan on the south. It has a population of nearly two millions, two-thirds of whom are Sarts, a race of Turkish origin and Mahommedan faith. There are less than ten thousand Russians, but these belong to the ruling, merchant and artisan classes. It is a rich agricultural district, producing large quantities of cotton (cleaned locally), wheat, rice, jugara, millet, etc. Tobacco is grown and exported, and nearly twenty thousand acres are devoted to the cultivation of the vine. Cattle raising is carried on to a great extent, there being nearly a quarter of a million horses, about twenty-five thousand camels and large numbers of sheep and cattle. Naptha, coal sulphur, gypsum, rocksalt and lake salt are known to exist, but need development. The only factories of note are the cotton-cleaning works of which there are nearly two hundred. A considerable trade is carried on with Russia for the export of raw cotton, raw silk, hides, sheepskins and cotton and leather goods. The chief town is Kokand, and others are New Marghilan, Andizan, Namargan, Osk, Old Marghizan and Chust.

### IRKUTSK.

Irkutsk, a government of Eastern Siberia, bounded by China on the south and south-west, and traversed by the Trans-Siberian line, is two and a half times the size of the British Isles, and has a population of about three quarters of a million, chiefly Russians. Gold, graphite, brown coal, salt, fireclay, grindstone, marble and mica, lapis-lazuli, granites and semi-precious stones are found in small quantities, but mining is yet undeveloped. Immense virgin

forests cover the high country in the north. The climate is severe, and the soil is in most places unfertile, and both grain and cattle have to be imported. There are a few small factories and glass works, but nearly all manufactured goods are received from Russia. The herring fisheries on Lake Baikal are of local importance. The only town of any note is Irkutsk, the capital.

### **KALISCH.**

Kalisch, a small province of Poland, little more than half the size of Wales, with nearly one million population, the majority of whom are Catholic Poles, but Jews and Protestants (Germans and Russians) each account for about one hundred thousand. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are carried on to a high degree of perfection, and there are several sugar works and woollen cloth, woollen and ribbon mills. Forests, marshes and small lakes cover a great part of the area of the province. The chief town is Kalisch, and others of secondary importance are Kolo, Konin, Leczia, Sieradz, Turek and Velun.

### **KALUGA.**

Kaluga, a province of middle Russia, about half as large again as Wales with a population of about a million and a quarter, nearly all Great Russians. Iron ores are the chief mineral wealth and some beds of coal are worked. Fireclay, chalk, china-clay, grindstone, quartz-sand, phosphorite and copper are also extracted. The chief items of industry are distilleries, ironworks, woollen cloth, cottons, paper, matches, leather, china, steam flour mills and oil works. A considerable trade is carried on in hemp, hempseed and hempseed oil, corn and hides; and iron, machinery, leather, glass, chemicals and linen are exported. The principal towns and villages are Kaluga, Ludinovo, Polotnyanyi and Zarod.

### **KARS.**

Kars, the smallest province of Caucasia, between Kutais and Erivan, bordering on Asia Minor, is about the size of Wales and has a population of 400,000. It is a mountainous district, and the only town of any importance is Kars, the capital.

### **KAZAN.**

Kazan, a government of middle Russia, lies to the east of Moscow, and has within its borders the two important rivers, the Volga, and the Kama, which have their confluence in the Province. It is about four-fifths as large as Scotland and has a population of about three millions. Of these about four in ten are Russians and



three Tatars, the rest being made up of a conglomeration of people of Turko-Finnish descent, Jews and Poles. Eight out of every ten are peasants, and while large quantities of cereals, etc., are grown, they are only sufficient for local consumption, and very little is exported. The domestic industries are chiefly connected with wood. The chief towns are Kazan, Chistopol, Kozmodemyansk and Tetyushi.

### **KHARKOV.**

Kharkov, an important agricultural government of the Ukraine, or Little Russia, lies between Moscow and the Black Sea, and is about three times the size of Wales. It has a population of over three millions. Nearly two hundred thousand tons of cereals are exported after providing for home consumption, and flax, hemp and tobacco are cultivated. The chief industry is sugar, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Sumy, though there are also distilleries, wool-cleaning works, steam flour mills and tobacco factories. Salt is found at Slavynsk. The chief towns are Kharkov, Aktyrka, Bogodukhov, Izzum, Kupvansk, Lebedin, Starobyelsk, Sumy, Valki, Volchansk and Zmiyev.

### **KHERSON.**

Kherson, a government bordering on the Black Sea, of which Odessa is the principal town. It is nearly as large as Scotland, and has about three million and a half inhabitants. The district is essentially an agricultural one, though manufactories produce over six millions sterling annually. Over half a million tons of cereals are produced in excess of the home demand. Flax and tobacco are cultivated, and nearly two million gallons of wine are yielded from the vineyards. Agricultural machinery is more generally used than in most parts of Russia, and there are some local factories as well as iron works, sugar, flour and chemical works. The chief towns besides Odessa are Kherson, the capital, Alexandiya, Ananiev, Elisavetgrad and Tiraspol.

### **KHOLM.**

Kholm, which has come to the front very prominently on account of its proposed cessation from Poland to the Ukraine, is a new Polish province formed in 1913 out of the governments of Lublin and Siedlee. Siedlee is in East Poland, about two-thirds the size of Wales, and has a population of about a million, of whom Little Russians are about 45 per cent., Poles 40 per cent., and Jews 15 per cent. The province is devoted to agriculture and cattle raising, and there is very little manufacturing or export trade. The chief towns are Siedlee, Biala, Konstantinov, Garivolin,

Tukov, Radzyi, Sokolov, Vigrov and Viodava. Lublin is bordered on the south by Galicia, and has a population of about a million and a half. Of these Poles constitute considerably more than half, and Jews nearly two hundred thousand. About one-third of the area is under forests, but the soil in other parts is generally fertile, and large quantities of rye and wheat are exported, while flax, hemp and beet are cultivated. There are a large number of small factories consisting of distilleries, sugar works, steam flour mills, tanneries, saw mills and bent wood factories, but their aggregate product is insignificant. The chief towns are Lublin, Tomaszov, Chelm, Krubreszov, Janov and Krasnystav.

### KIELCE.

Kielce, a government in south-west Poland, about half the size of Wales, and with a population of about a million. It is very rich in iron, lead and copper ores, sandstone, coal, zinc ores and lead, while gypsum, sulphur and black and white marble are also extricated. Agriculture is carried on to sufficient extent to enable grain to be exported. Kielce is, moreover, a growing industrial province, and the production of tiles, metallic goods, leather, timber goods, flour, hemp, cotton and cement is rapidly developing. The chief towns are Kielce, Andreyev, Miechov, Pinczov and Vloszczova.

### KIEV.

Kiev, a government of the Ukraine, or Little Russians, with a population of nearly five millions, is one of the oldest, and at the same time most progressive, districts in Russia. In addition to large quantities of cereals, nearly half a million acres are under beetroot, with a crop of nearly two million tons. Over sixty sugar factories produce over three million cwts. of sugar and more than one million cwts. of treacle. There are also eighty distilleries, together with machinery works, tanneries, steam flour mills and naptha refineries. There are two important fairs at Kiev and Berdichev, as well as many smaller ones. The principal towns are Kiev, Berdichev, Cherkasy, Chighirin, Kanev, Lipovets, Radomyssl, Skvira, Tarascha, Uman, Vasilkov and Zvenigorodka.

### KOSTROMA.

Kostroma, a government of Middle Russia, about three-fifths the size of England, with nearly two million inhabitants. Three-fourths of the province is covered with forests, and agriculture is, in consequence, relatively poor, though the production of flax and hops is on the increase. Kostroma is growing in importance as a manufacturing district, and there are numerous cotton mills, flax and linen mills, chemical works, tanneries and paper mills,

most of which have received an impetus through the migration from Poland during the war. The chief towns are Kostroma, Galich, Kineshma, Makariev, Vetluga and Yurievets, though none except the first has a population of ten thousand.

### KOVNO.

Kovno, a government of North-west Russia with a narrow strip touching the Baltic. It has a population of nearly two millions, of which Zhmudes and Letts account for seventy per cent., and Jews twenty-five. There are about twenty thousand Germans and ten thousand Russians. Agriculture, cattle breeding and fishing are the chief pursuits. There are a large number of small distilleries, tobacco factories, flour mills, etc., but their total product is less than one million sterling. The chief towns are Kovno, Novoalexandrovsk, Povenyevzh, Rossiény, Shavli, Telshi and Vilkomir.

### KUBAN.

Kuban, a North Caucasian province, with the Sea of Azov in the west and the territory of the Don Cossacks on the north, is nearly as large as England, and has a population of about two and a half millions, most of whom are Russians, including nearly a million Kuban Cossacks. The province includes the northern slopes of the Caucasian mountains, the low and marshy, and consequently unhealthy, lowlands of the Azov and Black Seas. There is considerable mineral wealth in the province. Coal is found on the Kuban, but has not been developed to any extent. Naptha wells are in the district of Maikop and in the Taman peninsula. Iron ores, silver and gold are found, alabaster is extracted, as well as salt, soda and Epsom salts. There are also some excellent mineral water springs. Agriculture, including tobacco, is one of the chief occupations; the use of agricultural machinery is general, and large crops of all kinds of cereals are exported. Cattle raising, bee-keeping, gardening, vine growing and fishing, all are carried on to a large extent. The chief towns are Ekaterinodar, the capital, Miakop, Yeisk, Temryuk, Armavir and Anapa.

### KUOPIO.

Koupio, a Finnish government rather more than twice the size of Wales, with a population of about 350,000. Lakes, marshes, peat-bogs and forests cover more than two-thirds of the province, and less than three per cent. of the area is under cultivation. In ordinary years this produces sufficient for local requirements. About 40,000 tons of iron ore are extracted every year, and about 20,000 tons of iron, steel and pig-iron produced in the ironworks. Engineering and chemical works, tanneries, saw mills,

paper mills and distilleries are the chief industries. Timber, iron, butter, furs and game are exported. The chief towns are Kuopio, Joensuu and Idensalmi, all with less than ten thousand inhabitants.

### KURSK.

Kursk, a government of Middle Russia, south of Moscow, is more than twice the size of Wales, and with a population of over three millions. It is a typically Russian province, about three-quarters of the population being Great Russians and one-quarter Little Russians. Nine-tenths are peasants who own most of the land and live in large villages. Kursk is crossed by two main lines of railway from north to south and from east to west, with several branches. As might be expected, it is a rich agricultural country with large crops of cereals, especially rye, and great numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, all of which are exported. The local factories are those chiefly concerned with agriculture, such as steam flour mills, sugar works, distilleries, wool washing, etc. Kursk is one of the great centres of the village industries, over a million pair of boots being made annually, as well as large quantities of ikons, toys, caps and pottery. A big trade is done in grain and hemp, hemp seed oil, sheep-skins, hides, tallow, felt goods, wax, honey and leather goods. The principal towns are Kursk, Byelgorod, Dmitriev, Fatezh, Graivoron, Korocha, Lgov, Novyi Oskol, Obozan, Putiol, Rylsk, Staryi Oskol, Sudzha and Tim, but many of the villages such as Bariskova and Veliko-Mikhailovka vie with them in importance and population.

### KUTAIS.

Kutais, a Transcaucasian government on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, is about twice the size of Wales, and has a population of about a million and a quarter. The province includes some of the highest peaks and most important glaciers in the Caucasian range. The population is very mixed, including a large number of Georgian tribes and only about six thousand Russians. The Georgians, however, belong to the Russian Church. The climate is tropical, and in addition to large crops of cereals, cotton, tobacco, vines, olives, mulberries, eucalyptus, cork-oak, camelia and even tea are raised and exported. Manganese ore is produced and exported in large quantities, while coal, lead, silver ores, copper, naphtha, gold and lithographic stone are also found. Batum and Poti, two of the chief ports in Caucasia, Kutais, the capital, Sukkum-Kale and Artvin are the principal towns.

**LIVONIA.**

Livonia, one of the three Baltic Provinces of Russia and the one in which Riga is situated. It is about half the size of Scotland, and has nearly two million inhabitants. Of these nearly one-half are Letts and a little less are Esthonians, the rest being Germans, Russians, Jews and Poles in the order named. Agriculture, dairy farming and gardening have reached a high level of excellence and production, and over one hundred thousand persons are engaged in fishing in Lake Peipus. Manufactures are also important, and amounted to over £12,000,000 before the war. They consist chiefly of woollen, cloth, cotton and flax mills, steam flour and saw mills, distilleries and breweries, machinery works, paper mills, furniture, tobacco, soap, candle and hardware works. Containing Riga, the principal port of the Baltic, it has a large import and export trade of every description. Other principal towns are Pernau, Yuriev (formerly known as Dorpat), Fellin, Walk and Wenden.

**LOMZA.**

Lomza, a Polish government to the north-east of Warsaw, with about 700,000 population, of whom 550,000 are Poles and 120,000 Jews. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, the industries being limited to a few breweries and potteries. The chief towns are Lomza, Ostrov, Ostrolenka, Makov and Szezucym.

**MINSK.**

Minsk, a government of Western Russia, about three-fourths the size of England, with a population of two and a half millions, of whom nearly one-fifth are Jews, one-tenth Poles and the remainder Russians. Agriculture and forestry produce are the chief occupations, more than two-thirds of the people being peasants. The industrial establishments are generally of a local character—flour mills, distilleries, breweries, etc. The chief towns are Minsk, Bobruisk, Mozyr, Pinsk, Ryechitsa, Slutsk and Igumen.

**MOGHILEV.**

Moghilev, a government of Western Russia, rather more than twice the size of Wales. Its population of two millions, mostly White Russians, includes over two hundred thousand Jews and about fifty thousand Poles. Large crops of cereals of all kinds, as well as flax, hemp and tobacco, are grown. The factories—paper, spirits, wire and nails, leather and tiles, are comparatively insignificant. The chief towns are Moghilev, Shkov, Gomel, Rogachev, Orsha and Gorke.

### MOSCOW.

Moscow, the government in which the city of Moscow is situated, is one of the smallest, being less than twice the size of Wales, but the most important manufacturing district in Russia. The population before the war was about three million and a half, but it has largely increased since, owing to the removal of factories from Poland and the refugees from that country. Half the population live in towns, a much larger percentage than usual. Notwithstanding its manufacturing importance, it has over one million acres under crops producing annually over three hundred thousand tons of cereals. Over three hundred thousand people are employed in more than three hundred cotton factories in the district, and other large industrial concerns are engaged in the production of woollens, silks and clothing, sugar refineries, distilleries and iron works. There are also manufactures of gold and silver jewellery, perfumery, sweets, tobacco, bronze, wallpaper, furniture, carriages, tinplate, as well as tanneries. Its manufactures are more than half as much again as the government of Petrograd, the next largest, while on account of its being the centre of the Russian railway system, it is the most important distributing centre in Russia. The only towns of any size besides Moscow are Kolomma and Serpuphov, each with about 25,000 inhabitants, and Bogorodsk with about 15,000.

### NIJNI-NOVGOROD.

Nijni-Novgorod, a Volga province of Middle Russia, containing the well-known fair town of the same name, is about two-thirds the size of Ireland, and has over two million people, nearly all Russians, but with a larger percentage of nobles, clergy, merchants and artisans than usual in agricultural governments. Over 92 per cent. of the country is available for agriculture, but of this nearly sixty per cent. was owned by noblemen, and only sixteen per cent. by the peasantry. The Volga shipping industry is the most important, over twenty thousand vessels being loaded and unloaded in an average year. Agriculture is not very highly developed, and cattle breeding is neglected. Iron, machinery, cutlery and crockery works, tanneries, shipbuilding yards, saw mills and distilleries are the principal industries, and these are on a small scale, but rapidly developing. The chief towns after Nijni-Novgorod are Armanzos, Balakhan, Pavlovo, Vorsma and Pochinki.

### NOVGOROD.

Novgorod, a government of North Russia, adjoining that of Petrograd, is about two-thirds the size of England, and has a population of two millions. Formerly the most important pro-

vince in the Empire and the seat of earlier governments, it is now of little importance. Agriculture and cattle-raising are at a low standard, and insufficient to meet local requirements, while all the factories only produce about one million pounds worth, including saw mills, glass, matches and distilleries. Novgorod and Staraya Russia are the two principal towns.

### OLONETS.

Olonets, an unimportant government of North Russia, adjoining Finland and Archangel, is almost exactly the same size as England, and has a population of less than half a million. While agriculture is carried on to some extent, the crops are insufficient to supply local needs. Timber is practically the only industry, the saw mills turning out over three millions sterling per annum. The capital, Petrozavodsk, is the only town with over 10,000 inhabitants.

### OREL.

Orel, a government of Middle Russia between Moscow and the Black Sea, is about two and a half times the size of Wales, and has a population a little over two millions. It is in the black earth region. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal pursuits, though industrial activity is on the increase, and there are nearly ten thousand large and small factories producing about two millions sterling of various goods, chiefly intended for local requirements. Orel is one of those governments which give good opportunity for the introduction of plant and machinery. The chief towns are Orel, Bolkov, Bryansk, Elets, Karachev, Kivny and Maloarkhangel'sk.

### ORENBURG.

Orenburg, a province of East Russia, in the southern Urals, is one and a quarter times the size of England, and has a population of three millions. It is one of the richest mineral districts of Russia, gold, copper, iron ore, rock and lake salt, semi-precious stones and some silver being mined. Over twenty thousand tons of copper ore, one-fifth of the production of Russia, comes from Orenburg. The output of iron ore and iron is still larger. The soil is exceedingly fertile and large crops of cereals are exported, chiefly wheat and oats. Kitchen gardening and cattle raising are both carried on to a large extent, and the fine-spun Orenburg shawls, made from goats hair, are known the world over. The chief towns are Orenburg, Orsk, Tchelyabinsk (the gate to Siberia), Troitsk and Verkhneural'sk.

**PENZA.**

Penza, a government of East-central Russia, south of Nijni-Novgorod, is about twice the size of Wales, and has a population of nearly two millions. It is one of the best agricultural provinces in the country, the use of implements and machinery being very general, most of the land belonging to the village communities, and with agricultural and horticultural schools, model dairy farms and official school farms and gardens. Cattle breeding and especially horse breeding are flourishing, there being on an average one horse, a cow and three sheep to every household. Grain and flour are exported in large quantities. The manufactures are small and include spirits, oils, matches, paper and timber. The chief towns are Penza, Krasnolobodsk, Mokshang, Nijni-Lomov and Saransk.

**PERM.**

Perm, one of the richest agricultural and mining governments in Russia, lies on both slopes of the Ural Mountains, and is partly in Europe and partly on Asia. Its population is approximately four millions, of whom four-fifths are peasants. Perm is rather larger than the whole of the United Kingdom. Eight million acres are under crops, cattle breeding is pursued on a large scale, and there are many domestic industries, including the manufacture of ploughs and agricultural machinery. It is, however, as a mining centre that Perm is most noted, and to which her future development belongs. Iron, steel, copper, coal and coke, salt, chromates, asbestos and sulphates are found in large quantities, while nine-tenths of the world's platinum supply comes from this province. The demand for all kinds of mining machinery is very large. Semi-precious stones such as amethysts, topaz, rubies and sapphires are found in large quantities. Ekaterinburg is the chief town, and the centre of the mining industry, while other towns are Perm, the capital, Kungur, Irbit, Shadrinsk and Kamyshlov. The iron works form towns of themselves at Nijni-Taghilsk, Neviansk, Kyshtym, Revdnsk, Turmsk, Bogoslovsk, Suksunsk, Nyazepetrovsk, Verkh-Iset, Nijni-Iset and Verkhni-Tagilsk.

**PETROGRAD.**

Petrograd, the government in which the capital of Russia is situated, is about two-thirds the size of Ireland. It has only about one million inhabitants outside of the city of Petrograd itself. Damp and cold, with a none too fertile soil, agriculture is at a low ebb, and the products by no means sufficient to supply local demands. Nearly all the trade and manufactures are those of Petrograd itself (q.v.), and the principal towns—Tsarskoye Selo, Gatchina, Narva, Oranienbaum, Pavlovsk and Kolpino are mostly summer resorts for the population of the capital.



### PIOTRKOV.

Piotrkov, a province in the west of Poland about two-thirds the size of Wales, with a population of nearly two millions, mostly Poles, though Germans and Russians each account for about 200,000. Collieries, blast furnaces and iron works give employment to about 30,000 people, while over two hundred thousand were employed in the cotton spinning, printing and dyeing works, and those devoted to the manufacture of cloth, silks and jute, particularly at Lodz, Pabianice, Zgerz and Bendzin. Even domestic weaving amounted to half a million sterling. Agriculture is, however, the main occupation in spite of the poorness of the soil. Many of the manufacturing industries were in the hands of Germans, and their future depends upon the decisions of the war. The chief town is Lodz, and others are Piotrkov, Kendzin, Czenstochovo, Novo Radom, Pabianice, Zgerz and Tomaszew.

### PLOCK.

Plock, an unimportant government of Poland, little more than half the size of Wales, with a population of about three-quarters of a million. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture, the production of live-stock of the better kinds, gardening and bee-keeping, and cultivating beet for the manufacture of sugar. The only factories are sugar works, and even these are small. Plock, Crechanov, Mlava, Prasnysz and Sierpiec are the principal towns.

### PODOLIA.

Podolia, a frontier province of South-west Russia, bordering on Austria, is a little more than twice the size of Wales, but has a population of nearly four millions, of whom over a quarter of a million are Catholics and nearly half a million Jews. Sugar factories, distilleries, flour mills, woollen mills and potteries are the chief industries, and there is a considerable trade in grain, timber, firewood, spirits, fruit, flour, sugar, leather and wool, all of which are exported. Agriculture and gardening are maintained at a high level, cattle breeding is flourishing, and nearly 500 tons of honey are exported annually. About 75,000 gallons of wine are also produced. The chief towns are Kamenets-Podolsk, Moghilev-on-Dniester, Balta, Proskurov, Vinnitsa, Tulchin, Bar and Khmelnyk.

### POLTAVA.

Poltava, a government of South-west Russia, about two and a half times the size of Wales, is one of the most densely populated districts in Russia, and has over three and a half million inhabitants. It is a rich agricultural country and exports large quantities

of grain, live stock and hides. Beetroot, tobacco, melons and sun-flowers for commercial purposes are also large crops, while bee-keeping is an important industry. There are a few flour mills and tobacco and sugar works, but manufacturing enterprise is very limited. There are a large number of towns and villages with over 10,000 inhabitants, but the principal towns are Poltava, Kobelzaki, Kremenchag, Lubny, Mirgorod, Pereyaslav, Priluki, Romny, Zenkov and Zolotonosha.

### **PRIMOSKAYA.**

Primoskaya, a province in the Amur region of Siberia, is about as large as Germany, France, Spain and the British Isles combined, but has a population of less than a quarter of a million, who live chiefly by hunting and fishing. Primoskaya is the extreme eastern province in Siberia, divided from Alaska in North America by the Bering Straits.

### **PSKOV.**

Pskov government lies to the south of that of Petrograd. It is rather more than twice the size of Wales, and has a population of about a million and a half, nearly all Great Russians. Like most Northern Russian governments, it is not a very fertile country, although large crops are raised, but oats only in sufficient quantities to be exported. Flax is, however, a very important crop, and large quantities of linseed and flax are produced annually. The manufacture of woollen and linen goods, shipbuilding, wood-working, etc., is carried on, but only sufficient for local needs. Pskov is the only town of over 10,000 inhabitants; smaller towns are Kholm, Novorzhev, Opochka, Ostrov, Porkov, Toropets and Velikiya Luki.

### **RADOM.**

Radom, a small southern frontier government of Poland, bordering on Galicia, is about two-thirds the size of Wales, and has a population of nearly a million, of whom Poles form 80 per cent. and Jews 17 per cent. The soil is mostly fertile, and agriculture, the main occupation of the people, is in good condition. The province is rich in iron ore, and nearly 100,000 men are ordinarily employed in the production of pig iron, iron and steel, in the blast furnaces and iron works. There are also several sugar works, agricultural machinery works and tanneries. The chief towns are Radom, Konsk, Opatov, Opocno and Sedomierz.

### **RYAZAN.**

Ryazan, a government of Middle Russia, adjoining that of Moscow on the south-east, is about three times the size of Wales,

and has about three million people, nine-tenths of whom cultivate the land. Tobacco, hops, vegetables and fruit are exported, cattle are raised in quantities, and bee-keeping is developing. There are over 4,000 factories, many of them small, the largest being cotton mills, and the others flour mills, machine works, tanneries, boot factories, match factories and chemical works. Lace-making and leather embroidery employ many thousand women. Several coal mines have recently been opened in the province, and these will stimulate the local manufacturing industries. The principal towns are Ryazan, Dankov, Egorievsk, Kasimov, Mikhailov, Pronsk, Ranenburg, Ryazhsk, Sapozkok, Skopin, Spassk and Zarsk.

### SAKHALIN.

Sakhalin, an island of Russia in the Pacific Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Amur, is about as large as Scotland, and has a population of about 30,000, chiefly convicts and exiles, and two-thirds of them men. Some coal is obtained, and fishing is carried on to a sufficient extent to permit of exportation. Edible seaweeds are also exported. Alexandrovsk is the chief military post, and Rykovskoye and Derbinskoye the principal villages.

### SAMARA.

Samara, a government on the left bank of the Volga, is almost exactly the same size as England and Wales, and has a population of over 4,000,000, of whom more than 90 per cent. live in villages. About ten per cent. are Germans, the descendants of a former settlement, and another twenty per cent. are Tatars, Mondovians and other non-Russian races. Large crops of cereals are raised and exported. It is a noted district for water melons. Hemp-seed, linseed and other oil seeds are grown extensively, and cattle breeding and poultry farming are carried on to a large extent. Over two hundred fairs are held annually with a large import and export trade, but there are very few manufacturing industries and these of little importance. At Serghievsk are sulphurous mineral springs yielding over two million gallons a day, and these are much patronized by Russian invalids. The principal towns are Samara, Bugulma, Buguruslan, Buzuluk, Nicolayesk, Novo-Uzen and Stavropol.

### SAMARKAND.

Samarkand, an Asiatic province of Russian Turkestan, nearly as large as Ireland, with a population of about a million, the majority of whom are Asiatic Mahommedans, Uzbegs, Khirghiz, Tatars, etc. There are very few Russians. It is a very hilly and wooded country, with sand deserts, very little water, and consequently not much vegetation. A beginning has, however, been

made in the cultivation of cotton, for which over a million and a half acres are available with proper irrigation. In those parts where the land is suitable agriculture has risen to a high level, and flax, hemp, madder, poppy, tobacco and mushrooms, as well as wheat, barley and rice, are grown. Cattle breeding, sericulture and village industries are carried on. There are openings for development in the mining industry which is in its infancy; coal, sulphur, ammonia and gypsum being already obtained. The chief towns are Samarkand, Fort Jizak, Katt'ykurgan and Khojent.

### **SARATOV.**

Saratov is a government on the left bank of the Volga in the South-east of Russia, more than half as large as England, and with a population of about three millions. More than half the area is devoted to agriculture. All kinds of cereals are raised in large quantities and nearly a quarter million tons of potatoes. The local industries consist of steam flour mills, oil works, distilleries, timber mills, tanneries and fur-dressing works, as well as a number of typical Russian village industries. There are nearly half a million acres of forest, much of the timber being a good class of hard woods that are at present practically unexploited. Nearly the whole of the population is Russian and belongs to the Orthodox Church. The chief towns in the government are Saratov, Atkarsk, Balashov, Kamyshin, Khvalynsk, Kuznetsk, Petrovsk, Serdobsk, Tsaritzin and Volsk.

### **SEMIPALATINSK.**

Semipalatinsk, a province of Siberia about as large as France, has a population of nearly a million, ninety-five per cent. of whom are the nomadic Khirghiz who raise large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and camels; much of the hides, wools and felt being exported to China, which in return sends cotton and other manufactured goods. Agriculture is carried on to a large extent in spite of the lack of irrigation, and millet, flax, hemp, melons and tobacco are produced, in addition to cereals. Fishing is of considerable importance. Gold, silver, copper, salt and coal are found in the province, and there are two iron works and some smaller factories, but the mining and manufacturing industries are still in their infancy. The chief towns are Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, Kokbektz, Karkaralinsk, and Ust Kamenogorsk.

### **SEMIRYECHENSK.**

Semirychensk, a Russian province in Turkestan, bordering on China, is about three-quarters the size of France, and has a population of more than a million, three-quarters of whom are

Khirghiz. As usual where these are in the majority, the principal occupation is the raising of cattle, horses and other animals, and the export of hides, skins, tallow and other animal products. Agriculture is, however, not neglected, and in addition to cereals, hemp, flax, poppies and oil-bearing plants are grown. Orchards and fruit gardens are well developed and bee culture is widely spread. The manufactures are only of a local and domestic character. Most of the export and import trade is done with China. The principal towns are Vyernvi, Jarkent, Kopal, Pishpek and Pryevalsk.

### **SIMBIRSK.**

Simbirsk, a government of East Prussia on the right bank of the Volga, is about two and a half times the size of Wales, and has about two million population, of which 150,000 are Mahomedans, the rest being Russian. It is one of the most progressive provinces in the Empire, the ground being well and intelligently cultivated, and the schools, hospitals and sanitation are among the best in Russia. There are few large factories, the largest being wool cloth mills, and others flour mills, tanneries, glass and starch works. Domestic industries, such as carts, sledges, wheels, felt goods, boots, caps, handkerchiefs, ropes and fishing nets are, however, numerous, and the products are sent to all parts of Russia. The principal towns are Simbirsk, Alatyr, Ardatov, Buinsk, Karsum, Kurmysh, Senghilei and Syzran.

### **SMOLENSK.**

Smolensk, a government of West Russia, lying to the east of Moscow, is nearly three times the size of Wales, and has a population of two million. It is one of the provinces on the border line between the Ukraine and Great Russia, the population being nearly equally divided between the two peoples. Practically all belong to the Russian Church. Over five million acres, or nearly forty per cent. of the total area of the province is under forests, and although large quantities of all kinds of cereals, as well as potatoes are raised, they are not sufficient for local requirements. Flax and hemp are, however, produced in considerable quantities, and exported, and phosphorite is mined. A large paper mill, employing over 4,000 people, is the only factory of note. The principal towns are Smolensk, Roslavl and Vyazma.

### **STAVROPOL.**

Stavropol in Northern Caucasia, is a government about two-thirds the size of Ireland, with a population of about a million and a half, and rapidly increasing. Nine-tenths are Russians. Agriculture has reached a high state of efficiency, and reapers,

sowers and threshers are in general use. Flax, melons, water melons and sunflowers are widely cultivated. Nearly a million gallons of inferior wine are produced annually from 10,000 acres of vineyards, and large numbers of cattle are raised. The factories are limited to flour mills, oil mills, distilleries, tanneries and candle works. Large quantities of grain, flax, wool and hides are exported. The principal towns are Stavropol, Alexandrovsk, Medoyezhinisk and Praskoveya.

### ST. MICHEL.

St. Michel, a province of Finland, a little larger than Wales, with a population of about two hundred thousand. One third of its area consists of lakes, and nearly one sixth of islands in the lakes. It has no town of any importance.

### SUVOLKI.

Suwalki, a government in the extreme north-east of Poland bordering on Russia, is one of the smallest provinces in the Empire being about two-thirds the size of Wales. Its population is about a million, of whom one half are Lithuanians, a quarter Poles, a fifth Jews, and about five per cent. each Germans and Russians. Agriculture, cattle raising and bee culture are the principal employments. Weaving of linen and plain woollen cloth, and fishing nets is extensively carried on the villages as a domestic industry. There are a number of small factories chiefly engaged in supplying local wants. The chief towns are Suwalki, Augustovo, Volkovyshki, Kalvarya and Mariampol.

