

Picturesque representations of the dress and manners of the Russians / [Anon].

Contributors

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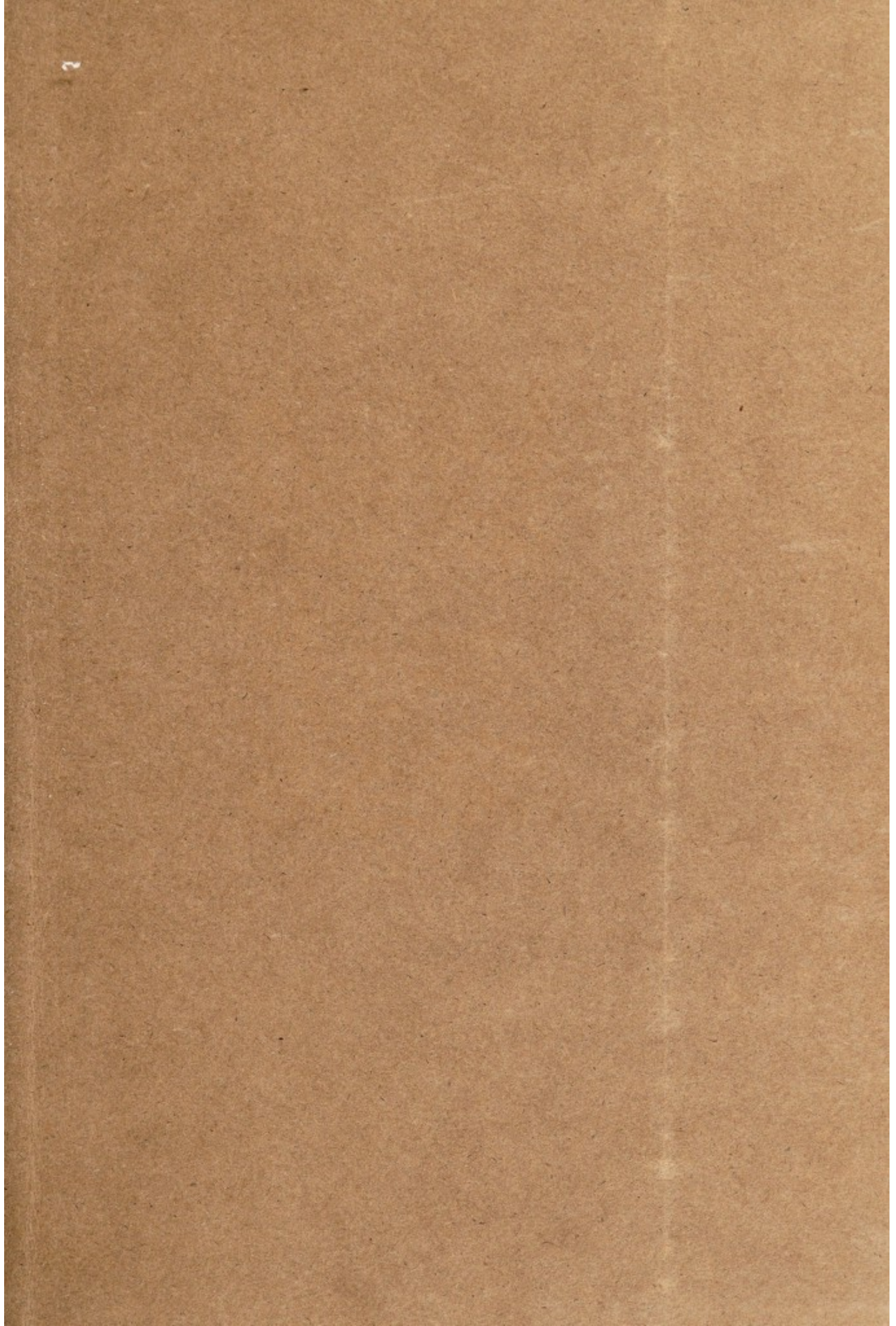
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RUSSIA — PLATE 1.

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PICTURESQUE
REPRESENTATIONS
OF
THE DRESS AND MANNERS
OF THE
R U S S I A N S.

ILLUSTRATED IN
SIXTY-FOUR COLOURED ENGRAVINGS,
WITH DESCRIPTIONS.

L O N D O N :
PRINTED FOR JAMES GOODWIN, 239, UPPER THAMES-STREET,
BY W. LEWIS, FINCH-LANE, CORNHILL.

1814?

WELLINGTON

REPERATIONS

THE PRESS AND MANNERS

WELLINGTON



SIXTY FOUR COLOURED ENGRAVINGS

WITH DESCRIPTIONS

LONDON:

HURST AND CO. PRINTERS, 27, ABchurch Lane, W.C.

1881

TO
CHARLES HATCHETT, ESQ.

AT WHOSE SUGGESTION IT WAS UNDERTAKEN,

AND

THROUGH WHOSE KINDNESS AND ASSISTANCE IT IS RENDERED

LESS UNWORTHY OF PUBLIC NOTICE,

THIS WORK,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE NUMEROUS NATIONS COMPREHENDED

WITHIN


THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE,

IS,

WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT,

DEDICATED BY

THE PUBLISHER.



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P R E F A C E.

THE utility of such publications as the present has been sufficiently proved by the extensive sale of the larger editions ; and the approbation with which they have been honoured has evinced that the opinion the Publisher had formed of their value was not ill-founded. This present work possesses all the advantages which the former ones embraced, and has the further merit of a rather more systematic arrangement, and of being much less expensive.

The Russian empire is of an extent unknown to other modern nations, and hardly equalled by that of the Romans in the summit of their power. It embraces within its limits, nations the most various, with countries and climates the most opposite. Its extent from north to south is fifty degrees of latitude, if we reckon to the north pole, while its length from west to east is more than one hundred and seventy degrees of longitude. It touches the Frozen Ocean of the north ; and borders upon the warm climates of Persia, Japan, and China, on the south. It occupies more than a seventh part of the known continent, and almost a twenty-sixth part of the whole globe.

The authenticity of the present work is undoubted, being in fact copied from a series of engravings begun at Petersburg in 1776, and finished in 1779, under the care, and at the expence of C. W. Müller, at the desire of the late Empress, to whom the work is dedicated. The present work, like the original, is arranged in the following order:—Plate I. to Plate XVII. are descriptive of those nations who derive their origin from the Finns. Plates XVIII. to XXXV. describe the different nations and hordes of Tartars within the empire. Plates XXXVI. to L. relate to the various nations of the Samoyeds, to those who occupy the most eastern part of Siberia, and the islands in the Eastern Ocean, while Plate LI. and all that follow, include the Kalmuks, the Mongoles, and some other smaller tribes.

The descriptions of the plates have been derived from the most authentic sources, more particularly from Professor Müller's "Description de toutes les Nations de l'Empire de Russie—Voyage en Sibérie, par D'Auteroche—Description de Kamtshatka, par M. Kracheninnikow—Plescheëf's Survey of the Russian Empire—Pallas's Travels through the Southern Parts of Russia—Saiir's Account of Commodore Billing's Expedition to the Northern Parts of Russia, &c. &c. as well as from information procured from several gentlemen, who have been resident for some time in different parts of that empire.

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PLATE I.

A LAPLANDER.

THE country inhabited by this race of people lies in a very high northern latitude, and has but a scanty population. The inhabitants derive their subsistence from pasturage, from hunting, and from fishing. Those who are chiefly fishermen live upon the borders, or in the neighbourhood of lakes: at least, during the summer months: but in the winter, when they are unable to fish, they retire to the mountains and forests for the purpose of hunting. They all possess a flock or herd of the rein-deer, which both afford them food, and are employed in drawing their sledges.

The Laplanders are, in general, of a moderate stature, flat-faced, but with rather high cheek-bones; their eyes are not prominent, their beard is thin, their hair in general dark brown, and their complexion a yellowish brown, arising from their great exposure to the air abroad, and to the smoke in their cabins. They make use of no linen in their dress: the men wear tight trousers or pantaloons, that reach down to their shoes: these last are made of untanned leather, and are pointed and turned up at the toe. Their jackets are also made quite close, but open on the breast; and their outward garment, or coat, has tight sleeves and flaps, which reach to the knee; they fasten their coat with a girdle, ornamented with pieces of tin and copper of a yellow

A LAPLANDER.

colour : from this girdle they suspend their knives, their implements for procuring fire, and their pipes, &c. for smoking. The different parts of their dress are made with skins and woollen cloth, ornamented with copper and tin ; but the cloth is always bordered with some skin. Their caps are high, and pointed ; and the four seams are covered with cloth of a different colour from the cap itself.

This Plate is the portrait of a man with his fish in one hand, and his nets in the other.



RUSSIA — PLATE 2.

A FEMALE INHABITANT OF LAPLAND.

THE women of this country are rather short, but in general well-made. Their disposition is mild and obliging, but not too free; yet they possess an extreme degree of irritability: a spark of fire falling near her, an unexpected noise, or the sudden appearance of a strange object, will often make a woman faint, or else rouse her almost to a state of frenzy. Their employment consists in making lines for fishing, in drying fish, in milking their rein-deer, in making cheese, and in tanning skins. They prepare the tendons of the deer for lines; and they also form a sort of wire or thread of tin, by drawing it through small holes, made in the horns from the rein-deer; they afterwards flatten it, and use it in ornamenting and embroidering different parts of their dress. They also employ silver, and a kind of mock or false gold, as well as wool, which they die of different colours for the same purpose. The dress of the females is nearly similar to that of the men, but the flaps of their coats are larger and longer; and their girdles, to which they hang their knives, &c. are embroidered with tin thread. The collar of their coats is much higher than that of the men's: they also wear handkerchiefs and small aprons, made of painted linen. They put large silver rings in their ears; and suspend several rows of silver chains from one ring to the other. Their bonnets are generally folded like turbans, and ornamented either with tin, or borders of different-coloured cloth.



RUSSIA — PLATE 3.

PLATE III.

A PEASANT OF FINLAND.

THE inhabitants of Russian Finland were formerly very similar to those of Lapland, and have indeed the same origin ; but they are much less rude and barbarous. Those of the towns are engaged in commerce and various trades, while the inhabitants of the country follow agriculture, hunting, and fishing. The latter are laborious, and in general very prudent. Their dress also is similar to that of the Swedish peasants. They most commonly let their beards grow ; some, however, only wear mustachios. Their clothes are generally made of a coarse kind of cloth, called *walmar*, which is manufactured by the women ; but they sometimes purchase a finer sort. In winter they wear pelisses, made of sheep or other skins. Some wear shoes made of skin, some wooden shoes, and others make their shoes of the bark of some tree laced together. They wear a leathern girdle, generally untanned, in which they carry a large knife. Their hair hangs loose ; and they cover their heads with a sort of felt hat.

A. THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a long and varied one, and it is not possible to do justice to it in a few pages. It is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, and its failures. It is a story of the great empires that have risen and fallen, of the great wars that have been fought, and of the great discoveries that have been made. It is a story of the human mind, of its capacity for invention and discovery, and of its ability to overcome the most difficult challenges. It is a story of the human spirit, of its courage and its determination, and of its ability to create a better world for itself and for others. The history of the world is a story of hope and of faith, and it is a story that should inspire us to do our best and to strive for a better future.

5



RUSSIA — PLATE 4.



PLATE IV.

A FEMALE PEASANT OF FINLAND.

THE women of Finland are not in general so handsome as those of Lapland, but their dress is more curious. They wear linen next their skin, a sort of drawers, stockings of different colours, and shoes ; they also use a kind of slipper that only covers the heel, the bottom of the foot, and their toes. They have a gown, formed like a shift, not very long, but large, without sleeves, and not made to their shape ; their external garment, however, has very large sleeves. They also wear short aprons, painted in various colours, and embroidered and decorated with beads and fringe. They cover their heads with a piece of linen, which falls down on their shoulders, and they ornament their throat and neck with several rows of glass beads of different colours and shapes ; while similar trinkets hang from their ears. Their girdle goes twice round their waist, and ties on one side ; it is made either of skin or linen, three inches wide, with fringe at the ends. In winter the chief part of their dress is made of coarse cloth ; as seen in this Plate. The next is a specimen of their finest summer attire.



