

Grigory Vyacheslavovich GLINKA (1862 - 1934), Managing Editor; Mikhail Alekseyevich TSVETKOV (1875 - 1960), Cartographic Editor; Ivan Ivanovich THORZHEVSKY (1878 – 1951), Text Editor; & Associates.

Атлас Азиатской России: Издание переселенческого управления главного управления землеустройства и земледелия.

[Translation: *Atlas of Asiatic Russia: A Publication of the Resettlement Department of the Chief Directorate of Land Management and Agriculture*].

St. Petersburg: A.F. Marx, 1914.

Large Folio (54 x 43cm / 21 x 17 inches) – Atlas Collation Complete: 1 f. (Art Nouveau chromolithographed title, heightened in gold and silver), 1 f. (half title), 1 f. (table of contents), 4 pp. (introduction), 90 ff. presenting 72 chromolithographed maps and diagrams mounted on original guards (numbered 1-58. 58a, 59-71, including 30 double page (sheet size: 53 x 80 cm / 21 x 31.5 inches), 18 single page, 24 half-page, including descriptive text on some versos), 24 pp. (index), plus fine original decorative endpapers; bound in original dark green cloth, backed with dark green morocco, with Imperial Romanov Eagle debossed in gilt and title embossed in gilt to front cover, title also embossed in gilt to spine (Very Good overall, internally: some areas of light sporadic foxing, but most maps brilliantly clean and fresh, maps nos. 1, 19 and 44 with more noticeable but still modest foxing, map no. 58 with extra vertical folds and light marginal wear with replacement of guard to verso; binding strongly intact but with noticeable wear to extremities, especially to head and tail, debossed eagle on cover noticeably worn). *N.B.*: Offering includes self-contained Atlas volume Only; 3 vols. of related Text are Not included.

Rare - a massive atlas of 72 original maps and diagrams that represents the apogee of thematic cartography in Imperial Russia and the most important graphic document relating to the Stolypin Reforms, the grand project which spearheaded the mass development of Asiatic Russia, issued by the Romanov Regime on the eve of World War I.

This lavish and sophisticated production represents the apogee of thematic cartography in Imperial Russia, being the authoritative scientific geographical record of Asiatic Russia, issued on the eve of World War I, before and after periods of momentous transition for the region and the nation as a whole. The atlas was published on the orders of the Resettlement Department of the Chief Directorate of Land Management and Agriculture, the immensely powerful and resourceful government bureau responsible for organizing a grand program that saw the rapid mass development and settlement of Asiatic Russia, a realm that was by far the world's largest sub-national entity, spanning 17 million square kilometers (10.5 million square miles). The atlas is the culmination of eight years of insensitive work by scientists, engineers, economists, agronomists and surveyors to obtain the best geographical intelligence and quantitative data on what was hitherto generally a little known land of seemingly endless scope and challenges, yet limitless potential.

The atlas provides the first ever accurate and comprehensive overview of Asiatic Russia, featuring 72 maps, diagrams and tables based on the latest and very best sources, many of which were obtained at great effort especially for the atlas. Produced in large format though advanced and highly attractive chromolithographic techniques the maps and diagrams cover virtually every imaginable thematic topic, including: politics, economics, communications, infrastructure, agriculture, forestry, mining, education, demographics, climate, topography and history; showcasing Asiatic Russia's development during a time of transformative change.

The atlas is of considerable historical importance as it the authoritative graphic document showcasing and recording the effects of the Stolypin Reforms, the mega-project which, from 1906 to 1914, moved millions of people from European Russia to Siberia and the Central Asian Islamic regions. This design was done in an effort to alleviate poverty and political discontent in the Empire, in a valiant effort to save the Tsarist regime from collapse from within. While, as we know, the Romanov Regime was not to be saved, the reforms were amazingly effective in rapidly developing Asiatic Russia's infrastructure, agriculture, industry, and urban development, the legacy of which was to transform the region from being a nearly useless backwater into an integral part of what would become the Soviet Union. More than any other artifact, the present atlas captures the complex and grand nature of Asiatic Russia and the immense transition which the region underwent.

The creation of the atlas was personally overseen by Grigory V. Glinka, the head of the Resettlement Department, who went to great efforts to recruit an expert team to create the atlas and to ensure that the selection of maps both accurately and clearly captured the nature of Asiatic Russia and the progress of the Stolypin programme. Rarely has such a sophisticated work been made under the close supervision of a protagonist the same momentous, ongoing mega-project that it showcases, a circumstance which lends much to the quality and credibility of the work.

The atlas was printed at great expense by the leading St. Petersburg publisher A.F. Marx, as a large folio, employing the most advanced chromolithographic techniques. It was intended to be consulted by senior government officials, members of the Tsarist court and leading industrialists, as opposed to being disseminated to the general public. Following the overthrow of the Romanov Dynasty, the planners of the new Soviet Union highly valued the atlas as a great resource in implementing their new designs for Asiatic Russia, including agrarian collectivization and industrial nationalization, ironically undoing many of the Stolypin Reforms.