### SYR-DARIA.

Syr-Daria, a Russian province in Turkestan, about the size of France, and with a population of nearly two millions. About one per cent are Russian settlers. The principal towns are Tashkent, the capital of Russian Turkestan, and Khojent. The growth of fruit, nuts, tobacco and rice is more important than that of wheat and other cereals. Cotton-growing is, however, making remarkable strides in this, as in other, provinces of Turkestan, many of the cotton fields and dressing works being owned by manufacturers from the Moscow district. The silk industry is being revived, and cattle raising is an important industry, hides and animal products being extensively exported.

### TAMBOV.

Tambov, an agricultural government of Central Russia, lying to the south-east of Tula, is about the size of Ireland and has over

## RUSSIAN GAZETTEER AND GUIDE.

three million inhabitants. The production of cereals and potatoes and the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs are the main occupations, there being no industries except those of local character, as flour mills, sugar works and tallow factories. Agricultural machinery is largely used on the wide prairies. The chief towns are Tambov, Kozlov, Morshansk, Kirsanov, Lebedzan, Shatsk and Usman.

### TAURIDA.

Taurida, a government of South Russia, including the peninsula of Crimea and a tract of the mainland. The Crimea is nearly as large as Wales and the rest of the province a little more than twice the size. The population of the Crimea is a million, chiefly Tatars, but including many Germans, Bulgarians, Czechs, Esthonians, Greeks and Jews. Agriculture, tobacco and the manufacture of wine are the chief occupations. The mainland part of Taurida has nearly a million and a half inhabitants, chiefly Russians, but including about 50,000 Germans and 25,000 Bulgarians and Jews. Cattle breeding, agriculture, tobacco, fruit gardens and vineyards are the leading industries. Salt is found to the extent of about a million tons in the government. Taurida is one of the principal provinces in Russia for the manufacture of agricultural machinery, and other iron industries are developing. Situated on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, it has a large foreign trade. The chief towns are Simferapol, Berdyansk, Theodosia, Eupatoria, Melitopol, Sevastopol and Yalta, the latter being the chief resort in the Crimean Riviera.

### TAVASTEHUS.

Tavastehus, a province of Finland, a little larger than Wales, one quarter of its area being lakes, with a population of about three hundred thousand. It is the chief industrial province of Finland, considerable quantities of cotton, linen and woollen goods, leather and paper being turned out in its various factories. The principal town is Tammerfors, or Hammenfors as it is sometimes called.

### TEREK.

Terek, a province of North Caucasus bordering on the Caspian Sea, is about three times the size of Wales, and has a little over a million population, of which Russians are about one half and the remainder representatives of the various aboriginal mountain races. Agriculture and cattle raising are pursued to a large extent, while from the vineries nearly two million gallons of wine are produced annually. Apiculture accounts for over half a million pounds sterling of honey and wax. Fishing is a valuable source of income and large quantities of caviare are obtained. Manufact-

uring and mining are on a very small scale, but the petroleum industry is a growing one. The chief towns are Vladikavkaz, Groznyi, Pyatigorsk, Georgievsk and Mozdok.

### TIFLIS.

Tiflis, a Transcaucasian government, is just twice the size of Wales and has a population of nearly one million and a half. It has probably more separate races than any other part of Russia. Nearly one half are Georgians, and about twenty per cent Armenians, but there are also Pshaves, Imeretians, Tuskins, Kherzurs, Gurians, Kingrelians, Ossets, Tatars, Greeks, Germans and about 50,000 Russians. Agriculture and vine-growing are highly developed, but the industries are confined to the domestic manufacture of leather and metallic goods, felt, woollen stuffs and embroidery, in which the Caucasians excel. The district abounds in minerals which have not hitherto been mined, except a little copper. The principal towns are Tiflis, Akhaltsykh, Gori, Telav, Signakh and Alkalkalaki.

### TOBOLSK.

Tobolsk, a government in Western Siberia, bordering on the Urals on the west and extending north to the Arctic Ocean. It is as large as the United Kingdom, France and Germany combined, and has a population of about two million, nearly all Russians. Tobolsk is a vast granary with over three million acres under cereal crops, and only needs the more general introduction of agricultural machinery to make it one of the great wheat-producing centres of the world. Cattle breeding is extensive, but the greatest development is in the production of butter and eggs and other dairy produce. Many of the dairies are run on the co-operative principle. Fishing and apiculture are also carried on largely. The principal towns are Tobolsk, Kurgan (the centre of the Siberian butter and egg industry), Tara, Tyumen and Zalutorovsk.

### TOMSK.

Tomsk, a Russian government in Western Siberia, which extends to the Chinese frontier. It is nearly three times the size of the whole of United Kingdom and has a population of about three millions, which is being rapidly increased by immigration from other parts of Russia. While the population is very mixed, over 90 per cent are Russians. It is the principal seat of education in Siberia, has a university and a large number of schools. Over four million acres are under cereal crops, while cattle breeding, gardening and apiculture are extensive. There are nearly a million beehives in the province and large quantities of honey and wax are exported. In the Altai and Kuznetsk districts, gold, silver, iron,



coal, copper and salt are found and mined. The chief towns are Tomsk, Barnaul, Biysk, Kuznetsk and Marinsk, but Novo-Nikolaievsk, until recently a village, is rapidly forging ahead to the premier position in the province, if not in the whole of Siberia. The navigation on the Ob River and the Trans-Siberian railway are making Tomsk a very important and growing province.

### **TRANSBAIKALIA.**

Transbaikalia, a province of Eastern Siberia, is larger than Germany and has a population of about a million. Agriculture is the main occupation, the annual yield of cereals amounting to over a million quarters. Cattle breeding is also extensively carried on, and hunting for sables and other furs is an important feature. Mining is in its infancy, though considerable quantities of gold, silver, coal, iron and salt have been found, and it is along these lines that the future development of the province may be expected. Transbaikalia is traversed by the main Siberian line. The chief towns are Tchita, Nerchinsk and Verkhneudinsk.

### **TRASCASPIAN TERRITORY.**

Transcaspian Territory is a province of Russia to the east of the Caspian Sea, adjoining Afghanistan on the South. It is as large as Germany and has about half a million inhabitants. More than half the population are Turcomans, about one sixth Khirghiz, about three per cent Russians and the remainder Tatars, Persians, Armenians and other races. The land is very rich in minerals; rock-salt covers over 80 acres on the island of Cueleken, and is also found at Bala Ishem; while naptha, ozokerite, gypsum and sulphur are found in many places. Wheat, barley, sorghum, Indian corn, rice and millet are grown and exported. The Khirghiz and nomadic Turkomans raise large numbers of horses, cattle, camels, donkeys, sheep and goats, and the export trade in hides and sheepskins is very considerable. One of the chief industries of the province is raw cotton, which is supplied to the Russian cotton mills. The chief towns are Ashkabad, Krasnovodsk and Merv.

### **TULA.**

Tula, a government of Central Russia, lies immediately to the south of Moscow, is about half as large again as Wales, and has a population of two million. Its interest is divided between agriculture, cattle breeding and manufacturing industries, the capital, Tula, with its manufacture of small arms, bicycles, samovars and all sorts of ironmongery, being known as the Birmingham of Russia. Coal is extracted from seven mines as also pyrites and iron ore. The principal factories are machinery works, hardware factories,

flour mills, sugar works and distilleries, and domestic industries are among the most important in Russia. Nearly two million acres are under crops, and in good seasons a considerable amount is exported. The chief towns are Tula, Bogoroditsk, Byelev, Evremov, Krapivna and Venev.

### TURGAI.

Turgai, a province of Central Siberia in the general governorship of the Steppes, is about as large as France, and has a population of half a million, nearly all the roaming Khirghiz, a semi-Mongolian race who are noted for the raising of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and camels. These and the animal products constitute the chief industry, and large quantities are sent to the Russian fairs and subsequently exported. Agriculture is improving, and there are now nearly a million acres under cereals, chiefly farmed by Russian settlers. The only important town in Turgai is Kustanai, a prairie town which has grown very rapidly. The capital, Turgai, has only a population of about 2,000.

### TVER.

Tver, the government lying between those of Petrograd and Moscow, is nearly half the size of England, and has about two million and a half population, nearly all Great Russians. The poverty of the soil is such that the crops are insufficient for the population, and large quantities are imported. Manufactures in the district have made remarkable progress, the turnover amounting to between seven and eight million pounds. Cotton mills take pride of place, though there are also important flour mills, tanneries and distilleries. Tver is one of the most important districts for village industries, each village having its own speciality, and including weaving, lace-making, boots sacks, nails, felt goods, wooden ware and almost every conceivable article of domestic use. The principal towns are Tver, Torzhok, Vishni Volotchok, Byezhetsk, Ostashkov, Rzhev and Kashin.

### UFA.

Ufa, a government of South-east Russia on the western slope of the Urals, about two-thirds the size of England, and with a population of about three million which is rapidly increasing on account of Russian immigration. The population is exceedingly mixed, nearly one half being Mahommedans, Bashkirs, Tatars, etc. The immigration referred to is, however, giving the Russians a greater predominance and at the same time developing its agricultural interests. It is a rich cereal and cattle breeding province and offers splendid opportunities for the introduction of agricultural

machinery, the use of which is becoming more general. Peppermint and other aromatic herbs are extensively cultivated. The mining industry is very flourishing, there being iron works at Satinsk, Yurezan and Katav-Ivanosk, while the great iron works at Zlatoust, belongs to the province. Copper, iron, pig-iron, steel and iron chromates are obtained, the output of the various establishments representing about two millions sterling. There is a considerable export of grain, linseed, cattle, animal products, timber, metals and hardware. The chief towns are Ufa, Zlatoust, Belebei, Birsik, Menzelinsk and Sterlitamak.

### ULEABORG.

Uleaborg, a government in Finland, rather larger than England, with a population of about 300,000, nearly all of whom are Finns. The province is nearly covered with forests, less than half of one per cent being under culture. It has a few tanneries as well as some export trade in butter, pitch, timber, leather and hides. The only town of any importance is Uleaborg, the capital.

### URALSK.

Uralsk, a province of Asiatic Russia belonging to the general governorship of the Steppes, lying to the south-east of the Ural River, which separates it from European Russia, and bordering on both the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral. It is considerably larger than the whole of the United Kingdom. It has a population of nearly a million, of whom more than one half are nomads. Agriculture has been backward, but is making marked improvement, and there is a growing demand for agricultural machinery. Cattle breeding, including horses, horned cattle, sheep, goats and camels, is, however, the principal industry, and large numbers are exported. Fishing is carried on by the Ural Cossacks, who treat their fisheries, the richest in the world, as the common property of the whole Cossack community, the export amounting to about half a million sterling per annum. Hides and tallow are also exported in large quantities. There are no very large towns, the largest being Uralsk with a population of about 50,000, others being Guriev, Kalmykov and Temirsk.

### VASA.

Vasa, a province of Finland on the east coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, twice the size of Wales, with a population of about half a million. Oats and cattle are exported, chiefly to Sweden, and it has a large cotton mill and a number of small paper and other factories.

**VIBORG.**

Viborg, a province of Finland, is nearly twice the size of Wales, but with more than one quarter covered with lakes, and has a population of about half a million. It is the nearest province to Petrograd, and has become more under Russian influence than other parts of Finland.

**VILNA.**

Vilna, a Lithuanian government of West Russia, bordering on Poland, is about twice the size of Wales and has about two million inhabitants, of which one quarter are Russians, one eighth Jews and the rest Lithuanians and Poles. About a third of the area is covered with forests. Agriculture is pursued, but the standard is low. Flax, hemp, beetroot, sugar and some tobacco are raised, and cattle breeding is carried on to a considerable extent. A few tanneries, flour mills, wire and nail works, paper mills, distilleries, etc., form the leading industries, but the product is small. The chief town is Vilna with a population of 150,000 and there are no others with as much as 10,000 inhabitants.

**VITEBSK.**

Vitebsk, a government adjoining the Baltic Provinces, rather more than twice the size of Wales, and with a population approximating two million, of whom more than half are White Russians, about two hundred thousand Jews, one hundred thousand Great Russians, and forty thousand Poles. More than one third of the area is covered with forests, though large stretches have been cut down. All kinds of cereals are grown, potatoes cultivated for the distilleries, and gardening is well developed. The factories are mostly small, consisting of distilleries, match factories, chemical works and woollen cloth mills. The chief towns are Dvinsk, Polotsk, Ryezhitsa, Velizh and Vitebsk, the capital.

**VLADIMIR.**

Vladimir, the government of Central Russia, adjoining that of Moscow on the east. It is within the area known as the Moscow manufacturing district. It is one of the few districts in Russia where manufacturing industries are more important than agriculture. It has over 500 large factories including cotton, linen and silk mills, dye works, rope, paper, cardboard, oil, chemical machinery, glass and iron works. There are also about 1,000 small factories. The soil is not very fertile, but there were nearly two million acres under crops of various kinds. Gardening is very widely spread and cherries and apples are exported in large quantities. Vladimir is about two and a half times the size of Wales

## RUSSIAN GAZETTEER AND GUIDE.

and has a population of about two millions. The principal towns are Vladimir, Gusevsk, Kholin, Alexandrov, Kovrov, Shuya, Melenki, Murom and Ivanovo-Voznesensk.

### **VOLHYNIA.**

Volhynia, a government of South-west Russia on the Austrian frontier, about half the size of England, with nearly four million population. Nearly one third of the area is covered by forests, but agriculture is highly developed in other districts, and in addition to cereals and potatoes, included large crops of beet, tobacco and fruit, which are exported. Lignite and coal, graphite, kaolin and amber are mined in appreciable quantities. Cattle and horses are raised in considerable numbers. Volhynia has a large German population, and its exports of grain, timber, wool and cattle are chiefly to Germany and Great Britain. It is one of the best centres in Russia for the import of agricultural machinery. The chief towns are Zhitomir, Dubno, Kovel, Kremenets, Lutsk, Novograd Volhynsky, Ostrog, Ovrutch, Vladimir Volhynsky, Rovno, Staro Konstantinov and Zaslavl.

### **VOLOGDA.**

Vologda, a government bordering on the Urals, traversed by the main line from Petrograd to Siberia, is one of the largest of European Russia, being nearly three times the size of England. Its population is about two million. Nearly nine-tenths of its immense area is covered with forests. Cattle breeding is more prevalent than agriculture, but dairy farming and the manufacture of butter and cheese is increasing. Among the domestic industries the more important is the making of the well-known Russian lace by the peasants. Furs, fish and game are exported. Vologda and Ustyug Velik are the only two towns with over ten thousand inhabitants.

### **VORONEZH.**

Voronezh, a government of South Russia, about half the size of England and with a population of about three millions, about equally divided between Great Russians in the north and Ukrainians in the south. It is one of the richest of the black earth districts, seven-tenths of the total area being arable land. Cereals and potatoes, aniseed, tobacco, sunflowers and beetroot are extensively cultivated, while considerable attention is paid to the growth of the pineapple. There are nearly two hundred breeding establishments, and large numbers of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs are raised. The factories are mostly of a domestic character, flour mills, distilleries, etc., and the village industries, including

grindstones, are rapidly developing. The chief towns are Voronezh, Biryuch, Boguchary, Korotoyak, Novokhopersk, Ostrogozhsk, Pavolsk, Valuiki, Zadonsk, Zemlyansk, Buturlin-ovka, Kalatch and Varontsovka. The last three are villages, but much larger than most of the towns.

### **VYATKA.**

Vyatka, a central government of Russia, traversed by the main lines from Moscow and Petrograd to Siberia, is a little larger than England, with nearly four million population. Nearly half the area is covered with forests. Vyatka is, however, the second grain-producing district in Russia, nearly eight million acres being under cultivation. Iron ores, alabaster, grindstones, limestones, peat, fire-clay and copper are raised, and there are several mining and smelting works. The chief iron works are at Votkinsk. There are nearly seven hundred factories, including tanneries, steam flour mills, and hardware, machinery, paper and fur dressing works. Among the peasant industries the most important is the wood-work, cigar and cigarette cases, boxes, etc. The chief towns are Vyatka, Slobodski, Izhevsk, Votinsk, Elabugal and Sarapul.

### **WARSAW.**

Warsaw, the Polish Government in which is situated the city of the same name, is about two-thirds the size of Wales, and before the war had a population of nearly three million. The inhabitants were mostly Poles, though there were also over a quarter of a million Jews and more than one hundred thousand Germans. Agriculture and cattle raising were prosecuted with considerable success, but the province owed its importance to its manufacturing industries, which amounted to nearly twenty millions sterling, and consisted of machinery and sugar works, flour mills, and factories for plated silver, carriages, carpets, woollen cloth, boots and shoes, and ready-made clothing. Many of these were under German control and had been erected to save the heavy Russian customs duties. During the war many of the Polish factories were removed to the interior of Russia, and the future of the province is very uncertain. The chief towns are Warsaw, Kutnov, Vloslavek, Minsk, Plonsk and Skierneviece.

### **YAKUTSK.**

Yakutsk, the largest province in Siberia, is nearly 30 times as large as England, or about the size of the whole of Europe without Russia. It covers about one-fifth of the Russian Empire, and has a population of about 300,000, the majority of whom are aboriginal Yakuts. There are about twenty thousand Russians,

nearly half of whom are exiles. Squirrels, ermines, hares, foxes, sables, beavers, bears and other furs are found in plenty and exported. Fishing, cattle breeding and the growth of barley are the other chief occupations, although immense tracts are unfit for agriculture. Gold mining finds occupation for nearly 20,000 workers at the Olekma and Vitim mines. Yakutsk, the capital, has a population of about 7,000, and Olekminsk about 1,200.

### **YAROSLAVL.**

Yaroslavl, a thoroughly Russian government, adjoins that of Moscow on the north, is nearly twice as large as Wales, and has a population of a little over a million. Yaroslavl belongs to the manufacturing district of central Russia, but agriculture is still carried on everywhere, even in the manufacturing villages, the domestic character of many industries permitting the inhabitants both to cultivate their fields and to work in small factories. Nearly forty per cent. of the province is covered with forests. In addition to ordinary cereals, flax is largely cultivated, both for linseed and for fibre, kitchen gardening is pursued on a large scale, and cattle breeding and poultry raising are important. Manufacturing industries are developing, and include cotton, flax and woollen mills, flour mills, tobacco works, distilleries, breweries, chicory works, tanneries, candle works, naphtha refineries, chemical works and match works. The chief towns are Yaroslavl, Borisoglebsk, Rostov and Rybinsk.

### **YENISEISK.**

Yeniseisk, a province of Siberia, bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean and on the south by Mongolia, is more than half the size of India, and has a population of about three-quarters of a million, almost entirely Russians. Over a million acres are under cereal crops, while cattle breeding, fishing and fur hunting are the other chief occupations of the inhabitants. The country is extremely rich in iron ores and salt; silver, copper, lead, coal, rock-salt, graphite and mica are all found in considerable quantities, but are not yet regularly mined. The chief towns are Krasnoyarsk, Minusinsk, Yeniseisk, Kansk and Achinsk.

## THE TOWNS.

---

### ABO.

Abo, the second city and seaport in Finland, is on the Gulf of Finland opposite Stockholm, with which it is in normal times in direct communication by steamer, as it is also with Petrograd. It has a population of about 50,000. In recent years shipbuilding has become an important industry, building warships for the Russian navy. It has a good harbour and an excellent shipping trade. Its chief imports are manufactured goods, colonial wares, grain and salt, while the principal exports are oats, timber and wooden wares. The chief seat of traffic is in the neighbourhood of the two bridges over the Aura. On the north bank is the Town Hall, with a handsome banquetting room. Near by is the Alexanders-Toro, in which are the Theatre, Post Office and the Greek Catholic Church, the latter containing paintings by the Finnish artist Godenhjelm. To the west of the Post Office is the Market. The Konst Museum of Art and the Cathedral are worth a visit. In the Cathedral is a magnificent organ with 5,000 pipes. It has also some splendid stained-glass windows and painted frescoes. The Biological Museum stands near the Idrottsparken, an attractive pleasure ground.

The Castle of Abo, consisting of two parallel blocks connected at the ends by two low and massive square towers, was built about 1300, and was formerly the key of Finland. It has 51 rooms, in which are shown a number of objects of historical interest.

Hotels: Hamburger Bors, with concert garden; Phoenix and Standard.

British Vice-Consulate: 3, Kagisgrand.

### ACHINSK.

Achinsk, a town in East Siberia, in the government of Yeniseisk. Although founded nearly three centuries ago, it has only recently achieved any importance, owing to the steamers plying on the river Chulgin to the gold mines. It has small local industries—tanneries, soap works. Its population is about 10,000.



### **AKHALTSYKH.**

Akhaltzykh, a Caucasian fortified town 67 miles east of Batum, at an elevation of 3,375 feet above sea-level. Population 21,500, many of whom are Armenians. Brown coal is found in the neighbourhood, and the people are famed for their work in silver filigree, the so-called Caucasian wares.

### **AKHTURKA.**

Akhturka, an industrial town of 31,700 inhabitants, in the government of Kharkov. Numerous pilgrims come every year to venerate the Ikon of the Virgin of Akhtyrsk in its beautiful cathedral. Agriculture and the raising of cattle are the chief occupations.

### **AKKERMAN.**

Akkerman, a Bessarabian town of 33,000 inhabitants, about 33 miles south-west of Odessa, is situated on the estuary of the Dnieper, 12 miles from the Black Sea. Its possession has alternated between the Turks and Russians. It does a good trade in wine, salt, fish, wool and tallow, and has large vineyards.

Hotel: Centralnaya.

### **AKTYUBINSK.**

Aktyubinsk, a town of 14,000 inhabitants in the province of Turgai, 135 miles south-east of Orenburg, derives its prominence from being the administrative centre of the Khirghiz, who do a lively trade in cattle.

### **ALATUIR.**

Alatuir, a town of 25,600 inhabitants, on the railway from Moscow to Kazan, from which latter town it is 153 miles distant. It has some interesting monasteries, and does a good trade in wheat and other cereals.

### **ALEXANDROPOL.**

Alexandropol, a town of 50,000 Armenian inhabitants, was formerly fortified and an important frontier post between Georgia, Persia and Turkey. Its inhabitants are largely engaged in the silk trade.

### **ALEXANDROVSK.**

Alexandrovsk, the name of several towns in Russia, the most important of which promises to be the town of that name in the ice-free Catherine Harbour on the Murman Peninsula. It is the terminus of the new railway just built to Petrograd, and as the only

port in the north which can be entered by ships at all times of the year, is expected to assume considerable importance.

### ALEXANDROVSK.

Alexandrovsk is also the name of an important town of 51,000 inhabitants on the Dnieper at its starting point of navigation for the trade in grain, being just below the rapids of that river. Near by was the settlement of the Zaporog Cossacks, whose Hetman Mazeppa is the subject of Byron's well-known poem. It has large grain elevators and store houses.

There is another small port of the same name on the Pacific coast, with a harbour, hospital and government warehouses.

### ALEXANDROVSK-GRUSHEVSKAYA.

Alexandrovsk-Grushevskaya, a Don Cossack village in the centre of a large anthracite coal-mining district, from which hundreds of thousands of coal are exported annually. The village has a population of over 20,000, and lies about 5 miles north-west of Novoherkassk, the headquarters of the Don Cossacks.

### ANANIEV.

Ananiev, an agricultural town of 25,000 population, 118 miles north-west of Odessa, with a trade in grain and cattle.

### ANDIZHAN.

Andizhan, a town in Turkestan, 84 miles from Kokand. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1902, but has been almost entirely rebuilt since, and now has a population of 76,000. Cotton is extensively grown in the locality.

Hotel: Rossiya.

### ARCHANGEL.

Archangel is about 770 miles from Petrograd on the Northern Dvina, 28 miles from its mouth in the White Sea. All along the river are immense saw mills, and this is the principal industry in normal times, though there is a certain amount of trade in tar, pitch, fish and flax. The imports are chiefly coal and supplies for the mills and the district. The population is about 40,000. During the war it has come into considerable prominence as one of the two ports (the other being Vladivostok) by which goods could enter Russia, and the single track to Petrograd was doubled. Its future will be influenced by the opening of the new ice-free port in Ekaterina Harbour, that at Archangel being frozen over six months

in the year. Its own saw mill trade cannot, however, be averted, and Archangel will probably continue to hold its own, and even make progress, as the demand for timber increases as the result of the war. In the midsummer days there is practically no night at Archangel, while in the midwinter there are only a couple of hours of daylight. The chief street is the Troitzki Prospekt, following the Dvina for about five miles. In it are the Troitzki Cathedral with two storeys and five domes, built in 1740, containing a wooden cross, 14 feet high, carved by Peter the Great; the Custom House and District Court; the Convent of the Archangel Michael and a building standing in its own grounds, belonging to the old English Trading Co., and now occupied by the British Vice-Consul and as an English Church. A little to the north is the fashionable so-called "German Suburb," with the Town Hall and Museum. The Post Office is in the Naberezhnaya, corner of the Finlandskaya. The railway station is a mile away on the other side of the river, and has to be reached by steamer.

Hotels: Bar and Troitzkaya, neither of them by any means first class.

#### ARMAVIR.

Armavir, a town of 44,000 on the left bank of the Kuban, in the Northern Caucasus. It is the junction on the main line from Rostov-on-Don to Baku, whence a branch line runs to Maikop and the oil fields, 80 miles west.

Hotel: Centralnaya.

#### ASKHABAD.

Askhabad, a military town in Turkestan on the line to Samarkand, with 50,000 inhabitants. A brisk trade is carried on with Persia. The heat and dust in summer make the town very unpleasant. From the railway station to Annerkovskaya leads to the Persian and Armenian trading quarters. The principal buildings are a museum and a large new mosque.

Hotels: Frantzuskiye, Germania, London.

#### ASTRACHAN.

Astrachan, a busy town and port at the mouth of the Volga where it enters into the Caspian Sea, is built on one of the many islands that form the Delta of that river. Trans-shipping as it does the commerce of the Volga and the Great Caspian Plain, it shows a picturesque mixture of Russians, Tatars, Armenians, Persians, Kalmucks and other races, and its harbours teem with activity, while its streets are full of semi-Asiatic interest. More than half of its population are engaged in fishing, the sturgeon and the sterlet particularly, and it is a great centre for caviare. With

the Volga and Kama, Astrachan has communication with a large area of Russia and Western Siberia, and with the Caspian Sea to the Caucasus and Persia. On the Volga is a market place and tanks for keeping live sturgeon. On the Sazatchi Bugor, the higher part of the town, lies the Kremlin, founded in the 16th century, and containing the Uspenski Cathedral with five green cupolas. Near by is the Bazaar, a busy place for trade and rag fairs. The Bolshiye Isadi Bazaar is a conglomeration of eastern shops where Persians, Tatars and Armenians carry on their trade. The fisheries in the neighbourhood are well worth a visit, as is also the Ichthyological Museum. The imports consist chiefly of grain and timber, the exports of petroleum, fish, salt, caviare and wool. The town is surrounded by vineyards.

Hotels: Bolshaya Moskovskaya, Europe and Rossiya.

### AUGUSTOV.

Augustov, a Polish town of 15,200 inhabitants in the government of Suwalki, contains some factories and dye works, and is the scene of important cattle and horse fairs. The horses, called "Lithuanians," are small, but wiry.

### BAKHMATCH.

Bakhmatch, an important junction on the line from Moscow to Kiev, connecting with Odessa and Vilna.

### BAKU.

Baku, a town of over 300,000 inhabitants, is 56 feet below sea-level, and lies in a treeless district on the south coast of the peninsula of Apsheron, which projects far into the Caspian Sea. It is almost entirely devoid of vegetation, its few open spaces being quite artificial. Strong winds prevail at all times; in fact, the name Baku itself comes from a Persian word meaning "squall." Until 1806 the town belonged to Persia, and still retains much of its Eastern characteristics. Tatars, Armenians and Persians are more numerous than Russians; veiled Mahomedan women parade the streets, and camels are seen in the market place. Sanguinary conflicts take place periodically between the Armenians and Mahomedans. Baku is one of the most backward cities in Russia for its size, but is making rapid progress, and offers splendid opportunities for trade. A new water supply has just been inaugurated, and will result in a great demand for every description of sanitary appliances. The old and dilapidated horse-tramway system will, after the war, probably be electrified, the question having been practically settled before hostilities commenced. Baku owes its importance and its recent rapid development to the oil fields, or

“naphtha” springs, as they are locally termed. The largest field is about eight miles north of Baku, and a smaller one about three miles to the south. The oil refineries are in the town itself, the more important being in a part of Baku known as the “Black Town,” where the Nobel refineries are situated, the other being the “White Town,” with the Rothschild and other refineries. Pipes convey the crude oil from the wells to the refineries, and the petroleum 540 miles across the Caucasus to Batoum on the Black Sea, from whence it is shipped to Europe. In 1912, 2,750 wells had been tapped in the two fields, but many of these have ceased flowing. The refuse after refining is called “masyoot,” and is a thick brown fluid, used entirely for fuel in the Volga and Caspian steamers.

The most interesting and conspicuous feature of the town is the Kis-Kalé, or Virgin Tower, a massive structure 147 feet high, of Persian origin, and dating from the Byzantine period.

There is a big wire rope works at Baku, the largest in Russia, under English management.

The principal hotels are the “Europe” and the “Metropole.” There is a small English Club at Bailou, a suburb about two miles from the city, where is also the office of the British Consul, Mr. A. E. Ronald McDonnell.

### **BALAKAVO.**

Balakavo, a large village on the Volga, and one of its most important ports, lies between Suizran and Astrachan. It has about 20,000 inhabitants, and exports over two hundred thousand tons of wheat every year. There is also a small iron works. It imports large quantities of manufacturing goods, agricultural machinery, etc., for the big agricultural district of which it is the centre.

### **BALALPASHINSK.**

Balalpashinsk, a Cossack town on the Suikluun Military Road, with a population of 17,800 inhabitants. Timber is exported and there is an important saw-mill. Salt is obtained from lakes in the neighbourhood.

### **BARGUZIN.**

Barguzin, a small Siberian town near Lake Baikal, the centre of some important gold mines, and the site of hot mineral springs.

### **BARNAUL.**

Barnaul, a Siberian town of 61,000 inhabitants on the left bank of the Ob, 150 miles south of Novo-Nicolaievsk, with which it is connected by road and steamer, but not by rail. It carries on an

important butter trade, and is the seat of administration of the Altai Mines. It is also the centre of the fertile "Cabinet" estates belonging to the ex-Tsar. The town has a good mineralogical Museum.

Hotel: Centralnaya.

### **BATAISK.**

Bataisk, a wealthy Cossack village, five miles from Rostov-on-Don, with a population of 15,000, and a good trade in grain and cattle.

### **BATUM.**

Batum, a town and port on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, owes its importance to the railway from Baku and the pipe line conveying the petroleum from the oil-fields and refineries of that district to Batum for export abroad. Its population, which was only 2,000 in 1875, now numbers over 40,000, with as many more in the immediate neighbourhood. Nearly all the produce of the Lower Caucasus, including naphtha, petroleum, liquorice, manganese, silk cocoons, wool, wheat and hard woods are exported from Batum. The Boulevard, a palm bordered street, the Alexander Nevski Cathedral and the Alexander Park, with subtropical vegetation, are the most interesting sights.

Hotels: Imperial Frantziya, Oriental.

British Consulate: Mariinski Prospekt, near the General Post Office.