RUSSIA — PLATE 5.



PLATE V.

A WOMAN OF FINLAND,

IN HER SUMMER HOLIDAY-DRESS.

THOSE females who can afford it dress in rather a more expensive manner in summer, at least on particular occasions. Their jacket and petticoat are made of linen, embroidered all over with different colours, and made with the greatest art and nicety. The short gown, or jacket, is rather longer than common, and trimmed round the bottom with a different colour: it reaches to the knees, and in front is ornamented with beads. Their aprons are also longer than common, painted in different colours and patterns, embroidered, and richly decorated. Their girdles are studded with ornaments, made of polished iron or yellow copper, and are fastened before by means of ribands. They wear various rows of mock pearls round their necks, while several ribands are drawn through their large ear-rings, and fall down on their shoulders. The sleeves of their shifts, which are very large and short, are embroidered in different colours. Their heads are bound round with long handkerchiefs, fastened behind, the ends of which fall down to their heels. Under this head-dress, there is a band of skin about four inches wide, which covers their hair; this is studded all over with small shells and beads, and is also fringed at the ends.

A WOMAN OF FIFTY

IN HER OWN HOUSE

The figure who is seated in the foreground is a woman of fifty, her features are marked by the lines of age, her hair is grey, and her eyes are dim. She is dressed in a simple, dark, and somewhat worn garment, which suggests a life of poverty and hardship. Her hands are clasped in her lap, and she has a look of resignation and weariness. The background is a plain, light-colored wall, which emphasizes the isolation of the subject. The overall composition is simple and direct, focusing on the physical and emotional state of the woman. The lighting is soft and even, highlighting the textures of her clothing and the contours of her face. The image has a historical quality, with a slightly grainy texture and a muted color palette.



RUSSIA -- PLATE 6.





PLATE VI.

A WOMAN OF ESTHONIA.

THE country inhabited by these people is in the government of Revel, and not very far distant from Finland; and indeed they, in many respects, are similar to the Finns. The men are, in general, of a melancholy disposition, arising probably from the oppression under which they live, their poverty, and the hardships they suffer under a cold and severe climate. The women feel this oppression much less than the men, and are deficient neither in beauty nor vanity.

The dress of the men is similar to the Finlanders, only they do not wear their beards: that of the women is singular, and rather handsome; it is not unlike that of the Slavonians. They wear stockings and shoes, or slippers. Their shifts are white, with large sleeves that reach to their wrists; over this they wear a species of corset, which has a singular appearance, from their mode of ornamenting it; it reaches only to the top of the petticoat. Their aprons are long, and have a border about six inches wide; their petticoat has also a wider border all round it. This border is made of a different-coloured stuff, and is differently ornamented. The bonnets of the married and unmarried women vary; those of the former, as in the present Plate, are small, and fit close to the head; are painted with flowers, and are trimmed with silver or gold. They have a bow, or cockade behind, from which a number of different-coloured ribands fall down on the shoulders. They also wear several rows of glass beads round their necks, and ear-rings of the same materials.

A WOMAN OF BETHLEHEM

The woman of Bethlehem is shown in the foreground, seated on the ground, and her hands are raised in prayer. She is wearing a simple, dark, long-sleeved dress with a white collar and a white headscarf. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The style is a simple line drawing or engraving.

The woman of Bethlehem is shown in the foreground, seated on the ground, and her hands are raised in prayer. She is wearing a simple, dark, long-sleeved dress with a white collar and a white headscarf. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The style is a simple line drawing or engraving.



RUSSIA — PLATE 7.



PLATE VII.

A FEMALE PEASANT OF INGRIA.

INGRIA was first made subject to Russia by Peter the Great. The character of the inhabitants is not the most reputable ; they are, indeed, remarkable for robbery, and various species of debauchery, by which they reduce themselves to the most extreme poverty. Notwithstanding this, the females are very curious in their dress, and indeed extravagant, when compared with their means. The sleeves and other parts of their shifts are embroidered, and worked in the most laborious way. Instead of petticoats they wear a double apron, which folds over behind, but does not quite meet before ; in front, therefore, they wear another, which is very much ornamented with beads and small shells. They also wear large and singular ornaments in their ears. In the house their head-dress is formed by an immense piece of linen six or seven yards long, which is fastened round their heads, and falls very low down behind. When the peasants dress themselves for walking to any town, they put on a Russian bonnet called *kakoschnik*, as seen in this Plate. They also put on a large mantle or robe, either of cloth or linen, over their shift, which fastens on their breast by means of some buttons.

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RUSSIA — PLATE 8.

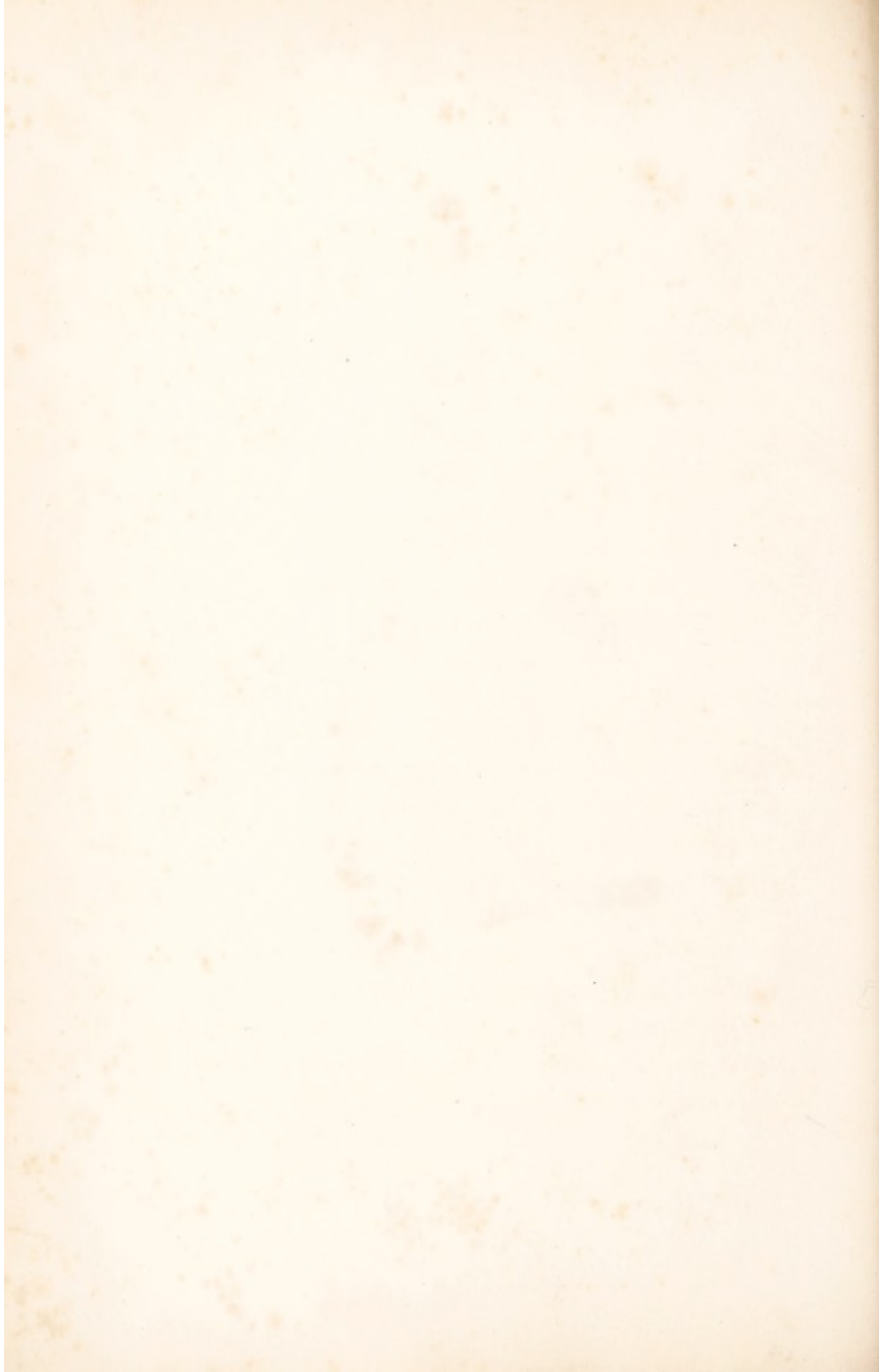


PLATE VIII.

BACK OF A TCHEREMHISIAN WOMAN.

THERE IS NO difference in the dress of the married and unmarried women among the Tcheremhisi, except perhaps that the married women put more work into theirs. They wear a kind of short trowsers, reaching to their knees, as seen in the next Plate ; and instead of stockings, they wrap a piece of cloth round their legs and feet ; and their shoes are made from the bark of a tree laced together. Over their shift, which will be described in the next Plate, they wear a loose gown or coat, with long sleeves of various colours, and generally lined with a different colour. They frequently make a border or trimming of the skin of the beaver. Their bonnets are conical and high, but do not end in a point ; they call them *schourki* ; they are made of the bark of the birch-tree, covered with skin or cloth, upon which they fasten a great number of small shells, various kinds of glass beads and small silver coins, or money, by way of ornament. From the hind part of this bonnet, a long piece of cloth falls down the back, and reaches to the bottom of their gown, about three inches wide, and ornamented in the same way as the other parts of their bonnet. Their girdles are made of coloured cloth.

BACK OF A TURKISH WOMAN

The back of a Turkish woman is a subject of great interest to the student of costume. The dress is a simple, straight, long-sleeved garment, reaching to the ankles. It is made of a heavy, coarse fabric, and is fastened at the neck and wrists with wide bands of the same material. The back of the dress is plain, with no ornamentation. The woman is shown from the back, and her head is turned slightly to the right. She is wearing a headscarf, which is a simple, flat-topped cap, made of the same material as the dress. The background is a plain, light color.



RUSSIA — PLATE 9.



PLATE IX.

A TCHEREMHISIAN WOMAN

IN HER SUMMER DRESS.

DURING the summer months these people wear nothing at all over their shift, which, as is seen in the Plate, does not quite reach to the bottom of their drawers. This shift comes close up to the throat, and down to the wrists; the collar, wristbands, and seams are all curiously ornamented and embroidered with wool of different colours. There is also a large buckle, where it opens on the bosom; and it is fantastically worked round the bottom. Their girdles are of various colours, and tie on the side, with the ends hanging down. Their bonnet also is different, and partakes more of the form of the head: it is a good deal ornamented, and turns up before.

CHAPTER IX

A SCHEMATIC HISTORY

OF THE

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RUSSIA — PLATE 10.





PLATE X.

A TCHOUVASHIAN FEMALE.

THE Tchouvashi live in the same part of the Russian empire as the Tcheremhisi, and are of Finlandic origin ; they have, however, a peculiar dialect. In other respects they are very similar, and are not more enlightened than their neighbours. The dress of the men is nearly the same ; and there is no distinction in dress among the women between the married and unmarried. In summer they seldom wear any thing over their shifts, which are fastened by a girdle, called *sarr*, and have a fringe, or border of a different colour. In winter they wear a robe made either of skin, or coloured cloth. Their bonnets are called *ghouspou*, and are ornamented with glass beads and pieces of silver money. They wear over their head a piece of white linen, worked and ornamented round the borders with beads, over which they wear their bonnet. Those who are promised in marriage cover the face with a veil, called *sourban* ; but the married women fold this veil back on each side, and fasten it under their throat by means of a ring. In some villages the women never wear bonnets, but a sort of bandeau worked and ornamented with small white or speckled shells. They also wear a broad piece of linen, worked like their head-dress, which fastens to their neck, or back part of the head, and comes down before, almost to their girdle. Their shoes are formed from the bark of a tree ; and they wrap a piece of linen round their legs and feet, instead of stockings.