The atlas is today considered an authoritative source on contemporary Asiatic Russia, often quoted by scholars, and appearing prominently in exhibitions organized by Russian state institutions.

Importantly, the present offering features the atlas volume only, and does not include the 3 volumes of text (published in a much smaller format) which were intended to accompany the atlas. However, the atlas is a self-contained work in-and-of-itself and does not require the

text volumes to fulfil its purpose. Moreover, while the text volumes provide supplemental information and were intended to compliment the atlas, there is some evidence to suggest that they were not always issued with the atlas. Beyond that, the turmoil of the Great War perhaps explains why many of the surviving atlases are not accompanied by the text volumes.

The present atlas (either with or without the text volumes) appears rarely on the market, and especially so outside of Russia. We are aware of only three other examples appearing at Western auctions during the last 25 years. The atlas is much in demand on the Russian market, where examples seem to appear once every few years, and where they tend to perform quite well at auction.

Historical Background: Turmoil and Transition and the Opening of Asiatic Russia

What became known as Asiatic Russia by the late 19th Century, remained in large part a mysterious land to the Tsarist regime almost right up until the time that the present atlas was produced. Siberia was an unimaginably vast, rugged and climatically inhospitable land, traditionally dominated in its southern stretches by transient Islamic khanates, and its northern reaches by a variety of indigenous peoples. The parts of Central Asia that were later conquered by Russia were home to culturally sophisticated societies, Islamic states that occupied a key stretch of the Silk Road.

Russian Civilization developed in Europe, and it was not until the late 16th Century that Russia undertook meaningful efforts to expand its presence east of the Ural Mountains. In 1582, at the instigation of Tsar Ivan the Terrible, Vasilij Timofeyevich Alenin, popularly known as 'Yermak', defeated the Khanate of Sibir, conquering what was to be the first part of Russian Siberia. Over the next two centuries, Russian soldiers, traders and allied Cossacks progressively defeated other regional powers, extending the Russian presence ever eastward towards the Pacific, which they first reached in 1639. Russian fur traders led commerce in the Siberia, establishing numerous posts as far east as Kamchatka (and by the beginning of the 19th Century, across the Dateline in Alaska). That being said, for generations the Russian footprint in much of Siberia was quite light, as the region was sparsely populated and most of the indigenous peoples maintained practical self-rule.

A new, more aggressive and intense stage of Russian imperial expansion in Asia commenced following the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815. Russia's first target was the conquest of the Caucasus and Azerbaijan, from the Ottoman Empire and Persia. From 1822 to 1824, Russia acquired northern Kazakhstan. Russia then became involved the 'Great Game', the long-running contest against Great Britain for the control of Central Asia, which largely assumed the form of proxy wars in places such as Afghanistan. While Russia was overall hobbled by being in the losing side of the Crimean War (1853-6), it took advantage of the distraction on the Black Sea to conquer the rest of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in 1853-4.

Next Russia turned to the Far East, where from 1855 to 1860, she conquered the Northern Amur, Northern Sakhalin Island and what is today the Primorsky Krai from China. This gave Russia access to a fabulous ice-free Pacific harbour on which they built the city of Vladivostok.

Russia's final major Asian conquest was the reduction of the once-powerful Emirate of Bukhara, centred in the fabled city of Samarkand, in modern Uzbekistan. From 1868 to 1873, Russia annexed most of its territory and made the remainder a protectorate. The rest of what would become Russian Central Asia was conquered by the 1890s (part of Turkmenistan and Tajikistan). By this time, Russia was left in control of all of the areas that would later become the U.S.S.R.

Meanwhile, massive reforms were being devised in the palatial corridors of St. Petersburg. In 1861, Czar Alexander II abolished the traditional system of rural serfdom throughout the Empire (although this process would be gradually implanted), as he noted that "it is better to liberate the peasants from above" than to wait until they won their freedom "from below" through revolution. The nature of the Russian serfdom system and its abolition is an incredibly complex and controversial topic, way beyond the remit of this catalogue entry. In short, the great majority of Russia's rural population had been held in a Medieval system of feudalism for hundreds of years. The serfs had no ownership of the land and were compelled to farm the estates of the nobility, in return for certain (usually quite paltry) benefits and protections.

Alexander's edict 'liberated' 23 million serfs, although the terms of their freedom were so harsh that it amounted to slavery under another name. The noble estates were obligated to 'give' the collectives of freed serfs, or *obshchina*, lands under the *obshchina*'s title, which would then allot plots to their respective members. This was not too dissimilar from the old 'open field' system which existed in England until the 1830s. However, these plots were barely adequate for subsistence, let alone sufficient to return any viable profits. Moreover, the *obshchinas* were obligated to pay their former lords a sum which was on average 134% of the market value of the lands in question. Plus, the peasants heavily taxed by the state, money which would in part be used to further compensate the nobles for their loss of land and free labour. Needless to say, even if an *obshchina*'s farmers were lucky with their crops (which was certainly not ensured), it would take the collectives decades to pay their obligations (in many cases the repayment term was set at 49 years!), while barely being able to feed their members. It should have been no surprise that resentment, if not revolutionary sentiment, was on the rise in peasant communities all across Russia. Moreover, the *obshchinas* provided a vehicle of solidarity and organization which increased the threat of organized political resistance.