### **BERDITCHEV.**

Berdichev, the chief town of a district in the government of Kiev, stands on a gentle slope rising from the Gnilopyat, and contains 77,000 inhabitants, of whom 80 per cent are Jews. It is the centre of the Volhynian trade, chiefly in grain and cattle. The Carmelite Convent, founded in 1627, was suppressed in 1865.

Hotel: Continental.

### **BERDYANSK.**

Berdyansk, a grain port of 38,000 inhabitants, on the North-west coast of the Sea of Azov. It has a British Vice-Consulate and a Lloyd's Agency, and does a big trade in wheat. It lies on a branch line of railway off the route from Kharkov to the Crimea.

Hotel: Metropole.

### **BOBRINETS.**

Bobrinets, a town of 20,000 inhabitants, 120 miles north-west of Kherson, and one of the many towns in the vicinity noted for their large production of wheat and for their steam flour mills. It has also tobacco factories.

**BOBRINSK.**

Bobrinsk, a town in the province of Minsk, 108 miles south-east of the town of that name, with a residential population of 40,000, half of whom are Jews. It is a fortress and military town, and nearly 25,000 soldiers are usually garrisoned here. It lies in the midst of the forests of the Polyesye. It has important iron works and steam flour mills, and carries on an important trade in grain and timber shipped to Libau.

Hotel: Berezina.

**BOGOSLAV.**

Bogoslav, a busy town of 20,000 inhabitants, 69 miles south-east of Kiev, with machinery works, woollen cloth mills and distilleries.

**BOKHARA.**

Bokhara, the purely Asiatic capital of the emirate of the same name, and the most important commercial city in Central Asia, contains over 80,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by an earthen wall, 25 feet high and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circumference, the numerous gates of which are closed between sunset and sunrise. There are 131 half circular towers. The low, flat roofed houses are built of sun-dried bricks and are almost windowless towards the street. Bokhara contains 364 Mosques and 109 medreschs, or theological colleges, which are, however, without special architectural interest.

The chief sight of the town is the very extensive and richly stocked Bazaar, thronged with Persians, Khirghizes, Turcomans, Uzbeks and Tajiks, wearing light coloured garments. As in all oriental towns, the various industries are separately grouped, and manufacturing and sale carried on in the same spot. To give some protection against the burning rays of the sun, the streets are either arched over or covered in with mats, linen, or canvass, and among the most attractive goods in the shops are the carpets, the fine silks, the copper and other metal wares, and the black lambskins. Other places of interest are the Ark or castle of the Emir; the Registan, an open space covered with fruit stalls; the Kolyan Mosque, where the Emir attends service every Friday, with a minaret 200 feet high; the Labi-Khans Mosque, dating from 1611; and the Mis-Arab University. Bokhara is one of the centres of learning of Mahommedanism and is the best town in Turkestan for business generally.

Hotel: Turan, near the railway station.

**BOLGRAD.**

Bolgrad, a new Bessarabian town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly Bulgarians, who do an extensive trade in wheat.

**BOLKOV.**

Bolkov, a town of over 30,000 population, 35 miles north of Orel, on the Oka river. A very old and much venerated monastery, the Optina Pustyn, is in the neighbourhood. There are several hemp mills and tanneries, and an important trade is carried on with Moscow and other cities in hemp, rope, hemp-seed oil, hemp goods and cattle.

**BOLOGOYE.**

Bologoye, a station on the Petrograd-Moscow railway, 200 miles distant from each. It derives its importance from being a railway junction, and consequently a distributing centre for the Upper Volga region.

**BORGA.**

Borga, a Finnish town 33 miles by rail north-east of Helsingfors, with which it is also connected by steamer. It has about 5,500 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in the fur and leather trade. It is picturesquely situated in a bay of the Gulf of Finland. Borga is an old town of historical interest, as it was here that Finland took the oath of fealty to Russia in 1809.

Hotel: Societhuis.

British Consular Agency at the Forenings Bank.

**BORZHOM.**

Borzhom, one of the favourite summer resorts of the Southern Caucasus, noted for its hot mineral springs, the waters of which are bottled and sent to the extent of more than a million bottles all over Russia. It stands 3,000 feet above sea level, and has beautiful parks and a warm climate.

**BORZNA.**

Borzna, a town of 15,000 population on the railway from Kursk to Kiev. Its interests are mainly agricultural.

**BREST-LITOVSK.**

Brest-Litovsk, a town of 57,000 inhabitants, half of them Jews, in the government of Grodno, 132 miles from Warsaw, was the seat of the negotiations between the Germans and the Bolsheviks. On account of its geographical position, it has been the scene of numerous conflicts since 1241, when it was laid in waste by the Mongols. It consists of the new town, laid out in 1833 on the right bank of the Mukhovets, which here flows into the Bug, and



of the strong fortress on the right bank of the Bug, a mile and a quarter distant.

Hotels: Victoria, Bristol and Europe.

### **BRYANSK.**

Bryansk, one of the big industrial towns of Russia associated with the Maltzov group of enterprises. The local Maltzov factory employs 20,000 workmen in the production of glass, bottles, cement, railway carriages and machinery to the annual value of over two millions sterling, and owns over 900 square miles of forest. Bryansk also has a government gun-factory at the Arsenal, and several hemp spinning mills and rope works. Grain, timber, oils, pitch and tar are exported in large quantities, and it is one of the chief producers of hempseed oil in Russia. It lies about 90 miles west of Orel at the junction of the Desna and Bolva rivers. The most noteworthy church is the Cathedral of the Intercession of the Virgin, dating from 1783. The population is over 50,000.

Hotels: Dudin and Rossiya.

### **BUTURLINOVKA.**

Buturlinovka, a village of 30,000 inhabitants, 28 miles from Bobrov, on the highway to Samara, has twenty tanneries, and is noted for its manufacture of sheep skins and boots exported to South Russia. Practically all its inhabitants are engaged in the leather industry.

### **BUZULUK.**

Buzuluk, an agricultural town of 18,800, on the road from Samara to Orenburg, about half-way between the two towns.

### **BYELGOROD.**

Byelgorod, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, about 100 miles south of Kursk in the Black Earth district, is the centre of a rich agricultural region, and carries on a brisk trade in wheat and produce. The Troitzki Convent is much venerated.

Hotel: Europe.

### **BYELTOY.**

Byeltoy, a Bessarabian town of 23,600 inhabitants, near the Austrian frontier, with an important cattle and horse trade. It is the centre of a district which exports large quantities of these animals to Austria and the Balkan States.

### BYELYSTOK.

Byelystok, a town of 86,200 inhabitants in Western Russia not far from the German frontier, 57 miles south-west of Grodno on the line to Warsaw. It is the chief centre of the woollen trade in Russia, the industry dating from 1845. It now has nearly a hundred woollen mills, as well as silk mills and felt hat factories. Three fourths of its inhabitants are Jews.

Hotels: Nyemetzkaya and Grand.

### CHARJUI.

Charjui, a small town in Turkestan, 74 miles south-west of Bokhara, and one of the largest producers of raw cotton in that part of the country.

### CHELYABINSK.

Chelyabinsk, or Tchelyabinsk, the Gate of Siberia, is a town of 70,000 inhabitants, and the junction of the two lines from Petrograd, via Perm, and Moscow via Samara to Siberia. It is the beginning of the Trans-Siberian line, and is about 1,360 miles from Moscow. 267,000 Russian emigrants to Siberia passed through Chelyabinsk in 1913, large wooden barracks being erected for their accommodation near the station. It is the centre of the trade in grain and cattle produce shipped to the Ural mining towns.

### CHERNIGOV.

Chernigov, an Ukraine town on a branch of the line from Moscow to Kiev, lies in the midst of a rich agricultural country, and has 33,000 inhabitants. The town lies two miles from the railway station. The Spasski Cathedral and the Museum of Antiquities of the Ukraine are the principal sights. Steamers ply to Kiev through the river Desna.

Hotel: Alexandrovskaya.

### CHUGUEV.

Chuguev, or Tchuguev, a military town and camp, 33 miles east of Kharkov, with a population of about 15,000.

### CIECHOCINCK.

Ciechocinck, a Polish town of 20,000 inhabitants on the German frontier, 110 miles from Warsaw, with which it is connected by water. It is a watering place with salt springs and salt works and a Kursaal in the Park.

Hotel: Muller.

### **CRONSTADT.**

Cronstadt, a fortified town with 65,000 inhabitants, and the headquarters of the Baltic Fleet, lies upon the island of Kotlin in the Gulf of Finland, which is  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles in length and a mile and a quarter broad. Steamers run regularly from Petrograd, the trip taking about an hour and a half. They also ply to Oranienbaum on the opposite shore in half an hour. The town is divided into the Commercial Quarter and the Naval Quarter. In the latter are found the Admiralty, the School of Naval Engineers, and the Naval Hospital. At the south-east end of the island lies the Naval Harbour, the Middle Harbour, used for the equipment of men-of-war, and the Commercial Harbour. The Petrovski Garden adjacent affords a good view. The main street of the town is the Nicolaievski Prospekt, containing the Greek Cathedral of St. Andrew, and a short distance beyond is the Naval Cathedral.

Hotels: Petrograd and London.  
British Vice-Consulate.

### **DALNY.**

Dalny, or as it is sometimes called, Darien, is one of the Pacific termini of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and a new Russian free port opened to foreign trade in 1901. It is about 20 miles north-east of Port Arthur and a twenty days' journey by rail from Petrograd. The harbour is roomy, easy of entrance, and free from ice all the year round. The town, laid out by the Russian Government at a cost of two millions sterling, is almost entirely occupied by Japanese, who number over 50,000. There is an English Church and a British Vice-Consul. The exports include soya beans and bean oil.

Hotels: Yamato and Ryoto, the latter being Japanese.

### **DERBENT.**

Derbent, a town of 33,000 inhabitants, lies on the western shore of the Caspian Sea, and is on the main line from Vladikavkaz to Baku, 665 miles from the former and 153 from the latter town. In the neighbourhood are important cotton mills engaged in the Persian trade.

Hotel: Grand.

### **DORPAT.**

Dorpat, a town of 50,000 inhabitants in the government of Livonia, is now officially known as Yuriev, but is better known by its old name. It lies on the Riga-Reval railway, 156 miles from the former and 118 from the latter town. Its agricultural show, held

annually in August, attracts a large number of visitors. Dorpat has alternately belonged to Russia, Poland and Sweden. Its most noteworthy feature is the old University, founded by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden in 1632, and which now has about 3,000 students. Since 1895 the lectures have been delivered in Russian. In the most prominent part of the town, the Domberg, are the ruins of an old Cathedral and the University Library with 247,000 volumes. The Town Hall is in the Grosser Markt; and the Old University in Ritter Street, the chief street of the town. The Botanic Garden, Techelfer Park, and the Ratschow Chateau, with one of the most important collections of pictures in the Baltic Provinces, are other points of interest.

Hotels: London, Petrograd, Bellevue and Commerce.

### **DVINSK.**

Dvinsk, or Dunaburg, a Polish Lithuanian town of 111,000 population, 225 miles from the German frontier on the main line from Berlin to Petrograd. It lies on the right bank of the Dvina, carries on a brisk trade in grain, flax, and timber, and is an important railway centre. The Greek Garrison Church, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, is worth visiting.

Hotels: Central, Grand and Kapp.

### **EGORIEVSK.**

Egorievsk, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, 74 miles north-east of Ryazan, is an important cotton manufacturing town with some large cotton mills and a number of other small factories. It has important fairs for trade in grain and hides, which are exported.

### **EKATERINBURG.**

Ekaterinburg, a district town of nearly 100,000 inhabitants in the government of Perm, was founded in 1721 and named after the Empress Catherine I. It is the most important and fastest growing town in the Urals. It is the seat of administration of the Ural Mining Industry and has a mining chemical laboratory for the assay of gold, a mining school, an Imperial Lapidary, a Naturalists' Society, and a first-class Magnetic and Meteorological-Observatory. There are, in addition, a large steam flour mill, candle works, machinery works, soap works and tanneries. The district served by Ekaterinburg is the richest mining field in Russia, with forty gold and platinum mines, iron works, etc. The semi-precious stones of the Urals are finished and sold in Ekaterinburg. The town itself is not very interesting from the sight-seeing standpoint, and is not very modern in its appointments; but it com-

pires favourably with others of a similar class, and will undoubtedly be a very important centre.

Hotels: Palais Royal, Amerikanskaya.

British Vice-Consul: T. H. Preston.

### **EKATERINODAR.**

Ekaterinodar, a town in the Northern Caucasus, which has grown in fifty years from less than ten thousand to over one hundred thousand population. It is 85 miles from Novorossiysk. It has a natural history museum, some good schools and an experimental fruit farm. The trade of the town and district is chiefly in grain.

### **EKATERINO-NICHOLSKAYA.**

Ekaterino-Nicholskaya, a small Cossack town in the Amur district of Eastern Siberia, on the Trans-Siberian railway. It is the centre of government for the Amur Cossacks.

### **EKATERINOSLAV.**

Ekaterinoslav, a town of 218,000 inhabitants on the right bank of the Dnieper, and 607 miles south-west of Moscow. About one quarter of its population are Jews. An active trade is carried on in grain, timber, cattle, horses and wool, in addition to which it has important iron works. The broad Catherine Prospekt, the main street of the town, nearly three miles long and planted with trees, leads east from the station to the Cathedral Square. It is well supplied with churches, parks and official buildings.

Hotels: London, Bristol, Europe.

### **ELABUGA.**

Elabuga, a town of 17,000 population, 279 miles south-east of Viatka on the Kama river. It has steam flour mills and a large export grain trade. A famous burial place with relics of the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages was discovered in 1858, and has since been excavated.

### **ELETS.**

Elets, or Yeletz, is a manufacturing town of 58,000 population, 121 miles south-east of Orel, and in the same government. It has several factories and is an important centre for trade in corn, cattle, tallow, wool and leather. The Cathedral with some old paintings of saints, the 12th century monastery and the Nunnery resembling a fortress are interesting features of the town.

Hotels: Petrogradskaya, Popovskaya and Orel.

### ELIZAVETGRAD.

Elizavetgrad, a fortress town of the Kherson government, 152 miles north of Kherson, has 76,000 inhabitants, one-third of whom are Jews, and carries on a brisk trade in grain, cattle and wool. In its steam flour mills it rivals Odessa, and in addition to exporting flour, it sends sheep, cattle, wool, leather and timber to other markets. Five fairs are held every year. The Bolshoi Prospekt is a wide and attractive boulevard, and there is an excellent park about a mile from the town.

Hotels: Kovalenko, Rossiya, Grand and Syevernaya.

### ELIZAVETPOL.

Elizavetpol, a Caucasian town between Tiflis and Baku, stands at an elevation of 765 feet above sea level and three and a half miles from the railway station. Its population of 60,000 consists chiefly of Tatars and Armenians, who are noted for their excellent gardening and the breeding of silkworms. The Mosque of Shah Abbas in the Market Square is very beautiful and is surrounded by giant plane trees. The town was known as Ganza before its acquisition by the Russians in 1802.

Hotel: Centralnaya.

### ERIVAN.

Erivan, a town of 33,000 inhabitants in the Lower Caucasus, near to Asia Minor and about 50 miles from Mount Ararat, stands 3,087 feet above sea level. For centuries it was a bone of contention between the Turks and Persians, but has belonged to Russia since 1827. Its population consists almost entirely of Tatars and Armenians. A ruined mosque, a minaret overlaid with glazed and coloured tiles, the remains of a former fortress, and a large Oriental Bazaar are the chief attractions. About 12 miles from Erivan is the Convent of Etchmiadzin, the headquarters of the Armenian Church, with a Cathedral traditionally ascribed to the year 303, and said to have been built by Pope Gregory. The grave of Sir John Macdonald is just outside the cathedral.

Hotels: Orient, Lyon and Grand.

### ESSENTUKI.

Essentuki, one of the several inland watering places of the Northern Caucasus, much patronized by Russians. Its cold alkaline springs are said to be very efficacious in affections of the stomach and liver. Essentuki is 2,065 feet above sea level and has a population of a little over ten thousand. Near the station begins the park, containing the Nicolas Baths, the Old Hotel and the New Hotel.

**EUPATORIA.**

Eupatoria, a town on the west coast of the Crimea, with 32,000 inhabitants. It played an important part in the Crimean War. A large trade is carried on in salt, the principal industry of the district.

Hotels: Dyulber, near the beach; Modern and Beiler, in the Lazarevskaya, the main street.

British Consular Agent: H. J. B. Martin.

**GEORGIEVSK.**

Georgievsk, a small town of 12,000 inhabitants in the Caucasian Mountains, noted for its historical associations. The treaty of the Georgians with Russia was concluded here in 1783.

**GOMEL.**

Gomel, an important railway junction, 108 miles south of Moghilev, on the river Sozh, a tributary of the Dnieper. Half of its population of 100,000 are Jews. It is a busy market for grain and timber, and has paper-pulp mills and oil factories. It has a few fine monuments and a Cathedral. Steamers run to Kiev.

Hotels: Continent and Syevernaya.

**GORI.**

Gori, a Trans-Caucasian town 2,000 feet above sea level, with a population of about 27,000, nearly all of whom are Georgians. It is an old and interesting town, well built, and lying amid picturesque scenery, but has no commercial importance. A natural tunnel in the sandstone, 82 yards long, is in the neighbourhood.

Hotel: Semeinuiye.

**GRODNO.**

Grodno, the capital of the province of that name, is a town of 70,000 inhabitants, of whom 40,000 are Jews. It is 533 miles by rail from Petrograd. The manufacture of tobacco is the principal industry, and there is a considerable trade in wood and timber. The Grafa Muravyeva with the District Court, the General Post Office and the House of the Governor, and the Sobornaya with the Cathedral of St. Sophia, are the principal streets.

Hotels: Metropole, Europe and Slavanskaya.

**GROZNYI.**

Groznyi, a fortified town of 30,000 inhabitants in the Northern Caucasus, 58 miles north-east of Vladikavkaz. There are important naphtha works in the neighbourhood, the crude oil being conveyed to the town in pipes.

Hotel: Frantziya.

**GURIEV.**

Guriey, a fishing town of 10,000 inhabitants on the right bank of the Ural, eleven miles above its mouth. It has considerable fisheries, and is in steamer communication with Astrachan. Trade is carried on with the Khirghiz, especially at the fairs.

**HELSINGFORS.**

Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, is a handsome and progressive city in the south of Finland, 263 miles by rail from Petrograd. Its population is about one hundred and fifty thousand, of whom rather more than one half speak Swedish, more than one third Finnish and the rest Russian and German. Helsingfors is the centre of the administrative, industrial, educational and scientific life of Finland, with all the chief towns of which it is connected by railway. Most of the goods imported into Finland arrive at its fine harbours. The Imperial Palace stands in the market square, from which extends the Esplanade, the principal street, with two theatres, Athæneum, and other fine public buildings. There are also two excellent parks, several museums and large libraries, and a "People's Palace." The shipping trade amounts to about three million pounds sterling. Among the most interesting buildings are the Cathedral of the Assumption; the Swedish Theatre; the Athæneum with several schools of fine and industrial arts, and a good collection of paintings, mostly by native artists, the Lutheran church of the Emperor Nicholas with five domes; the University, with about 4,000 students who wear a white cap with a black band and lyre; and the Senate House, 660 feet long and 330 feet deep; the former House of the Estates recently used for committees of the Diet.

There are several pleasure grounds, an Astronomical Observatory and Brunn's Park, a pretty suburb in a park-like district. A National Museum has recently been opened in the Vestra Chaussee.

Excursion trips among the numerous islands in the bay form one of the principal recreations of the people of Helsingfors.

Hotels: Societethuis, a new building near the railway station, Kamp, Fennia and Apollo.

British Consulate: 48 Alexandersgatan.

Vice-Consul: S. W. Wancke.

**ILETSK.**

Iletsk, a town of about 15,000 population, 45 miles south of Orenburg. It owes its importance to a large bed of excellent rock salt of great thickness, representing the richest rock salt deposit known, and producing over 20,000 tons annually. The town is resorted to for its salt, mud and brine baths, and for its koumiss, or mare's milk cure.



### **IRBIT.**

Irbít, a town of 20,000 inhabitants, in the government of Perm, 74 miles from the railway, noted especially for its Fur Fair founded in 1643 and the turnover of which amounted in 1912 to £800,000. Cottons, woollens, silks, leather, raw wool and all kinds of manufactured goods are also bought and sold at the Fair, which is, however, gradually losing its commercial importance.

### **IRKUTSK.**

Irkutsk, a town of 113,000 inhabitants, is one of the principal stations on the Trans-Siberian line, 3,378 miles east of Moscow. It was founded in 1652, and while always an important outpost of Russia, has made material progress since the advent of the railway. Its principal buildings are the Greek and the Roman Catholic cathedrals, the Lutheran church, the residence of the Governor General, and the Museum. It is the centre of the general trade of the district.

Hotels: Central, Grand, Kommertcheskoye, Podvorye, Centralnoye and Metropole.

### **ISHIM.**

Ishim, a small town in the butter making district of Western Siberia, with an annual fair of considerable importance. It is 276 miles from Kurgan railway station, and the centre of a very fertile area.

### **IVANOVO.**

Ivanovo, or Ivanovo-Voznesensk, is the common name of a group of cotton manufacturing towns and villages, containing in all 168,000 inhabitants. It lies 86 miles north of Vladimir and is included in the great Moscow manufacturing district. There are nearly one hundred factories in the district, half of them being cotton mills, and the aggregate returns are over five millions sterling per annum.

### **IZHEVSKY-ZAVOD.**

Izhevsky Zavod, with a population of over 30,000, is one of the numerous mining towns of the Ural mountains. It contains one of the principal rifle factories of the Russian government, while the making of sporting guns is a widely spread domestic industry.

### **IZMAIL.**

Izmail, a town of 50,000 Russians, Bulgars, Jews and gipsies, on the Kilia branch of the Danube, 57 miles from Reni. It has large flour mills and a big shipping trade on the Danube.

**JEBRAIL.**

Jebrail, a small town in Trans-Caucasia, 105 miles south-east of Elizavetpol, on the borders of Persia, and one of the chief custom houses for trade with that country.

**KABANSK.**

Kabansk, an eastern Siberian village, on the Amur highway, in the province of Transbaikalia, with a population of about 7,000, the inhabitants of which are comparatively wealthy, and largely engaged in the transport of tea and other goods.

**KAGAISSIK.**

Kagaissik, a town of nearly 20,000, in the province of the Don Cossacks, 27 miles south-west of Rostov. It has important fairs and trade in horses, cattle and fish.

**KALACH.**

Kalach, a Don Cossack village, and the chief river port of the Don. Its permanent population, which numbers but a few thousands, much increases in summer. It is the terminus of the 50 miles railway which connects the Don with the Volga, and all the goods which are brought up the Volga from the Caspian Sea and are destined for middle Russia or for export through the Sea of Azov come through Kalach. Petroleum, grain and timber are thus trans-shipped in large quantities.

**KALISCH.**

Kalisch, a Polish town of 52,000 inhabitants, 148 miles west of Warsaw, near the Prussian frontier. About half are Poles and more than one third Jews. Sugar, woollen cloth, woollens, ribbons, etc., are manufactured. In the Roman Catholic church of St. Nicholas is a Descent from the Cross by Rubens.

Hotel: Stadt Wien.

**KALITVENSKAYA.**

Kalitvenskaya, a Don Cossack village of 25,000 population, where good sandstone is extracted in large quantities.

**KALUGA.**

Kaluga, a town of 55,000, the capital of the province of that name, lies on the river Oka. It has interesting historical associations, a museum, a handsome park, and is the centre of a good agricultural trade.

Hotels: Riga and Kulon.

**KAMENETZ-PODOLSK.**

Kamenetz-Podolsk, the picturesque capital of the government of Podolia, formerly a strong Polish fortress, but in the hands of Russia since 1795. It has a population of 50,000. The Castle, surrounded by walls and towers, the Kazan Cathedral of the Russian Church, and the Roman Catholic church of St. Peter and Paul, founded in the 14th century, are the most interesting buildings.

Hotels: Bellevue and Grand.

**KANSK.**

Kansk, a small town of about 10,000 inhabitants, on the Trans-Siberian Railway, the chief town of a district in which gold is found in the tributaries of the Kan.

**KARACHEV.**

Karachev, one of the oldest towns in Russia, dating from the 12th century, lies 55 miles north-west of Orel, and has a population of over 20,000. It has hemp factories and oil works, and does considerable trade in grain, hemp, hempseed, hides and horses.

**KARASU-BAZAR.**

Karasu-Bazar, a Crimean town of about 20,000 population, consisting of Tatars, Armenians, Greeks and Jews, who are chiefly occupied in embroidering leather goods and other small hand work. It is a considerable centre for the export of fruit from various parts of the Crimea.

**KARS.**

Kars, a fortified town in Turkestan, at an elevation of 5,750 feet, with a population of 35,000, has belonged to Russia since 1877, when it was taken from the Turks. Its position on the main highway to Persia has always made it a bone of contention between neighbouring countries, and it was known to have a fortress in the 9th century. The Russian Church dating from 930 has alternately been Mosque and Church. Near the town is the German Colony of Petrovka.

Hotel: Imperial.

**KASIMOV.**

Kasimov, a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, 90 miles east of Ryazan. It is a wealthy town, well provided with educational institutions, and famed for its tanneries and leather goods, sheepskins and bells. It was founded in 1152, and in the middle of the 15th century was a Tatar Khanate.

**KAZAN.**

Kazan, one of the chief cities of Eastern Russia, lies  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the left bank of the Volga on several hills rising in the midst of a plain which is inundated far and wide in spring by the overflow of the Volga and its tributary the Kazanka. It has a population of nearly 200,000, including 30,000 Tatars. It has steamer connection with all the towns on the Volga, but has no direct communication by rail with Moscow. Soap and candle works are the chief industries, and the "Kazan slippers" are largely made by the peasants.

The chief point of interest is the Kremlin, dating from 1437, surrounded with palisades and still entered by gate towers. It contains the Government Building, a Convent and a Cathedral, and a brick tower 250 feet high, a relic of Tatar architecture. The principal street is the Voskresenskaya, with its trading factory and museum. The University of Kazan, to which students flock from all parts of Russia, has 2,100 students, and a library of over 300,000 volumes. A number of Russian churches and Mosques give colour to the city. An extensive natural park, known as Russian Switzerland, lies on the borders of the town.

Hotels: Frantziya, Passage, Europe and Centralnaya.

**KAZANSKAYA.**

Kazanskaya, a Don Cossack village of 20,000 inhabitants, noted for its vineyards and with a good trade in cattle and horses. Another Cossack village of the same name is in Northern Caucasia, and is a centre of home industries for the weaving of coarse linen and knitting of woollen hosiery.

**KEM.**

Kem, a small town on the western shore of the White Sea, with steamboat service to Archangel. It came into some prominence during the war, being freer from ice than Archangel, and a British Vice-Consulate has been established there with Mr. Thomas Woodhouse in charge.

**KERTCH.**

Kertch, a commercial port at the entrance to the Sea of Azov, rises from the beach in the form of an amphitheatre. The population amounts to 56,000, including the old fortress of Yenikale, eight miles distant. Kertch is an important centre for the export trade in wheat, which is brought there by coasting vessels to be mixed with the better sorts of American wheat before it is exported. The Church of St. John in the Predtetchenskaya

Square, dates from the 8th century. The Archæological Museum is rich in antiques. Near the Hotel Centralnaya is a wide flight of 214 steps ascending in several stages to the Mithridates Hill, where numerous graves of the Roman period have been found. Kertch is rich in archæological interest and includes a painted tomb-chamber of the first century.

Hotels: Primorskaya, Passage and Centralnaya.

### **KHABAROVSK.**

Khabarovsk, a Siberian town, capital of the Amur region, is on the main Siberian line, 5,532 miles east of Moscow and 469 miles from Vladivostock. It has a population of 55,000, including 4,000 Chinese. Thick forests surround the town, which is built of wood, and has a great cathedral, barracks, a good museum and library, a technical railway school, etc. There is also a town part with a statue of Count Muravyev-Amurski, standing upon a pedestal 33 feet high. Khabarovsk is a busy centre of trade and administration.

Hotels: Esplanada, Centralnaya and Bristol.

### **KHARKOV.**

Kharkov, the capital of the province of that name, is 480 miles south of Moscow, with a population of 250,000. It is the commercial centre of a large part of South Russia and the administrative centre of the great iron industry and coal mines of that district. Its importance as such and as an intellectual centre for Little Russia is steadily growing. At fairs held there twice a year a considerable trade is carried on in woollen and cotton goods, boots, leather and furs. As a manufacturing town Kharkov is not so important, but sugar-refining and confectionery, machinery and engine building, jute spinning and flour mills employ about 12,000 workers. The University in Sergiyevskaya Square is attended by 3,500 students; the schools for commercial and medical science and for veterinary surgery being also largely attended. The town contains a cathedral, two museums—of art and of industry—an opera house, a theatre and several banks, including the Agrarian Bank, a handsome building in the Nikolayevskaya Square. The principal streets are the Yekaterinoslavskaya, with the tramway from the railway station, the Blagovyeshitchenskaya, the Universitetskaya, the Sumsкая and others.

Hotels: Grand, Rossiya, Metropole, Astoria, etc.

Post Office: Voznesenskaya Square and in the Arcade.

British Vice-Consul: C. Blakey, Moskovskaya 27.

### **KHERSON.**

Kherson, the capital of the province of that name, is situated on the right bank of the Dnieper above its mouth. There are

daily services by steamer to Odessa (about 100 miles); and to Nikolayev (30 miles). Its population of 100,000, about one-third of whom are Jews, is engaged in trade, in grain and timber, machinery and general merchandise. A new quay is now being built to accommodate 18 steamers. There are a public library, a museum and a picture gallery.

Hotels: Peterburgskaya and Odesskaya.

British Vice-Consul: E. W. Caruana, Lyuteranskaya 13.

### **KHOLM.**

Kholm (Polish Chelm), a Polish town of 23,100 inhabitants, in a fertile grain-growing district on the Ucherka, a tributary of the river Bug. It is 153 miles from Warsaw and 71 miles from Brest-Litovsk. The Cathedral is a conspicuous building, and close by is a small museum of ecclesiastical antiquities. About five miles to the south-east of the town is the German Colony of Kamien.

Hotel: Victoria.

### **KIELCE.**

Kielce, an industrial Polish town with a population of 32,400, 107 miles south of Warsaw, and about one hundred miles from the Austrian frontier. It has hemp spinning, cotton printing and cement works. It has an old castle three hundred years old, and an episcopal palace, now occupied by the municipal authorities. The squares and boulevards of the town are well-kept and have several handsome buildings.

Hotel: Bristol.

### **KIEV.**

Kiev, 626 miles south-west of Moscow and 405 miles north-east of Odessa, covers an area of about 13,500 acres, and has a circumference of 32 miles. It is larger than Odessa, and has a population of nearly three-quarters of a million, and after Petrograd and Moscow is the most important city in Russia, as well as one of the most beautifully built. Kiev is connected by rail with all the cities of south-west Russia, as well as with Poland and Austria, the railway bridge across the Dnieper being the third largest in Russia. Steamers ply in summer to Krementchug, Ekaterinoslav, Moghilev, Pinsk and Chernigov. Kiev is also an industrial city with nearly two hundred factories, and a turnover of nearly two millions sterling. It is the main centre for the sugar industry of Russia as well as for the general trade of the district.