A QUOTATION FROM THE

The following is a translation of the text on this page. The text is a quotation from the work of the author, and it discusses the importance of the study of the history of the people of the region. The text is written in a style that is both informative and engaging, and it provides a detailed account of the events and circumstances that have shaped the region over time. The author's analysis is thorough and well-researched, and it offers a unique perspective on the history of the region. The text is a valuable contribution to the field of history, and it is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of the region.

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RUSSIA - PLATE II.



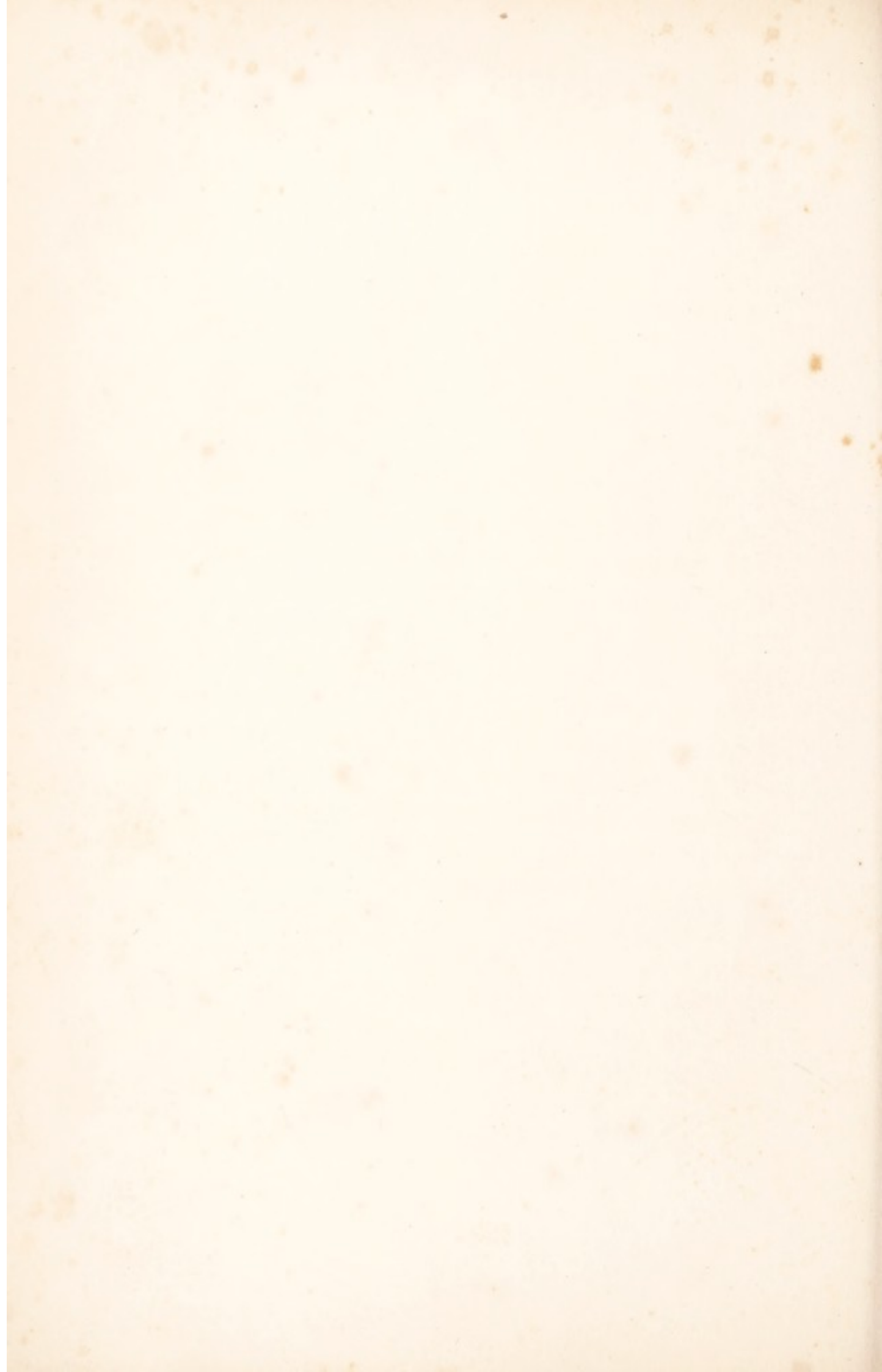


PLATE XI.

A FEMALE MORDVINE,

SHEWING THE BACK PART OF HER DRESS.

THE dress of a Mordvine of the Erzian tribe is not very different from those of Mokshan. The married women in general dress more than others, but there is no essential difference, except perhaps in the head-dress. They both wear drawers of linen, which reach only to their knees. Their shifts are worked and embroidered in the most fantastic manner, and fastened round their waist by a girdle; to this girdle they fix on behind a small kind of apron, very much worked, and ornamented with fringe and various kinds of tassels. When they wish to dress as fine as they can, the women fasten on all round their girdle a very wide piece of cloth, every part of which is highly workly, and ornamented with fringe and tassels. They wear round their neck, and over their shoulders and breast, an ornament, composed of a kind of enamel, and of coins, or medals. They use also large ear-rings; and wear bracelets at the wrist. The elder women cover their head with a sort of cap, which fits close, and falls down behind; while the younger wear a high bonnet, narrower towards the top, and flat, ornamented with beads and embroidery before, and with strings of beads and tassels behind.

A FEMALE MONKEY

Number of this series is 1000

The form of a skeleton of the female monkey is not very different from that of the male. The general shape is similar, but there are some differences in the proportions of the bones. The bones are shorter and thicker than those of the male. The skull is smaller and the brain is less developed. The spine is shorter and the pelvis is wider. The limbs are shorter and the feet are smaller. The tail is shorter and the tail vertebrae are fewer. The bones are more robust and the joints are more strongly developed. The overall appearance is more compact and sturdy than that of the male. The female monkey is generally smaller in size than the male, but the differences in bone structure are significant. The skeleton of the female monkey is adapted for its role in the species, reflecting the differences in their respective functions and behaviors.





- RUSSIA — PLATE 12.





PLATE XII.

A MORDVINE

OF THE MOKSHAN TRIBE.

THE dress of the women of this tribe differs very little from that of the Erzian women. Their bonnets, which they call *panga*, are not so high as those of the latter tribe; and many of them, at least when young, wear only a worked piece of linen over their head. They also braid their hair in tresses, and mix black wool with it, in order to make it appear thicker and longer. When they wear bonnets, they fasten to the back part of them two strips of skin, very much ornamented, which come down over their shoulders to their breast. They also dress themselves out in collars and rows of beads, which serve them by way of handkerchief, and which they call *zifks*; and to this they fasten a piece of cloth, or linen, called *siai*, reaching almost to their girdle, and closely ornamented with pieces of enamel and shells. Their shoes are made of the bark of trees; and instead of stockings, they wrap pieces of linen round their feet and legs.

PLATE IV
A MORBIDITY

The first of the authors of this book is a very fine
man of the highest order. The second of the two
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RUSSIA — PLATE 13.





PLATE XIII.

AN OLD MORDVINE WOMAN,

OF THE MOKSHAN TRIBE.

THE old people of this tribe dress their heads in a manner not very dissimilar from the young girls ; they simply cover them with a piece of linen, very much worked, which takes the shape of the head, and falling down on their back, in some measure covers their hair, which is not otherwise confined, but falls loose on their shoulders. Instead of an apron fastened to their girdle behind, which is worn by the Erzian tribe, the Mokshans hang a quantity of tassels half way down. To their common ear-rings they also fix some small tassels made of swans' down, and they put ornamental rings to different parts of their dress.



RUSSIA — PLATE 14.



A VOTIAKIAN WOMAN.

THE Votiatki inhabit the governments of Kazan and Viatki, together with some neighbouring districts. Their population is considerable, and their chief employment is agriculture. They are in general honest, hospitable, and peaceable; but very superstitious. In their manners they approach nearer to the Finns than any other nation, who derive their origin from the last; yet their language is peculiar to themselves. They are ignorant of the use of writing; and, instead of their signatures, they make use of certain marks. They do not compute by years, but months; which they name after some natural event. They live entirely to themselves, and suffer no other people to intermix, or live, with them. The women are of a timid and modest character, yet diligent and laborious. They employ themselves in spinning, making linen and cloth: they both make and embroider their own clothes. Their dress is very singular and striking:—they wear a shift, worked round the border and down the sleeves, and which they so fasten by a girdle that a part of it is drawn together before and behind. In winter they wear a large robe over it, with open sleeves, very much worked and embroidered, and of a bright colour. Their head-dress, which they called *nilserga kisel*, is formed of linen, folded into a certain shape, much ornamented, and fringed all round. They support

A VOTIAKIAN WOMAN.

it at some height from the head by means of an elastic substance ; and the ends fall down upon their shoulders. Besides all this, which has a very singular appearance, they wear ear-rings and bracelets, made of yellow copper or brass, and even iron. This nation always purchase their wives ; and although such as are still Heathens may have as many as they will, yet they generally confine themselves to one.



RUSSIA — PLATE 15.





PLATE XV.

AN OSTIAK,

OF THE OBE.

BEFORE the Russians conquered Siberia, it was under the dominion of the Tartars, who gave the name of Ousch-taik, signifying savage, to the nations, who inhabit it, as a mark of their contempt : hence they were called Ostiaki. The Ostiaks are divided into two branches ; those who live in the vicinity of the river Obe, and those who are established about Obdor and Berezof. The Ostiaki are the most numerous nations of Siberia, where the population, on account of the rigour of the climate, is not very great. These people seldom exceed the middle size, and are not remarkable for their beauty ; their complexion is yellowish, and their hair generally a deep red, yet they are not ill-made. They are in a state of great barbarism, and get their living chiefly by hunting and fishing, as none of them cultivate the soil. They have neither horses, beasts, nor sheep : their live stock consist of rein-deer, of which some have upwards of two hundred : they employ them in draught. Their dress is generally formed of the skins of different animals, and furs. They wear short trowsers ; their stockings are made of skin, which go all over the feet, and serve them for boots ; which they strengthen, by placing the skin double for the sole. They have a sort of jacket next their skin, and over all they put a long coat, with close sleeves, which has a hood that entirely covers their head and only leaves out the face ; and in very cold weather they even wear another over this.

PLATE VI

A. U. I. A. K.

OF THE ...

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 the twenty-fifth of the ...
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 the twenty-seventh of the ...
 the twenty-eighth of the ...
 the twenty-ninth of the ...
 the thirtieth of the ...



RUSSIA — PLATE 16.





PLATE XVI.

A N O S T I A K,

IN HIS WINTER HUNTING-DRESS.

THIS nation, especially that part which inhabits the neighbourhood of the river Obe, divide their time between fishing and hunting ; the last of which occupies the winter months. Their skill, however, in fishing, is greater than in hunting. They frequently go out in parties of ten or twelve persons, and remain in the deserts for six weeks together, taking their provisions with them, consisting chiefly of dried fish, which they draw after them on sledges ; sometimes, indeed, they make their dogs, which they also use in hunting, draw them. The bow is most general, though fire-arms are also used. For the purpose of travelling over the snow, they fasten a large piece of board to their feet, not unlike a canoe in shape. Their principal food is fish, which they preserve, by drying, for their winter use. Instead of bread they use fish, dried in the air, and then beaten into powder.



RUSSIA — PLATE 17.





PLATE XVII.

A FEMALE OSTIAK.