Beyond this, the nobles surrendered the extreme minimum amount of land to the former serfs as was required by law. This ensured that there was, even from the beginning, not enough plots in European Russia to satisfy the demand. This problem increased as the high birth rate ensured that demand for land grew, even as supply diminished. Many agrarian workers were forced off of the land, with many becoming transient workers. This led to mass economic and geographical dislocation, further contributing to socio-political tensions. While thousands of peasants migrated to the regions immediately beyond the Urals (and just into Asia), this did little relieve the overall problem.

For over a generation, the Russian government wrestled with what to do about this mounting crisis, as revolutionary sentiment proliferated. A frustrating circumstance bedevilled administrators. The conquest of Siberia and the Islamic regions in Central Asia, the Empire possessed far more than enough territory to satisfy any demands for land and agricultural output. However, the astounding distances, lack of transportation infrastructure and a poverty of precise knowledge of the land ensured that much of Russia's Asian territory remained inaccessible and unusable.

The solution to the problem was the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, which was the longest line ever built – connecting Moscow with Vladivostok – a distance of 9,289 kilometres (5,772 miles). It was envisaged that this link, combined with its intended spurs (such as the Trans-Aral Railway, connecting Orenburg with Tashkent), would open Asiatic Russia to migration, and would allow its potentially phenomenal bounty of produce, lumber and minerals to effectively reach market. It would also provide infinite land and industrial jobs for Russia's disgruntled peasants, so relieving pressure on the Romanov regime.

As the construction of the railway commenced in 1891, the problem remained that, outside of a few areas, the Russian government possessed very little specific and scientifically accurate knowledge of Asiatic Russia. Indeed, very little of the territory had been scientifically mapped, and some locations had never even been visited by Europeans. In many cases, scarcely anything was known about the climate, the types of crops (and expected yields) that could be grown, the locations of the best lumber stands, the whereabouts of mineral deposits, and the best locations for building settlements and infrastructure. This reality was hindering any possibility of realising the mass migration to and the development of Asiatic Russia. What was urgently needed was a coherent and well-orchestrated master plan.

From 1901 to 1903, Finance Minister Sergei Witte had convened a committee of experts, the 'Needs of Agricultural Industry Special Conference,' to identify the nature of the problem and to propose solutions that would lead to the settlement and development of Asiatic Russia. The committee produced highly intelligent and forward-thinking analysis, however, it also confirmed that the solutions would require Herculean effort and unusually bold and skilled leadership.

Enter Pyotr Stolypin & his Reforms

Pyotr Stolypin (1862 - 1911) was a man of tremendous energy and vision, who devised excellent policies, although the failure of his designs proved that timing is everything. Stolypin hailed from an old aristocratic family that had served Russian Tsars in prominent civil positions since the 16th Century. Raised in Lithuania, he attended the University of Moscow where he studied agricultural science, specifically the cultivation of tobacco in Southern Russia. Upon his graduation, he joined the service of the Ministry of the Interior.

In 1889, Stolypin was appointed the marshal (head of the civil service) of the Kovno Governate (the region around Kaunas, Lithuania) and remaining in that position for the next 13 years, he proved to be an authoritarian, yet highly efficient administrator. His abilities

were rewarded by Tsar Nicholas II, who increasingly gave him accolades and added responsibilities, including appointing Stolypin to the Council of State in 1901.

Lithuania was one of the few regions of the Russian Empire that had always been exempt from the serf system, a privilege it maintained upon being surrendered to Russia by Sweden in 1721. There the agrarian sector was dominated by small farmers who owned their own land, or tenant farmers who rented their land from noble estates, but on terms far more reasonable than was the case with the *obshchinas* elsewhere. Stolypin admired this system and noticed that the rural folk tended to be far more prosperous and far less politically troublesome than further east. His experiences in this regard were to have a profound impact upon his subsequent actions.

In 1902, Stolypin was promoted to become Governor of Grodno (in what is today western Belarus), and following that, the Governor of Saratov, an important region along the lower Volga River. During the (failed) Russian Revolution of 1905, Stolypin quickly quelled all resistance in his governate, and while his methods were heavy-handed, they were exceedingly efficient and effective.

Tsar Nicholas II, while never personally close to Stolypin, came to greatly admire his abilities. In April 1906, Stolypin was appointed as Interior Minister, whereupon he spearheaded the building of the crucial segment of the Trans-Siberian Railway along the Amur river to Vladivostok. Then in July 1906, the Tsar appointed Stolypin to become prime minister, in addition to retaining the interior ministry.