Kiev, known as the "Jerusalem of Russia" and the "Mother of all the towns of Russia," is the oldest city in the Empire, its

known history dating back to 864, while in the time of our William the Conqueror it was one of the most important cities in the world. It is still a great resort of pilgrims, and vies with the Kremlin at Moscow in veneration by all Russians. The city is picturesquely situated on a series of wooded heights, rising abruptly from the banks of the Dnieper, which is here about 500 yards wide. The city is divided into three parts: on the south-east is the Petchersk or Cave Town, containing the Lavra, the most celebrated and highly revered monastic institution in Russia; to the north-east the Podol, or trading quarter, which lies in the plain, close to the river, and is adjoined by suburbs; to the north-west is the high-lying Staro-Kiev, or Old Town. On the height to the west is the attractive quarter of Linden Town, the residence of the aristocracy and richer merchants. The traffic of the city centres in the Krestchatik, a thoroughfare about three-quarters of a mile long and 108 feet wide, containing as handsome shops as can be found anywhere in Europe, the Duma or City Hall, the Exchange, the Post Office and the chief hotels and banks. On the north, the Kreshtachnik ends at the Tsarskaya Square with a bronze statue of Alexander II., the new Public Library, and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Alexander. Ascending to the left is the Alexandrovskaya, with the Museum of Art and the Imperial Palace.

Beyond is the Nicholskaya with the Convent and the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, and on the right the Suvorovskaya, leading to the Esplanade, used in autumn for horse races, and at other times as a drill ground. Two miles from the city is the Lavra, or Monastery of the Caves, the most celebrated "sight" in Kiev, dating from the tenth century, and with an annual revenue of over one hundred thousand pounds. It is enclosed by a lofty wall built in the seventeenth century. At the time of the great festivals in July and August over 150,000 pilgrims visit the Lavra. In addition to the usual handsome cathedrals and churches, it contains a number of catacombs, consisting of a number of small rectangular chambers, connected by narrow passages, originally excavated in the clay soil and afterwards supported by masonry.

At the north end of the Kreshtchatik is the Vladimir Monument, and, climbing a short hill, the attractive garden or park of the Merchants' Club may be reached, from which a fine view of the city is obtained.

Other buildings worth seeing are the Monastery of St. Michael, a church with seven gilded domes, founded in 1108; the Church of the Three Saints, with a green central dome, and dating back to before 1200; the Church of St. Andrew, with white domes and gilt decoration; the Desyatinnaya or Church of the Tithes, erected in 989 and rebuilt in 1828; the Cathedral of St. Sophia, with 15 gilded domes, rich in frescoes; the Golden Gate, surrounded by pleasure grounds; the Vladimir University, with 3,000 students and a library of half a million volumes; a series of parks known as

the Nicholas, Botanical and Zoological Gardens; the Palais Khanyenko, with an interesting art collection; and the Cathedral of St. Vladimir, with some remarkable mural paintings.

Hotels: Continental, Grand and Europe.

British Vice-Consul: J. F. Douglas, 21, Pushkinskaya.

### **KILIA.**

Kilia, a town of Bessarabia 100 miles south-west of Odessa, with about 20,000 inhabitants, steam flour mills and a rapidly-increasing trade. It has a custom house.

### **KISHINEV.**

Kishinev, the capital of Bessarabia, is a town of 125,000 inhabitants, 120 miles north-west of Odessa, and 30 miles from the Roumanian frontier. Nearly half of the population are Jews. There are a number of distilleries and factories, but the principal trade is the export of corn, wine, tobacco, fruit, tallow, hides, wool and cattle. The annual fair is an important one. Fruit gardens, vineyards and plantations of mulberry trees and tobacco cover the suburbs. In the Alexandrovskaya, the principal street of the town, are the Greek Catholic Cathedral, a bronze statue of Alexander II., and the public garden with a monument to Pushkin the poet. There is a natural history collection in the Zemstvo Museum.

Hotels: Pushkinskaya, Schweitzerskaya and National.

### **KISHTIM.**

Kishtim, a town and iron works on the Siberian main line, about 60 miles east of Chelabynsk. The only business of the town is iron, of which it turns out 30,000 tons annually, and in which over 3,000 persons are employed.

### **KLINTSY.**

Klintsy, a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, 95 miles north-east of Chernigov, with several woollen cloth and sack cloth mills, knitting factories, tanneries and various smaller factories. An important trade is carried on in furs, hides, hemp seed and cattle.

### **KOKAND.**

Kokand, a district town of Russian Central Asia, is the centre of a citadel, enclosed by a wall nearly twelve miles long, and of suburbs containing rich gardens. The town itself is a labyrinth of narrow and winding streets, and has fifteen medresses, many



mosques, ten caravanserais and an animated Bazaar. The former palace of the Khan, now a barrack, has a facade of glazed and coloured tiles, and is the best building of the town. Kokand is now one of the chief centres of trade in Turkestan. Raw cotton and silk are the chief exports, the traffic in cotton beginning yearly in the middle of August, and is taken part in by the representatives of the Great Russian cotton dealers.

Hotel: Centralnaya, opposite the Town Park.

### KOLO.

Kolo, a Polish town of about 15,000, 46 miles north-east of Kalisch, on an island of the Warta. It has a china and pottery works, and numerous small factories.

### KOLOMNA.

Kolomna, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, 72 miles from Moscow, and in the same government and on the same river. It has important silk mills, saw mills and rope mills, and is the centre for grain, coal and timber. The town dates from 1177. The remains of the old fortified Kremlin, the Cathedral of the Assumption, founded in the 14th century and rebuilt in 1672, and the Church of the Redeemer, also a 14th century building and full of archæological relics, are the chief points of interest.

Hotels: Shmelev, Yegorov, both in the Bolshaya Astrahanskaya.

### KOLPINO.

Kolpino, a town of over 20,000 inhabitants, 16 miles south-east of Petrograd, with an iron works belonging to the Admiralty. A large quantity of steel and copper, as well as iron, are turned out every year.

### KOSTROMA.

Kostroma, a town of 67,000 inhabitants on the banks of the Volga, 231 miles north of Moscow, and 40 miles from Yaroslavl. It has some large cotton mills. Kostroma is an old town with some interesting edifices, the most important of which is the Ipatiyev Monastery, founded in 1330, with the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, containing several treasures. All the main streets radiate from Susaniskaya Square, with several monuments, the Cathedral of the Assumption, dating from 1250, with six gilded domes; the Cathedral of the Epiphany, five storeys high; and not far off the Church of the Resurrection, built about 1650, and the Romanov Museum. The town is connected by steamer with all the towns on the Volga. It has a town park.

Hotels: Kostroma, Moskovskaya.

**KOTELNA.**

Kotelna, a town of nearly 20,000, in the government of Kharkov, with a number of small local factories.

**KOTKA.**

Kotka, a Finnish seaport of 11,000 inhabitants, with a brisk trade in timber, especially pit props for the British market, and containing several saw mills. It has a British Vice-Consul and a Lloyd's Agent.

Hotel: Societethuis.

**KOTLAS.**

Kotlas, the northern terminus of a branch railway running from Viatka, 238 miles distant on the Petrograd to Siberia railway. It lies on the banks of the northern Dvina, and thus has steamboat connection with Archangel, whither it sends quantities of Siberian grain and produce for export abroad. Steamers also ply to Vologda.

**KOVEL.**

Kovel, a town in the government of Volhynia, with a population of 30,000, more than one-third of whom are Jews. It lies 117 miles by rail south-east of Brest-Litovsk, on the marshy banks of the Turiya. Its interests are chiefly agricultural.

**KOVNO.**

Kovno, a town of 90,000 population, more than one-half of whom are Jews and the rest Lithuanians, is 503 miles south-west of Petrograd and 54 miles from the German frontier. It is an important fortress, strongly defended by advanced works, and was the scene of much fighting in the present as in previous wars. It has several Greek and Roman Catholic Churches, and is divided into the the Old Town and the New Town. The Nicolayevski Prospekt is the chief thoroughfare. The transport of goods to and from Germany, and agriculture, are its principal interests.

Hotels: Metropole, Levinsohn and Versailles.

**KOVROV.**

Kovrov, a town of 25,000 inhabitants, situated on the lofty bank of the Klyazma, 40 miles north-east of Vladimir in Central Russia. It has large railway-carriage works, cotton mills, steam flour mills, tallow refineries and limestone quarries.

### **KOZLOV.**

Kozlov, an important railway junction in the government of Tambov, founded in 1636, with a present population of 50,000. It has important local factories, flour-mills, tallow refineries, distilleries, tanneries, glue works, etc. Very large quantities of cattle meat, grain, eggs, tallow and hides are exported.

Hotels: Slavzanskaya and Centralnaya, both in the Moskovskaya, the principal street.

### **KRASNOYARSK.**

Krasnoyarsk, a town on the Trans-Siberian railway, about 670 miles west of Irkutsk, is the capital of the government of Yenisei, and is splendidly situated on this navigable river, as well as on the main railway line. It was founded in 1628 and now has 80,000 inhabitants. It has over twenty churches, a municipal museum and a Public Park.

Hotels: Metropole, Staraya Rossiya.

### **KREMENETS.**

Kremenets, a prettily situated town of 23,500 inhabitants in the government of Volhynia, and only about twenty miles from the Austrian Galician frontier. Its trade is chiefly in tobacco and grain.

### **KREMENSKAYA.**

Kremenskaya, an important Cossack village of nearly 30,000 inhabitants in the Don Cossack territory, 70 miles north-west of Tsaritsin.

### **KREMENTCHUG.**

Krementchug, an important town of 100,000 population, including the suburb of Kryukov on the other side of the Dnieper. It is about 75 miles south-west of Poltava. Kremenchug is an important centre for grain and timber, and has large steam flour mills, saw mills, forges and tobacco factories. The principal buildings are the Cathedral of the Transfiguration, the Town Hall and the large Arsenal. Open air concerts take place in the attractive public park. Steamboats ply to Ekaterinoslav and Kiev.

Hotels: Palmyra, Italiya and Victoria, all in the Khersonskaya, the principal street.

### **KRIVOI-ROG.**

Krivoi-Rog, a town of 18,000 population, on the Ekateroslav railway, 133 miles north-east of Nicolaiev. It is the centre of a

productive iron-mining district, very rich in metals and minerals, including iron and copper ores, colours, brown coal, graphite, slate and lithographic stone.

### **KUBA.**

Kuba, a town of 25,000 inhabitants, 95 miles north-west of Kaku. It is a centre for the breeding of silkworms and the manufacture of plain silk stuffs and carpets.

### **KUNGUR.**

Kungur, a Ural town of 20,000 inhabitants, 58 miles south of Perm. It has a number of tanneries, and quantities of boots, gloves and other leather goods are manufactured, chiefly for export to Siberia. Tallow and linseed are exported, and it is a centre for the butter and egg trade.

### **KUOPIO.**

Kuopio, the capital of the Finnish province of that name, is a town of 16,300 inhabitants, picturesquely situated on a peninsula at the terminus of the railway which runs across middle Finland. It is gaining in importance as a port and as a resort for winter sports. A stone Cathedral, about a century old, a museum with interesting local specimens, and the public park of Vaino!anniemi are the chief points of interest.

Hotels: Seurahoune and Kuopio.

### **KURGAN.**

Kurgan, the first town in Siberia on the Trans-Siberian railway, is the centre of the immense butter and egg industry of the district, and contains representatives of several British firms. It has a population of over 25,000. In addition, it has a large trade in cattle, grain, tallow, meat, hides, game and fish, while its three annual fairs are noted. It has a public library, a botanical garden, and a public park.

Hotel: Bogdanov.

### **KURSK.**

Kursk, an important town in Middle Russia, on the main line from Moscow to the south, has a population of 83,000, including Great and Little Russians and Poles. It carries on an important trade in grain, linen, leather and fruit, especially apples. It has steam flour mills, distilleries, tobacco works, hemp-crushing mills, tanneries, soap works and iron works. Kursk has a great annual Fair to which horses, cattle, hides, sheepskins, furs, down, bristles,

wax, tallow and other manufactured goods are brought. The more important part of the town lies on the left bank of the river Kar. The Convent of the Apparition of the Virgin, erected in 1612, and containing a picture of 1295; the Government Administrative Buildings with a museum; and the Cathedral of the Kazan Virgin Mother, are the principal sights. On the north side of Krasnaya Square, begins the Moskovskaya, the principal street.

Hotels: Poltoratzki, Bellevue and Hotel du Nord.

### **KUSTANAISK.**

Kustanaisk, a Siberian town on the Tobol river, 600 miles east of Orenburg, in one of the richest and most fertile districts in the country. The first buildings were erected in 1871 by Russian immigrants, and so rapidly has the town grown that its present population is estimated at over 30,000. Until 1893 it was known as Nicolayesk, its name being changed in that year. It has numerous tanneries, a few potteries, and holds a big annual cattle fair. A cathedral has been built by popular subscription, and the town is well supplied with schools and administrative buildings.

### **KUTAIS.**

Kutais, a Caucasian town of very great antiquity, 530 feet above sea level, is finely situated on the foaming Rion, the banks of which are here connected by three bridges. It lies on a branch railway, five miles from the main line. Its population of 57,000 is very mixed, consisting of Asiatic races, Jews and Russians. The beautiful conifers, magnolias, laurels and myrtles in the Nakashidze Garden and on the so-called "Farm" evoke admiration. On the Bishop's Mountain are the remains of an old 11th century church with a low fortress tower. A military road, the Ossetian, leads across the Caucasian Mountains to Vladikavkaz.

Hotels: Frantziya and Grand.

### **KUTNOW.**

Kutnow, a Polish town of 15,000 inhabitants, one third of whom are Jews, on the river Ochnia; 83 miles west of Warsaw. It has several woollen, linen, wool-knitting and cotton-printing works, and does a large trade in grain.

### **KUZNETSK.**

Kuznetsk, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, 150 miles north of Saratov and 74 miles east of Perm. It has manufactures of agricultural machinery and hardware, tanneries, rope-works, and boots and shoes as a domestic industry, and there is a good trade

in salt and grain, as well as wooden ware. Another town of the same name is in Siberia, 210 miles south-west of Tomsk; it has a trade in grain, cattle, furs, cedar, nuts, wax, honey and tallow.

### LIBAU.

Libau is the chief port and commercial town of the Baltic province of Courland, and is 143 miles south-west of Riga. It has a population of 90,000. The harbour is open all the year round. New Libau, which is the centre of the industries, has several large factories for the manufacture of colours, explosives, paper-pulp belting, sails and ropes, tobacco, furniture and matches, as well as iron works, agricultural machinery works, tin-plate works, soap works, saw-mills and flour mills. The chief exports are timber, oats, flour, flax and eggs, the latter being exported in enormous quantities. The chief imports are coal and herrings. Libau has a good sandy beach and well laid out pleasure grounds, and is a summer resort. In normal times steamers run regularly to Riga, Reval, Petrograd, Lubeck, Copenhagen, as well as to London, Hull and New York.

Hotels: Rome, Petrograd and Imperial.

Post and Telegraphic Office: Helenen Street.

British Vice-Consulate: 14, Stender Street.

### LODZ.

Lodz, a long, straggling Polish town, 87 miles south-west of Warsaw, contains 450,000 inhabitants, of whom 220,000 are Poles, 121,000 Germans and 100,000 Jews. In less than fifty years its population has increased ten-fold, largely owing to German enterprise and immigration. Its one main street, the Piotrkowska, running from south to north, is six miles long and full of large cotton mills, one of which, the Carl Scheibler factory, employs nearly 8,000 people. The aggregate turnover of the mills amounts to over fifteen million pounds sterling, and the district is suggestive of the vicinity of Manchester. It has an electric tramway to Kalisch.

Hotels: Grand, Savoy, Manteuffel, Victoria, Imperial and Hotel de Pologne.

Post Office: Corner of the Vidzevski and Przejazd.

### LOMZA.

Lomza, the fortified capital of the Polish government of that name, situated on the left bank of the Narew, and containing 27,800 inhabitants. It lies on a branch of the main line from Warsaw to Petrograd, about 100 miles from the former town.

Hotel: Polskaya.

**LUBLIN.**

Lublin, an important Polish town of 65,800 inhabitants, 109 miles from Warsaw. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was an even larger town than now, and has many historical associations. The old town, still retaining its ancient gates, rises above the low-lying modern quarters. It has several old churches, a Theatre, Municipal Gardens, an old Castle, now used as a prison, and a lofty belfry over the Trinity Gate. The town is surrounded by hills, lakes and swamps. The Krakowskie Przedmiescie is the principal street.

Hotels: Polski, Victoria and Europe.

**LUBNY.**

Lubny, an old town in the government of Poltava, dating from the 12th century, with a population of 15,000. It lies about 14 miles from Romandan, the nearest station, on the Kharkov-Nicolaiev railway. Gardening, especially the growth of medical plants, jam-making and the preparation of dried and pickled vegetables are the chief occupations. It has a meteorological observatory.

**LUDINOVSK.**

Ludinovsk, an industrial town of 20,000 inhabitants in the government of Kaluga, has large iron-works, locomotive works, and railway carriage works. It belongs to the group of iron and glass works known as Maltsov's Works.

**LUGANSK.**

Lugansk, one of the industrial centres in the government of Ekaterinoslav, South Russia, has a population of 60,000. The Hartmann Locomotive Works alone employ 7,000 workmen, in addition to which there are cast steel, iron, and cartridge works, belonging to the government, and foundries, tanneries, soap and candle works, breweries, steam flour mills and distilleries. There are also large ironworks in the immediate district.

Hotel: Grand.

**LUGANSKAYA.**

Luganskaya, a wealthy Cossack village in the territory of the Don Cossacks, with a population of 25,000. It exports large quantities of grain and raw produce.

**MAIKOP.**

Maikop, a town of 45,000 inhabitants in the Northern Caucasus, on a branch line connected with the Rostov-Don-Baku railway. It owes its importance and rapid growth to the discovery

and development of the oil-fields in the neighbourhood. The wells are connected by a conduit of 70 miles with Ekateriodar. The output of petroleum in 1911 was about one hundred and fifty thousand tons.

Hotel: Centralnaya, in the Ofitzerskaya Ulitza.

### MARIUPOL.

Mariupol, a port on the north-west coast of the Sea of Azov, with 44,600 inhabitants, and a large trade in coal, iron and wheat. It has a British Vice-Consulate and a Lloyd's Agency.

Hotels: Grand and Continental.

### MERV.

Merv, a town in Turkestan of 20,000 inhabitants, in the centre of a district noted for the cultivation of cotton and the high quality of its woollen carpets. The new town, founded in 1884, lies several miles from the ruins of the old Merv, one of the oldest cities in the world, and dating from before the Christian era.

Hotels: Europe and Frantziya.

### MIASSKIY ZAVOD.

Miasskiy Zavod, one of the small gold-mining centres in the Ural Mountains, with a population of 12,000. Over twenty thousand ounces of gold are extracted annually.

### MINSK.

Minsk, the capital of the province of that name, is an important town of 105,000 inhabitants, of whom one half are Jews. Its chief industries are connected with agriculture and forest produce, flour mills, saw mills, etc. The trade is a large one, and the annual fair in March attracts many visitors. There are Roman Catholic and Greek cathedrals, and a small park known as the Governor's Garden. The chief street is the Gubernatorskaya, in which is situated the Post Office.

Hotels: Grand, Paris, Novo-Moskovskaya.

### MINUSINSK.

Minusinsk, an Eastern Siberian town of 15,600 inhabitants, on the Yenisei river, 220 miles from a railway station, but with steamboat connection with Krasnoyarsk and other places. The industry is chiefly agricultural, but there are a number of small trades, and considerable business is done with China. It boasts a Municipal Museum with a collection of 70,000 interesting objects.

Hotel: Rossiya.



**MIRGOROD.**

Mirgorod, an old town of 12,000 inhabitants, 90 miles north-west of Poltava, and fourteen miles from the railway. Its interests are entirely agricultural.

**MITAU.**

Mitau, the capital and intellectual centre of the government of Courland, lies on the navigable Semgaller Au, about thirty miles west of Riga. Its 40,000 inhabitants include 9,500 Germans, 6,500 Jews, besides Letts, Russians and Poles. The Palace, until recently serving as the residence of the Governor of Courland, the Museum and Library and several churches are the principal buildings. There are several pleasure resorts in the neighbourhood.

Hotels: Linde, Courland and Imperial.

**MLAWA.**

Mlawa, a Polish town of 18,600 inhabitants, and the Russian frontier station, lies 78 miles north-west of Warsaw. It has agricultural machinery works, steam flour mills, tanneries and soap works, and large trade in grain.

**MOSCOW.**

Moscow shares with Petrograd the honour of being the capital of Russia, and is altogether a much more representative Russian city than the latter. Although it has a normal population of nearly two millions (largely increased by refugees during the war), it is less cosmopolitan than any other European city of its size. It lies about three hundred miles south of Petrograd, the railway being built almost in a straight line, without regard to towns and rivers en route. Built on a number of low lying hills, its appearance is very picturesque, and the view from one of the high buildings, or from the hills a short distance away (from which Napoleon saw the town burning) is very interesting, the gold and indigo domes of the churches being very prominent. The shops of Moscow vie with those of other continental cities, the department store of Muir and Merrilees, and the Gostinni Dvor, a handsome series of arcades opposite the Kremlin, being especially worthy of notice, while the Kooznesti Most reminds one of Bond Street. Unlike the Petrograd retail shops, which are largely confined to supplying the wants of its own population, Moscow has a trade with a district population three or four times its own size. Moscow is steadily growing as a centre for trade, about 20,000 trading establishments having an annual turnover of nearly four hundred millions sterling. Nearly one sixth of all the goods shipped by the railways of European Russia are loaded or unloaded at Moscow, nearly every railway in the Empire

centring in the city. It is, moreover, the chief industrial centre of Russia, the principal manufactures being textiles, clothing, shoddy, laundries, metals, articles of food, machinery, paper and leather. The production of these factories is nearly forty millions sterling per annum. Nearly a million tons of grain and flour, and over one hundred thousand tons of coal are imported every year. Ten million passengers enter or leave the city by train annually. The tramway system and the water supply are quite up to date. The banks, including the mortgage banks, are among the most important in Russia, many of the leading banks having their headquarters, and all the others important branches in Moscow. Almost everything is imported into Moscow, raw material, plant and machinery for its factories, and every kind of general merchandise for its own population and for distribution to all parts of Russia and Siberia. The exports are chiefly manufactured goods, especially cotton goods, which are sent to the Far East—China, Japan, Persia, etc., as well as all over Russia; and sugar, drugs, etc., for Russian consumption. The printing trade is an important one, especially in cheap books and pictures for the peasants.

The city is situated at a height of from 515 to 815 feet above sea-level, and lies in a fertile undulating plateau on seven hills rising in terraces from the banks of the Moskva and its tributary. It occupies an area of nearly 28 square miles, the main part, including the Kremlin, being on the north bank of the Moskva, which is spanned by seven bridges. Moscow is divided into five main circles, separated from each other by walls or boulevards. In the centre is the Kremlin, the oldest part of the city, entirely enclosed by walls. Round this is the Katai-Gorod, the crowded and irregularly-built centre of business, with the Exchange, the banks, the Arcades and some of the principal retail streets. This inner city, including the Kremlin, is known as the Gorod, or city quarter, surrounded by a white-washed wall, built nearly 300 years ago, about a mile and a half in length, and relieved by numerous towers, chiefly of a bright green colour, turrets and decorations. In a semi-circle round the inner city stretches the White City, the most elegant quarter of Moscow, with side streets radiating from the Kremlin, numerous palaces and public buildings and the most attractive shops. A wide circle of handsome boulevards, four and a half miles long, encircles this "White City." The next district known as the Earth City, from its former earthen ramparts, is enclosed by the boulevards like Sadovaya or Garden Street, eleven miles in circumference. Beyond this are the suburbs with most of the railway stations, manufactories, barracks, and the residences of the poorer classes. The Kremlin on a hill 130 feet above the river is the highest point in, and dominates the whole of Moscow. Here all the reminiscences of Moscow's past and most of those of Russia are united. For the Russian the Kremlin is as much a holy spot as Mecca is to the Mahomedan. "There is nothing above

Moscow " says the proverb, " except the Kremlin, and nothing the Kremlin except Heaven." The Kremlin forms an irregular triangle, and consists of a great conglomeration of ecclesiastical, palatial and office buildings, enclosed by a battlemented brick wall, a mile and a quarter in circumference and 65 feet high, erected over four hundred years ago, and strengthened with nineteen towers. The Kremlin is entered by five gates, almost all of which are noteworthy, whether historically or on account of their architecture. The most interesting is the Spasskaya Gate or Gate of the Redeemer, a tower gateway, 205 feet high, surmounted by the Russian eagle, and containing a tower with a clock. No man is allowed to pass through this gateway with his hat on. The following are the principal points of interest within the Kremlin walls:—

The Great Kremlin Palace, 395 feet long and 92 feet high, (exclusive of the dome). It is quite modern, having been built in 1838-1849 at a cost of nearly a million and a quarter sterling on the site of a former palace. It contains the rooms used at the coronation of the Tsar and many handsome paintings and historical souvenirs. One of the rooms is 200 feet long, 70 feet wide and 60 feet high, and is illuminated by 3,200 electric lights. The public are admitted to the palace.

The Cathedral of the Assumption where the Tsars were crowned, is a domed building in the centre of the Kremlin. It was built in 1475 and its contents and decorations are of fabulous value. The ikons are lavishly studded with precious stones, while the net weight of the gold in these and the altar services is said to be approximately six tons, or over a million pounds sterling in value. From the dome hangs a solid silver chandelier, weighing 880 lbs. The church is also very rich in relics.

The huge bell-tower, Ivan Velki, consists of four octagonal and one round storey, and is 320 feet high. It contains 33 bells, the largest weighing 65 tons. From the top a magnificent view of Moscow is obtained. In front of the tower is the celebrated Tsar Bell, cast in 1735. It is the largest bell in the world, weighing 200 tons and being 22 inches thick at the bottom and 10½ inches at the top. It is 26 feet high and 66 feet round. A piece broken out of the bell lies at its base.

A magnificent monument of Alexander II., unveiled in 1898 in addition to a statue of the Tsar under a canopy 118 feet high, supported by 16 bronze columns, is surrounded on three sides by an arcade, the ceiling of which is adorned with portraits of 33 Russian rulers in Venetian Mosaic.

Other buildings with the Kremlin walls are the Convent of the Assumption, erected in 1839, in the middle of which rise the five gilded domes of the cathedral; the Nicholas or Little Palace, in which Alexander II. was born; the Tchudnov Monastery with some interesting relics; the Treasury of the Russian Church, rich in bejewelled ecclesiastical vestments and vessels; the Archangel

Cathedral, the burial place of the earlier Tsars; the Synodal Building, formerly the residence of the Patriarch, and the Court of Justice, the former Senate House.

To the north between the Kremlin and the Inner City lies the Krasnaya (the Red Square), so-called on account of the massacre that took place here in former years. It is 900 yards long and 175 yards broad. At the south end of the square is the Cathedral of St. Basil, or Pineapple Cathedral, well-known from the many pictures of it that have been published. It consists of eleven small, dark chapels, arranged in two storeys, and combined in the most extraordinary conglomeration. The building is surmounted by a dozen domes and spires, painted in all the colours of the rainbow, and of the most varied forms. Some of them are shaped like bulbs and pineapples, some are twisted in strange spirals, some are serrated, some covered with facets or scales. The whole effect is quaint and fantastic, but there is no room in the interior for service. On the east of the square are the Trading Rooms or Arcades, one of the finest series of shops and offices in the world. The buildings cost £600,000 and the site nearly a million sterling. They are three storeys high, 275 yards long and 95 yards deep, and are intersected in each direction by three glass-covered corridors, with bridges in the second and third storeys. There are about a thousand shops and offices, the lower floors being devoted to retail and the upper for wholesale trade. From the east side of the square proceeds the Varvarka, an important street of wholesale trade; the Ilinka with the Exchange and nearly all the banks; and the Nichol'skaya, a shopping street with several churches, and the Printing Office of the Russian Church.

Just beyond the Red Square, passing through the Iberian gate of the wall enclosing the inner city, is the chapel of the Iberian Virgin, scarcely less venerated by the Russians than the Kremlin itself. It consists of one very small chamber, containing the ikon of the "wonder-working" Iberian Virgin. This ikon is sometimes taken to the front during wars in order to ensure success. Tsars on their way to be crowned at the Kremlin stopped at the Iberian Chapel to pray.

Adjoining, in the Voskresenskaya Square, is the Duma or Town Hall and the Historical Museum, both modern buildings. This square is one of the busy centres of Moscow, and one of the principal tram termini. From this square proceeds the Tverskaya, one of the main shopping streets of Moscow, over two miles long, with several statues and some official buildings. At the end is the Triumphal Gate, consisting of a single archway in the style of the Arch of Titus at Rome, erected in commemoration of Alexander I. It is surmounted by a Victory in a six-horse chariot.

Just beyond is the Brest Railway Station; a little further the race-courses and the Petrovski Park.

Not far from the Duma is the Theatre Square, one of the

largest open spaces in Moscow, 350 yards long and 175 yards wide, adorned with flower beds and a garden. The Great Imperial Theatre, accommodating 4,000 spectators; the Little Imperial Theatre, 1,000 seats; the Ornithological Museum and the two principal hotels, the National and the Metropole are in the vicinity.

From the Theatre Square runs the Petrovka, which with the Koosnetski Most, the first cross street to the right, are the most animated streets with the eight best shops in Moscow, including the department store of Muir and Merrilees.

On the west side of the Kremlin stretches the Alexander Garden, leading from the Duma to the river, traversed from end to end by an avenue of lindens. In this neighbourhood are the Imperial University, the oldest in Moscow, and the seat of the revolutionary movement; the Museum of Domestic Industries; the Rumyantsov Museum; the Museum of Fine Arts; and the Church of the Redeemer, built to commemorate the Napoleonic War. The total cost of the building, which is 385 feet high and covers an area of 8,020 square yards, amounted to upwards of a million and a half sterling. The church is in the form of a Greek cross and is surmounted by five gilded domes, the chief of which has a diameter of 100 feet. The outside walls are sheathed in marble, and there are twelve fine bronze portals approached by broad flights of granite steps. The interior is richly decorated with ikons and paintings, and on festivals nearly 4,000 candles are lighted for worship.

The Convent of the Maidens, near the University, dates from 1524 and is a building of great historical interest, surrounded by a wall furnished with towers, loop-holes and battlements.

From the east of the Theatre Square, the Theatre Proyezd, a short hilly street with the city walls on one side, leads to the Lubyanskaya Square, from which emerge two main streets, the Bolshaya Lubyanka to the north and the Myasnitskaya to the north-east. This latter street is the most important commercial thoroughfare in Moscow. Nearly all the engineering firms and agencies, machine and tool shops, as well as the General Post Office, are on this street, which runs to the Garden Street circle already referred to. Near here is the Red Gate, a triumphal archway with three passages erected in 1742, and beyond the three most important railway stations, including that to Petrograd. About three and a half miles from the city in this direction lies the Sokolniki Park, a favourite resort, especially on Sundays and holidays. Following the other street, the Bolshaya Lubyanka, the Sadovaya is reached, the Sukharev Square, with its Sunday Market, very similar to "Petticoat Lane," and the Sukharev Tower, erected in 1699 by Peter the Great, but now out of use. In the Square is the large Hospital and Poor House.

In the south-west quarter of the city near the Youzski Bridge is the Foundling Hospital, accommodating 2,500 children, besides which some 30,000 are boarded out in neighbouring villages.

Many of these are the children of poor parents, who leave them here to get a better start in life than they can give them themselves. The institution received a subsidy of £100,000 from the Government, chiefly derived from the sale of playing cards. Two monasteries, the Andronov and the Novospasski and the Simonov Convent, date from the fourteenth century.