THE women, in summer, wear the same sort of dress as the men, which is all made from the skins of fish ; but over this they, in winter, wear a long loose gown or coat, made sometimes of tanned leather, and sometimes of cloth, or fur from the rein-deer. They cover their head with a sort of hood or veil, which falls down to their shoulders, but which, when they work, they lift up : it is always either bordered or fringed all round. The employment of the females consists in drying fish, from the entrails of which they procure oil ; they also prepare a kind of glue from them, and tan the skin. The Ostiaks, both male and female, are addicted to drunkenness ; but as they have little else to drink besides water, they contrive to intoxicate themselves with the fumes of tobacco, and by eating a species of mushroom or champignon, (*Agaricus muscar*. LINN.) When intoxicated they become extravagantly gay, they sing and jump, and made a noise ; but, on their return to their senses, after taking some sleep, they seem to have forgotten every thing that has passed.



RUSSIA — PLATE 18.

PLATE XVIII.

A TARTAR OF KAZAN.

THE Tartarian nations or hordes, which are established in the Russian empire, inhabit the northern coasts of the Caspian and Black Seas, the north of Mount Caucasus, and the extensive tracts which lie to the east of the river Oural, as well as along the southern part of that river, the mountains and southern parts of Siberia, and the adjacent country. There are also in the governments of Kazan, Orenburg, and Tobolsk. The external appearance and character of the Tartars of Kazan are very uniform and regular. They are seldom very tall, and in general rather thin; their face is small, their complexion fresh, their mouth and eyes less than the common size, the last being generally of a dark colour, and their look lively and striking. They are well-made, of a lively disposition, yet timid and modest. The Tartars of Kazan occupy themselves in commerce, which they carry on by exchanging one sort of merchandize for another, as the use of money is but little known among them. Those who live in villages are employed in the cultivation of the soil. They are also very fond of breeding bees, from which they derive a considerable advantage. This tribe, as well as most of the Mahometan Tartars, shave the head, and leave on the face only a mustachio, and a little beard round their chin. The head is covered with a leathern cap, over which they wear a bonnet, or hat, with a scarlet crown. The poorer people make their inner habits of a sort of linen, while the rich wear silk, or gold and silver stuffs, with a gown, or coat, made of fine cloth.



RUSSIA — PLATE 19.





PLATE XIX.

A FEMALE TARTAR OF KAZAN.

THE females are in general more remarkable for a healthy and fresh complexion than for beauty. They enjoy a good constitution, and accustom themselves from their infancy to exercise and employment; and their general character is marked by a modest, submissive, and timid behaviour. Those who live in the villages employ themselves in spinning wool, making cloth, or in spinning the hemp, which they cultivate in considerable quantities. The dress of the married women among all the nations, in which the custom of purchasing wives prevails, is better and more valuable than that of the girls, for the dress of the wives does credit to their husbands, while that of the unmarried women, when they are sold, is a certain loss to their parents.



RUSSIA — PLATE 20.



PLATE XX.

A FEMALE TARTAR OF TCHATSKA.

AMONG most of the numerous hordes of Tartars scattered over the different countries which are subject to the Russian government, there are very few among whom there consists any essential difference between the male and female dress, except with respect to the head-dress, and the ornaments attached to it. The present Plate exhibits a female, whose dress is very similar to that of the men, with the exception of the curious ornaments hanging from her ears, and her felt bonnet. Among many of the tribes, the married women enjoy a great degree of liberty, while the girls are very much confined, although they will sometimes, in spite of all the care of the parents, procure a temporary relaxation, and of which they well know how to take the most advantage. The very reverse of this takes place in Siberia, where, while the married women are kept confined, the single enjoy the greatest license ; a custom, which is not the most conducive to their modesty.



RUSSIA — PLATE 21.

1875

PLATE XXI.

A FEMALE TARTAR

OF THE NAGAI TRIBE.

THE Nagais form one of the most considerable of the Tartar hordes ; and they are the more remarkable, because they have preserved in a greater degree most of their ancient customs and establishments ; they have, however, within these few years been much reduced both in power and numbers, and are now scattered over a great part of the Russian empire, while some of them have put themselves under the Turkish government. The Nagais were always a pastoral nation, and inhabit that part of the empire which lies near the sea of Azof, while another part of them live in the desert, or *steppe*, between the Berda and Moloshnie Vody. They speak the Tartarian language, but are very illiterate. The dress of these people differs in some respects, according to the place where they reside ; those in the vicinity of the sea of Azof dress differently from those on the Berda. The females generally make their bonnets of furs or cloth, and they wear also a sort of ornament, covered with beads and pieces of money, which falls down their back, similar to the Tcheremhisi, and those of Kazan. Besides ornamenting their ears, they frequently bore a hole through the end of the nose, from which they suspend a gold ring so large that it touches both their lips. The common people among the Nagais use their women very ill, and bestow but little on their dress, which is often very old and dirty, while that of the more wealthy is much finer.





RUSSIA — PLATE 22.



PLATE XXII.

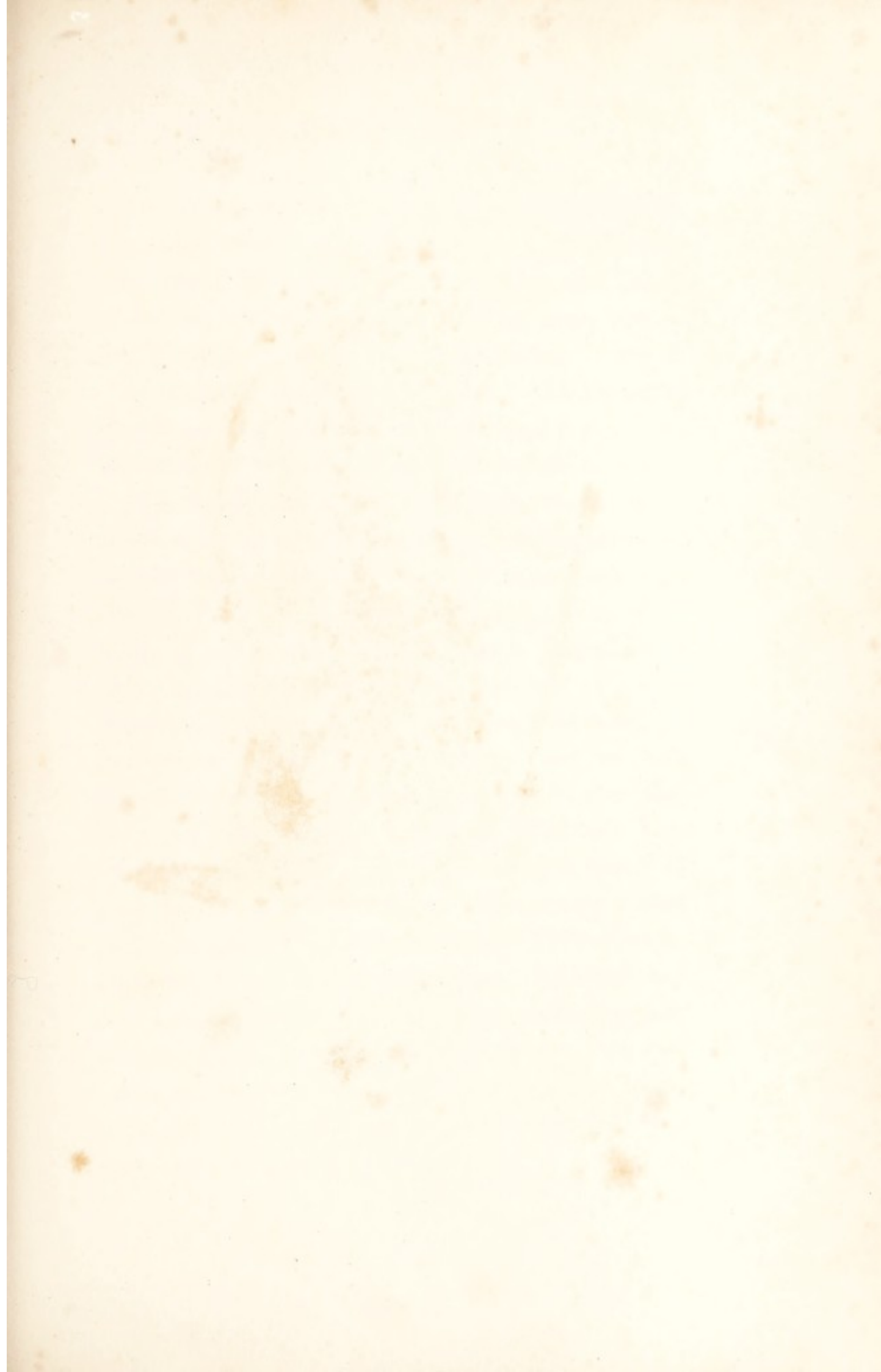
A KABARDINIAN.

THIS is one of the tribes who are generally called Tcherkessians. They were first subject to Russia in the sixteenth century. They inhabit the country in the neighbourhood of the Caucasian mountains, to the south of the Nagai Tartars, of the sea of Azof, along the banks of the rivers Terek and Soonsa, which take their rise in the mountains near Mount Kabarda. These people at one time threw off their allegiance to Russia, massacred all the commissaries and civil officers, and put themselves under the protection of the Turks. The Kabardinians, as well as all the other Caucassian tribes, are stationary, and very populous. They generally live in small villages, and are employed in agriculture and pasturage, though many follow different trades, and some few are engaged in commerce.





RUSSIA — PLATE 23.



A BOUKHARIAN OF SIBERIA.

FROM the time that the Russians first conquered Siberia, many large colonies of Boukharians have been under their government. The suburbs of Tobolsk, Tara, and Tomsk are entirely inhabited by them; there are many of them also in Orenburg, at Kargale, and Astracan. They all came originally from Boukharia Minor, which lies on the Persian frontiers, to the east of the Caspian Sea, and the lake of Aral. Wherever these people happen to be scattered in Russia, and at whatever distance, they continue as it were united to each other, and have always preserved their national character. In their appearance they resemble the Tartars of Kazan, but partake more of the Indian or Asiatic character. They are in general rather large, but thin; their eyes small, their hair of a deep chesnut colour, and straight: they are remarkable for modesty and honour in their dealings, and are both laborious and sober. Their dress, as may be seen, does not much differ from the Kazanians. The men wear mustachios, and suffer a small piece of their beards to grow on the under-lip, but they eradicate every other part by means of some corrosive liquid. They shave the head, and cover it with a leathern cap, over which they wear a bonnet, bordered with fur. Their cloak, or pelisse, is made of cloth, and bordered also with fur. In their native country, which is much milder, they dress somewhat differently. The women dress themselves in a similar manner to those of Kazan.





RUSSIA — PLATE 24.



PLATE XXIV.

A BASHKIRIAN WOMAN.

THE Bashkirtzi, or Bashkirs, are so called from their great attention to the cultivation of bees. They inhabit the country in the vicinity of the southern Oural mountains, and part of the government of Oufa. They reside for the most part in villages, and their language, manners, and customs are similar to the Tartars of Kazan. During the summer months they generally lead a wandering life, always moving, with their tents and cattle, from place to place; but in the winter they confine themselves to their villages. The women resemble those of Kazan in their dress, (see Plate XIX,) except in some variation in the ornaments. Instead of common tea, they make an infusion of a reddish root (*Tormentilla erecta*, LINN.), which they drink without milk; it is very astringent, or the flavour would be not unpalatable. The ceremonies of the marriage are similar to the Tartars of Kazan. These people have a custom of burying their dead near some forest, and they generally make a sort of wooden hut by way of tomb, which, from being of a similar form to those they live in, appear at a little distance like their villages.





RUSSIA — PLATE 26.