In sharp contrast to most tsarist officials, Stolypin was a hard-charging, energetic and risk-taking leader. While he was roundly admired for his great competence, he acquired more than the usual share of enemies, within and without the Imperial Court. He was especially despised by revolutionaries and anarchists, and in August 1906, he survived the first of several credible assassination attempts. He also came to be the arch-nemesis of Grigori Rasputin, the Romanov family's capricious and shadowy eminence grise.

In spite of political headwinds, Stolypin placed all of his energy into a masterplan which he hoped would save the Russian Empire from imploding. In short, he aimed to improve the lot of the peasant masses while binding their self-interest to supporting the Tsarist regime. Building upon the work of Count Witte's Needs of Agricultural Industry Special Conference, the prime minister embarked upon what would become known as the Stolypin Agrarian Reforms. With this, the prime minister proposed eliminating the *obshchina* system all together, disbanding the communes and relieving the peasants of their astounding debts. The individual peasants would then be able to acquire their own land holdings, of adequate size to form a profitable farm, for nominal, easily affordable fees. As these grants would usually be located far away from their traditional homes, the government would sponsor their relocation, providing agrarian education, supplies and seed capital to start their own farms. The aim was to create a class of *khutors*, or independent small farmers. The *khutors* would then pool their produce into cooperatives, which would provide strategic guidance on crop production and would give an efficient system to bring produce to market. If things went as planned, state capitalism would replace feudalism virtually overnight.

This grand design to give millions of economically dispossessed Russians new, viable lives, was not motivated by mere benevolence. Stolypin's experience in Lithuania and in Western Europe demonstrated that productive rural farmers whose livelihoods were dependent upon government largesse were disposed being conservative supporters of the crown. Indeed, their economic best-interests and that of the government would be aligned. Also, the new system would supposedly be more productive, with some of the benefits going to defraying the government's costs. In time, it was hoped that the new system would eliminate the powder keg of political discontent that threatened to destroy the tsarist regime – as happy peasants would not bite the hand that fed them.

Naturally, this plan all hinged on quickly and efficiently opening up Asiatic Russia to mass migration and development. With the largely complete Trans-Siberian Railway as its backbone, the Russian government would now have the awesome responsibility of building townships for agrarian settlements, including roads, hospitals, schools, and infrastructure such as grain silos and irrigation systems. New and innovative agrarian techniques would have to be implemented in order to unlock the agrarian potential of what was generally a climatically harsh realm. To serve as regional centres, entire new cities would need to be built from scratch, while existing towns would be greatly upgraded and expanded.

Stolypin assembled an expert team to lead the reforms. Protagonists included Alexander Vasilyevich Krivoshein (1857 – 1921), the agriculture minister, and Vladimir Kokovtsov (1853 - 1943), the finance minister. Especially important to the day-to-day implementation of the design was Gregory Vyacheslavovich Glinka (1862 – 1934), who served as the Head of the Resettlement Department from 1905 to 1915. Glinka, a lawyer by profession, was a phenomenal organizer with an extraordinary ability to manage logistics and supply chains. He also possessed an uncanny ability to master a wide variety of disciplines, from cartography to agrarian land management techniques to matters of hard science.

The key to opening up Asiatic Russia to development was information, and one of Glinka's major achievements was acquiring, analysing and disseminating this information to the right parties. Glinka pressed the engineers of the military and Trans-Siberian Railway, various government ministries, private companies such as mining firms, academic associations, and virtually all interested parties for their best maps and quantitative data, regarding any and all subjects. This included intelligence concerning geology, soil quality, topography, climate conditions, demographics, ethno-history, transportation, in addition to a number of other matters. Much of this information was expressed through constantly updated and improved maps.

Aiming to go far beyond the existing sources, Glinka dispatched teams of scientists and engineers throughout Asiatic Russia to acquire fresh observations and to make new surveys, leading to advanced scientific cartography, much of which was unprecedented in its accuracy and sophistication.

The Stolypin Reforms, implemented between 1906 and 1914, proved to be astoundingly successful. Despite the fact that Stolypin resigned (for unrelated political reasons) before being assassinated in 1911, his design lived on right up to World War I. During the period of his reforms, 21 million hectares of land in Asiatic Russia was transferred to peasant owners, who each acquired plots averaging 16.5 hectares. The total population of Asiatic Russia in 1914 stood at 20 million, of which during the period from 1890 to 1914, over 10 million Russians had migrated to Siberia (increasing its population by 250%); with 2.8 million migrating between 1908 and 1913 alone. Innumerable new cities and townships were created, and lands once thought unprofitable were rendered fertile by irrigation and novel crop management schemes. Between 1906 and 1915, national crop productivity rose by 14% and by 25% in Siberia. Exceeding even the most optimistic predictions, by 1912, Russia became by far the world's largest grain producer, with exports exceeding the combined total for Argentina, United States and Canada by 30%! Mining, forestry and light manufacturing also enjoyed an unprecedentedly great boom. Moreover, mass irrigation schemes made the Syr and Amu Darya valleys in Uzbekistan into among the world's greatest sources of cotton.