On the south bank of the river is the Tretyakov Gallery with over 2,000 specimens of modern Russian art, as well as a number by Romney, David Lawrence and others. The Danilovski Monastery, founded in 1272, and the Donskoi Monastery in 1686, are in the neighbourhood, as is also the Neskutchni Park, the most beautiful and best kept part of Moscow. A little further on are the Sparrow Hills, affording a magnificent panoramic view of Moscow, and from which tradition says that Napoleon saw the blazing city.

The leading hotels, the National and the Metropole, are among the best in Europe. The Hermitage in the city and the Yar near the race-course, are very high-class restaurants, patronized by the beau monde of the city.

The British Consulate is at 21, Bolshaya Moltchanovka, some distance from the city. The British Club, to which most of the Englishmen and Americans in Moscow belong, had its own suite of rooms in the Hotel National.

### NARVA.

Narva, a sea port and a fortress of about 50,000 inhabitants, 100 miles west of Petrograd, and in the same government. It lies on the Narova river, which enters the Gulf of Finland at Narva Bay. Only vessels of shallow draught can enter the river, and Narva owes less importance to its position as a port than to its position as a manufacturing centre. Taking advantage of the water-falls, several factories have been erected, and the cotton mills have nearly half a million spindles and an annual turnover of over a million sterling. Woollen cloth mills, flax and jute mills, sawmills and steam flour mills are also important industries. Narva has some interesting relics of Peter the Great (who took the town from the Swedes in 1704), the castle of the Teutonic Order, now used as a barracks and arsenal, the dismantled Fortress of Ivan-gorod, and some old cathedrals and churches.

Hotel: St. Petersburg.

British Vice-Consulate:

### NICOLAIEV.

Nicolaiev, a sea-port and the chief naval station of Russia on the Black Sea, lies on the Bug river, about forty miles north-west of Kherson. It now has a population of nearly two hundred thousand, and is rapidly growing. Since 1893, it has been the chief

port for the Russian volunteer fleet, which transports to Vladivostok all the materials necessary for the Usuri and Manchurian railways. Large extensions of its port facilities are in progress and contemplation, and with the new direct railway from the west, Nicolaiev promises to rival, if not surpass Odessa in importance. Nearly two million tons of grain, flour, linseed, hempseed and sugar are exported. Its factories represent a turnover of about six millions per annum, and include steam flour mills, soap, tobacco, vinegar, carriage and agricultural machinery works. The imports have been relatively small, but are growing in importance with the development of the port. The Sobornaya, the principal street, traverses the town from north to south.

Hotels: Londonskaya, Barbe and Petrograd.

British Vice-Consulate: Tavritcheskaya No. 1.

### NICHOLAIEVSK.

Nicholaievsk, a town and port of 20,000 inhabitants in far north-east Siberia on the left bank of the Amur. It lies far away from railway connection, but steamers ply regularly to Khabarovsk, 623 miles distant, on the Trans-Siberian railway. It is a growing town, and its trade is rapidly increasing. It has a branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank and some important trading houses.

### NIJNI-NOVGOROD.

Nijni-Novgorod (Lower Novgorod), also known simply as Nijni (in distinction to Novgorod on Lake Ilmen), the capital of the government of the same name, and the seat of a Greek Catholic bishop, contains 109,000 inhabitants, among whom, at the time of the Fair, the Tatars are especially conspicuous. It lies at the confluence of the Oka and the Volga. The town proper, very picturesquely situated on the right banks of the two rivers, consists of the quiet Upper Town, and the more lively Lower Town. The former is the seat of the authorities, and at the Kremlin reaches a height of 330 feet above the Volga; the latter is the commercial quarter, and is connected with the Upper Town by winding roads in deep cuttings. On the flat and low-lying tongue of land on the left bank of the Oka lie the Fair (the scene of the celebrated annual fair) and the suburb of Kunavino. Nijni-Novgorod is a busy manufacturing place, but its chief importance lies in its trade in flour, iron, salt, petroleum, and other goods.

The fair lasts officially from July 15th to September 10th when the offices are closed and the booths must be shut up. All bills of exchange relating to transactions at the fair must be negotiated by August 25th. The liveliest traffic prevails between July 25th and August 12th, and the fair is hardly worth visiting before or after these dates. In spring the whole area is generally under water.

The fair probably owes its origin to the jealousy felt by the Grand-Prince of Muscovy at the great trade of Kazan, the residence of the Tatar Khans, where an important annual fair was held in July from 1257 onwards, on the field of Arsk. Ivan III. (1462-1505) established a similar fair on his territory at Vasilsursk, at the confluence of the Sura with the Volga. After the conquest of Kazan, Mikhail Feodorovitch Romanov transferred the fair in 1641 to the neighbourhood of the Makaryev Convent, which was founded at the beginning of the 15th century and dedicated to St. Macarius. The day upon which the saint died (June 25th), a festival frequented by crowds of people, was selected as the opening day of the fair. A fire in 1816 destroyed all the warehouses and booths on this site, and Nijni-Novgorod was chosen to replace it. In 1822 accordingly, 60 warehouses and more than 2,500 stalls were erected here under the superintendence of M. Bétancourt, a general of engineers, at a cost of six million roubles.

Most of the visitors to the fair are Russian merchants and peasants, but it is also attended by representatives of the peoples of the Volga territory and Asiatic Russia, and by Chinese and Persians.

The buildings of the fair form a regular town of shops and warehouses. The Ambars, or warehouses, generally built of stone and either one or two storeys in height, are erected in badly paved streets, which intersect each other at right angles. The so-called tunnels (lavatories) are recognisable by the low towers which rise above them. The fair grounds are divided into an inner and an outer town. The Inner Fair, with 4,000 booths, is surrounded by the Bétancourt Canal and intersected by a broad street known as the Boulevard. The Outer Fair, also with 4,000 shops, has gradually grown up round the inner town, and is less regularly laid out. The enormous quantities of goods of all kinds which are exposed to view in the large storage-depots on the side next the Volga, emphasize a peculiar characteristic of this fair, viz. : that the goods for sale are actually brought to the spot in bulk and are not simply sold by sample as is customary at other fairs. Wares of the same kind are invariably grouped together. The value of the goods brought to the fair in 1910 amounted to 250 million roubles. It is impossible here to give a list of the articles offered for sale at the fair, as it may be truly said that almost everything, from the raw products of the soil to the most costly gold and silver ware, may be procured here. The number of visitors is estimated at 400,000.

Nijni-Novgorod is 273 miles west of Moscow by rail, and by its position on the Volga has communication by steamboat with a large area of Eastern and south-eastern European Russia, western Siberia and the Caucasus. The fair is losing its importance owing to the changing conditions of trading and the development of the railways. During the war, with the difficulties of transport and lack of supplies, it has had only a shred of its former importance.



It is an old town with a Kremlin on its highest point, enclosed by a wall from 65 to 100 feet in height and flanked by 11 towers, and contains two cathedrals. Adjoining is the Alexander Garden and beyond the Peterschi Convent, a noted edifice dating from the 14th century.

Hotels: Rossiya, Vostochni Bazaar, Birzhevaya and Soboley, the last named in the Fair grounds and only open during the fair.

### NIZHNIUDINSK.

Nizhniudinsk, a growing district town of East Siberia, with a population of about 10,000, lies 350 miles west-north-west from Irkutsk, on the Siberian Railway, and on the Uda River. It is a centre for the Biryusa gold mines, and in winter the head of a line of communication with the Lena and Bratski-Ostrog.

### NOVGOROD.

Novgorod, formerly called Novgorod the Great, now a comparatively unimportant town of 27,100 inhabitants, was founded in the earliest days of the Christian era, while in the 11th and 12th centuries it was the greatest city and most important government in Russia. Ivan the Terrible destroyed the last relics of the former prosperity of Novgorod in 1570, when he massacred 60,000 of its inhabitants. The foundation of Petrograd and numerous fires have since completed its ruin. It is, however, rich in historical monuments. The Millennial Monument, erected in 1862 to commemorate the 1,000th anniversary of the political existence of Russia, is an imposing structure with relief-portraits and bronze statues of Russian celebrities. It stands in the midst of the Kremlin, enclosed with brick walls with nine round and square towers, dating from the 14th and 15th centuries. In the Kremlin Square is also the Cathedral of St. Sophia, built by Greek architects in 1045-1052 and provided with six domes. It is full of interesting relics and antique carvings, paintings and relief work.

Hotel: Solovyev.

### NOVO-CHERKASSK.

Novo-Cherkassk, the capital of the territory of the Cossacks of the Don, is a straggling town of 67,000 inhabitants, 740 miles south-east of Moscow, and 32 miles north of Rostov-on-Don. In addition to the ordinary trade of all Cossacks in grain and animal produce, it is noted for its manufacture of sparkling wines. The Don Museum is rich in Cossack banners, charters and trophies, including a sword of honour given to the Hetman Plator in 1814 by the City of London for "consummate skill and bravery in fighting for the liberties, the repose and the happiness of Europe." The

town is rich in monuments and statues, has the Alexander Garden with a summer theatre, two triumphal arches, a Cathedral and several churches. The principal business street is the Moskovskaya.

Hotels: Centralnaya, Bolshaya Moskovskaya and Europe.

### **NOVOGRAD-VOLINSK.**

Novograd-Volinsk, a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, in the government of Volhynia, 64 miles north-west of Zhitomir. It is a very old town, formerly belonging to Lithuania, and known as Ziviagel. It has iron works, tanneries and soap works, and two or three important fairs are held annually.

### **NOVO-NICOLAIEVSK.**

Novo-Nicolaievsk, a town on the Trans-Siberian line, about 400 miles east of Omsk, was until the opening of the railway in 1896, nothing but a village. It now has a population of over one hundred thousand, and is one of the most important towns in Siberia, and in the opinion of many persons, is destined to be a very great city and centre of trade, especially as a collecting and distributing district for Western Siberia. Prettily situated on the right bank of the Ob, it has steamer connection with Toms, Biisk, and many other towns in the district. In the middle of the town is the Alexander Nevski Church. It is a favourite starting point for sportsmen in pursuit of wapite, mountain sheep, ibex and other big game on the north slopes of the Altai.

Hotels: Efremov and Novo-Nicolaievski Podvorye.

### **NOVO-RADOMSK.**

Novo-Radomsk, a Polish town of about 20,000 inhabitants, 28 miles by rail south of Piotrkov. It has factories for bent-wood furniture, woollens and cloth, tanneries and saw-mills, and is the centre of a very active trade.

### **NOVOROSSIYSK.**

Novorossiysk, a port of about 60,000 population on the eastern shore of the Black Sea, in the Northern Caucasus. It is off the main line of railway, 170 miles distant, with which it is, however, connected by a branch line. It is an important port for the export of cereals, over three quarters of a million tons being exported every year, and since the naptha wells of Groznya have been tapped, it has also developed a considerable trade in the export of petroleum. On the north side of the bay lies the "New Town," containing the buildings of the Russian Standard Petroleum Company, the railway station, a large grain elevator and a Lutheran church. To the

## RUSSIAN GAZETTEER AND GUIDE.

south-east of the New Town are several cement works, and the quarries of the Black Sea Cement Company, a German concern.

Hotels: Europe and Frantziya.

### NOVOUZENSK.

Novouzensk, a town in the Samara government, about 242 miles south of Samara, with a population of about 20,000. It is a typical Russian country town, holds four busy fairs, and is a centre for the trade with the Khirghiz Steppes.

### NOVOZYBKOV.

Novozybkov, a town of about 21,500 population, one hundred miles north of Chernigov, and in the government of that name. It is surrounded by ponds and marshes which make it unhealthy. It is situated on the Bryansk-Gomel railway, 129 miles from the former town, and is the junction for the Novgorod-Syeverusk branch. There are several tallow-melting works and tanneries, and it has trade in hemp, hemp-seed oil, cattle, preserved meat, tallow and leather.

### NYEZHIN.

Nyezhin, a town of 52,000 inhabitants, situated on the Oster, and on the main line of railway from Moscow to Kiev, about 450 miles from the former and 82 miles from the latter city. It is noted as the home of the poet Gogol, who is commemorated by a monument with his bust. The station lies  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the city.

### ODESSA.

Odessa, one of the most important commercial towns on the Black Sea, is situated in the government of Kherson. Its population is 630,000, of whom more than 200,000 are Jews and about 30,100 foreigners. The value of its exports, consisting chiefly of grain, flour and sugar, amounted in 1912 to eight million pounds sterling. In the same year its harbour was entered by 719 steamers of 1,450,952 tons, including 200 British of 446,339 tons. Odessa lies about 20 miles to the north of the mouth of the Dniester in a spacious and well protected bay.

As one of the principal ports of entry of Russia, Odessa is an important importing and trading centre for agricultural machinery and all kinds of merchandise. The large Jewish element makes it one of the most enterprising towns in Russia, but more caution is required in the appointment of agents than in other large cities.

The harbour at Odessa consists of four parts: the Quarantine Harbour for foreign vessels; the New Harbour for steamers of the

Volunteer Fleet; the Coaling Harbour for steamers of the Russian Transport and Insurance Co., and other Russian vessels; and the Practique Harbour for steamers of the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Co., and for sailing ships.

Odessa is one of the most regularly built and handsome cities in Russia. The wide Nicholas Boulevard extends for 500 yards along the edge of the slope above the harbour, and is bounded on one side by handsome buildings and on the other by pleasure grounds and four rows of trees. This boulevard commands a fine view of the sea, and in spring and summer is the favourite resort of the fashionable world of Odessa. Here is the Vorontzov Palace and a bronze statue of the Duke of Richelieu. A massive flight of granite steps, forty feet wide, and arranged in ten stages, descends to the harbour.

Near the Richelieu monument is Catherine Square with a fine monument 35 feet high of the Empress Catherine; on the west the Imperial Palace occupied by the Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the district, and the Duma or City Hall, with a portico of twelve columns, a fountain, and a bronze bust of the poet Pushkin. In a small square to the west of the Duma is the Museum of Antiquities, chiefly containing Greek antiques from the north coast of the Black Sea.

The principal streets are the Lanzheronovskaya, with the Theatre Square and the City Theatre; the Deribasovskaya, which contains the finest shops, and the Deribasov garden, and leads to the Sobornaya Square, with its fountains and pleasure grounds, and the Cathedral of the Transfiguration, 342 feet long, 138 feet wide, 165 feet high, with a bell-tower 265 feet high; the Ulitza Stolypina with a new and modern General Post Office ending in the New Bazaar Square, where a daily market is held, and in which is the Novobazarnaya Church, an imposing building with five domes; the Ulitza Petra Velikovo, with the New Russian University with 2,000 students; the Khersonaya with the Municipal Library, containing nearly 200,000 volumes; the Ekaterinskaya with a number of churches and a nunnery; the Privoznaya Square with the Law Courts and the main Railway Station, and the Pushkinskaya with the Exchange and the British Consulate.

In the suburbs of Odessa are many parks and resorts with restaurants, and in which concerts are given,—Alexander Park, Lanzherov, Little Fountain, Arcadian, Middle Fountain and Great Fountain, all reached by tramway.

About four or five miles from Odessa are the celebrated Limans or mud baths, strongly impregnated with sea salt, and which are resorted to by Russians from every part of the Empire for the cure of scrofula, gout, rheumatism, nervous affections and cutaneous diseases.

A feature of Odessa business life is the general congregation

## RUSSIAN GAZETTEER AND GUIDE.

of merchants and traders between 11 and 12 a.m. at the Robinat and Fanconi open-air cafés.

Principal Hotels: London, Petrograd, Europe and Bristol.

Russo-British Chamber of Commerce: Pushkinskaya 11.

Lloyd's Agent: E. G. Jacobs.

British Consulate-General: Pushkinskaya.

### OMSK.

Omsk, the most important town in Western Siberia, and the first reached by the Trans-Siberian line, is the capital of the general governorship of the Steppes and the seat of administration of the Siberian Cossacks. It has a population of about 100,000, but is growing rapidly both in population and in commercial importance since the advent of the railway. It is 1,624 miles by rail west of Moscow, and, situated on the Irtysh and the Ob, has water connections with important districts. Only one street makes any pretence to pavements and good shops; the rest of the town being an overgrown Siberian village with plank footpaths. Some fine educational establishments and colleges have, however, recently been built, and there is generally a spirit of enterprise which augurs well for the future of the town. The International Harvester Company have one of their most important depots at Omsk, and Mr. S. R. Randrup, the British Vice-Consul, has an important factory for the manufacture of the hand-ploughs so largely used in the district. The industries are generally local, steam flour mills, saw-mills and tanneries. Omsk is becoming an important centre for the distribution of goods in Western Siberia, and agents can well be employed there for that purpose. The station lies about four miles from the town, and is itself a suburb of about 20,000 people, with large railway shops and a flour mill.

Hotels: Rossiya and Europe.

### OREL.

Orel, an important town and government capital of 91,000 population, 239 miles south of Moscow, and 118 from Tula. It is in the centre of a rich agricultural district. In the Bolkovskaya, the principal street of the town, are the Government Buildings, the Town Park, the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, and the Governor's Residence.

Hotels: Berlin, Europe, Metropole and Petrograd, all in the main street.

Post and Telegraph Office in the Sadovaya.

### ORENBURG.

Orenburg, a town of nearly one hundred thousand inhabitants, of whom thirty per cent. are Tatars. It is 262 miles from Samara,

with which it is connected by rail. It is an important centre for horses, cattle and meat, having large abattoirs, and these together with tallow, sausages, butter, cheese and game are sent to Samara. The most important trade of the town is in hides, sheepskins, goat and astrachan skins, wool, horse-hair, bristles, down, horns and bones, which are exported in large quantities. It has a Custom House. The town contains 35 Greek Catholic churches, a Lutheran church, a Roman Catholic church, 14 mosques, a theatre, a Khirghiz school, and a small museum. In the middle of the town stands the rectangular and fortress-like Trading Factory, provided with four gates and surrounded on three sides by shops. In this hall are sold rugs and silks from Bokhara and Turkestan; also the white and grey Orenburg Shawls, made of pure goats' wool, so finely knitted that the largest of them will pass through a ring.

Hotels: Centralnaya and Amerikanskaya.

### ORGHYEEV.

Orghyeev, a town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, in the province of Bessarabia, 28 miles north of Kishinev. Most of the population are Russians, but there are also many Armenians, Jews and Germans.

### ORSHA.

Orsha, a very old Russian town in the government of Moghilev, about 112 miles west of Smolensk. Its industries are small, but it is an important centre for grain, seeds and timber, which are shipped both by rail and on the Dnieper. Its population is 21,000, mostly Jews.

### ORSK.

Orsk, a prairie town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, about 150 miles south-east of Orenburg. Cattle breeding is carried on, and there are tanneries and tallow factories. It is also a centre for trade, and various animal products are imported from Central Asia.

### ORYEKHOVO.

Oryekhovo, a large manufacturing town, about 50 miles east of Moscow, contains the large Morozov Cotton Mills employing several thousand hands, and forming a self-contained community, with its own shops, theatres, hospital, churches, etc. It is under English management.

**OSH.**

Osh, a town of Russian Turkestan, in the government of Fergana, with a population of nearly 50,000, of whom only about 500 are Russians. It has a considerable trade with China.

**OSTASHKOV.**

Ostashkov, a town of about 15,000 in the government of Tver, about 160 miles west of the town of that name, on Lake Seliger. The climate is damp and unhealthy. It has several tanneries, and is a great centre for the manufacture of boots and shoes for the Russian market, agricultural implements, fishing nets; boat building and fishing are also carried on.

**OSTROG.**

Ostrog, a town of nearly 20,000 population, in the government of Volhynia, 90 miles west of Zhitomir. Its principal industry is the tanning of light leather.

**OSTROGOZHSK.**

Ostrogzhsk, a Ukraine town of 25,000 inhabitants, 86 miles south of Voronezh, with several tanneries and a large trade in horses, cattle and tallow.

**OSTROV.**

Ostrov, (island), the name of the three Polish towns, the chief of which lies about 53 miles north of Warsaw, with a population of 15,000 and important agricultural works. Another town of the same name with about 7,000 inhabitants lies 33 miles south of Pskov, and is a centre for flax and linseed. A third with about 5,000 people, is in the government of Siedlce.

**PABIANICE.**

Pabianice, an important Polish manufacturing town about 10 miles from Lodz, with a population of about 40,000. It lies amidst the extensive forests round the head waters of the Nev, the former hunting-grounds of the Polish kings. Its chief industries are the manufacture of agricultural implements and woollen, cloth and paper mills.

**PAVLODAR.**

Pavlodar, a town in Siberia on the Irtysh, about 260 miles south-east of Omsk, with a population of about 10,000 chiefly Cossacks and Khirghizes. It has regular steam communication with the Ob and Irtysh ports, and is a centre for trade with the

roaming Khirghiz, who exchange animals and animal products for grain, flour and manufactured goods.

### PAVLOVO.

Pavlovo, an industrial town on the river Oka, forty miles south-west of Nijni-Novgorod, with a population of 15,000. It is the centre of a considerable cutlery, hardware and locksmith trade, which, carried on in cottages and small workshops, occupies both Pavlovo and about 120 of the surrounding villages. There are also steel works and match factories.

### PAVLOVSK.

Pavlovsk, a town of 8,400 inhabitants, adjoining Tsarskoe Selo, is a favourite summer residence of the citizens of Petrograd. It has a fine palace, open to the public, a large and handsome park, and attractive streets and gardens.

### PAVLOVSKY-POSAD.

Pavlovsky-Posad, or Vokhna, 42 miles east of Moscow, is an important manufacturing centre, with silk, cotton and woollen mills and dyeing and printing works. Its population is about 12,000.

### PENZA.

Penza, the capital of the province of that name, is about 440 miles south-east of Moscow, and has a population of about 80,000. It is one of the Russian seats of learning, and is well provided with schools, libraries, museums, hospitals, as well as a theatre. Its trade is largely in grain, spirits and timber. In the Moskovskaya, the main street of the town, are sold the shawls and other articles of goats' wool, which are a feature of the district. The more important buildings are in or near Cathedral Square.

Hotels: Pershin and Grand.

### PERM.

Perm, a town in the Urals, with a population of over 69,000, is a river port rapidly building up a business in the export of Siberian grain and produce to Archangel, by way of rail to Vyatka and Kotlas, and thence by river. It has shipbuilding yards, tanneries, chemical works and roperies, but they are only in process of development. It has 19 churches, several scientific institutions, including a museum, a theatre, a number of philanthropic institutions, and a town Park.

Hotel: Klubnuiye Nomeru.



**PERNAU.**

Pernau, a flourishing Baltic province town and port of Esthonian Livonia, with 25,000 inhabitants, situated on the Gulf of Pernau, dates from the 13th century, and contains remains of its former fortifications. There is a sandy beach and good bathing. The principal industry of the town is the large wood-pulp factory of Waldhof. Steamers ply regularly to Riga, 182 miles distant by rail.

Hotels: Hotel du Nord, near the Harbour, and Hotel Bristol, near the railway station.

British Vice-Consulate and Lloyd's Agency.

**PEROVSK.**

Perovsk, a fortress of Kokand in Turkestan in the province of Syr-Daria, 357 miles north-west of Tashkent. The population is about 5,000, whose principal occupation is trading in cattle.

**PETROGRAD.**

Petrograd is named after its founder Peter the Great. It is the second capital of the Russian Empire, the seat of the highest government officials, the headquarters of the Commander of the Guards and of the 1st and 18th Army Corps, the most important commercial town on the Baltic, and one of the principal manufacturing towns in Russia. Population about two to three million in normal times. It lies on a flat plain, at the mouth of the Neva in the Gulf of Finland, and covers an area of 35 square miles. The Neva, 42 miles long, flows out of Lake Ladoga, reaches the town at the Alexander Nevski Monastery, and farther on takes a sharp turn to the west and (now 650 yards in breadth) divides into three branches: the Great or Bolshaya Neva, which is spanned by five bridges, and into which the four drainage canals of the left bank (Moika, Catherine Canal, Fontanka, and Obvodni Canal) open at both ends; the Small or Malaya Neva, and the Great or Bolshaya Nevka, from which two arms diverge enclosing the "Islands." Floods are not uncommon, especially in autumn during prolonged and violent south-west winds. From the middle of November to the beginning of April (O.S.) the river is frozen.

Petrograd has on the whole the outward appearance of a modern and western city; its national or Russian features are less obvious. It is seen to greatest advantage from the Neva. Except for the imperial palaces and some of the public offices, the buildings in the chief thoroughfares are wholly modern and of large (sometimes of huge) proportions. They are, however, somewhat monotonous in style, and their only unusual characteristic is the bright colours with which they are painted. The rows of secular edifices are interrupted by numerous churches. Both private and

public buildings usually stand on piles, necessitated by the swampy nature of the ground.

The main part of the city lies on the left bank of the Neva, and includes the following districts:—(1) The Admiralty Quarter, between the Neva and the Moika, forming with the two following quarters the most fashionable part of Petrograd. It contains the Senate House, Falconet's monument to Peter the Great, St. Isaac's Cathedral, the Admiralty (at the head of the main thoroughfare of the town, the Nevski Prospekt), the Winter Palace and the Hermitage, one of the most important galleries in Europe. (2) The Kazan Quarter, between the Moika and the Yekaterininski or Catherine Canal, contains the Marie Palace, where the Imperial Council sits, and the Kazan Cathedral. (3) The Spasskaya Quarter, between the Catherine Canal and the Fontanka, contains the Government Offices, the Imperial Public Library, the collection of Russian paintings in Tzar Alexander III.'s Museum, and the new Cathedral of the Resurrection. (4) Kolomenskaya Quarter, to the west of the three above. (5) The Narva Quarter, to the south of the Kolomenskaya Quarter, contains factories, the harbour, and the Baltic and Warsaw Railway Stations. (6) Moscow Quarter, between the Fontanka and Obvodni Canal. (7) The Liteinaya Quarter, to the north of the Moscow Quarter, contains the most fashionable residential streets (Sergiyevskaya, Furshtatskaya and Mokhovaya; also hospitals and barracks). (8) The Rozhdestvenskaya Quarter, to the east of the Liteinaya Quarter, contains the Tauride Palace, in which the Imperial Duma or House of Representatives met. (9) The Alexander Nevski Quarter, to the south of the Rozhdestvenskaya Quarter, contains the Nicholas Railway Station and the Alexander Nevski Monastery. The two last-mentioned quarters are chiefly inhabited by workmen. On the right bank of the Neva are the following districts:—(10) The Vasilyevskaya Quarter, on the Vasili Ostrov (island of Vasili), contains the Mining Academy, the Academy of Arts, the University, the Academy of Sciences, and the Exchange. (11) The Petrograd Quarter, between the Neva and the Bolshaya Nevka, is the oldest part of the town, containing the Peter Paul Fortress and the house of Peter the Great. The Islands adjoin this quarter on the north. (12) The Viborg Quarter, with its factories, lies to the east of the Petrograd Quarter.

The streets in Petrograd are wide (50 to 100 feet), and straight, but the paving is sometimes defective. Streets of the first class are called Prospekty, or Perspectives. Among these are the Nevski and Voznesenski Prospekts (radiating from the Admiralty), the Liteini Prospekt, the Vladimirski Prospekt, and others. Streets of the second rank are called Ulitzi, amongst which are the Gorokhovaya (named after a Count Harrach, often mistakenly called Pea Street, from goroch pea), the Morskaya (Sea Street),

the Gogol Street (formerly Malaya Morskaya), the Millionnaya, the Sadovaya (Garden Street), the Kazanskaya, the Konyushennaya (Stable Street), and the Ofitzerskaya. Streets of the third rank are called Pereulki (lanes). On Vasili Ostrov every street consists of two Lines, the right side of the street (reckoned from the Great Neva) being denoted by even numbers (Line II., IV., etc.), the left side by uneven. The business of Petrograd centres round the Nevski (between the Admiralty and the Fontanka) and the neighbouring streets. Promenaders throng the Neva quays in spring, the Kamenno-Ostrovski Prospekt and the islands in summer (especially towards evening), and the Morskaya in winter (particularly from 2 to 4 p.m.). The town possesses about 80 open squares, some of which can accommodate 60 to 100,000 persons.

The streets of Petrograd are much less animated than those of other European capitals, though they are a little less dull on Sunday and holidays. The horses are generally good, especially those of the private carriages; and the drivers, in their heavy wadded gowns, usually urge them through the streets at great speed. The scarlet liveries of the royal carriages used to be conspicuous.

The exports from Petrograd are chiefly those brought from other parts of Russia and shipped from that port by sea, and include grain, chiefly rye and oats, flax, timber, flour, bran, oil seeds, eggs and naphtha. The principal imports are coal, metals, building materials, herrings, coffee and tea, wood pulp and all kinds of general merchandise.

There are several large factories in Petrograd and the immediate neighbourhood, some of the largest being under British control, such as Coat's cotton factory, Thornton's woollen mill, and Miller's brewery and soap works, the latter being one of the largest mercantile businesses in Russia. The Russian-American Rubber Works, the well-known "Trevolnik" is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world, supplying nearly the whole of Russia with goloshes, as well as manufacturing all kinds of mechanical and surgical rubber goods. There are also important chemical works, pastry and confectionery manufactures and distilleries.

Petrograd is the great educational centre of Russia, and has scientific art, musical and other societies, while one-third of the books and periodicals are published in the capital, there being numerous printing and lithographic establishments. Its shops, however, are neither so numerous or so important as those at Moscow, on account of the lack of any adjoining towns or large villages. Petrograd is practically isolated, and there is no town of any size within two or three hundred miles.

The climate of Petrograd is raw, damp and very unsettled; woollen underclothing is the best protection against chills. July is the

warmest month (64° Fahr.) and January the coldest (15° Fahr.), the annual mean being 40° Fahr. Rain or snow falls on about 200 days in the year. Winter lasts for six months, and snow often falls as late as May. June, July and often August are pleasant summer months, but sometimes the second half of August is raw and inclement. In September and the first half of October the weather is generally more settled. In summer, owing to the long light nights, most people go late to bed; the more important shops do not open until 9 a.m.

The Nevski Prospekt is 115 feet wide and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles long, being the longest street in Petrograd. From the Admiralty it runs in a straight line as far as the Znamenskaya Square, where it trends slightly to the south and runs through a poorer quarter to the Alexander Nevski Monastery. As far as the part west of the Anitchkov Bridge is concerned, it is the busiest street in Petrograd.

Between the Admiralty and the Politzeiski Bridge the Nevski is flanked on both sides by business houses. On the right, at the corner of the Ulitza Gogolya, is the Petrograd Commercial Bank, built in 1912. Farther on the Nevski crosses the Morskaya, in which to the left is the Azov and Don Commercial Bank, built 1909, and on the right the new Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank.

Immediately beyond the Politzeiski Bridge, on the right, Nevski 17, is the Stroganov Palace, built in the baroque style in 1754. The Palace contains an interesting Art Gallery, with works by Perugino, Van Dyck, Rubens, and many other famous artists.

To the left stands the Dutch Church, completed in 1837. Farther on, beyond the Bolshaya Konyushennaya, is the Lutheran Church, erected in 1832, and possessing two low towers. Nearly opposite this church rises the Kazan Cathedral, approached by a semi-circular colonnade of 136 Corinthian columns, modelled on that of St. Peter's at Rome. The church, completed in 1811, is in the form of a cross 236 feet long and 180 feet wide. It is surmounted by a metal dome, the drum of which is adorned with 16 pilasters. The total height to the top of the cross is 260 feet. On the north façade, turned towards the Nevski, are niches containing colossal statues of SS. John the Baptist, Vladimir, Alexander Nevski and Andrew. The bronze doors of the main entrance are copies of the doors of the Baptistry in Florence.

Beyond the Kazanski Bridge is the Roman Catholic Church of St. Catherine, built in 1763 and approached by a large archway.