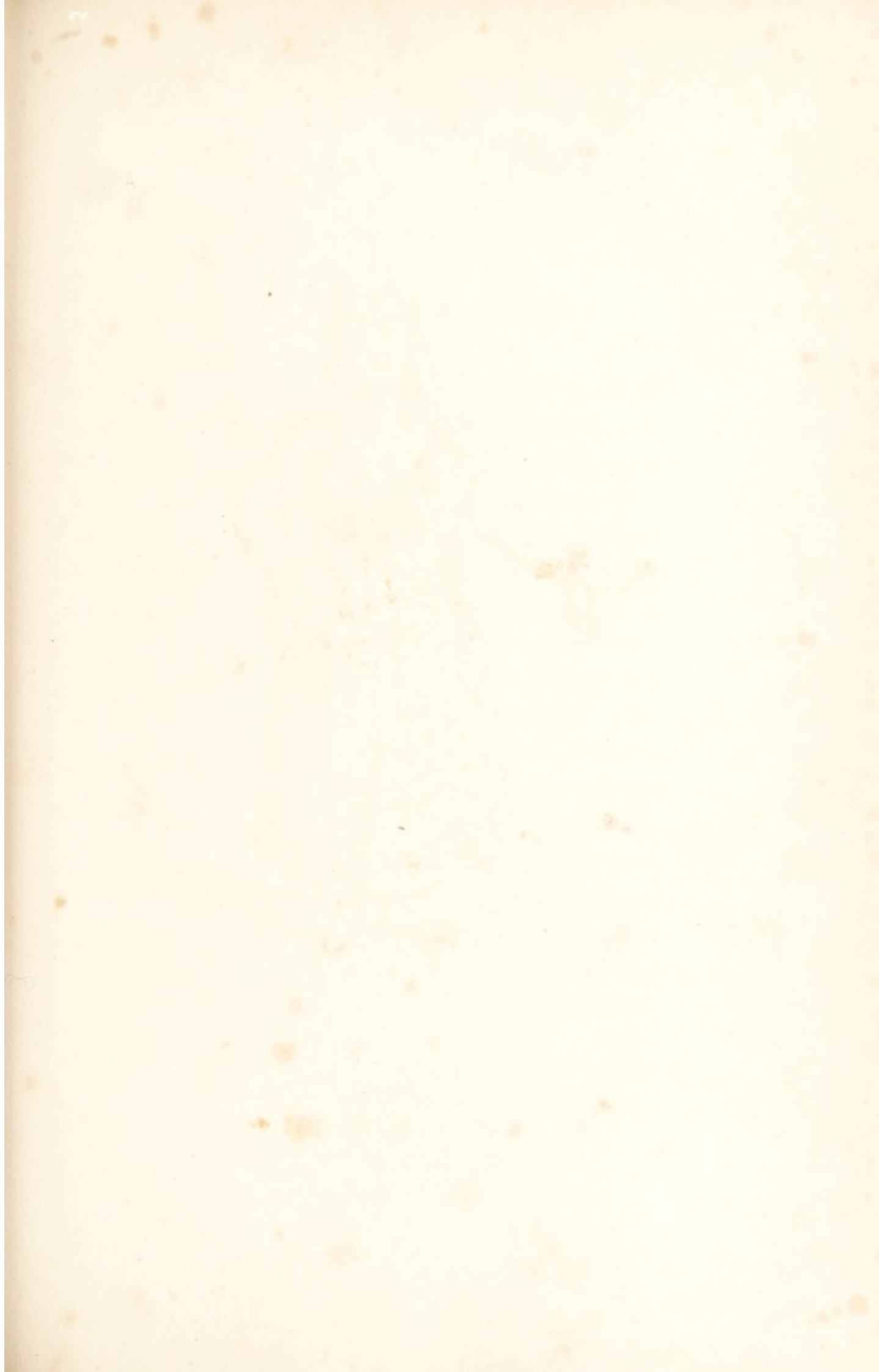
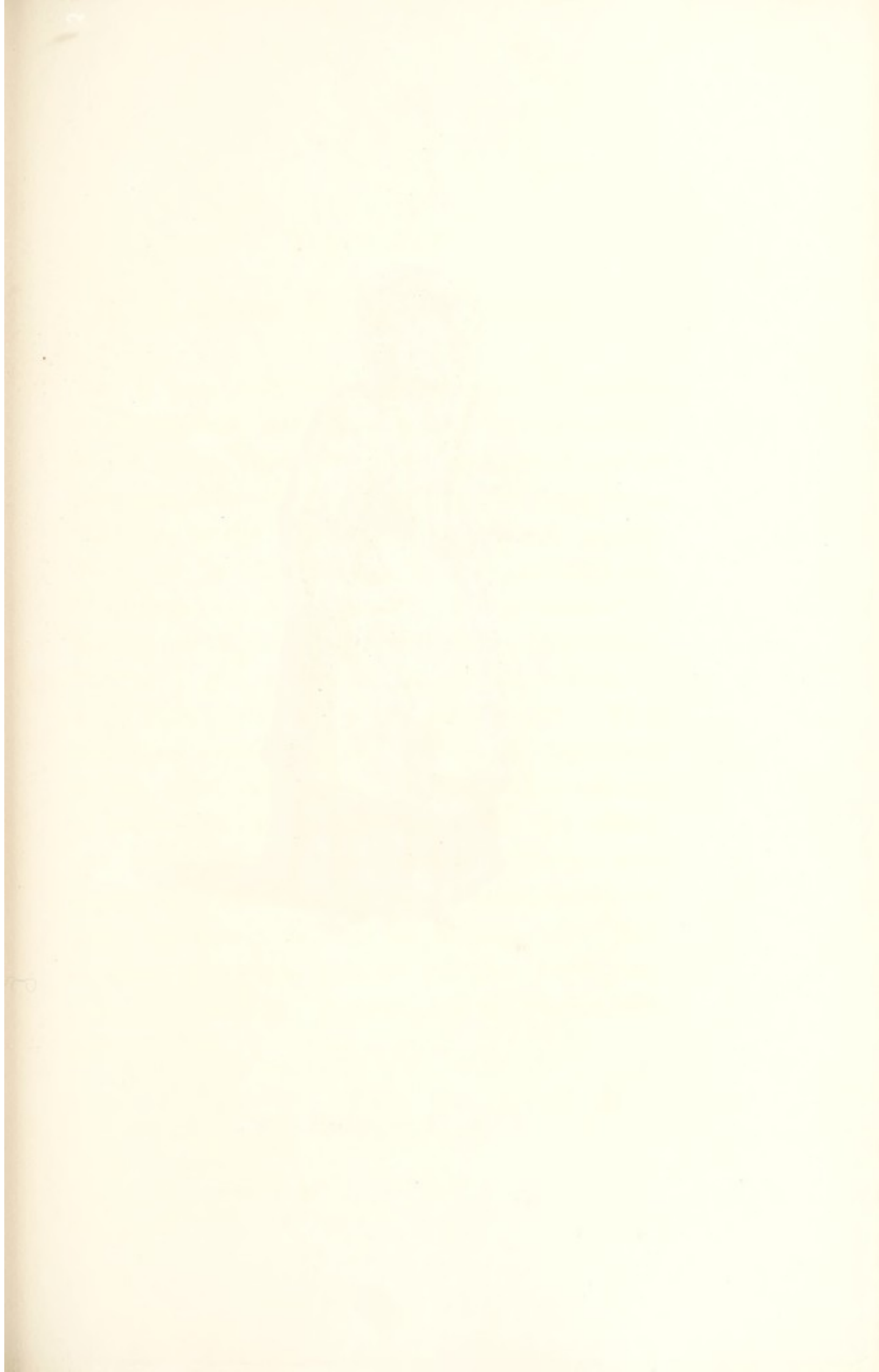


PLATE XXV.

A MESTSCHERAKIAN WOMAN.

THIS Tartarian tribe inhabit the same part of the country as the Bashkirs, with whom they are very much intermixed, and to whom they paid a small annual sum, as possessors of the soil, when they first settled among them. This was in the beginning of the fifteenth century. When the Bashkirs revolted in the year 1735, the Mestscheraiks remained faithful to the government, in consequence of which they were freed from their tribute. They are in general more enlightened than the Bashkirs, better Mahometans, and more faithful subjects. They do not lead a wandering life, but are chiefly employed in the care of their cattle and their bees, which they cultivate as sedulously as the Bashkirs themselves; they do not, however, altogether neglect agriculture. The men dress exactly like the Bashkirs, but the women in some respects differ, particularly in their flat bonnets, which they ornament with pieces of money and glass beads; long pieces of cord also hang down, and are covered with plates of silver, or white iron.





RUSSIA — PLATE 26.



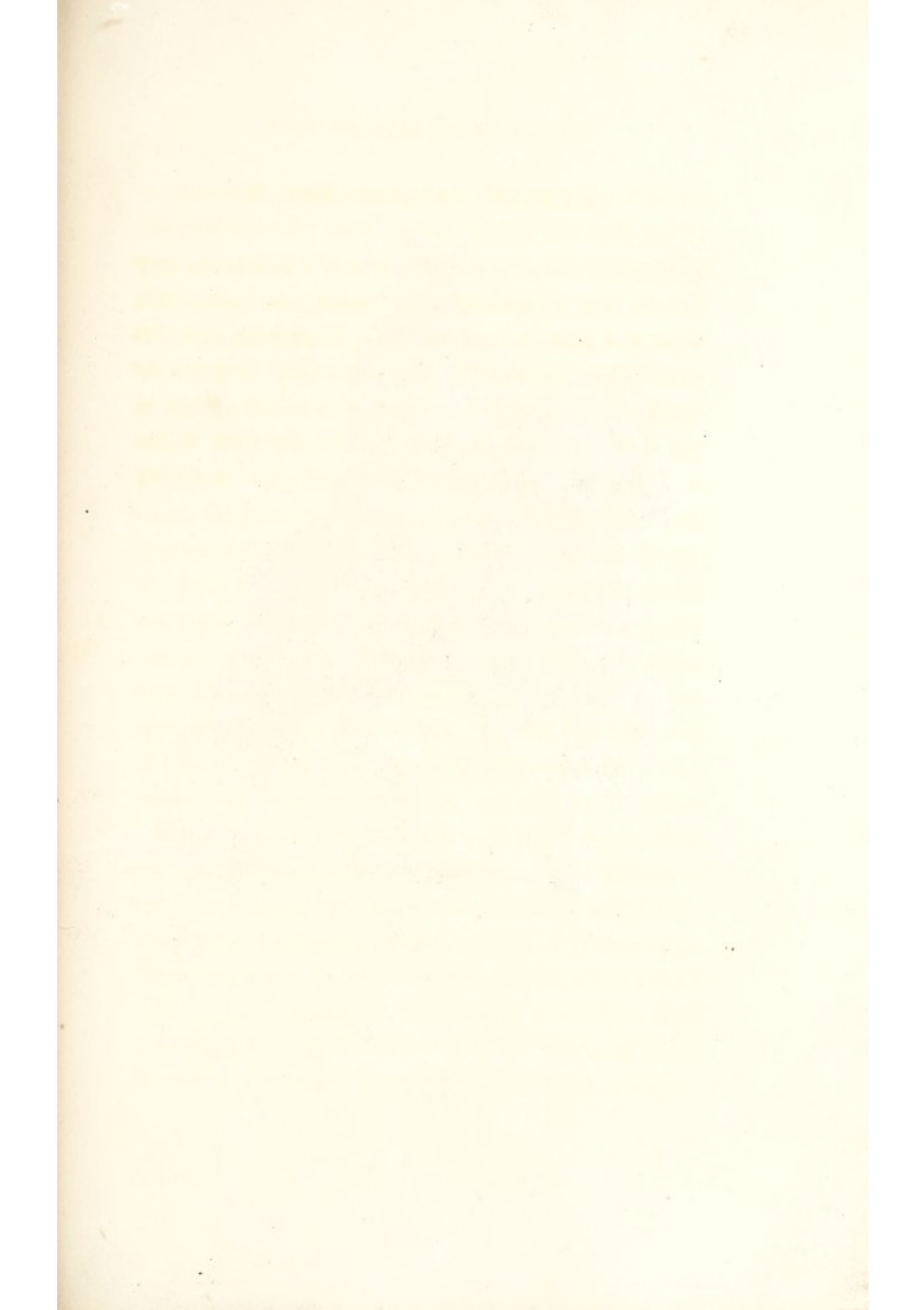
PLATE XXVI.

A BARABINZIAN WOMAN.