In the early months of 1914, it appeared that the rapid and resounding success of the Stolypin Reforms just might be enough to save the Tsarist regime from imploding. Indeed, the national economy was buzzing, with some of the benefits finally trickling down to the rural peasants and the urban working class. The new migrants to Siberia were experiencing, albeit difficult, productive lives, largely on their own terms.

However, World War I (1914-8), with Russia's calamitous performance on the Eastern Front, quickly ruined the national economy and undermined Nicholas II's authority. The October 1917 Revolution swept away the Romanov Dynasty. Ironically, the new Communist regime's famous 'Five Year Plans' were inspired by the Stolypin Reforms, even though, ironically, they undid virtually all of the successful elements of the reforms. While Asiatic Russia's economy grew (at least on paper) under the Soviet regime, it became increasingly inefficient and relied on the same type of oppression as employed during former times, as opposed to the incentive-based system of the Stolypin program.

The Stolypin Reforms were for a time tremendously successful and proved that, contrary to popular belief, there were intelligent and valiant efforts underway to save the Tsarist regime during its twilight. However, its fall proved that timing is everything, as the design proved to be too little, too late upon the advent of global conflict.

The Present Atlas in Focus

The present atlas represents both the highpoint and summation of Glinka's unprecedented intelligence gathering exercises, and the apogee of thematic cartography and geographic presentation in Imperial Russia. Glinka desired a showpiece that would both inform and impress the Russian elite as to the details and progress of the Stolypin Reforms. No effort or expense was spared and Glinka assembled an all-star team to produce the atlas, charging Mikhail Alekseyevich Tsvetkov (1875 - 1960), later recognized as one of the Soviet Union's greatest geographers, to oversee the drafting of the maps; and Ivan Ivanovich Thorzhevsky (1878 - 1951), then a senior civil servant, but later an esteemed poet and translator, with

editing the text. The atlas was to be published by the leading firm of A.F. Marx of St. Petersburg, which was renowned for introducing the most advanced German chromolithography processes to Russia.

Augmented by its ultra-large format, the atlas features 72 numbered illustrations (plus several additional 'in text' images), of which 30 occupy a double page spread (sheet size: 53 x 80 cm / 21 x 31.5 inches), 18 occupy a single page and 24 take up half a page. Of these, 60 are maps, 10 are quantitative charts and diagrams, and 1 illustrates regional coats of arms.

The scientific merit and excellence of the production is of a world-class standard, with there being very few contemporary works from Western nations of equivalent quality. The atlas's maps represent by far the most detailed and accurate thematic maps of Asiatic Russia made during the Tsarist regime, and indeed many would not be surpassed in quality during the Soviet era to follow. The general maps detail virtually every thematic topic imaginable during the period, including: politics, economics, communications, infrastructure, agriculture, forestry, mining, education, demographics, climate, topography and history, in addition to some highly detailed 'case study' maps of specific locations. The atlas ensured that a land hitherto shrouded in mystery was, upon its production, one of the most quantitatively analysed regions in the world.

List of Maps & Diagrams:

N.B.: The measurements for the sheet size of the Double Page maps is approximately 53 x 80 cm / 21 x 31.5 inches.

1.

Россия в 1562 г., времена Ивана Грозного. Копия с карты Дженкинсона, изданной В. Кордтом. Изображение Московского Государства и сибирских земель иностранными путешественниками до покорения Сибири Ермаком.

[Russia in 1562, under the reign of Ivan the Terrible. A copy of the Jenkinson map of Russia and the Siberian lands...as at was known by foreign travelers and the conqueror Yermak.]
(Double page map, monochrome).

This is a facsimile of the famous map of Russia and western Siberia made by the English merchant Anthony Jenkinson in 1562, which was subsequently copied by many western map publishers.

2.

Россия в 1613., эпохи воцарения Дома Романовых. Копия с карты Г.Герритса, изданной В. Кордтом. Чертеж земли Московской XVII века к воцарению Дома Романовых, приписываемый Царевичу ЙФедору Годунову, изданный иностранцами и посвященный Царю Михаилу Федоровичу.

[Russia in 1613, at the beginning of the Era of the Romanov Dynasty. A copy of G. Gerritsz's map of Russia ...attributed to Tsarevich Feodor Godunov, issued by foreigners and dedicated to Tsar Mikhail Fedorovich.]
(Double page map, monochrome).

3.

Чертеж Сибирских Земель и Городов Семена Ремезова (1701 г.).

[Drawing of the Siberian Lands and Cities by Remezov (1701).]

(Double page map, monochrome).

This is a facsimile of the one of the famous, pioneering maps of Siberia made in 1701 by Semyon Ulyanovich Remezov (1642 - 1720).

4.

Карта земель Нерчинского города, составленная С.Ремизовым в 1701 г. Копия с карты, изданной Археографической Комиссией.