To the right is the City Hall, or Duma, built in 1802, with a pentagonal tower.

The Gostini Dvor, or Bazaar, bounded on the east by the Sadovaya and on the south by the Tchernuishov Pereulok, is an extensive building painted white and enclosing several courts. It was erected first in 1785, but was completely rebuilt at the end of the last century. The arcades on the ground floor and the first

floor contain about 200 shops, which, however, are less elegant than the other shops of the Nevski.

To the left, opposite the Gostini Dvor is the Armenian Church, built in 1772.

To the right between the Sadovaya and the Alexander Square rises the Imperial Public Library, the entrance to which is in the Alexander Square. The main façade is adorned with Ionic columns and statues of Greek philosophers. The building was begun in 1794; the corner building was finished in 1810; the wing in the Alexander Square was added in 1830 and a further extension was completed in 1902. The library, which was opened in 1814, contains books, maps, engravings and photographs, manuscripts, autographs and documents.

To the east of the library is the Alexander Square, which is adorned with flower-beds and contains the Monument of Catherine II, erected in 1873. On the south side of the Square stands the Alexander Theatre, built in 1832 and named after the consort of the then reigning Tsar, Nicholas I.

On the west side of the theatre stands a private house in an elaborate Russian style.

Farther on in the Nevski, to the right, adjoining the Fontanka, is the Anitchkov Palace, erected in 1747. It was until recently the winter residence of the Dowager-Empress Marie Feodorovna. On the east side of the Palace the Fontanka is crossed by the Anitchkov Bridge, which is adorned with four colossal bronze groups of horse-tamers, cast in Petrograd in 1841. Beyond the bridge, to the right, rises the Palace of the Grand-Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna. Beyond this point the Nevski offers nothing of interest. The Znamenskaya Square contains a massive bronze equestrian statue of Tsar Alexander III., erected in 1909. On the south side of the square is the Nicholas Railway Station.

The admiralty, on the left bank of the Neva, lies to the west of the Dvortzovaya Square, to the north of the Alexander Garden and to the east of the Peter Square. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1705. The extensive building consists of a central block and two wings turned towards the Neva; the space between having been filled up with other buildings, the two wings are the only part visible from the river. The entrance is in the centre of the façade, towards the Alexander Garden. Over the gateway rises the Admiralty Tower, 230 feet high, ending in a tapering gilded spire. The lower part of the tower is adorned with pillars and statues. The building contains the Board of Admiralty, a library, and on the first floor is the Marine Museum. In front of the Admiralty are two bronze statues of Peter the Great, erected in 1909. To the south is the Alexander Garden and to the west lies Peter Square, containing the famous equestrian statue of Peter the Great, unveiled in 1782. The whole of the west side of Peter Square between the English Quay and the Konno-Gvardeiski

Bulvar, is occupied by the large Senate House and the Holy Synod of the Greek Catholic Church, both built in 1832, the two buildings being joined by a high archway.

To the south-west of the Alexander Garden lies Isaac Square, bounded on the east side by the War Office. In the centre of the square stands St. Isaac's Cathedral, the largest church in Petrograd, completed in 1858 in the place of an earlier church. The cost of the building amounted to more than twenty-three million roubles. The cathedral, built of granite and marble, is in the shape of a cross and is crowned by an enormous gilded dome, visible at a great distance. The chief entrances form beautiful porticoes modelled on that of the Pantheon in Rome, each with 16 columns of polished red Finnish granite 54 feet high and 7 feet thick, with bronze bases and capitals. The dome is crowned by a lantern from the top of which rises a cross 19 feet high. The inner height of the dome is 269 feet (St. Peter's in Rome is 404 feet and St. Paul's in London 225 feet). Four smaller gilt domes surround the central dome. The interior decoration of the cathedral is of the richest, there being entire columns 16 feet high of lapis lazuli and malachite. All the ecclesiastical vessels are of gold and silver. From the dome a very fine view of the city and the river may be enjoyed.

To the south of the Cathedral in the Marie Square is the monument of Emperor Nicholas I, erected in 1859. At the corners are figures of Justice, Strength, Wisdom and Faith, portraits of the Tsar's wife and daughters.

To the south of this monument, on the other side of the Sini Bridge, stands the Hall of the Imperial Council, formerly the Marie Palace, built in the Italian style in 1844. To the east, at the corner of Marie Square and the Morskaya, stands the Ministry of Agriculture. In the Morskaya is the Industrial Art Museum of the Society for the Advancement of Art, a permanent exhibition of applied art and paintings. No. 41 in the same street is the former German Embassy, rebuilt in 1912; number 43 is the Italian Embassy, and farther is the German Reformed Church. To the north of the church diverges the Póchtamtski Pereulok, in which is the General Post Office. In the Novo-Isaakiyevskaya is the British and American Chapel.

The Church of the Annunciation stands in an open space adjoining the Blogovyesshtchenskaya. This edifice is in the shape of a Greek cross with a gilded tower and four gilded domes. To the north of the church stands the Institute of Grand-Duchess Xenia, a school for girls of the upper classes, built in 1862 as the Palace of Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolayevitch, and converted to its present use in 1895.

Turning to the left from the English Quay, we pass the English church, an unpretending building of 1815. At the west end of the Galernaya is the New Admiralty, with docks and wharves. To the

right of this stands the Church of Our Saviour on the Water, commemorating the seamen killed in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5.

The Nicholas Bridge, which leads from the English Quay to the Vasili Ostrov, is a granite and iron structure resting on seven piers. At the north end is an opening for ships.

To the east of the Admiralty lies the Dvortzovaya Square on the north side of which stands the Winter Palace, and on the south and east the large crescent-shaped buildings of the General Staff. In the centre of the square rises the Alexander Column, erected in 1834 to the memory of Alexander I., bearing in inscription on the side facing the Winter Palace "Grateful Russia to Alexander I." This huge pillar of Finnish granite is the largest monolith of modern times.

The Imperial Winter Palace, formerly the imperial winter residence, faces the Neva on the north and the Palace Square on the south. On the west side of the palace is the garden, laid out by Nicholas II., and surrounded by a beautiful wrought-iron railing. The State entrances are in the Dvortzovaya Naberezhnaya and in the Dvortzovaya Square. The entrance on the Neva Quay leads up to the Imperial State apartments by means of the Grand or Ambassadorial Staircase, of which the steps are of Carrara marble. The list of the rooms given here is in the order in which they were shown to visitors, the visit taking two hours.

First we enter the New Rooms of the Old Hermitage of the Empress Catherine II., used for the accommodation of royal visitors, retaining their old decorations of beautiful furniture and and fine inlaid doors. We return and enter the Small or First Hermitage of Empress Catherine II. Adjoining the Pavilion is the Winter Gardens, decorated with marble statues. Then follows the Romanov Gallery, with good portraits of the House of Romanov. At the exit we notice the curious instructions issued by Catherine II. with which everyone had to comply, viz., to leave one's title, hat, sword, etc., outside, and so on. We next enter the St. George's Saloon, in which the first Russian Parliament was opened in 1906. The following room is the Armorial Saloon, and leaving this we come to the Throne Room of Peter the Great, containing a picture of Peter the Great led by Glory, in front of which is the imperial throne. Next comes the Field Marshal's Room with portraits of famous Russian marshals and other pictures.

The East or Pompeian Gallery, which is hung with battle scenes from the Russo-Turkish War of 1878, lead into the Avant Saloon. To the right of this is the Grand or Ambassadorial Staircase; to the left lies a second Winter Garden. We turn to the right into the Nicholas Saloon, the largest in the palace, where the courts balls were held, with 16 windows overlooking the Neva. A concert hall adjoins. Then follows the Moorish Saloon, containing several portraits of royal personages.

The Dark Corridor, which opens out of the Rotunda, also contains portraits, and to the left of this is the Marine Room, and Alexander II's dining-room, in which an explosion once very nearly caused his death. From here we pass into the Smaller Field Marshall's Room, followed by three rooms of Alexander II., his library, his study, with the iron bed on which he died, and a reception room. Beyond are the rooms of his wife. Returning through the Dark Corridor we enter the Golden Saloon, fitted up in Byzantine style, and in the next room we see a clock which requires to be wound only once a year.

We now come to the beautiful White Salon, with fine marble statues. The next seven rooms are decorated with battle scenes by celebrated artists. The Hall of Commons which follows leads into apartments used for royal guests. The Gallery of 1812 contains several flags and portraits of princes and generals who distinguished themselves in 1812.

On the upper floor of the Winter Palace is the Crown Jewel Room to which admission can be obtained only through the travellers' ambassador, containing a wonderful collection of jewels worth millions of roubles.

Opposite the Winter Palace stands the Office of the General Staff, the façade of which is broken by a large archway leading to the Morskaya and the Nevski Prospekt. The building contains considerable collections of books, maps, a printing office and a cartographical Institute. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs are in the same building. Near by on the other side of the bridge is the Court Singing School, in which were trained the pupils for the imperial choir. Adjoining the Winter Palace on the east is the Hermitage. Following the Dvortzovaya Naberezhnaya towards the east we cross the Winter Canal at the junction of the Neva by means of the Hermitage Bridge. To the right is the Imperial Hermitage Theatre, behind which are some barracks. Farther on, facing the Neva, stands the Palace of Grand Duchess Marie Pavolvna, an elegant building in the Florentine style. Next we approach the Palace of the Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovitch, somewhat over-elaborate in its decoration. It contains a museum. No. 16 in this street is the English Club, which has entirely lost its British character and has been replaced by the new English Club at 36, Morskaia, and a little farther on stands the Marble Palace, until recently occupied by Grand-Duke Constantine Constantinovitch. To the east of this building is the small Suvorov Square, with the Suvorov Monument. The Marsovo Pole (Field of Mars) stretches to the south-east of the Marble Palace as far as the Moika, where the great military parades formerly took place. To the east of the Suvorov Square is the British Embassy, and farther on the chief gate of the Summer Garden, in front of which is the principal landing-stage of the



steamers plying to the Islands. The park, with very fine old trees, contains 75 marble statues. To the left on the Neva side, is the Small Palace of Peter I, in which are several articles made by the Tsar himself. To the left of the chief avenue of the park in the children's playground, is a statue of Ivan Krailov, the Russian La Fontaine; near by is a refreshment kiosk.

From the Field of Mars we return via the Millionnaya to the Dvortzovaya Square. Here are the Barracks of the Pavlovski Regiment, while further on are the Hermitage and the Office of the Imperial Archives.

From the Nevski to the east of the Politzeiski Bridge, the Bolshaya Konyushennaya runs towards the north. To the left is the French Reformed Church; to the right the Finnish Church. At the corner of the Voluninski Pereulok are the Co-operative Stores of the Officers of the Guards, open to the public.

At the end of the street is the Museum of Imperial Carriages, and opposite are the Imperial Stables. To the east extends the Mikhailovski Garden, and on the west side of this stands the Church of the Resurrection or Church of Expiation, erected on the spot where Tsar Alexander II was mortally wounded by the Nihilists on March 1st, 1881. It is built in the Russian style of the 17th century. The main dome is overlaid with mosaic and the two which surmount the entrances are adorned with brilliant enamel. The mosaics which cover the walls, piers and vaults have a total area of 176,400 square feet, compared to 45,790 in St. Mark's, Venice.

To the east of the Mikhailovski Garden is the Engineers' Palace or the Old Michael Palace, built in mediæval style in 1800, and fitted up as an Engineering Academy in 1822. It forms a massive quadrangle enclosing a large octagonal court, on the west side of which rises the tower of the palace-church. A magnificent marble staircase leads to the first floor, where the old Throne Room and the Round Room still remain in their original form, the latter containing the rich technical collection of the Academy. To the south of the palace is an equestrian statue of Peter the Great set up by Paul I. The inscription on the pedestal is "To the Great-Grandfather by the Great-Grandson." From this monument the Klenovaya leads to the large Riding School, and to the north side of this building runs the Iszhenernaya to the Michael Square laid out in pleasure grounds. On the west side of the square is the Michael Theatre, and on the north side stands the Russian Museum of Emperor Alexander III., containing a very fine collection of Russian paintings and sculptures. The right wing of the building is new and consists of the Ethnographical Museum.

In the Italyanskaya to the east of the Michael Square is the Ministry of Justice on the right, and the Alexander Cadet Corps on the left. From the south side of the Michael Square leads the Mikhailovskaya to the Nevski Prospekt. On the west side of this

street stands the large Hotel de l'Europe, opposite which is the building of the Assembly of the Nobles, containing a handsome concert-room.

To the south-west of the Kazan Cathedral stands the large Foundling Hospital. From the Gostini Dvor, adjoining the Nevski, we turn to the left and enter the Sadovaya. To the left is the building of the Corps of Pages. This building includes the Roman Catholic Priory Church of the Maltese Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The Corps of Pages educates 400 boys whose fathers or grandfathers must have attained the rank of lieutenant-general.

Farther on, to the right, is the Imperial Bank, a large horse-shoe shaped building. Opposite, to the left, are the Marie and Apraxin Markets. We next reach, beyond the Gorokovaya, the Parish Church of the Assumption. In the Sadovaya stands the Museum of the Ministry of Ways of Communication, containing models of bridges, engines, ships, etc. Adjoining the Museum is the Yusupov Garden, frequented chiefly by the lower classes in summer and by skaters in winter. On the south-west side of the garden is the Ministry of Ways of Communication. At the corner of the Sadovaya and the Voznesenski Prospekt is the New Alexander Market, a kind of rag-fair. To the north is the Church of the Ascension. From the Sadovaya, further on, leads the Novo-Nikolski Bridge to the right across the Catherine Canal to the Nicholas Square. Here surrounded by attractive gardens is the so-called Sailors' Church, or Cathedral of St. Nicholas, from the belfry of which an excellent view is obtained.

Following the Glinka Street to the north from this church we reach the Theatre Square, in the middle of which stands the Conservatorium, converted into a theatre in 1912. The Marie Theatre stands opposite. At No. 94, Moika, on the south bank, is the Palace of Princess Yusupov, containing an extensive collection of paintings.

To the west of the Theatre Square lies the unattractive Kolomenskaya Quarter.

By taking the Anitchkov Bridge in the Nevski and taking the first cross-street to the left, we reach the Liteini Prospekt, the main street of the Lineinaya Quarter. Near the beginning of the street is a large group of charitable institutions and gardens occupying the whole space between the Fontanka and the Znamenskaya. No. 53 is the St. Catherine Institute for Girls; opposite this the Marie Hospital. At No. 12, Nedezhdinskaya, is the Alexandra Hospital for Women, and at Znamenskaya No. 8, is the Pavlovski Institute for Girls.

Proceeding north, along the Liteini Prospekt we come to the Panteleimonskaya, which leads to the Cathedral of the Transfiguration, one of the most important churches in Petrograd. In the court, surrounded by a railing, are twelve Turkish guns and in the

interior of the church are numerous Turkish and Persian standards, etc., and numerous other trophies and relics.

Retracing our steps and following the Panteleimonskaya we come to the Church of St. Pantaleon the Martyr on the right, originally built of wood by Peter the Great in 1722 and rebuilt in stone in 1764. A little to the north of the church is the Stieglitz Drawing School, and adjacent is the Stieglitz Museum of Industrial Art. The collections are extensive, but include few Russian products.

Adjoining the Museum on the north at Fontanka 10, is the huge building of the former Salt Warehouse. This now contains the Museum of Education, the Museum of the Imperial Technical Society, the Kustarni Museum, or Museum of Home Industries, and the extensive Imperial Museum of Agriculture. Farther to the north at Fontanka 6 is the Law School, open only to the sons of the nobility.

We now return through the Sergiyevskaya to the Liteini Prospekt. To the right at the corner is the Cathedral of St. Sergius, and opposite it the building of the Artillery Headquarters, in front of which are 20 old cannon. A little to the south in the Furshtatskaya, is the United States Embassy.

Proceeding along the Shpalernaya, we come on the right to the building of the Duma, which may be visited on presentation of passport. To the south of the Duma lies the Tauric Garden, and on the south side is the Suvorov Museum, and still farther to the south is the Suvorov Church. To the north of the Duma are the Municipal Water Works, and farther to the east are the extensive buildings of the Smolni Convent, containing a school for girls and a Home for Widow Ladies. The convent is separated for the Catherine Square by a railing. The five domes of the main church, the Cathedral of the Resurrection, are visible from all points of the town.

To those who wish to return from the Smolni Convent to the Nevski may use either the tramway or the steamboat. To the south of the convent is the Peter the Great Bridge.

The second cross-street on the right in the Nevski beyond the Anitchkov Bridge is the Vladimir Prospekt, which leads to the Church of the Vladimir Mother of God, a white building with five gilded domes and a bell-tower. Farther on we follow the Zagorodni Prospekt to the south-west, passing the Empress Marie Alexandrovna's School for Girls on the right. To the left lies the Semyonovski Square with a Trotting Track, and the Station of the Tsarskoye Selo Railway. To the west is the Obukhov City Hospital, and farther on the Constantine Artillery School.

Beyond the Tsarskoye Selo Bridge, about a mile from the Obukhov Hospital is the Moscow Triumphal Arch, commemorating the campaigns of 1826-1831 in Persia, Turkey and Poland.

From the west end of the Zagorodni Prospekt the Pervaya Rota leads to the west, passing on the right the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Assumption, and ending at the Troitzkaya Square. Here stands the Izmailov Cathedral, also known as the Trinity Cathedral, erected in 1827-35. Its five domes, painted blue and sprinkled with stars are visible far and wide. The cathedral occupies the site of a wooden chapel in which, according to tradition, Peter the Great was married on a November night in 1707 to Catherine, the future empress. The interior of the church is lighted solely from the domes.

In the square to the east of the cathedral rises the Monument of Fame, in memory of the war of 1877-78, ten captured guns forming a semi-circle round it.

To the south of the Troitskaya Square is the Nicholas Cavalry School, in which is the Lermontov Museum, with autographs and reminiscences of the poet. Beyond the Obvodni Canal are the Warsaw Railway Station and the Baltic Railway Station.

In the Narva Square is the Narva Triumphal Arch, built to commemorate the victories of the Russian Guard in 1812-14. To the west of this point lies the Ekaterinhof, a wooden palace built under Peter the Great and named after his wife; the garden contains a popular theatre. To the north of this is the Kalinkin Brewery (Wm. Miller & Co.), the largest in Russia. On the Gutuyef Island is the Chief Custom House.

To the east of the Vladimir Prospekt, the Pushkinskaya runs south from the Nevski Prospekt. It contains a bronze statue of Pushkin. To the north of the Znamenskaya Square are the Greek Church, in the Byzantine style, and the Protestant Women's Hospital. To the south-east of the square is the Romanov Church, built to commemorate the tercentenary of the Romanov dynasty in 1914.

From the north of the Znamenskaya Square a steam-tramway runs south-east along the Nevski to the Alexander Nevski Monastery, the seat of the Metropolitan of Petrograd, and the third most important theological academy in Russia. It includes twelve churches and several chapels, all enclosed by walls and moats. It was endowed by Peter the Great with large estates and revenues and now has an annual income of more than 500,000 roubles.

The first church of the monastery is the Cathedral of the Trinity, which contains a reliquary with the bones of St. Alexander Nevski (*i.e.*, of the Neva). There are also paintings by Rubens, Van Dyck, etc.

Immediately to the left of the bridge is the Church of the Annunciation, the crypt of which contains the tombs of several members of the old imperial house and other eminent Russian families. In the south-west tower is a collection of Ecclesiastical Antiquities. The churchyards of the convent contain the graves of numerous members of the Russian aristocracy, poets and other

celebrities. In the Lazarus churchyard is the grave of Lomonosov, the founder of Russian literature, who died in 1775, and in other parts are the graves of Glinka, Krailov, Karamzin, Dostoyevski, Tchaikovski and Rubinstein. The novelist, Ivan Turgenyev, is buried in Volkovo Cemetery about a mile and a quarter to the south-west of the Alexander Nevski Monastery.

The Hermitage, Millionnaya 35, is connected with the Winter Palace by the First Hermitage of Empress Catherine II. The building, the interior of which is richly fitted up, has two chief façades, that on the north being turned towards the Neva, that on the south towards the Millionnaya. The Hermitage contains one of the most valuable and extensive art and antiquity collections in the world, including many masterpieces of the best period of the various schools of art, among them being works by Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Andrea del Sarto, Velasquez, Murillo, Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Watteau, Greuze, Raphael, etc.

From the Peter Square the Vasili Ostrov is reached by the Dvortzovi or Palace Bridge, or by the new bridge at the Dvortzovaya Square. At the east extremity of the Vasili Ostrov is the Dutch Exchange. In front of the Exchange may be had one of the most beautiful views in Petrograd. On the north side of the Exchange is the Chief Custom House, and on its south-east side, on the Neva Quay, is the Imperial Academy of Sciences, containing museums and a library. The Imperial Zoological Museum, consisting of two departments, the scientific collection and the exhibition section, is the largest.

Continuing to follow the quay of the Great Neva, we reach the University. It possesses four faculties—those of History and Philology, Physics and Mathematics, Jurisprudence, and Oriental Languages. The number of the students is about 8,000. The Library contains about 460,000 volumes.

The Museum of Old Petrograd, Kadetskaya Line 21, contains objects of artistic and historical interest relating to the town. At First Line, No. 24, is the Tolstoi Museum, containing reminiscences of Count Tolstoi.

On the bank of the Neva stands the Imperial Academy of Arts, one of the handsomest buildings in the city, erected in 1788. The first floor is reserved for an annual exhibition of pictures.

Continuing to follow the Neva Quay, we leave the Nicholas Bridge to the left. At the corner of the Bolshoi Prospekt is the Cathedral of St. Andrew, and at No. 39, Eight Line, is the Semenov Gallery, containing 600 paintings by 370 different masters, and affording an excellent view of the historical development of the Flemish and Dutch Schools.

At the end of the Quay is the Mining Academy, attended by 650 students in training for posts in the Government Department of Mining. The inner part of the Vasili Ostrov offers no attractions to the stranger.

From the Suvorov Square the Troitzki Bridge leads across the Neva, which here attains its greatest width, to the Petrograd side or quarter. Proceeding from the north end of the bridge to the Troitzkaya Square, we traverse the Kronwerk Canal to the left and reach the Fortress Island; passing through the Gate of St. John we enter the Fortress of SS. Peter and Paul, containing the State Prison, the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, the Mint and the old Arsenal with the Artillery Museum. The cathedral is the burial church of the Russian Emperors; it is a domed building with an extremely slender gilt spire, one of the highest in Russia, 394 feet. The clock in the spire plays a hymn every hour and the National Anthem at noon. The sarcophagus of Peter the Great is here; on it is a medal struck in 1903 to commemorate the bi-centenary of Petrograd. The interior of the church is decorated with military trophies, flowers and plants, having a very cheerful aspect. In a separate building to the left of the cathedral is a boat found by Peter the Great in 1691 at the village of Iznailovo, and known as the "Grandfather of the Russian Fleet." Leaving the fortress by the Peter Gate and turning to the left, we skirt the Kronwerk Canal and reach the Old Arsenal, containing the interesting Artillery Museum. To the west of this is the Zoological Garden, also containing a summer theatre. To the east extends the Alexander Park, a favourite resort of the lower classes, containing the People's Palace with a large theatre. Near the east entrance to the park is the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, where Peter the Great frequently attended service, and a little to the north is a large Mosque with two minarets.

The House of Peter the Great stands to the east of the Cathedral; here Peter lived, while superintending the building of his new capital. It contains only two rooms in which may be seen many objects made by Peter's own hands.

There are about a hundred islands in the delta of the Neva, some of which are very beautiful, and in summer are the scene of fashionable gatherings. The Kamenni and Yelagin Islands are those which one should particularly not omit to visit. On Apothecary Island are the Imperial Botanical Gardens, laid out by Peter the Great for the cultivation of medicinal herbs, and covering about 50 acres. To the north is the Church of the Transfiguration. If we cross the Malaya Neva by means of the Kamenno-Ostrovski Bridge, we reach the Kamenni Island, the chief seat of the villas of rich citizens of Petrograd. On this island are a palace, the Church of St. John the Baptist and the Imperial Summer Theatre.

The First Yelagin Bridge leads across to the Yelagin Island, where there is a fine English park, with old oaks, surrounding the Yelagin Palace. On the island are also other parks and well-kept gardens. The so-called Stryelka at the west end of the island commands a fine view of the Gulf of Finland.

The Second Yelagin Bridge leads to the south to the Krestovski Island, containing a chateau and a park. The boathouse of the River Yacht Club is also here. From this island is a bridge leading to Petrovski Island with its factories, which was a favourite resort of Peter the Great

The unattractive Viborg District contains the Wylie Clinical Hospital, the Military Medical Academy, the Anatomical and Pirogov Museums, both interesting to professional visitors, the Military Clinical Hospital and the Michael Artillery Academy. To the north part of the district is the Church of Samson, the Finland Railway Station, the Prison and the New Arsenal, containing a cannon-foundry, a cartridge factory and others.

Petrograd has seven railway stations:—

1. Warsaw Station at the south end of the Izmailovski Prospekt, for Pskov, Dunaburg, Vilna, Warsaw, Riga and Gatchina.
2. Baltic Station on the south bank of the Obvodno Canal, for Reval, Baltic Port, Dorpat, etc.
3. Nicholas Station in the Znamenskaya Square, for Tver and Moscow, Vologda, Archangel and Siberia.
4. Finland Station, on the Viborg side of the Neva, near the Alexandrovski Bridge, for Finland.
5. Tsarskoye Selo Station for the Royal Palace and Pavlovsk.
6. Sestrovyetzk Station in Novaya Derevnaya; and
7. Ironovka Station, both for small residential towns in the neighbourhood.

Hotels: Astoria, Europe, Angleterre, Grand, France and Regina. The big restaurants patronized by Petrograd society are the Medvyed, Donon and Contant, all very fine and very expensive.

The British Embassy is at No. 4, Dvortzovaya Naberezhnaya, on the bank of the Neva near the Troitzky Bridge, which is also the office of the Commercial Attaché.

The British Consulate is in another part of the town, Konno-Gvardeiski Bulvar 13.

Russo-British Chamber of Commerce: 4, Gorokovya.

New English Club: 36, Morskaya, where there is also an English book firm.

### **PETROPAVLOVSK.**

Petropavlovsk, a town on the Siberian Railway about 200 miles east of Omsk. It has 43,000 inhabitants, of whom 15,000 are Mahommedans. It has a large trade in cattle and hides. The Myenovve Dvor is an Eastern Bazaar with shops opening on the inner quadrangle only. In the neighbourhood are salt lakes.

Hotels: Nazarova, Centralmiye.

**PETROVSK.**

Petrovsk, a port on the Caspian Sea, 235 miles north of Baku, with a population of over 10,000. It has naptha wells and an important cotton factory, chiefly engaged in the Persian trade. It is one of the principal ports for the export of goods from Russia to Turkestan, Persia and China.

**PINSK.**

Pinsk, a town in the government of Minsk, about 100 miles from Brest-Litovsk, on the railway from Warsaw to Moscow, has 37,000 inhabitants, including a larger number of Jews. It contains large factories for the manufacture of Russian leather.

Hotel: Bassevitch.

**PIOTRKOV.**

Piotrkov, a Polish town, capital of the government of that name, about 90 miles south-west of Warsaw, with a population of over 40,000. It has some small factories, agricultural machinery works, flour mills, saw mills and tanneries. It is a well-kept town with numerous gardens. It contains four old convents and the ruins of a royal palace. Piotrkov is one of the oldest towns in Poland, in earlier days the Kings being elected here.

Hotels: Litevski, Mariinskaya Square, and Polski, opposite the station.

**PLOCK.**

Plock, a Polish town of 40,000 inhabitants mostly Jews, on the Vistula, on which there is considerable navigation. Grain, flour, wool and beetroot are exported in large quantities. It is divided into an Old Town and a New Town, the latter laid out about one hundred years ago.

Hotels: Polski and Warszawski.

**POLOTZK.**

Polotzk, a town of 31,000 inhabitants, including many Jews, on the railway from Riga to Smolensk, 235 miles from the former town, in the government of Vitebsk. It was one of the centres of fighting in the Napoleonic war, the Spasski Monastery playing an important rôle in the contest, and a monument to the Russians who fell commemorating the event. A large Russian cathedral, that of St. Sophia, dominates the town.

Hotels: Grand, Frankfurt.



**POLTAVA.**

Poltava, a handsome town about 88 miles west of Kharkov, with a population of 85,000. It was formerly the seat of the most important wool fair in Europe. Its industries, flour mills, tobacco works and tanneries are only of local importance, but it carries on an important trade in horses, fat cattle and grain. The Zemstvo building is decorated with majolica and paintings, and contains a museum of natural history. The Alexandrovskaya Square in the centre of the town contains the principal official buildings, and also a Column of Victory, 56 feet high.

Hotels: Europe in the Petrovskaya, Vorobyev in the Preobrazhenskaya, and the Grand near the square.

**PRILUKI.**

Priluki, a town of about 30,000 inhabitants, formerly belonged to Poland, but now a part of the government of Poltava, is situated 145 miles north-west of the capital of that name. Its interest is entirely agricultural, doing a trade in grain and flour produced in two local steam flour mills. It also has a trade in peasants' tobacco.

**PSKOV.**

Pskov, a town of 36,000 population, about 171 miles south-west of Petrograd. It was at Pskov that the late Tsar learnt of his deposition. It is a good educational centre. Flax is the principal and almost the only industry. It is divided into four quarters, the Kremlin, with the adjoining fortifications; the town proper, built in the fourteenth century; the Zapskovye, and the Zavelitchye. The Kremlin contains a Cathedral 256 feet high, founded in 1138, a Museum of Antiquities, Law Courts and a Convent.

Hotels: "London" and "Petrograd," both in the Sergiyevskaya.

**PULKOVO.**

Pulkovo, an important village, ten miles from Petrograd. It contains the Pulkovo Observatory on a hill 248 feet high, consisting of a main building, with several towers for various instruments, and costing £200,000. In the university attached, there is a library of 15,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets. A cannon is fired at noon in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul at Petrograd by an electric current from the observatory.

**PULTUSK.**

Pultusk, a busy and well-built Polish town in the Warsaw government, with a population of nearly 20,000. It has woollen,

linen and hosiery mills, copper works and potteries. The Inn Hotel in the Market Place is Jewish.

### **PYATIGORSK.**

Pyatigorsk, one of the noted spas of the Northern Caucasus, is a town of 32,000 inhabitants on a branch line of railway. It is much frequented, especially by military men, on account of its warm sulphur springs. The town lies in the centre of five mountain peaks, from which it derives its name, and is within sight of the famous Elbruz. It has all the usual attractions of a celebrated inland health resort.

Hotels: Bristol, Kazyonnaya, Europe and Centralnaya.

### **RADOM.**

Radom, a Polish town of 49,200 inhabitants, noted for its tanneries, connected by a branch line of railway with Kielce. It is the capital of the government of that name, and adjoins the busy textile district of Piotrkov.

Hotels: Europe and Rome.

### **RASLAVL.**

Raslavl, a town between Petrograd and Warsaw, 67 miles south of Smolensk, with a population of 27,500. Its history dates back to the twelfth century. A good business is done in flax, hemp, cereals, hides and tobacco. It has two high schools, a railway technical school, and a number of philanthropic institutions.

### **RASPOPINA.**

Raspopina, a village in the Don Cossack territory, 85 miles north-west of Tsaritsin, with a population of about 20,000. It ships large quantities of cereals, cattle and animal products.