THE country in which the Parabinzi live is of considerable extent, and forms part of Siberia ; it is extremely flat, and contains a great number of rivers and large lakes. They give it the name of Baraba, or the Desert of the Barabinzi, though those people inhabit a greater extent than what properly comes under that name. They have been in possession of that part of the country which lies between the rivers Obe and Irtysh, for time immemorial. There is a great deal of the Tartar character in the external appearance of the Barabinzi ; but many of them also seem to have been originally connected with the Kalmuks, whom they very much resemble in their flat countenances, small and narrow eyes, large ears, and black hair. All the inhabitants of Baraba are remarkable, not only for great feebleness of passion and want of animation, but also for a natural imbecility of intellect, and universal indifference ; they are scarcely susceptible even of any sexual affection : yet, with all this, they are honest, prudent, and sober. They are in general extremely ignorant, and very poor. Their employment consists chiefly in attending on their cattle, and in fishing on their rivers and lakes ; they sometimes hunt in the winter, but they are unskilful in the use of the bow. They have their winter villages,

A BARABINZIAN WOMAN.

and their summer tents, and possess many of the customs of the Bashkirs and Metscherakians, who inhabit some of the same districts. Both the men and women of every age are very much addicted to smoking, and are rarely without a pipe in their mouths. Their tobacco comes from China, and is called *shar*, with which they mix an equal quantity of the shavings of the fresh wood of the birch-tree. Their dress will be described in the next Plate, which is a portrait of one of their young unmarried women.





RUSSIA — PLATE 27.

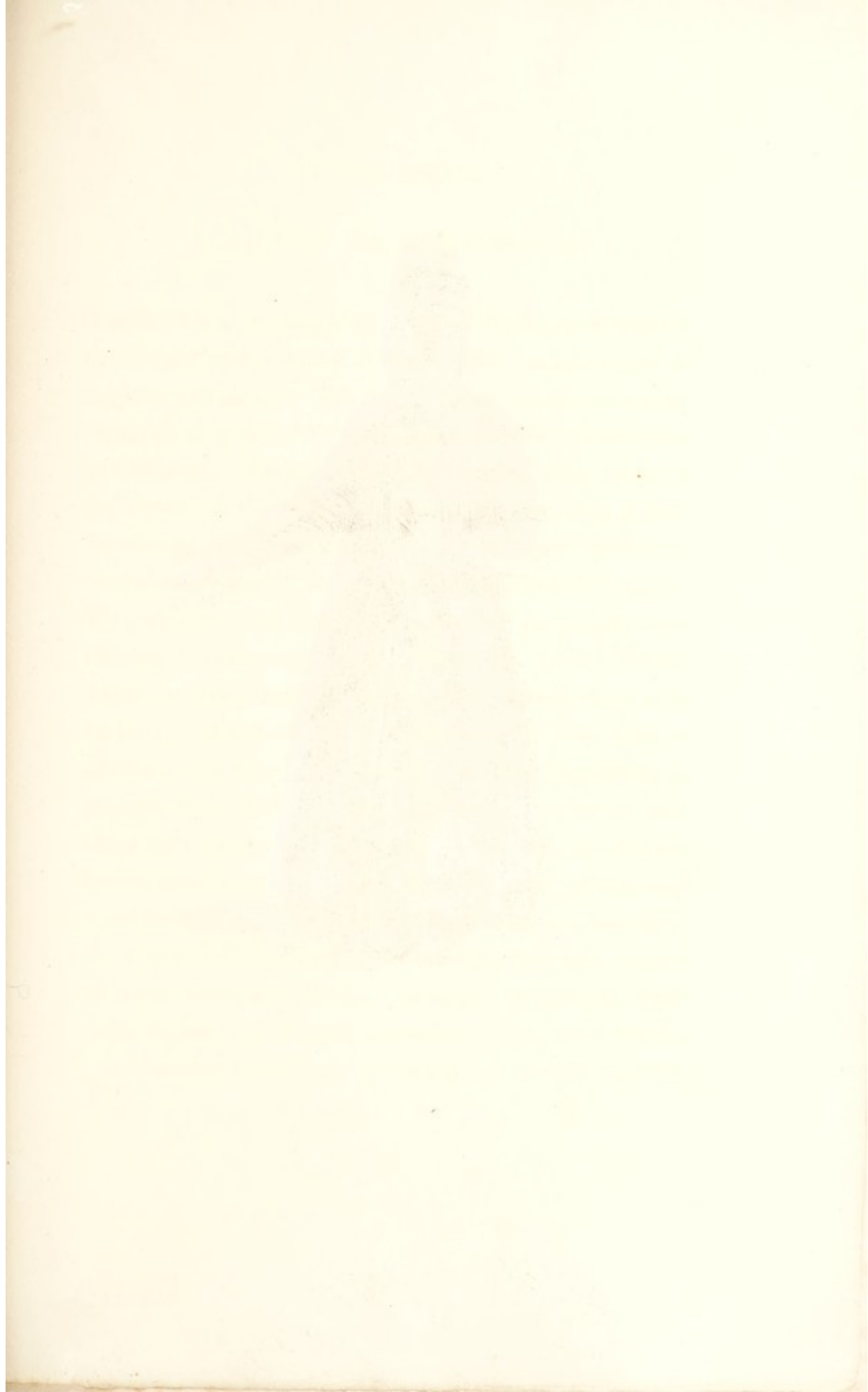


WATER MARK

PLATE XXVII.

A KIRGHI ON HORSEBACK.

THE hordes of the Kirghis are very well known, but never mentioned with respect, as their chief employment is robbery and plunder. They are divided into three hordes, of which only the two smaller ones are under the Russian government. These inhabit the country lying between the rivers Oural and Embo; they lead, however, a very wandering life, and frequently extend their predatory excursions along the Volga and the shores of the Caspian. The manners and appearance of these people are very striking; their countenance, like most other Tartar tribes, is open, their look is animated, though their eyes be small. They have been long noted for their love of plunder, and cruel adventures; but this disposition is perhaps more owing to their mode of life, and the false ideas they have of courage and glory, than to any inherent cruelty and ferociousness; they never possess any fixed habitation, but live in portable tents; consequently their means of existence, independent of plunder, consist of their herds and flocks. In order to prevent their depredations, the Russian government have established a great number of different military posts on their frontiers.





RUSSIA — PLATE 28.



PLATE XXVIII.

A FEMALE KIRGHI.

It is said that these hordes rather improve both in their conduct and in civilization; and this is in a great measure to be attributed to their women, who are not only prudent and good managers, but possess also a feeling and compassionate disposition, which they particularly show towards those slaves whom their husbands bring home from their predatory excursions. They have often been known to favour their escape, even when in danger of ill treatment from their husbands on that account. The employment of the women consists in taking care of the cattle, tanning the skins, making woollen cloth, &c. The men dress in a similar way to other Tartars, and the women not unlike those of Kazan; and the former also pay as much attention to the furniture of their horses as they do to their own dress. Of these different dresses, the Plates themselves afford the best descriptions. The Kirghis have the character of being most enormous eaters; their greatest delight is to devour large quantities of fat and butter without any bread. Like all other Tartars, every individual of these tribes smokes tobacco to a great excess, and also takes it in powder; and they prefer the most common sort, because it soonest effects the head.





RUSSIA — PLATE 29.



A FEMALE KATCHINTZIAN TARTAR.

THE Tartars of the tribe of Katchintzi inhabit that part of the Russian empire which lies on the left bank of the river Emissey, at a very considerable distance from its mouth ; the centre of their territories being in about 55° north latitude, and 109° longitude east of London. The country is mountainous, but fertile ; and has abounded in mines. This tribe has occupied it from time immemorial. Either the ancestors of the present people, or those who inhabited the country before them, worked these mines to a considerable extent, and were in the habit of burying their riches, consisting of utensils and ornaments in iron, silver, and gold, particularly about the banks of the river Abakan, which falls into the Enissey. Many collections of this sort have been discovered by the Russians, especially about the tombs and burial-places. The Katchintzi never open any of the tombs for this purpose, so great is their veneration for them. The character of these people is of a mixt nature : they are addicted to drinking, falsehood, and treachery ; and yet they are seldom or never guilty of robbery : they are licentious in their manners, and indolent in their employments. The occupation of the women consists in spinning wool, and preparing thread from the stalks of the nettle ; in making cloth, and in tanning skins. The dress of the women consists of a

A FEMALE KATCHINTZIAN TARTAR.

sort of half-boots, made of skin, and ornamented; and close trowsers. The inner coat or gown is of linen, and sometimes silk procured from China, while the exterior is made of fine cloth, skins, or silk: these are often very much worked and embroidered in different colours from the robe itself. Their bonnet is formed quite flat to the head, and ornamented with fur; and their ears are always graced with some ornament. Young persons of a certain rank always wear a sash to fasten their inner robe, while the exterior one is open.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and the establishment of colonies. The American Revolution led to the birth of a new nation, and the subsequent years saw the expansion of territory and the growth of industry. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The 20th century brought significant social and economic changes, including the rise of the industrial revolution and the emergence of the United States as a global superpower. Today, the United States continues to face new challenges and opportunities, and its history remains a source of inspiration and guidance for the future.



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RUSSIA — PLATE 30.



PLATE XXX.

A FEMALE SCHAMAN.

THE numerous Pagan nations who inhabit the vast extent of the Russian empire are distinguished by three distinct kinds of idolatry: those who profess Schamanism, those who are followers of the Lama, and those under the government of the Brahmins. The first of those sects, with its various branches, is by far the most numerous, as well as the most ancient, and is in fact the foundation of the other two, and also the multitude of lesser sects, into which Paganism branches. Among the Russian nations, however, Schamanism, from various causes, is now become a mass of unintelligible contradictions, idolatrous absurdities, and the grossest superstitions. In every part of the empire, where Schamanism prevails, the women are regarded as an inferior race of beings; the men believe them to have been created merely for sensual gratification, for preserving the population of the earth, and for domestic duties; their treatment of them is consequently very severe, and their opinion of them made up of contempt and neglect. Notwithstanding all this, the women are admitted into the religious orders, and become priestesses, who are as much venerated as the priests themselves, and have equal power. The people suppose, that particular individuals are appointed by the Deity for this office, and if a new-born child is subject

A FEMALE SCHAMAN.

to cramps, convulsions, and many other diseases, they consider it as peculiarly fitted for religious duties. Both the priests and priestesses are taken from the mass of the people, and are not distinguished from the rest but by their singular mode of dress, and a more extended acquaintance with the tenets of their religion. They are neither enjoined celibacy, nor any peculiar mode of living; nor have they a sufficient income on which to live, without following the occupations of the other inhabitants. The knowledge, however, which even the best-instructed have of their religion, is not much; it is frequently obscure, imperfect, and contradictory. The different nations, where Schamanism prevails, have different idolatrous ceremonies; and the Schamans, or priests, even among the same nations, sometimes differ in their various ceremonies. Of these ceremonies it is impossible, in a work of this nature, to enter into the detail.



RUSSIA — PLATE 31.

PLATE XXXI.

A FEMALE SCHAMAN,

SHEWING THE BACK PART OF HER DRESS.