[Map of the City and Township of Nerchinsk, composed by S. Remezov in 1701, from the copy held by the Archaeological Commission.]

(Double page map, monochrome).

5.

Карта распространения русского владычества в Азиатской России.

[Map of the Expansion of Russian Domination over Northern Asia.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

6.

Карта административного деления Азиатской России.

[Map of the Administrative Divisions of Asiatic Russia.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

7.

Диаграмма Величина и Населенность Главнейших Государств Мира, а Также Государств Сосѣднихъ съ Россіа.

[Diagrams comparing the Relative Size of the Major Countries of the World with both Asian and European Parts of Russia.]

(Diagram, half-page, accompanied by no. 8 below, chromolithograph).

8.

Диаграмма Сравнения Сибирскихъ губерни и Областей

[Diagrams comparing the Sizes of Siberian provinces and regions.]

(Diagram, half-page, accompanied by no. 7 above, chromolithograph).

9.

Сравнение некоторых Сибирских губерний с Западноевропейскими и соседними с Россіей государствами.

[A Comparison of the Size of some of the Siberian provinces with that of Western European Countries and some of Russia's neighbors.]

(Single page diagram, Chromolithograph).

10.

Карта Православныхъ Епархій Азиатской Россіи.

[Map of the Dioceses of the Orthodox Church in Asiatic Russia.]

(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 11 below, chromolithograph).

11.

Карта Военные Округа Азиатской России.

[Map of the Military Districts of Asiatic Russia.]

(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 10 above, chromolithograph).

12.

Карта Судебные Округа Азиатской России.

[Map of the Judicial Districts of Asiatic Russia.]

(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 13 below, chromolithograph).

13.

Карта Учебные Округа Азиатской России.

[Map of the School Districts of Asiatic Russia.]

(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 12 above chromolithograph).

14.

Карта Районовъ Казенныхъ Палатъ Азиатской России.

[Map of the Exchequer (Taxation) Regions of Asiatic Russia.]

(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 15 below, chromolithograph).

15.

Карта Районовъ Контрольныхъ Палатъ Азиатской России.

[Map of the Security (Policing) Regions of Asiatic Russia.]

(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 14 above, chromolithograph).

16.

Карта переселенческих районов в Азиатской России.

[Map of the Resettlement Areas of Asiatic Russia.]

(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 17 below, chromolithograph).

17.

Карты районов управлений земледелия и государственного имущества в Азиатской России.

[Map of the Administrative Districts for Agriculture and State Property in Asiatic Russia.]

(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 16 above, chromolithograph).

18.

Карта Естественно-географических областей Азиатской России.

[Map of the Natural-Geographical Regions of Asiatic Russia.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

19.

Гипсометрическая карта России.

[Hypsometric (Elevation) Map of Russia.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

20.

Климатическая карта Азиатской России (годовая).

[Climatic Map of Asiatic Russia (Annual).]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

21.

Климатическая карта Азиатской России (летних месяцев).

[Climatic map of Asiatic Russia (Summer Months).]

(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 22 below, chromolithograph).

22.

Климатическая карта Азиатской России (зимних месяцев).

[Climatic map of Asiatic Russia (Winter Months).]

(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 21 above, chromolithograph).

23.

Почвенная карта Российской Империи.

[Soil map of the Russian Empire.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

24.

Карта растительности Азиатской России.

[Map of the Vegetation of Asiatic Russia.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

25.

Этнографическая карта Азиатской России.

[Ethnographic Map of Asiatic Russia.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

26.

Карта плотности населения Азиатской России...1911 года.

[Map of the Population Density of Asiatic Russia in 1911.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

27.

Карта распределения населения Азиатской России по вероисповеданиям.

[Map of the distribution of Religious Affiliations in Asiatic Russia.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

28.

Карта Тобольской губернии. дес.

[Map of Tobolsk Province.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

29.

Карта Томской губернии.

[Map of Tomsk Province.]

(Single page map, chromolithograph).

30.

Карта Енисейской губернии.

[Map Yenisei province.]

(Extra-large double page map (folding), chromolithograph).

31.

Карта Иркутской губернии.

[Map of Irkutsk province.]

(Single page map, chromolithograph).

32.

Карта Забайкальской области.

[Map of the Trans-Baikal Region.]

(Single page map, chromolithograph).

33.

Карта Амурской, приморской и Сахалинской областей.

[Map of the Amur, Primorye and Sakhalin regions.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

34.

Карта степных областей: Уральской, Тургайской, Акмолинской и Семипалатинской.

[Map of the Steppe Regions: Ural, Turgay, Akmola and Semipalatinsk areas.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

35.

Карта Туркестана: Сыр-дарьинской, Самаркандской, Ферганской, Закаспийской и Семиреченской областей.

[Map of Turkestan: Syr-Darya, Samarkand, Ferghana, and Transcaspian Semirechensk areas.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

36.

Карта Восточной Сибири и Приамурья.

[Map of Eastern Siberia and the Amur region.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

37.

Карта земель Казачьих войск.