### **REVAL.**

Reval, one of the principal Baltic Ports, in the province of Esthonia, about 250 miles west of Petrograd. Its normal population of over 130,000 consisted of about one-half Esthonian and one-third Germans. It is the seat of a branch Board of the Admiralty and of the administration of the Baltic lighthouses. Its port, which is one of the most important in Russia, has a depth of from four to six fathoms, and a roadstead  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide, which freezes every winter. A large number of foreign and coasting vessels trade from the port. Grain, timber, flax and hemp are exported to the value of five million pounds, while the imports of cotton manu-

factured goods and machinery are still larger. The town, which is more mediæval in appearance than any other town in the Baltic Provinces, is divided into three parts: the upper town or "Dom," the lower town and the suburbs. The lower town, or town proper, is the seat of the merchants and municipal authorities, and is surrounded by promenades, the old bastions and a tower wall dating from the 14th century. The factories are mostly in the suburbs. The City Hall, a Gothic building 500 years old, has some interesting antiques and carvings. The 13th century Cathedral "Domkirche," is well worth a visit, as are also the Church of St. Nicholas, the Hall of the Blackheads (founded in the 14th century by foreign merchants) and the Olai Kirche.

Hotels: Petrograd, Golden Lion, Hotel du Nord.

British Vice-Consul: W. Gerard.

### RIGA.

Riga, the capital of the government of Livonia, is situated in a sandy plain on both sides of the Dvina, here half a mile wide, about nine miles above its mouth, in the Gulf of Riga. Riga is, after Petrograd, the most important Russian commercial and industrial town on the Baltic Sea, and it is the headquarters of the 20th Army Corps, and the residence of the Greek Catholic Archbishop of Riga and Mitau, as well as the seat of the National Consistory of the Lutheran Church (two-thirds of the total population). The town consists of the Inner Town or Old Town, the Petrograd Suburb (with handsome modern dwellings) to the north, the Moscow Suburb to the east, and the Mitau Suburb to the west, on the left bank of the Dvina. Riga, with its many towers and domes, makes a pleasing impression, especially when approached by sea. The inner town, which is surrounded by a ring of boulevards, is the quarter of the trading and official classes. Its chief streets are the Kalk-Str., the Kauf-Str., and Scheunen-Str.; the Alexander-Str. is the main street of the Petrograd Suburb. The exports consist of wheat, skins and hides, timber, eggs, oil cake, linseed, flax and hemp; the chief imports are herrings, coal and machinery. The value of the oversea exports in 1912 was 224,628,000 roubles; of the imports 155,000,000 roubles.

The more important buildings and sights of Riga are the old City Hall, containing a library with 100,000 volumes; the Hall of the Blackheads, one of the oldest buildings in the city, and associated with a former Guild of Merchants; the Cathedral of the Virgin, dating from the 13th century, with a square tower; the Dom Museum, the Exchange, the old Castle, formerly the commandery of the Teutonic Knights, the Ritterhaus with a library, the Great or Virgin's Guild, with some fine carvings, the Church of St. Peter, the Wohomann Park, the Municipal Museum of Art, with 500 paintings, and the Imperial Garden, laid out in the time

of Peter the Great, and containing some fine old lime trees.

In ordinary times steamers run regularly to London, Hull, Copenhagen, Stockholm and to ports in the Baltic. Riga is 364 miles by rail from Petrograd and 643 miles from Moscow.

Hotels: Royal, Petrograd, Imperial, Bellevue, Metropole.

British Vice-Consulate: 21, Paulucci Street.

English Church: On the Dvina.

English Institution with a Sailors' House, and

English Club: Grosse Schloss Street.

Post Office: Corner of Suvorov Street and Theatre Boulevard.

### ROSTOV-ON-THE-DON.

Rostov-on-the-Don, one of the handsomest and most progressive towns and seaports in Russia, is in the province of the Don Cossacks, 40 miles from the Sea of Azov. It has a population of over 300,000, having nearly doubled during the past twenty years. Owing to its very advantageous situation, on the navigable river Don, and at the junction of three railways radiating to north-western Russia, the Caucasus and the Volga, Rostov has become the chief seaport of south-eastern Russia, rivalling even Odessa on the Black Sea. It has immense storehouses for all sorts of goods shipped to the Caucasus and to the Don Province, and is the chief centre for the supply of agricultural machinery to all the prairie province of south-east Russia. The leading English and American manufacturers are directly represented and have their own warehouses. Flax, wheat, rye, vegetable oils, raw wool and caviare are exported to the extent of about four million pounds sterling per annum. Ship-building yards, tobacco factories, iron works, machinery works, distilleries, soap works, timber mills, bell foundries, paper mills and rope works are among its varied and growing industries. Some of the largest steam flour mills in Russia are found in Rostov. It is quite a modern and up-to-date town with electric tramways, municipal library, two theatres, telephone system and newspapers, but offers little of interest to the sightseer. The Merchants' Club, at the corner of Sadovaya and the Taganrogski Prospekt, is situated in beautiful grounds, and concerts are given in the summer. Most visitors to Rostov are taken to the Club.

Hotels: Bolshaya Moskovskaya, International, San Remo, and Europe.

British Vice-Consulate: Nicolayevski Pereulok 44.

### ROSTOV VELIKI or ROSTOV YAROSLAVSKI.

Rostov Veliki or Rostov Yaroslavski, a town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, about 34 miles from Yaroslavl, the capital of the government in which it is situated. It has over twenty cotton

and linen mills, but they are mostly small. Village industries, especially the making of enamelled ikons and dried vegetables, are the chief occupations. It is one of the most ancient towns in Russia and boasts a Kremlin, surrounded by a wall with ten towers, and containing several churches and a museum. Near by is the Spass-Yarovelski Monastery, founded in the 14th century, and containing rich treasures.

Hotel: Tsarkov.

### ROVNO.

Rovno, a town of 40,000 population, in the government of Volhynia. It has several steam flour mills and Crown provision factories, and carries on an active trade in grain, cattle and timber. It was founded in the 13th century, and was formerly known as Rovensk, and is still a fortress.

Hotel: Frantzuskaya.

### ROVNOYE.

Rovnoye, a wealthy town of over 30,000 inhabitants, in the government of Kherson, with an excellent trade in agriculture and the manufacture of carriages.

### RYAZAN.

Ryazan, a town of about 50,000 population, about 119 miles south-east of Moscow, is an important and rich centre of trade and of railway traffic. It is on the main line from Moscow to the south. It has a good trade in grain and cattle, and a number of small factories, chiefly devoted to the manufacture of machinery, metal goods and wax candles. Among its twenty-four churches are a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic Church.

Hotels: Steiert, Lanin and Morozov.

### RYAZHSK.

Ryazhsk, a wealthy town of nearly 20,000 population, 70 miles south of Ryazan and about 190 miles from Moscow, owes its chief importance to its position as the railway junction of main lines from north to south and east to west. It is therefore an important distributing centre for all the cereal growing districts of Russia.

### RYBINSK.

Rybinsk, an important town on the upper reaches of the Volga, in the government of Yaroslavl, has a normal population of about 30,000, but in summer, when it is one huge fair for agricul-

tural produce, the population is increased by 100,000 people from all parts of Russia. It owes its importance mainly to its advantages as a centre for Volga navigation, over three million tons being entered and cleared annually, chiefly wheat, rye and oats. Navigation on the Volga is possible to Astrachan, over 2,000 miles away, and it is connected with Petrograd both by canals and by railway. The town is known to have existed as far back as the 11th century.

Hotels: Barkhatov, Centralnaya and Samokhvalov.

### **RYEZHITSA.**

Ryehitsa, an old town of 15,000 inhabitants, about 200 miles north-west of Vitebsk, on the railway from Petrograd to Warsaw. It has a very picturesque old castle. Its interests are almost entirely agricultural.

### **RYLSK.**

Rylsk, a cathedral town of about 15,000 inhabitants, 85 miles west of Kursk. Originally founded in the 9th century, it was an important port for centuries on the Russian frontier, but is now little more than an agricultural village with a trade in cereals and hemp.

### **SALIANY.**

Saliany, until 1813 a part of Persia, is a town of about 12,000 Tatars in Transcaucasia, about 112 miles from Baku. Its population is almost entirely devoted to fishing, thousands of workers coming from all parts of Russia during the fishing season. The catch amounts to about £150,000 annually.

### **SAMARA.**

Samara, an important town of nearly 200,000 inhabitants, on the Volga, 743 miles by rail south-west of Moscow, and 565 miles by steamer from Nijni-Novgorod. Situated at the junction of the Volga and Samara rivers, and on the main line from Moscow to Siberia, it is rapidly increasing both in population and in commerce. The neighbouring districts supply it with wheat and other cereals which are ground in a number of large steam and one water mill, and exported in large quantities. Nearly a quarter of a million hides are also sent abroad each year. The port is the best on the Volga. The city is well provided with schools and philanthropic institutions. It contains 24 Greek churches, a Lutheran church, two convents, three public libraries, several scientific societies, a good theatre, and a natural history and archaeological

museum. Four newspapers are published, and Samara is noted for its Koumiss or mare's milk cure for consumption.

The chief business thoroughfares are the Dvoryanskaya and the Panskaya; and other important streets are the Preobrazhenskaya, the Kazanskaya, the Voznesenskaya and the Saratovskaya. There is a good tramway system.

The Strukovski Garden is a noted pleasure resort with a good view of the Volga, a restaurant and music in the evenings.

Hotels: National, Grand, Centralnaya, and Bristol.

Post Office: Panskaya, corner of Dvoryanskaya.

### SAMARKAND.

Samarkand, a town in Turkestan, 2,260 feet above sea level, 126 miles from Tashkent. It has about 90,000 population, of whom more than two-thirds are natives living in their own section of the city, and 20,000 Russians living in a district well built, with broad boulevards and a park. It is an important depôt for the export of raw cotton, rice, raw silk, silk goods, blankets, leather, raisins and dried fruit, horses and wine. A little to the east of the Russian town is the Mausoleum of Timur, 110 feet high, and now in a very ruinous condition. It is surmounted by a massive blue dome. In an old castle, now used as an artillery depôt, is the so-called coronation stone. The native town is rich in monuments of the best period of Mohammedan architecture. Most of the buildings are made of bricks. The vault is the prevailing architectural feature, and the outer form of the domes is that of a melon. The decoration consists of dark blue, light blue, green and white glazed bricks, or of coloured tiles with ornamental patterns in low relief.

The Registan or Market Place is 77 yards long and 66 yards wide. There are also several handsome mosques.

Hotels: Centralnaya, Grand, Kommertchskaya, and Petrograd.

### SARANSK.

Saransk, a town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants on the railway from Moscow to Kazan. Its chief factories are steam flour mills, oil mills, tobacco and rope works and tanneries. It carries on a brisk trade in grain and hemp, tallow, spirits, leather and hemp seed oil.

### SARAPUL.

Sarapul, town of 20,000 population on the river Kama, nearly 400 miles south-east of Viatka. It is an important centre for the manufacture of boots, shoes and gloves, over half a million pairs of boots being annually exported to Siberia, the Caucasus and Turkestan. It has also many tanneries, flax mills, distilleries,

iron works and rope works, and is also an important port, exporting large quantities of corn and timber.

### SARATOV.

Saratov, the largest town on the Volga, with over 300,000 inhabitants, is 532 miles south-east of Moscow by rail, and nearly 300 miles further down the river than Samara. It lies on the railway from Ryazan to the Urals. Saratov is one of the best built provincial cities in Russia, and is a busy manufacturing centre. Flour mills, iron works, tobacco factories, railway plant manufacture, oil works are the leading industries. It is an important distributing centre for Eastern Russia, especially of corn and petroleum. Saratov has over 100 primary schools and several technical schools, while the Radischef Museum has one of the richest collections of pictures, sculptures and archæological specimens in the provinces. It has one of the best theatres in the interior of Russia and a tramway system. Saratov is the centre of several scientific institutions and publishes five newspapers.

There is a large colony of German-Russians in Saratov, descendants of settlers of some centuries ago.

The principal streets are the Armyanskaya, the Babushkin Vozoz, the Cathedral Square, the Nyemetskaya and the Nicol-skaya.

Hotels: Rossiya, Bristol, Europa and Bolshaya Moskovskaya.  
Post Office: Bolshaya Sergiyevskaya.

### SCHAVLI.

Schavli, a town of 25,000 population, 77 miles north of Kovno, on the railway from Vilna to Libau. It has several distilleries, flour mills and tobacco factories, and carries on a brisk trade in grain and linseed.

### SCHLUSSELBURG.

Schlusselfurg, a small town forty miles from Petrograd, with a fortress now used as a political prison. It achieved considerable notoriety during the recent revolution. The normal population is less than ten thousand. Steamers run from Petrograd several times daily, the trip taking about four hours. There is an English Church.

### SELENGINSK.

Selenginsk, a small town in East Siberia, in the province of Transbaikalia, formerly an important centre of trade with China. There is a colony of English Missionaries close by, where the Bible was translated into Mongolian. It is noted as the site of



the Treaty of 1688, when the Mongol Princes acknowledged the supremacy of Russia.

### **SEMOVKA.**

Semenovka, a town of 20,000 population in the government of Chernigov. Its industries comprise manufactures of leather, sheep skins, boots, pottery and oil, and it is a centre for trade in bristles. It also has several fairs of local importance.

### **SEMIPALATINSK.**

Semipalatinsk, a town of 35,000, half of whom are Mahommedans, on the Irtysh, about 480 miles south-east of Omsk, with which it is connected by the river boats. It carries on a considerable trade, especially with the Khirghiz, and has a flour mill, a distillery and several tanneries.

### **SERDOBSK.**

Serdobsk, a town of about 15,000 population, about 129 miles west of Saratov. Over fifty thousand tons of each grain and flour are exported annually.

### **SERGHINSK.**

Serghinsk (Upper and Lower), two iron manufacturing towns in the Ural Mountains, about 40 miles west of Ekaterinburg, with a combined population of about 30,000. Nearly twenty thousand tons of pig iron and over thirty thousand tons of steel are produced annually from the ores of the eighteen mines in the neighbourhood. Sulphurous mineral waters are found in the district.

### **SERGIYEVO.**

Sergiyev, a town of 27,000 inhabitants, about 44 miles north of Moscow, celebrated for the Tibitzko-Serbiyevskaya Lavra or Monastery, which is next to Kiev, the richest, the most distinguished and historically the most important in Russia. The outer wall, nearly a mile in circumference and five feet thick, is strengthened with nine towers and encloses thirteen churches, the domes and towers of which are resplendent with gilding and painting, and make an imposing spectacle. It is one of the sights of Russia, and is annually visited by over one hundred thousand pilgrims. The three hotels of the town are maintained by the Monastery.

**SERPUKHOV.**

Serpukhov, one of the industrial towns in the Moscow district, lies about 60 miles south of that city on the railway to Tula and Kursk. It has 36,000 inhabitants. The Cathedral of the Trinity was built in 1380 and remodelled in the 18th century.

**SEVASTOPOL.**

Sevastopol (pronounced SE-VAS-TÓP-OL), a Crimean port, famous for its part in the Crimean War, has about 70,000 inhabitants, nearly two-thirds of whom are men. The town has rapidly grown on the ruins of the siege, and is more noted as a seaside resort than as a commercial seaport, though it has a considerable trade. It is one of the Crimean towns in which wealthy Russians and their families spend the winter months.

Broad streets with rows of trees give the town a pleasant appearance.

Hotels: Kist, Grand, Hotel du Nord, Wetzels and Bristol.

British Vice-Consulate: Ekaterinskaya 22.

**SHATSK.**

Shatsk, a growing prairie town about 90 miles south of Tambov, with a considerable export trade in grain and flour.

**SHADRINSK.**

Shadrinsk, a growing town about 380 miles from Perm, and in the same province, with a population of 20,000. Large quantities of cereals, cattle, hides, sheep-skins, woollen cloth and tallow are exported.

**SIEDLCE.**

Siedlce, a Polish town of 34,000 inhabitants, 56 miles from Warsaw on the line to Moscow. It contains a large chateau and an interesting old building which once served as a town hall.

Hotel: Victoria.

**SIMBIRSK.**

Simbirsk, an important town on the Volga, with nearly 65,000 population, is one of the best built and best equipped towns in provincial Russia. It is particularly noted for its great horse fair, its trade in these animals being very considerable. The town, which is the seat of a Greek Catholic Bishop, contains 29 Greek Churches, a Roman Catholic Church, and a Lutheran Church. The principal part of the town, the Venetz, lies on a hill 410 feet

high, overlooking the Volga. The Komissariatskaya and the Peter Paul are the two main streets.

Hotels: Staro-Troitzkaya, Kartashov and Rossiya.

### **SIMFEROPOL.**

Simferopol, an interesting old town about 48 miles from Sevastopol, in the Crimea, is the capital of the Southern Russian government of Taurida. It has grown out of the old Tatar town of Ak-Metchet, and its 70,000 population still includes 7,000 Tatars. Fruit preserving is the chief industry. The Ekaterinskaya is the principal business street. The most imposing building is the Alexander Nevski Cathedral, not far from which is the Bazaar Square and the Tatar quarter, with its 12 mosques and its narrow, dirty streets. It has a public garden and some handsome monuments.

Hotels: Europe, Metropole and Petrograd.

### **SKOPIN.**

Skopin, a town of 20,000 inhabitants in the government of Ryazan, is a very old town, and now a great centre for trade in corn, hemp, oil, meat and cattle, exported to Moscow. It has several flour mills, oil mills, tanneries and soap works.

### **SMOLENSK.**

Smolensk, the capital of the government of the same name, is prettily situated on both banks of the Dnieper, 552 miles east of Warsaw, on the railway to Moscow, from which it is 259 miles distant. The main and older part of the town is enclosed by a wall. It has been the scene of many conflicts, and was burnt to the ground by the army of Napoleon. In the 16th century it had 200,000 inhabitants; its population is now 71,000. Its interests are largely agricultural, rye, buckwheat and flax being extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood. The wall surrounding the town dates from 1600, and is three miles long, thirty to fifty feet high, and ten to twenty feet thick. It had originally 38 towers, but only 16 of them are left. The Bolshaya Blagovestchenskaya, the principal street of the town, contains the leading hotel and the District Court; the Pushkinskaya, the public garden, with some monuments; the Dvoryanskaya, the Town Hall, or Duma, and a Museum. A larger and more interesting Museum is in the Molokovskaya Square, which has also some battle monuments. The huge Cathedral of the Assumption, with its five domes, stands on an eminence, and dominates the whole city. The Peter and Paul and Svirskaya Churches are two quaint edifices of the 12th century.

Hotels: Grand and Europe.

**SOROKI.**

Soroki, a town in Bessarabia, 36 miles from the nearest railway station, is an important port on the river Dnieper. More than half of its population of 20,000 are Jews. Corn, wool, fruit, wine and cattle are exported.

**SRYETINSK.**

Sryetinsk, a Siberian Cossack village of about 10,000 inhabitants, was at one time intended to be a passing station on the way to Vladivostock, but the latter city is now connected with the Trans-Siberian line at Kaidalvo, 230 miles west of Sryetinsk. It is situated in a picturesque valley between high mountains. It has a steam flour mill and soap works, and its annual trade approximates three-quarters of a million sterling.

**STARAYA RUSSA.**

Staraya Russa, a district town and inland watering-place in the government of Novgorod, and about 58 miles from the town of that name. It has a resident population of 20,000. It has several saline and peat baths, a Kursaal and the usual attractions of such a resort.

Hotels: Kursaal and Ermitage.

**STAROCHERKASSKAYA.**

Starocherkasskaya, a Cossack village in the Don Territory, formerly the seat of administration of the Don Cossacks. Its population of 12,000 is almost entirely engaged in the cattle trade, and the exports are very considerable.

**STARYI OSKOL.**

Staryi Oskol, a town of 920,000 inhabitants, 92 miles east of Kursk. There are a few tanneries and tobacco works, but the principal trade is in animals and animal products, nearly all the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits.

**STAVROPOL.**

Stavropol, a town of 60,000 inhabitants, chiefly Russians, in Northern Caucasus, 360 miles north-west of Tiflis, about 2,000 feet above sea level. It is one of the educational centres of Russia, and has a fine public park.

Hotels: Centralnaya and Rossiya.

**STERLITAMAK.**

Sterlitamak, a town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, many of whom are Tatars, 82 miles south of Ufa, and on the highway to Orenburg. The surrounding country is very fertile, and it is a centre for trade in cattle, horses, hides and furs imported from the Khirghiz Steppes. Salt is raised at Iletsk.

**SUDJA.**

Sudja, an old town of 20,000 inhabitants in the government of Kursk, connected by a narrow gauge railway of 40 miles, with the main railway system at Rylsk. It has several potteries and a few tanneries, and does a considerable trade in grain, horses, cattle and wooden ware.

**SUIZRAN.**

Suizran, one of the important Volga river towns and ports, about 75 miles down the river from Samara, with which it is also connected by rail. The town, which dates from 1683, was destroyed by fire in 1906 and has since been rebuilt.

Hotels: Europe and Centralnaya.

**SUWALKI.**

Suwalki, the capital of the Polish province of that name, is a town of 33,000 inhabitants, 75 miles north-west of Grodno. It is well built and one of the best kept towns in Poland. Its trade is chiefly in timber, grain, woollen cloth and other manufactured goods.

**SZAWLY.**

Szawly, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, 77 miles north of Kovno, on the railway from Vilna to Libau. It does a large trade in grain and linseed, especially with Libau, and has flour mills, tobacco factories and distilleries.

**TAGANROG.**

Taganrog, an important city and port on the Sea of Azov, has 72,000 inhabitants. It lies 45 miles west of Rostov-on-Don, and does a considerable export trade through the Black Sea with the cereal and other produce of south-east Russia, and imports coal. The Petrovskaya is the principal street, and contains a Public Garden, with a bronze statue of Peter the Great; the Tchekhov Museum, with souvenirs of the dramatist after whom it is named; the District Court and the Imperial Palace, where Alexander I. died in 1825.

Hotel: Europe.

British Vice-Consulate.

**TAMBOV.**

Tambov, a town of 53,000 inhabitants on the line from Moscow to the Volga, about 300 miles from that city. It is in the centre of the fertile Black Earth district, and is an important agricultural town. It is the seat of an Archbishop of the Russian Church.

Hotel: Europe.

**TAMMERFORS.**

Tammerfors, one of the principal railway stations and the largest manufacturing town in Finland, lies 125 miles north-west of Helsingfors, and has a population of 46,500. It is an important centre for the manufacture of cotton, linen and woollen goods, the foundations of the industry having been laid by two Scotsmen, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Finlayson, at the beginning of the 19th century. Several of the mill managers hail from Lancashire and Yorkshire. Leather and paper are also manufactured, and there is a large trade in timber and wood. The Hameenkain, the main business thoroughfare, leads west from the railway station. Both banks of the Tammeroski river are lined with factories provided with its water power; on the right bank are the Frenckell paper works, the oldest in Finland, and farther to the north are the Nottbeck Cotton Mills. Opposite the latter are the linen spinning and weaving mills of the Tammerfors Linen and Iron Manufacturing Co. A view tower, the Pyynikki, approached by 88 steps, with an extensive panorama, the Hameen Museum, and the Johanneskyrka, are the chief points of interest.

Hotels: Central, Stads and Emmans.

British Vice-Consulate: E. Forsstrom.

**TARA.**

Tara, a Siberian town of 12,500 inhabitants, 200 miles north of Omsk. It is largely populated by Russian emigrants, and has a distillery and several tanneries.

**TARASCHA.**

Tarascha, a town of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, in the government of Kiev, with sugar refineries and flour mills, and a good export trade in these articles.

**TASHKENT.**

Tashkent, a town in Turkestan, 1,570 feet above sea-level, captured in 1865 by the Russians, contains 272,000 inhabitants, including 118,000 Russians. A remarkable phenomenon is the absolutely windless calm which prevails during nearly the whole

year. The town is divided into two parts, the Native Town, with its Asiatic street scenes, and the Russian Town, with broad streets bordered with rows of trees and canals. The Kauffmann Library contains over 80,000 volumes and is rich in works on Turkestan.

Hotels: Regina, Rossiya, Grand and Staraya Frantziya.

### TELAV.

Telav, an old Caucasian town of 17,700 inhabitants, chiefly Armenians and Georgians, 2,240 feet above sea-level, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Alazan, in the midst of a fertile country, 63 miles east of Tiflis. It has some ruins of old forts. The town was founded in 893. In the neighbourhood are some old and much venerated monasteries and a church visited by numerous pilgrims. Wine is the chief product and is exported.

Hotel: Semeinuiye Nomera.

### TEMYRUK.

Temyruk, a town of nearly 20,000 population in the government of Kuban, Northern Caucasus, 48 miles from the railway. It was formerly a Turkish fortress, and is now an important centre for the export of wheat and flour through the Sea of Azov. It has considerable flour mills.

### THEODOSIA.

Theodosia, or Feodosia, a seaport and watering-place in the Crimea, with a population of 38,000. Its excellent sandy beach has made it a popular seaside resort; it has also several koumiss (mare's milk) institutions, while its numerous vineyards are utilized for the grape cure. It has, moreover, an important mart for wheat and animal products, and does an increasing export trade. The principal points of interest, mostly on the Marine Boulevard (Primorskaya) are the Fountain of the Good Genius, the Statue of Alexander III., the Aivazovski Picture Gallery, and the Museum of Antiquities.

Hotels: Centralnaya, Europe, Rossiya.

British Vice-Consul.

### TIFLIS.

Tiflis, one of the most interesting towns in Russia and the capital of the Caucasus and its seat of administration, is a town of 350,000 inhabitants, embracing over fifty different nationalities and races. It stretches for about seven miles along a narrow valley enclosed by barren mountains, two to three thousand feet high. Tiflis owes its prosperity to its favourable situation at the

intersection of the trading routes from the Caspian to the Black Sea, and from the Armenian uplands across the Caucasus to Russia. The most important of its products are carpets, woollen, cotton and mercerized goods, shoes, wine and tobacco. Tiflis is connected with Baku by rail, and to Vladikavkaz in the Northern Caucasus by the Georgian Military Road, a pass 150 miles long across the mountains. Camels are seen in the market squares, veiled Mahomedan women parade the streets, and every kind of eastern raiment for both men and women are to be seen on every hand.

The so-called Bazaars in the native quarters are the most interesting feature to most European visitors. The open workshops of the goldsmiths and armourers, the fez-makers and enamelled silver workers, the Caucasian and Persian carpets, the wine shops with the wine kept in sheep-skins, the cobblers' stalls with their gaudy slippers, are all extremely interesting. Mosques and cathedrals, theatres and museums, gardens and parks, and a wealth of colour in both buildings and dress make Tiflis most picturesque.

Hotels: London, Orient, Wetzel, Kavkaz and Palace.

#### TIKHVIN.

Tikhvin, a town of 13,500 inhabitants, in the government of Novgorod, about 130 miles from Petrograd on the line to Vologda. It is the head of the system of canals which connects Petrograd with the Volga, and large numbers of vessels pass through the town every summer, giving it an animated appearance and temporarily doubling its population. In the Cathedral of the Assumption is the wonder-working picture of the Tikhvin Virgin. There are several flour mills and distilleries.

#### TIRASPOL.

Tiraspol, a town of 30,000 population, is one of several lively towns in the neighbourhood of Odessa, devoted to the production of wheat and other cereals and tobacco. It lies 73 miles north-west of Odessa, has some large flour mills, and does considerable business with Rumania.

#### TIUMEN.

Tiumen, a town of 50,000 inhabitants in the Ural district on the Siberian border, and 202 miles from Ekaterinburg, and 350 miles from Omsk on the line connecting these two towns. Before the opening of the Trans-Siberian railway all the exiles used to pass through Tiumen, over a million prisoners and their families making the melancholy procession between 1820 and 1898.

Steamers run to Tobolsk, Omsk and Tomsk.



**TOBOLSK.**

Tobolsk, the place of confinement of the late Tsar and his family, is a town of 21,400 inhabitants, 172 miles from a railway station, and only connected with steamers on the Irtysh with Tomsk, Tyumen and other towns in the summer. Fishing and trading with the natives in the north, exchanging grain, flour and salt for fish and furs are the principal occupations.

It is well provided with educational institutions and churches, has a museum and the oldest monastery in Siberia, and a Kremlin enclosed with walls, containing a "Swedish" tower, built by Swedish prisoners after the battle of Poltava.

Hotels: Laskutnaya and Kommertcheskaya.

**TOMSK.**

Tomsk, a university town, and the centre of the educational and intellectual life of Siberia, is a town of 112,000 inhabitants, and lies 54 miles north of the Trans-Siberian railway, with which it is connected by a branch line. It was founded in 1604, is the seat of a Bishop of the Russian Church, has the only university in Siberia, with 1,000 students, and consisting of a legal and a medical faculty, with Archæological, Ethnological, Zoological and Botanical Museums, and a Library of a quarter of a million volumes; the Cathedral of the Trinity, built in 1900; the Alexeyevski Monastery, founded in 1605; the Nicolskaya Church and a Roman Catholic Church. It is the headquarters of a mining district, and possesses gold-smelting works, as well as distilleries, tanneries, soap and candle-works and match factories. Large warehouses are utilized for the distributing trade on the Siberian rivers.

Hotels: Europe, Rossiya, Metropole and Dresden.

Post Office: Pochitamskaya.

**TORNEO.**

Torneo, the northernmost town in Finland, at the extreme end of the Gulf of Bothnia, lying on the Swedish frontier and connected by a bridge with Haparanda on the Swedish side of the river. During the war nearly all passenger traffic from Great Britain and considerable goods traffic had to be diverted through this route, and the town achieved considerable importance. There is, however, no railway connection with Sweden, the termini of the two railways being on opposite sides of the river.

**TROITSKOSAVSK.**

Troitskosavsk, a town of 10,000 population in Eastern Siberia, 2½ miles from the Chinese frontier.

**TSARITZIN.**

Tsaritzin, a town of 100,000 population, on the banks of the Volga, about 320 miles from its mouth. A large gun factory was established here in 1914 by Messrs. Vickers, and is known as the Russian Artillery Works Co. In addition there is a large foundry, the Ural-Volga, and large petroleum tanks. Tsaritzin also does a large trade in timber, fish and grain.

Hotels: Lue, Stolitchraya and Nationalaya.

**TULA.**

Tula, the Birmingham of Russia, is a town of nearly 150,000 population, about 120 miles south of Moscow. The prosperity of the town dates from 1712, when Peter the Great established the Imperial Small Arms Factory there. In addition to this and a large sugar refinery, Tula has a large number of small factories making small arms, bicycles, harmoniums and all kinds of iron-mongery, and especially the samovars or tea urns which are found in every Russian home. Over ten thousand tons of iron, steel and brass are imported every year for the factories, which employ about 20,000 persons. There are iron deposits in the vicinity. A tramway runs from the station through the Suvorovskaya and the Poselskaya to the Kiyevskaya, the main street of the town. There are the usual cathedrals and churches and a Kremlin, 985 feet long and 630 feet wide, built in the 16th century, and surrounded by a small park.

Tula work, consisting of black enamel inlaid with silver is a feature of the town.

Hotels: Chernuiskovskaya, Artel and Kommertcheskaya.

**TULCHIN.**

Tulchin, a town of 25,000 population in the government of Podolia, with flour-mills, tanneries, distilleries, and a good trade in grain and flour.

**TVER.**

Tver, the only town of any importance on the railway from Petrograd to Moscow, is about 300 miles from the former and 100 miles from the latter city. Its population of 62,600 is largely occupied in industrial pursuits, the immense Morozov Cotton Mill alone employing several thousand people. It has also flour-mills, machinery works, glass works, saw-mills and tanneries, as well as a large railway carriage works. Tver is also an important distributing centre, and enjoys telephone communication with the two capitals. It is also on the upper reaches of the Volga, and over two thousand small vessels visit the port annually.