THE Schamans dress themselves in the most fantastic and grotesque manner, under the idea that they by these means make themselves agreeable to God, and formidable to men; and, on this account, their whole endeavour is to surpass each other in singularity. Their dress also differs very much according to the nations they are of. The present Plate, as well as the last, exhibits a female Schaman, or priestess of the Katchintzi tribe, of the district of Kraynoyarsk. Their dress is distinguished by various idolatrous ornaments, made of plates of iron, of the claws of birds, of stripes of different cloths and furs, and skins of animals; while their caps are generally bordered with the skin of the lynx, and a plume of owl's feathers. A sort of tambourine is the constant companion of the Schamans: it is made of wood, and covered on one side with skin; on the other side a bar runs across, by which they hold it: this skin is frequently covered with hieroglyphic characters, sometimes with the forms of idols, or different animals. The instrument with which they strike the tambourine is merely made of a piece of wood, and covered with the skin of a hare with the fur on, or of some other similar animal. To this magical instrument they attribute very

A FEMALE SCHAMAN.

great power; and pretend that they can, by beating upon it, cause spirits (in which they believe) to appear or disappear at pleasure. The principles of Schamanism are chiefly as follow: they believe in one God, the creator of every thing, whom the different nations call by different names; a number of inferior gods govern the world, chiefly according to their own wills, although they are all subordinate to the Deity. All the celestial bodies are divinities, as well as some terrestrial objects, such as fire, water, mountains, &c. There are also evil deities, of whom there is a supreme, who is next to God in power; these live in rivers, forests, mountains, &c: &c.; their sole delight is in tormenting mankind. The people are persuaded that the gods appear to their Schamans under different shapes, but particularly in the form of a bear, for which animal they have a great respect. They believe in a state after death, but their ideas of it are strange and ridiculous. To the good deities, which are represented under various idolatrous forms, they offer sacrifices and prayers, which they are sure will be attended to. In spite however of all the absurdities in Schamanism, an attentive inquirer may perceive some similarity to the Mosaic religion. The sacred fires, the oblations, the adorations, the opinions concerning women, and many other tenets of the Schamans, have perhaps been borrowed from the religion of the Jews.



RUSSIA — PLATE 32.

PLATE XXXII.

A FEMALE TARTAR

OF THE TRIBE OF TELEOUTI.

THIS branch, which is not very considerable, of the Tartar nations, inhabits the villages in the district and neighbourhood of Kouznetsk, near Mount Alta. They are, in some measure, connected with the Kalmuks. That branch of the Teleouti which is subject to Russia have their villages near the banks of the river Tom, and other small rivers that fall into it. Most of these have the manners and character of the true Tartar; some, however, much resemble the Kalmuks; the females cannot be reckoned handsome, as their complexions are bad, and their faces in general flat; their manners and modes of life are proofs of an idle, indifferent, and insensible disposition; their minds are uncultivated, and they are scarcely able to comprehend the simplest question, to which they always give the shortest possible answer. Their cattle, their corn, and their children, together with the power of being idle, form all their concern; if they possess these, they are satisfied. They live happily together, are very peaceable in their behaviour towards their Russian neighbours, and pay their tribute without murmuring.



RUSSIA — PLATE 33.





A YAKOUTI TARTAR.

THIS tribe formerly inhabited a more southern part of the Russian empire than at present ; but the persecution and oppression which they experienced from some nations more powerful than themselves, induced them to fix their residence in a more northern latitude, unmindful of or disregarding the rigour of the climate, and the barrenness of the soil. This tribe became subject to Russia about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and have always preserved a faithful allegiance. The deserts which they occupy are, for the most part, situated in the province of Yakoutsk, in the government of Irkoutsk. They extend however to the very borders of the Icy Sea, where they are mixed with the Tungoosi ; they are dispersed on both sides of the river Lena, from the southern part, where it receives the waters of the Vittim, till it discharges itself into the Icy Sea. These people preserve a distinction between their different families, some of which are considered as noble, or superior to the rest ; and they carefully preserve the race pure from which they sprung. They pay a tribute to the government in furs, and this tribute is in proportion to the number of bows among them, that is, according to the number of men capable of hunting, which is one of their principal occupations, but being of an indolent disposition, they do not pursue it with spirit. The number of males is estimated at about 50,000. See Plate XXXV. for a description of their dress.



RUSSIA — PLATE 34.

PLATE XXXIV.

A FEMALE YAKOUTI.

HUNTING, as was mentioned in the last description, together with fishing and the care of their cattle, form the whole employment of the Yakouti; for they are ignorant of every means of cultivating the soil; nor indeed would the severity of the climate and barrenness of their land repay them their labour. The women are in general more active and laborious than the men, and they might be reckoned rather good-looking, were it not for the smoke and grease about them, which make their complexion of a dirty yellow hue. The men are in general of a moderate size; some however are very tall; their face is flat and thin, their eyes small, and their beards generally black and thin. They are dull in their dispositions, and slow in their actions. They are religious according to their own system, which is that of Schamanism; are honest and placable. In their general character they are said to resemble the Mungalian nation as much as the Tartars; and some have asserted, that they are descendants of the former; but those who have resided some time among them speak of them as Tartars, both on account of their language and other remarkable circumstances. They have no written character, but the foundation of their language is certainly Tartarian, with a large mixture of Mungalian words. The Youkouti

A FEMALE YAKOUTI.

have no regular and fixed habitation; they seldom however change their stations during the winter. Their tents or houses are in the shape of cones, with a hole at the top, to let out the smoke from the fires which are made on the ground in the middle; and this also is the only means of admitting the light. Their chief food arises from hunting and fishing, and their drink is called *koumis*; it is made from the milk of their mares, with a little water; a piece of the stomach of a calf, or colt, is also put in: they keep this constantly stirring till it ferments, when it acquires a pleasant acidity; and, if taken in large quantities, it has an intoxicating quality.



RUSSIA — PLATE 35.



AN UNMARRIED FEMALE YAKOUTI.

IF the Yakouti evince no skill or ingenuity in other departments, they are certainly not without a considerable portion of it in the management of their dress, of which they have two sorts, one for summer and another for winter. Neither men nor women wear linen, or any thing of the sort, next their flesh. Their summer habit consists of some soft skin tanned, and resembling the chamois in colour. Their winter garments are made of various sorts of furs, but chiefly from the rein-deer. The men cut their hair very close to their heads, and suffer their beards to grow as thick as they will, though they are but thin. In summer they go bare-headed, but in winter they wear fur bonnets and sometimes they make them with the head of some animal. Their boots are made of skin, and frequently very much embroidered, especially those of the women. All their clothes are ornamented with worked borders, which have a fanciful and rather elegant appearance. The female dress resembles that of the men in many parts, but is still more ornamented. When the women wish to be most adorned, they put on a sort of vest about six inches shorter, and without sleeves over their other garments: this vest is made either of skins or very fine cloth, and is ornamented with white and various-coloured fringes and

AN UNMARRIED FEMALE YAKOUTI.

borders, and also with white and coloured hair. The married women ornament their heads in a curious manner, as seen in the last Plate; while the unmarried always plait their hair in two large braids, and wear a sort of bandeau upon their heads, made of skins, and covered with beads and pieces of coral; rows of glass beads hang from each side of the bandeau, and also a piece of cloth or skin, eight inches long and four wide, hangs down from the top of the head to the shoulders. This ornament is covered with embroidery and glass beads. All the people of this tribe are well dressed, and their habits are made with great skill by the women.



RUSSIA — PLATE 36.

PLATE XXXVI.

A S A M O Y E D.

THE most northern part of the Russian empire, along the coast of the Icy Sea, and which extends from the river Petchora to the river Lena, is in the possession of the different branches of this nation, including a space of about ten degrees of latitude and near seventy of longitude. Their climate is extremely severe, and under the greater part of it vegetation scarcely exists; the climate also seems to have some effect on the growth of its inhabitants, who rarely exceed five feet in height; their countenance is flat, their complexion yellow, their head is large in proportion to the rest of their body, and their eyes small and black. This nation leads a wandering life, and is perhaps the most uncivilized of any under the Russian government; but they are by no means a ferocious people: they are ignorant of every species of literature, and have no knowledge of chronology. All their employment consists in hunting, in fishing, and the care of their rein-deer; from the two first, in which every man is busy, they derive their means of subsistence, at least the greater part of it. The chief object of their pursuit in the chase is the wild rein-deer, which is in considerable abundance, particularly in Nova Zemlia, to which the Samoyeds resort in winter solely for the purpose of taking them, as they furnish food, clothing, beds,

A S A M O Y E D.

and covering to their houses and huts. They make use of snares and traps, as well as the bow and arrow, pikes, and dogs, for the purpose of taking the rein-deer ; during their short summer, they are equally assiduous in fishing, in which they are remarkably expert. The Samoyeds are in general very poor ; their whole wealth consists in their deer, of which some possess more than others ; these are employed in drawing their sledges ; they never kill them unless old and useless, or when they have met with an accident, for the purpose of food ; but they frequently choose the finest of their herd, to sacrifice and propitiate their gods. They never milk them for the purpose of drink or making cheese ; and the consequence is, that their rein-deer are much finer and stronger.



RUSSIA — PLATE 37.

PLATE XXXVII.

A FEMALE SAMOYED,

IN HER SUMMER DRESS.

THE dress of the Samoyed in winter, as seen in Plate XXXVI. is made of the skin of the rein-deer, first tanned, and then coloured, and ornamented with fur. They also use fox-skins, and the fur is generally that of the white long-haired dog. Some of them make their dress of the skins of aquatic birds, in a similar manner to the Yakouti, and several other tribes; these are prepared with the feathers on. Their stockings and shoes are in one; they come up their thighs, and are fastened by cords to their upper garments; they are made from the rein-deer, and ornamented in stripes. Sometimes their trowsers and stockings are all one, as in Plate XXXVI. when they fasten a band of the skin of the fox, coloured red, round their knees; they wear no linen: their caps are made of fur, and come close round under their chin, where they meet. The winter dress of the females does not differ much from that of the men; nor can the sexes be always distinguished by their dress, because there are many men who have no beard; the chief distinction is in the greater quantity of work with which that of the females is ornamented, and from their being in general much cleaner. The distinction between the married and unmarried

A FEMALE SAMOYED.

women consists in braiding the hair: the former being done in two braids falling upon their bosom, the latter having three, which hang over their shoulders behind. The present Plate represents a married woman in her summer attire, with a child sitting on one side, and its cradle, in which it is conveyed about, lying on the other. As the unmarried women always make their own clothes, they are better dressed, and wear more ornaments than the others. In summer they wear nothing upon their heads, but in winter they use a cap made of black fur, which fastens under the chin. The Samoyeds, whose religion is Schamanism, have as many wives as they please, and can afford to purchase. Each woman sells for from five to twenty rein-deer. The most part are satisfied with one wife; many have two, and some three; while those who are poor are obliged to go without any. Women are always treated with contempt among them, because they consider them as impure; and their wives are more exposed to their cruelties than their daughters.



RUSSIA — PLATE 38.



PLATE XXXVIII.

A T U N G O O S E.

THE Tungoosi (says Mr. Sauer, in his Account of Commodore Billings's Expedition) wander over an amazing extent of ground, from the mouth of the Amour to the Baikal Lake, the rivers Angara or Tungooska, Lena, Aldan, the sea-coast of Ochotsk, the coast of the Icy Sea, and all the mountains of these parts, constantly on the look-out for animals of the chase. Satisfied with the limited productions of nature, where Nature itself seems to forbid the approach of mankind, their astonishing fortitude, keeping in full force every lively sensation of the mind, and surmounting all difficulties, until they obtain the object of their pursuit, is sufficient to inspire any one with an ardent desire to participate in their dangers and delights. They seem callous to the effects of heat or cold; their tents are covered with the inner bark of the birch, which they render as pliable as leather, by rolling it up and keeping it for some time in the steam of boiling water and smoke. The Tungoosi lead a wandering life, and seldom remain exactly in the same place for many days together. On asking why they had no settled place of residence, their answer was, that they knew no greater curse than to live in one place, like the Russians or Yakouti, where filth accumulates, and fills the habitation with stench and disease. They wander about the moun-

A. T U N G O O S E.

tains, and seldom visit such plains as are inhabited by the Yakouti ; but they often resort to the solitary habitations of the Cossacks appointed to the different posts, as they are there generally supplied with brandy, of which they are very fond, needles, thread, and such trifles as are serviceable to themselves and their women, who always accompany them in their excursions. They are rather below the middle size, but are extremely active ; their countenance is pleasing and smiling, and their eyes are remarkably small ; their disposition is excellent. They are ignorant of falsehood, treachery, and robbery of every description : while they possess a gaiety of temper and openness of heart to the greatest degree ; they will with pleasure divide their last morsel with their almost unknown guest. They fish and hunt with great skill, especially the latter ; and they chiefly kill their game with the bow and arrow. Their dress is not very unlike that of the Yakouti, and both sexes wear nearly the same. They use no linen, but put on the skin of the deer, sometimes with the fur on, sometimes without. They embroider this in a very neat manner. They wear a piece of skin over their breast, which ties round their necks and reaches to their thighs, being widest at the bottom, embroidered and ornamented with hair.