[Map of the Cossack Territories.]

(Double page sheet composed of 7 map sections, chromolithograph).

38.

Карта земель Алтайского округа Кабинета Его Величества.

[Map of the Altai District, property of the Cabinet of His Majesty.]

(Single page map, chromolithograph).

39.

Карта земель Нерчинского округа Кабинета Его Величества.

[Map of the Nerchinsk District, property of the Cabinet of His Majesty.]

(Single page map, chromolithograph).

40.

План Мургабского государева имения, Закаспийской области, Мервского уезда.

[Plan of the Murghab sovereign estates, the Transcaspian region, Merv County.]
(Single page map, chromolithograph).

41.

Карта поливных земель Туркестана.

[Map of the Irrigated Lands of Turkestan.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

42.

Графикъ колебаний Уровня Водъ Рекахъ Туркестана за 1910 -1911 г. г.

[Graph depicting the Fluctuations in Water Levels of the Rivers of Turkestan, 1910-11.]

(Two-thirds page graph, accompanied by no. 43 below, chromolithograph).

43.

Средние за Месяць Расходы Воды въ Туркестанскихъ Рекахъ за 1911 г.

[Average Water Consumption per Month [from Irrigation Systems] from the Major Rivers of Turkestan, 1911.]

(One-third page diagram, accompanied by no. 44 above, chromolithograph).

44.

Оросительная система реки Чирчик Ташкенского уезда, Сыр-дарьинской области.

[The River Irrigation System in Tashkenskaya, Chirchik District, in the Syr-Darya region.]

(Single page map, chromolithograph).

45.

Карта Голодной степи Ходжентского уезда, Самаркандской области, с окрестностями.

[Map of the Hungry Steppe, Khojent District, Samarkand Region, with the surrounding area.]

(Single page map, chromolithograph).

46.

Карта осушения Барабинской степи Томской губ., Каинского уезда.

[Map of the Baraba Steppe Tomsk Province, Kainskaya County.]

(Single page map, chromolithograph).

47.

Карта Промысловъ Азиатской России.

[Fishing & Game Map of Asiatic Russia.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

48.

Картограмма Распространения Яровыхъ Посевовъ въ Азиатской России въ 1910 г.

[Map depicting the Prevalence of Spring Crops in Asiatic Russia in 1910.]

(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 49 below, chromolithograph).

49.

Картограмма Распространения Озимыхъ Посевовъ въ Азиатской России въ 1910 г.

[Map depicting the Prevalence of Winter Crops in Asiatic Russia in 1910.]
(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 48 above, chromolithograph).

50.

Картограмма Распространения Посевовъ Пшеницы въ Азиатской России въ 1910 г.

[Map depicting the Prevalence of Wheat Crops in Asiatic Russia in 1910.]
(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 51 below, chromolithograph).

51.

Картограмма Распространения Посевовъ Ржи въ Азиатской России въ 1910 г.

[Map depicting the Prevalence of Rye Crops in Asiatic Russia in 1910.]
(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 50 above, chromolithograph).

52.

Картограмма Распространения Посевовъ Ячменя въ Азиатской России въ 1910 г.

[Map depicting the Prevalence of Barley Crops in Asiatic Russia in 1910.]
(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 53 below, chromolithograph).

53.

Картограмма Состояния Коневодства въ Азиатской России въ 1910 г.

[Map depicting the Horse Breeding Conditions in Asiatic Russia in 1910.]
(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 52 above, chromolithograph).

54.

Картограмма Распространения Крупнаго Рогатаго Скотъ въ Азиатской России въ 1910 г.

[Map depicting the Prevalence of Cattle in Asiatic Russia in 1910.]
(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 55 below, chromolithograph).

55.

Картограмма Распространения Крупнаго Рогатаго Скотъ (Овецъ, Козь и Свиной) въ Азиатской России въ 1910 г.

[Map depicting the Prevalence of Other Livestock (Sheep, Goats and Pigs) in Asiatic Russia in 1910.]
(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 54 above, chromolithograph).

56.

Карта Полезныхъ Ископаемыхъ Азиатской России.

[Mineral Map of Asiatic Russia.]
(Double page map, chromolithograph).

57.

Карта Лесовъ Азиатской России.

[Forestry Map of Asiatic Russia.]
(Double page map, chromolithograph).

58.

Карта путей сообщений Азиатской России.

[Map of the Communication Routes of Asiatic Russia.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

The title before features the additional inset maps: **Амурская Железная Дорога.** [Amur Railway.] and **Проектируемое Направление Южно-Сибирской Железнодорожной Магистральной.** [Map of the Projected Direction of the Southern Route of the Trans-Siberian Railway.]

58a.

Почтово-телеграфная карта Азиатской России.

[Postal & Telegraph Map of Asiatic Russia.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

59.

Гербь Губерний и Областей Азиатской России.

[The Coats of Arms of the Provinces and Regions of Asiatic Russia.]