The town lies some distance from the railway station, an electric tramway leading to the Catherine or Octagonal Square, with the Law Courts, the Government Offices and other public buildings. West of the Square lies the Millionnaya, the chief street of the city. The most conspicuous building is the Cathedral of the Transfiguration, built in 1659, with five domes rising from its flat roof. Near by is the Imperial Palace, with an interesting Museum. The Troitzy Church with seven domes, dates from 1564. Two important monasteries of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are in the neighbourhood of Tver.

Hotels: Centralnaya and London, both in the Tryokhavyat-skaya.

### UFA.

Ufa, a town of 103,000 inhabitants on the line from Samara to Siberia, 326 miles east of that town. It is an important river port, being connected by water down the Byelaya and the Kama to Kazan and other Volga ports. It has several iron and copper works, machinery works and saw mills. In the middle of the town is a large square with the Arcade and the Provincial Museum, and near is the Cathedral, standing in pleasure grounds, and the Governor's residence.

Hotels: Bolshaya, Sibirskaya and Rossiay.

### UGLICH.

Uglich, the capital of a district in the government of Yaroslavl, on the right bank of the Volga, 45 miles south-west of Rybinsk, has about 10,000 inhabitants, and was founded in the 10th century. It owes its historical importance to its being the place of the murder of Demetrius, the son of Ivan the Terrible. It has several steam flour mills and paper mills, manufactures corn sacks and tea urns, and exports sausages and hams in large quantities.

### ULEABORG.

Uleaborg, a prosperous commercial and industrial Finnish town, with 21,000 inhabitants, is a port on the Gulf of Bothnia. It is about 500 miles north of Helsingfors. Its principal industry is leather and hides, though there is also some export trade in pitch, timber and butter. Salmon are caught in the river in curious funnel-shaped wooden structures.

Hotels: Societhuis, Nya and Turist.  
British Vice-Consul.

### URALSK.

Uralsk, a town of 46,000 inhabitants, 210 miles west of Orenburg and 262 miles from Saratov. It is a big centre for the

wheat trade, and also does a large business buying cattle and animal products, hides, etc., from the wandering Khirghiz, and exporting them to other parts of Russia. It is well provided with public buildings.

Hotel: Nomera Karevoi, Mikhailovskaya.

### **URYUPINA.**

Uryupina, a Don Cossack village, 234 miles from Tsaritzin, on the river Khoper, with a population of 12,000. It has a large annual fair, at which cattle, hides, sheep-skins, wheat and natural products are exported, and all kinds of manufactured goods imported.

### **UST-BYELOKALITVENSKAYA.**

Ust-Byelokalitvenskaya, a Don Cossack village, with a population of 25,000, with large building stone quarries in the neighbourhood, and a good trade in grain and cattle.

### **UST-KAMENOGORSK.**

Ust-Kamenogorsk, a prairie town in the centre of Siberia, with a population of over 10,000. Cattle, hides, furs and other animal products are the chief occupations.

### **UST-KHOPERSKAYA.**

Ust-Khoperskaya, one of the numerous Don Cossack agricultural towns with a busy trade in grain and cattle. It has a population of about 20,000.

### **UST-MEDVYEDITSA.**

Ust-Medvyeditsa, a Don Cossack town of 20,000 inhabitants, lies 63 miles from Sebyrakovo, the nearest railway station. It is an agricultural town, and does an extensive trade in horses, cattle and wheat.

### **USTUG VELIKIY.**

Ustug Velikiy, a town of central Russia, on the line from Petrograd to Siberia, 303 miles from Vologda, with a population of 18,700. It has some linen factories, and carries on an active trade in grain, hemp, flax, bristles and butter. It lies on the navigable river Sukhora, and does a considerable river trade with small vessels and rafts. Its residents are noted for engraving on silver, and the manufacture of jewellery and of boxes with secret locks.

**VASA.**

Vasa, the popular name, and Nicolaistad, the official name of a Finland town with a population of 22,000, is the chief commercial town of East Bothnia, and the capital of the province of Vasa. It lies 327 miles north-west of Helsingfors. The original town was founded in 1606, but was completely burnt out in 1852, and rebuilt on its present site, 3 miles north, ten years later, and given its present official name. There is a large cotton mill and several small factories, and oats, butter and cattle are exported, chiefly across the gulf to Sweden. Two churches, a Town Hall, the Supreme Court and a Historical Museum are the principal buildings. Steamers ply to gulf towns of Finland and Sweden.

Hotels: Ernst, Central.

British Vice-Consulate.

**VERKHNE-DNIEPROVSK.**

Verkhne-Dnieprovsk, a town of 15,000 population, an agricultural and fair town, 35 miles north-west of Ekaterinoslav. It has a steam flour mill and a candle factory. Grain, cattle, hides, tallow, etc. are dealt in extensively at its four annual fairs. It has a public library and a municipal hospital.

**VERKHNE-UDINSK.**

Verkhne-Udinsk, an eastern Siberian town of 15,000 inhabitants, on the Siberian railway, 102 miles east of Lake Baikal. It is the headquarters of the Western Trans-Baikal Mining Administration, and is the centre of trade for the district, importing tea from China and machinery and manufactured goods from Europe, and exporting large quantities of grain, hides, bristles and other animal products dealt in at its big annual fair. It is well provided with public institutions, including a hospital.

Hotel: Sibir.

**VESHENSKAYA.**

Veshenskaya, a thriving Don Cossack village of nearly 40,000 inhabitants on the river Don, over 130 miles from the nearest railway station. Agriculture and cattle-raising are the chief occupations.

**VIATKA.**

Viatka, a town on the main line from Petrograd to the Urals, 766 miles east of the capital, contains 44,100 inhabitants. A branch line runs north to Kotlas, where it connects with the steamers to Archangel. It has also steamer connection through the Viatka

river with Kazan and other Volga towns. Viatka has several distilleries, tanneries and candle works, does a large trade in grain, salt and animal products, and the town and district are noted for the peasant industry of the wooden boxes, cigar and cigarette cases, etc.

Hotels: Europe, Petersburg.

### VIBORG.

Viborg, one of the most important towns in Finland, and the nearest of any size to Petrograd, from which it is only 80 miles distant. It lies at the head of the deeply-indented Gulf of Viborg at the mouth of the Saima Canal. It is in the midst of a district with numerous small lakes, and is entirely surrounded by water. It is strongly fortified, had a large garrison, and before the war was the centre of Russian military administration in Finland. Viborg has large saw-mills, and its principal trade is in planks and boards. The Torkelsgata, the Esplanade, the Katarinegata and the Torggata are the principal streets. The Museum Viburgense has a very miscellaneous but interesting collection, while Mon Repos, a ducal residence standing in a park, is open to the public upon payment of a small fee. An old Gothic Castle with two towers, one 169 feet high, a Cathedral and some statues comprise the more interesting sights.

Hotels: Belvedere, Andrea, Societelhuus, Continental and Central.

Post Office: Katerinegatan.

British Vice-Consul.

### VILNA.

Vilna, one of the largest and most important towns in West Russia, bordering on Poland. Its population of over 200,000 consists of Jewish, Lithuanian and Polish inhabitants. It was formerly the capital of Lithuania. Vilna is an important railway and commercial centre, with a trade in timber and grain which are exported both by river and rail. It is a city of great historical interest, dating from pagan times, associated prominently with Napoleon's retreat, and the scene of much activity during the present war. The Vokzalnaya leads from the railway station to the Ostrovarotnaya, with a 16th century town-gate, above which is the Ostra Brama Chapel containing a large wonder-working image of the Virgin, revered alike by adherents of the Russian and the Roman Catholic Churches. The street itself is always crowded with kneeling worshippers. In the neighbourhood is the imposing Cathedral of St. Nicholas, two monasteries and the Theatre.

From the Theatre Square runs the Bolshaya, the main street of the city, which ends in the Cathedral Square, where stands the

## RUSSIAN GAZETTEER AND GUIDE.

Cathedral of St. Stanislaus, a building in the form of a Greek temple, founded in 1387 and restored in 1801. On the Castle Hill are the ruins of an old castle. A Public Library with 200,000 volumes, the University, two Museums, a Hospital and numerous other churches and cathedrals are the other points of interest. The Bernardinski and Botanical gardens provide pleasure resorts.

Hotels: Georgiyevskaya, Palace, Grand, Bristol and Continent.

### VINDAU.

Vindau, a town in Courland with 25,000 inhabitants, on the river of the same name at its mouth in the Baltic Sea. It has a large trade in wood and grain, and is the chief shipping port for Siberian butter. It has a large grain elevator, an old castle and a good bathing beach.

Hotels: Rome and Royal.

British Vice-Consulate and Lloyd's Agency.

### VITEBSK.

Vitebsk, the capital of the province of that name, lies 345 miles west of Moscow, on the navigable river Dvina, and is therefore in direct communication with the principal cities of Russia, Poland and Germany, both by rail and water. It has 104,000 inhabitants, including numerous Jews. It is a distributing centre for cereals, hides and other animal products, in which it carries on an excellent trade. The chief business thoroughfare is the Zamkovaya, leading to the Sobornaya Square, with the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, erected by the Jesuits in 1664.

Hotels: Brosi, Bristol.

Post Office: Smolenskaya.

### VLADIKAVKAZ.

Vladikavkaz (Mistress of the Caucasus), is the most important town in the Northern Caucasus, and lies at an elevation of 2,345 feet above sea-level on both banks of the Terek. It is 433 miles from Rostov-on-Don, and at the northern end of the Great Georgian Military Road, the important pass over the mountains to Tiflis, 133 miles distant. Its population of 76,000 is very mixed, though chiefly consisting of Russians, Armenians, and Jews, but including representatives of nearly all the many races of the Caucasus. It is a garrison town, and usually has a garrison of nearly 20,000 men, including Cossacks. The factories are numerous, but not very large, except the distilleries. The main thoroughfare, the Alexandrovski Prospekt, is lined with trees, and at the end is a Public Park. A Cathedral and a Museum are the

principal points of interest; from the top of the latter building a superb view of the high mountains is obtained.

Hotels: Europe, Grand, Paris, Imperial, London.

### VLADIMIR.

Vladimir, a town of 40,000 inhabitants, within the radius of the Moscow Manufacturing District, but without any important industries of its own, lies 114 miles east of Moscow, in the government bearing its own name. It is an old town, three of its churches, that of the Nativity, and the Cathedrals of the Assumption and of St. Demetrius, dating from the 12th century, though both have been restored. Vladimir is a typical Russian town with numerous churches with their rich interiors and their gilded and coloured domes. The Molshaya Moskovskaya is the main street of the town, and at its end is the Golden Gate, a triumphal arch of 1158, with a gilded dome above the opening.

Hotels: Kommertcheskiye and Centralnaya.

### VLADIMIR VOLHYNISK.

Vladimir Volhynsk, a town of about 12,000, mostly Jews, in the government of Volhynia, less than 20 miles from the borders of Poland and Galicia. It is chiefly of historical interest, and has several interesting ruins and an archaeological museum.

### VLADIVOSTOK.

Vladivostok (Mistress of the East), the chief Russian seaport on the Pacific Coast, is one of the termini of the Siberian railway, and a naval station. Its normal population of 120,000, including many Chinese, Koreans and Japanese, was very largely increased during the war on account of the importance achieved by Vladivostok of being the only open-all-the-year port available in Russia. The town is of recent date, having been established in 1860, and its population has quadrupled during the past twenty years. It is the chief port of entry for goods from China and Japan, and of much from the United States, and it is to this it owes such commercial importance as it possesses. There are relatively few agricultural villages in the immediate district, and its manufactures are confined to a few steam saw and flour mills and the admiralty works.

The main street of the town, the Svyetlanskaya, runs from east to west not far from the Golden Horn, and is crossed by the railway. The Municipal Garden, the Museum, the Cathedral, the Oriental Institute for the Study of Asiatic Languages, and some



monuments are worth seeing. Local time is  $6\frac{3}{4}$  hours ahead of Petrograd time.

Hotels: D'Allemagne, Versailles, Grand, Centralnaya.

Post Office: Syvetlanskaya.

British Vice-Consul: R. MacLeod Hodgson.

### **VOLCHANSK.**

Volchansk, an old town, with a population of 15,000, 53 miles north-east of Kharkov, with which it is connected by a branch line. It has several tanneries, sugar works and distilleries in the immediate neighbourhood.

### **VOLKOVYSK.**

Volkovysk, a town of 15,600 population, on a branch line from Byelystok, 52 miles from that town. It has historical associations, two flour mills and some small factories.

### **VORONEZH.**

Voronezh, the capital of the government of the same name, celebrated for its breeds of horses and cattle, is a town of 79,000 inhabitants, and lies 331 miles south-west of Moscow. It lies on the river Voronezh, five miles from its junction with the Don, and from the time of Peter the Great has been associated with ship-building; that Tsar having laid the foundations of the Russian fleet in the town, which includes his house and a monument to him among its interesting sights. The Bolshaya Dvoranskaya, the chief street of the town, contains the Post Office and statues of the Russian poets Kolstov and Nikitin, both of whom lived here. A Monastery and Cathedral, a Provincial Museum and a famous theatre are among the places worth visiting.

Hotels: Bristol, Centralnaya, Grand and Frantziya.

### **VORONTSOVKA.**

Vorontsovka, a town of 15,000, about 90 miles south-east of Voronezh, with several tanneries, and in which important fairs are held. Its inhabitants have a reputation for the manufacture of cheap hunting rifles.

### **VOZNESENSK.**

Voznesensk, a town of 20,000 inhabitants on the river Bug, 61 miles from Nicolaiev, to which steamers ply regularly, and 120 miles from Odessa, with which it is connected by the main line of railway. It is a river port with a considerable trade in grain, is well-built and boasts of a cathedral and a park.

**VYERNI.**

Vyerni, a town of 36,000 inhabitants, 490 miles from Orenburg, on the line to Tashkent, in Turkestan. It stands 2,430 feet above sea-level, is well-built, and has handsome boulevards and parks. It is noted as the scene of a great earthquake in 1887, when the town was demolished.

**WARSAW.**

Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is a town in normal times of 872,500 inhabitants, including 15,000 Protestants and 300,000 Jews, most of the remainder being Polish Catholics. It lies on the left bank of the Vistula, and is an important railway junction from which five railways radiate to Danzig in Prussia; Petrograd (700 miles); Moscow (870 miles), via Brest-Litovsk and Kiev; Berlin (404 miles); and Vienna. There are large iron and steel works, including the manufacture of rails, machinery works and manufactures of plated silver, carriages, boots and shoes (nearly £10,000,000 sterling), millinery, hosiery, gloves, wooden wares and tobacco. Warsaw is also a centre for trade in grain, leather, coal, sugar, wool and hops, two fairs for the latter being held annually.

Both the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches are represented by Archbishops. It has a Russian University and a Russian Technical College, and is the centre of the intellectual life of Poland.

The appearance of the cities resembles that of Western Europe rather than Russia, the streets, especially the Marszalkowska and Krakowskie Przedmiescie, the principal shopping thoroughfares, teeming with life and activity. On the right bank of the Vistula, which is crossed by three bridges, is the suburb of Prada.

The Palace Square, in the centre of the town, contains a monument 66 feet high to King Sigismund III., while near by is the Royal Palace, formerly occupied by the Polish Kings. The Krakowskie Przedmiescie (Cracow suburb) already referred to, leads from the square and has numerous large palaces and imposing churches, including the Church of St. Anne, founded in 1454, and the Museum of Industry and Commerce adjoining. In the Saxon Square is the Cathedral of St. Alexander Nevski, and the Saxon Palace and Saxon Park, the latter with some fine old trees. Near the park is the Market Place with a bazaar and large market halls, and the Exchange with a portico of six columns. Other interesting buildings are the University, the Church of the Holy Cross, the building of the Art Union, the Château Lazienki, the Church of the Transfiguration, the Krasinski Palace, used as High Law Courts, the City Hall with a tower 190 feet high, the Grand Theatre, built in 1833 and noted for its Polish dances, and the

Municipal Picture Gallery with pictures by Jordaens, Rembrandt, and others. These are all in the southern and western quarters of the city. In the Old Town to the north is the Cathedral of St. John, dating from the 13th century.

There are five railway stations: Vienna, for Vienna and Berlin; Kovel, for Kiev and Moscow; Kalisch, for Lodz and Kalisch; Petrograd; and Brest.

Hotels: Bristol, Europe, Bruhl, Polonia Palace, Rome and Savoy.

Post Office: Plac Warecki 8.

Telegraph Office: Ulicahrabiego Ketzebue 3.

British Consulate: Sluzewska 3.

### YAKUTSK.

Yakutsk, a small town of about 7,500 inhabitants in the wilds of Eastern Siberia, 1,800 miles north-east of Irkutsk, on the Siberian railway. It consists of a small number of wooden houses, most of which have their windows made of mica and replaced by ice in winter, and of many Yakut tents interspersed among the houses. It is the centre of trade for the vast but sparsely populated province bearing its name.

### YALTA.

Yalta, the most fashionable and most expensive of the Crimean bathing resorts, is the Nice of Russia. It has 30,000 inhabitants, a number largely increased in the summer months. The chief promenades are the Sea Boulevard, with seats and electrically lighted at night, and the adjoining small and shady Public Garden with Kursaal, Music, Theatre, Restaurant, etc. The best shops are in the Naberezhnaya, or Sea Boulevard, and they handle the finest products of European manufactures, as well as domestic articles.

Hotels: Rossiya, Villa Helena, Marino, Frantziya, Petrograd, Metropole—all very expensive.

### YAROSLAVL.

Yaroslavl, a town of 112,000 inhabitants, 173 miles north-east of Moscow, on the railway leading to Vologda and Archangel, and connecting at the former town with the railway to the east. It lies on the Upper Volga, which is here navigable and nearly half a mile wide. Its numerous manufactories include the Yaroslavl Cotton Mill, founded in 1722, tobacco, linen and flour. It contains a seminary for priests, a faculty of law at the high school, and several churches of architectural interest.

Hotels: Bristol, Kokiyeu, Tsargrad.

### **YEISK.**

Yeisk, an agricultural town of 30,000 population on the Sea of Azov in Northern Caucasia, 140 miles north-west of Ekaterinodar. It exports linseed as well as grain and wool.

### **YENISEISK.**

Yeniseisk, a town of central Siberia on the Yenisei river, 219 miles from the railway. It is the centre of the Yenisei gold-mining region, and has a Public Library and a Municipal Museum. Its population of 12,000 is very stationary.

### **YUZOVKA.**

Yuzovka, or Hughesovka, an important coal-mining and iron-works town in South Russia, with a population of over 50,000. It is named after a Welshman, John Hughes, who established coal mines and iron works here in 1872, thus founding the important mining industry of the Donetz Basin. Until quite recently most of the managers were British, and there was a British Colony with an English Chaplain. The works have now passed under almost entirely Russian control and the colony is being broken up.

### **ZAMOSTIE.**

Zamostie, a Polish town of 15,000 population, 50 miles east of Lublin. It was originally a fortress, and formerly belonged to Austria. It has a local reputation for the manufacture of bent-wood furniture.

### **ZASLAVL.**

Zaslavl, an old town of 15,000 population, in the government of Volhynia, 155 miles south-west of Zhitomir. It is the centre of a flourishing district, containing large sugar works, tanneries, paper mills and distilleries.

### **ZHITOMIR.**

Zhitomir, an important town of 93,000 inhabitants, half of whom are Jews, is the capital of the western province of Volhynia, and one of the leading Ukraine centres. It has belonged to Russia since 1778 and lies on a branch line, 34 miles from Berdichev, on the main line from Warsaw to Kiev. It has manufactories of kid gloves and tobacco and carries on a trade in grain and timber. Zhitomir is an up-to-date town with a complete system of electric tramways. During the recent conflicts between the Bolsheviks and the Ukraine Rada, the latter removed from Kiev to Zhitomir.

Hotels: Frantziya, Rimskaya and Venetziya.

**ZLATOUST.**

Zlatoust, a town on the railway from Samara on the Volga to Siberia, about twelve miles from the border between Europe and Asia. It has a population of 34,000, the principal industry being the government works for the manufacture of sword-blades and side-arms, established in 1811. The Arsenal contains a museum of specimens.

**ZVENIGORODKA.**

Zvenigorodka, one of the numerous busy agricultural towns in the government of Kiev, with flour mills and distilleries, and an active trade in grain and agricultural produce. It is 35 miles from the railway junction at Tsoyetskovo, and has a population of 20,000.

# Commercial Russia

By William Henry Beable

Published by Constable & Co., Ltd.

10/6 net.

---

## Opinions of the Press :

"Manufacturers and their agents may profit by studying the comprehensive information supplied them by Mr. Beable." *Times.*

"Mr. Beable is a safe and sane guide. His well-arranged and well-informed treatise will always be worthy of a careful study, seeing that the main lines of Russian economic development must remain unchanged." *Morning Post.*

"Will be of real assistance to anyone proposing to do business with Russia." *Daily Mail.*

"Many of his chapters are full of interest to the general reader and of suggestion for the student of affairs." *Glasgow Herald.*

"Mr. Beable, although writing in popular form, and making a most interesting book for the general reader, has gone thoroughly into the matter he set out to discuss, for he describes the country, the language, the people, the big cities." *S.W. Daily News.*

"The book will do much to dispel a number of fallacious ideas now so prevalent in regard to the commercial possibilities of the country." *Financier.*

"The manufacturer and shipper will be well advised to make a close study of Mr. Beable's book."

"Commercial Russia abounds with many useful and interesting hints regarding the Russian requirements and methods of business, and as it is thoroughly practical in tone and evidently based on experience, it is a volume which can be recommended to merchants and manufacturers wishing to enter the Russian Market." *The British Trade Journal.*

"By a reliable, hard-headed man of business." *Sunday Times.*

"This valuable work which should be in the hands, not only of all interested in the development of trade with Russia, but of every Englishman whose imagination is able to grasp the potentialities of Russia as the complement of our Empire and our great ally in the world's upbuilding as she was in the world's protection." *Russian Quarterly.*

"Many hints will be found in Mr. Beable's book, which describes the people, country, and towns, and gives useful advice to traders." *London Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

"A mine of information." *Hardware Trade Journal.*

"May be commended to business men concerned in export trade." *Belfast Evening Telegraph.*

"The author has described the prospects of different lines of business and indicated the methods best suited to the genius of the many nationalities that inhabit the land. But he has done more, for he has managed with light and gossipy touch to place a fascinating, vivid word picture of the country before the reader until one almost imagines himself as accompanying him on his travels over the boundless expanses and seeing the people and customs described. So the book becomes not only valuable for reference, but will be a well-thumbed addition to the home library."

*Commerce and Finance* (New York).

"Business men who are anxious to develop British trade with Russia will find much invaluable advice."

*Daily Graphic*.

"English readers of all kinds who are interested to understand the present position of Russia in regard to foreign trade, and especially British manufacturers and exporters who desire to share the advantages of a Russian market in the supply and distribution of the things that Russia will need after the war, will learn much from Mr. Beable's interesting and well-informed volume."

*Scotsman*.

"Outside the purely business aspect of the book, there is much of interest to the ordinary reader, the descriptions of the people and the towns and the chapters on travel and the languages making very interesting reading even to those who have no idea of Russian commercial relations."

*Advertisers Weekly*.

"Anyone with this book in hand will feel when he is in Russia—normal Russia—that he really knows his way about. Intelligent readers will guess from this that it is not only a commercial manual, but a good book of travel; and so it is. It tells you about all sorts of things that are missed by the people who go to investigate Russian minerals or the Russian soil. Little points about towns or journeys, or forests or rivers, that appeal to the imagination, are strewn liberally on these pages, along with the more solid material about banks and exchanges, commodities and trade usages, that the book is intended to furnish. Mr. Beable knows Russia thoroughly and can communicate all that he knows."

*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

"Mr. Beable brings all the weight of his experience of Russian trade and economic conditions generally, and the clarity of an expert exponent to the presentation and development of his theme. The book is 'live' with the interest of first-hand knowledge and covers with consummate ability an enormous field."

"A standard work in the 'Business Man's Russia.'"

*Impressions*.

"Mr. Beable's book will be a useful guide to any business man whose interests are likely to lie in this direction, and the student of affairs will find it very informative."

*Country Life*.

"Mr. Beable's work will be invaluable to everyone interested in Anglo-Russian trade; the mastery of its pages will be a sufficient equipment, coupled with an elementary knowledge of the language, to enable the British trade advance agent to step in and exploit this promising field of enterprise as soon as the country settles down."

*Empire Mail*.

"It is certainly one of the sanest, most useful, and most informing volumes on the subject that has been issued for a good many years. Mr. Beable who writes brightly of the country, its people, and their habits and characteristics, tells the reader just what he wants to know about the prospects and possibilities of trade between Britain and the vast expanse of Eastern Europe. Certainly one of the most interesting chapters in the volume is that dealing with Russian towns and the mode of life therein. This will make newspaper reading to the ordinary man in the street a great deal more intelligible, so far as Russian affairs are concerned, than he has ever found it before."

*Western Mail*.

"His volume should be of extreme value to all who contemplate business relations with the country."  
*Publisher's Circular.*

"A book combining the interest of a good novel, with the information of a reliable guide book. Outside its primary value as a commercial handbook, Mr. Beable's work gives the reader a graphic picture of the country, the cities, the rivers, the language, and the people. It is well written and well arranged, and will do much to solve a problem which the nations of the world have by force of tradition looked upon as incomprehensible."  
*Irish Independent.*

"Of the many books that have been written on Russia within the past few years, few surpass 'Commercial Russia' in interest, and none equal it in practical value either to the student of affairs or the merchant and shipper interested in the development of export trade.

*The Russian Outlook.*

"The chapters on the geography of the country, its natural resources, the habits and the psychology of the people, and the language of the people, are interesting and informative, and may read with profit even by those who have no commercial designs on Russia."  
*Yorkshire Observer.*

"On a great variety of matters upon which an Englishman visiting Russia for the first time would wish to be informed, he gives hints which, no doubt, would be very helpful."  
*Yorkshire Post.*

"Without doubt Mr. Beable's book may be advantageously studied by those about to embark on Russian Trade for the first time, and even those intimately acquainted with Russian conditions of commerce will find it of considerable interest."  
*Russian British Chamber of Commerce Journal.*

"From the strictly commercial point of view this is one of the most useful books on Russia we have recently come across. In short, it is a commercial *vade mecum*, and, as such, it will be of enormous service to all who desire to do business in that country as soon as the blockade is raised."

*Ways and Means.*

"The book is on thoroughly practical lines and will repay careful study by business men."  
*Nottingham Guardian.*

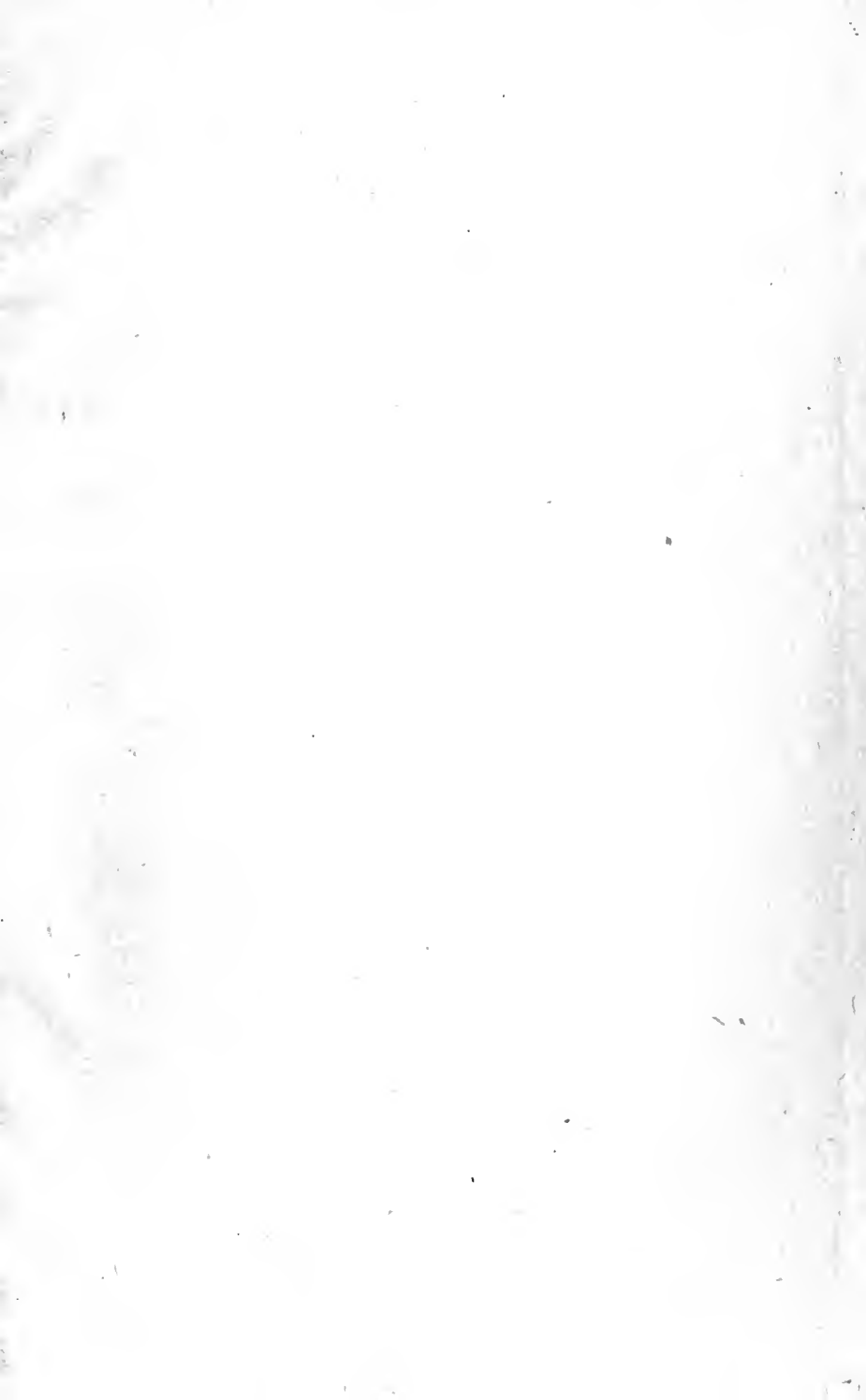
"The chief merit of this interesting publication lies in its practical value. It originated from the author's thorough investigation of the opportunities which Russia affords for the importing of British goods. The result of these investigations has been laid down in a conscientious description of all that the author has seen, experienced, and learnt during his protracted visit to that country. His sympathetic attitude of mind towards Russia and her people, his common sense and business capability, have made of his book a repertory of useful commercial information. It is especially useful to those who, in imitation of his excellent example, desire to open up new trade relations with Russia. There is conclusive and very helpful information within its pages concerning the mode of travelling, the method of transacting business in Russia, statistics referring to the geography of the country, economic and financial matters, description of many cities, ports and outlying provinces. Mr. Beable has travelled extensively over the country, putting up at various places long enough to gain a clear insight into the local requirements and the way they should be dealt with by British manufacturers. The commercial community would be well advised to take advantage of the information given in this opportune book."

Baron A. Heyking, late Russian Consul-General, in *Asiatic Review.*

## ***For Sale at all Booksellers,***

or may be had, post free, on receipt of published price, 10/6, from The Author,  
106, Strand, London, W.C.





University of California  
SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY  
405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1388  
Return this material to the library  
from which it was borrowed.

OL 100 1 1 1984

JUL 14 1984

FEB 21 1984

REC'D YRL JUN 4 2004

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



**A** 000 659 448 5

—

Unive  
So  
L