(Single page illustration of Coats of Arms with wax paper overlay, chromolithograph).

60.

Планы Главнейшие города Азиатской России.

[Plans of the Main Towns of Asiatic Russia.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

Featuring the cities of: Tobolosk, Tomsk, Chita, Blagoveshchensk, Yakutsk, Alekseyevsky, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Omsk, Semipalatinsk (Semy, Kazakhstan), Verny and Tashkent.

61.

Карта Населенность Городовъ Азиатской России, на 1 янв. 1911 года.

[Map depicting the Major Cities and Towns of Asiatic Russia and their relative Populations as of January 1, 1911.]

(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 62 below, chromolithograph).

62.

Задолженность Городовъ Азиатской России, на 1 янв. 1911 года (въ Тысячахъ рублей).

[Map depicting the Levels of Public Debt accrued per Municipality as of January 1, 1911 (in thousands of Rubles).]

(Half-page map, accompanied by no. 61 above, chromolithograph).

63.

Ростъ Бюджетовъ Городовъ Азиатской России.

[Map depicting the Growth of Municipal Budgets in Asiatic Russia.]

(Double page map, chromolithograph).

64.

Диаграмма Вывоза Товаровъ изъ Азиатской России (въ тыс. пуд.) ...Вывозъ Всехъ Товаровъ, Хлебъ, Хлопокъ, Живой Курпный Роготый Скоть, Лесные материалы, Экспортное Масло, Рыбные Грузы, Фрукты, Яйца.

[Diagrams depicting the Rising Levels of Exports of Various Products from Asiatic Russia (quantified in the thousands of pounds) ...Total Produce, Bread, Cotton, Livestock, Forestry Products, Oil, Fish, Fruit and Eggs.]
(Double page of pictographic diagrams, monochrome).

65.

Диаграмма Доходовъ и Расходовъ Государственного Казначейства по Азиатской России (въ миллионхъ рублей).

[Diagrams depicting the Income and Expenditure of the Treasuries of Asiatic Russia and its various Regions (in the Millions of Rubbles).]
(Single page of diagrams, chromolithograph).

66.

Диаграммы По Переселенческому Делу ... Ростъ Кредитовъ, Ходъ Работъ, Гидротехническая Работъ, Развитие Дорожныхъ Работъ, Водворено Переселенцевъ.

[Diagrams showing changes due to the Resettlement Programme ...Credit Growth, Progress of Work, Growth in Hydraulic Engineering works, Growth in Road Construction, Number of Migrants.]
(Single page of diagrams, chromolithograph).

67.

**Развитие Переселенческаго Хозяйства (по обследованию 1911 – 1912 гг.).
...Величина Надела, Размевъ Обрабатываемой Площади, Количество Построекъ,
Количество Скота, Количество Орудий, Стоимость Имущества, Сравнительные
Бюджеты, Стоимость Имущества.**

[Diagrams - The State of the Resettlement Economy (from the Survey of 1911-2) ...Size of Land Allotments, Amounts of Cultivated Area, Number of Buildings, Amounts of Livestock, Amounts of Farming Equipment, Value of Property, Comparative Budgets, Cost of Property.]
(Double page of pictographic diagrams, monochrome).

68.

Карта землепользования киргиз Карахобдинской волости (112-й общины и 116-й летовки), Актюбинского уезда, Тургайской области, до образования переселенческих участков и после их образования.

[Land Use Map of the Kirghiz Karahobdinskoy Parish (112th community and 116th summer pasture), Aktyubinsk District, Turgay region, depicting the area Before and After the Resettlement Program.]
(Single page featuring a pair of maps, chromolithograph).

69.

Карта землепользования киргиз Чедыртинской волости, Уральскаго уезда, до сплошнаго землеустройства киргиз в связи с образование переселенческих участков и после землеустройства.

[Land Use Map of the Kirghiz Chedyrtinskoy Parish, the Ural district, depicting the area Before and After Land Division and Resettlement Program.]
(Single page featuring a pair of maps, chromolithograph).

70.

Карта землепользования дер. Епанчиной, Тюкалинского уезда, Тобольской губ. до поземельного устройства крестьян-старожилов в связи с образованием переселенческих участков и после такового.

[Land Use Map of the village of Yepanchin, Tyukalinsk County, Tobolsk Province, depicting the area Before and After the Resettlement Program.]

(Single page featuring a pair of maps, chromolithograph).

71.

Карта землепользования бурят Хоготского ведомства, Верхоленского уезда, Иркутской губернии, до поземельного устройства бурят в связи с образованием переселенческих участников и после такового.

[Land Use Map of the Khogot Resettlement Agencies in Verkholsk County, Irkutsk Province, involving the indigenous Buryat peoples and the new Migrants, depicting the area Before and After the Resettlement Program.]

(Single page featuring a pair of maps, chromolithograph).

References: OCLC: 166101926; [In Russian:] A.V. Postnikov, *Russia in Maps: A History of the Geographical Study and Cartography of the Country*, pp. 153-5.