RUSSIA — PLATE 39.

PLATE XXXIX.

A SCHAMAN OF THE TUNGOOSI.

WE have given, with Plates XXX. and XXXI. a short sketch of the peculiar doctrines of Schamanism, the most prevailing species of idolatry which exists among the different nations subject to the Russian government. These doctrines, with very few peculiarities and variations, are similar in the different tribes and nations. Plate XXXI. exhibited a female Schaman of the Katchintzi tribe, in the district of Kraynoyarsk ; the present is a Schaman of the Tungoosi, while Plate XLIII. will represent a Schaman of Kamtshatka. The great difference arises from the varieties of their dresses and ornaments. The Tungoosi, who all profess Schamanism, give the name of Boa to the Divinity or good spirit, and call the evil spirit Bougui ; at least, according to Mr. Müller, while Mr. Sauer, in his Vocabulary of the Language of the Tungoosi, makes the word " Gheooki " mean God. Mr. Müller also says that the prayers of the Tungoosi resemble the European Litanies, and gives the following example :—after having kindled the sacred fire, and called the gods and spirits by the magic sound of their tambourines, each of the Schamans exclaims, " Give me health, O God ! preserve me from wild beasts, that I may not become their prey ; suffer me not to fall from the top of a precipitous rock ; let me not perish in the water ; bestow children, cattle,

A SCHAMAN OF THE TUNGOOSI.

game, and fish, upon me. We sacrifice to thee a reindeer, a bird, and a fish; we erect an idol, a doi, a bogue, in honour of thee." At each petition all who are present cry out, "Listen to us, be favourable to us, assist us, and have mercy upon us." Doi and Bogue are the names of two of their idols.



RUSSIA — PLATE 40.

PLATE XL.

AN INHABITANT OF KAMTSHATKA,

IN HIS WINTER DRESS.

As this and the four succeeding Plates relate to the same people, it will, it is presumed, be most advantageous to give, in the five following descriptions, a connected account of the inhabitants of Kamtshatka. The peninsula of Kamtshatka contains about ten degrees of latitude, from 51° to 61° north, and varies from two to four degrees of longitude, the centre being 160° east of Greenwich. The southern part, properly so called, is inhabited by those people who go under the name of Kamtschadals; while the Koriaks dwell further to the north, where the peninsula joins the main land. It does not lie directly north and south, but the northern part inclines to the east, while the southern point is a little to the west. Through the centre, and in the direction of the peninsula, a chain of stony and barren mountains extends from one extremity to the other. This chain separates, about 53° , into two, the greater of which runs off to the north-east, and the other to the north-west, leaving between them a stony desert of sixty-five miles in length, and from three to fifteen in width. Generally speaking, the soil is very barren and unfruitful, and the climate is considered by most Europeans as inhospitable to the greatest degree. Mr. Sauer, however, in his Account of Commodore Billing's Expedition, speaks in high terms of

AN INHABITANT OF KAMTSHATKA.

parts of it ; at least, in preference to some of the neighbouring country. “ The climate here,” says Mr. Sauer, speaking of a part in the vicinity of the river Kamtshatka, on the eastern side of the peninsula “ is very different from that of the southern and northern parts of the peninsula, the valley being completely sheltered from the sea-breezes, which chill the air in other parts, and prove a great check to vegetation, which commences here in the month of March. The scenery is beautiful beyond description. The river meandering through the midst of the valley, from 50 to 250 yards wide, and from eight to fifteen feet deep, is replete with trout and every species of salmon in season. This valley is 180 miles in length, frequently opening prospects of the Tobalshirsk, a lofty double-headed mountain constantly emitting an immense column of black smoke ; while the second volcano, Klutsheskoi, towering to an incredible height, illumines the clouds with its blaze, and affords a view awfully grand.”



RUSSIA — PLATE 41.



PLATE XLI.

A FEMALE OF KAMTSHATKA,

IN HER COMMON DRESS.

WE are but little acquainted with the ancient state of Kamtshatka ; for, until the Russians came among them, the original inhabitants were in a state of the most savage barbarism. They lived without governors and without laws. The elder person of each hamlet, or some other, whose courage rendered him formidable, assumed a kind of pre-eminence. They are now rather less savage, but they pay a heavy tribute to their more civilized masters. Of their former history, or events, they know nothing : they are acquainted with no other nation but the Koriaks, who border upon them to the north, and the inhabitants of some of the neighbouring islands. From the almost universal barrenness of their soil, except in the valley through which the river Kamtshaka runs, the population is but scanty. It was, however, formerly more considerable, as in the year 1768 the small-pox carried off above a third of the inhabitants : Mr. Sauer states their numbers at only 1053, and the Russian colonists at 1687 : 351 males are all that remain of those that are upon the list to pay tribute as revised in 1784. This tribute, however, is the least of their sufferings from the government. The greatest part of their time is taken up in procuring food and other necessaries for the officers, &c. who visit them. The

A FEMALE OF KAMTSHATKA.

governor makes an annual journey through the peninsula, and receives a present from each individual. Each captain of a district goes twice round his department ; various deputations from the courts of justice, couriers, soldiers, &c. in short, every Russian travels at the expence of the poor native, who is compelled, says Mr. Sauer, to keep an extraordinary number of dogs for their conveyance ; while government-horses are quartered at each village, for which the inhabitants must procure hay. And thus the miserable Kamtshadal scarcely finds time to collect, in the fishing season, a supply of fish for his own family.



RUSSIA — PLATE 42.



PLATE XLII.

A WOMAN OF KAMTSHATKA,

IN HER BEST DRESS.

THE materials with which the different parts of the dress of the Kamtshadals are made, consist of the skins of the rein-deer differently prepared and coloured, of dogs, of the sea-calf, and of birds. They ornament and embroider their dresses in various forms with the hair of dogs, fur, &c. and in the most grotesque manner; of which the best idea can be formed by examining Plates XL. XLI. XLII. XLIII. XLIV. These modes however of dressing are now in some measure on the decline, and the Russian manner is beginning to be in use with the Kamtshadals.

The chief occupation of the men is fishing, at least during the summer, in which also the women sometimes assist, particularly in curing and drying the fish for winter. The women also prepare and tan the skins; make their clothes, in which employment they use both thread and the divided tendons of animals. They also make their fishing-nets from the nettle, which grows to a great height: with this plant also they make cords and ropes. The females have besides the care of the rein-deer and dogs. Much cannot be said in praise of their cleanliness, particularly in respect to eating; they make no scruple to eat out of the same vessels after their dogs, without taking the trouble to clean them. They use nothing but

A WOMAN OF KAMTSHATKA.

their fingers in eating, but in this way they devour a great quantity, and every thing is eaten cold. They are also great drinkers ; and each person, on going to his mat, places a vessel of water by his side, which he drinks during the night. Their chief amusement consists in eating and drinking with each other, in singing, dancing, and relating stories. The women are particularly fond of singing, and there are many national airs. Their dances are pantomimical, and are not free from indelicacy ; the men and women sometimes dance together, and sometimes separately. Their stories relate to their gods, and their heroes ; to their own adventures in the chase, and those of their ancestors.



RUSSIA — PLATE 43.

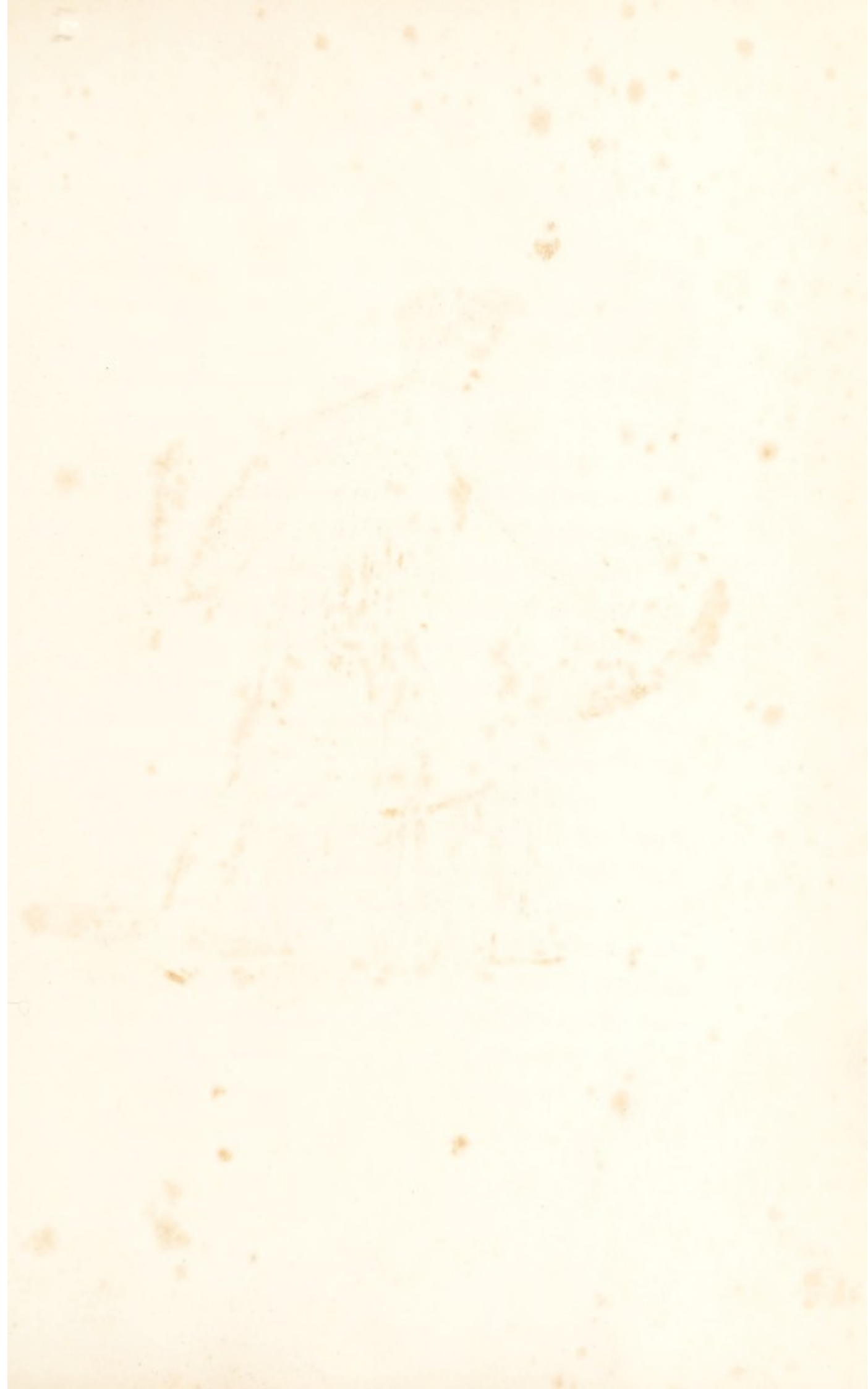


PLATE XLIII.

A SCHAMAN OF KAMTSHATKA.

PREVIOUS to the introduction of the Greek church by the Russians, all the inhabitants of Kamtshatka professed Schamanism. This Plate exhibits one of those idolatrous priests, in the most grotesque dress. These people however were not very religious, and paid but little respect to their own tenets, or veneration to a Supreme Being. This want of any religious sense, as well as their constant desire of imitating whatever they saw, were the two prominent causes of their so soon becoming Christians ; but they are consequently as bad Christians as they were Pagans. They neither love nor fear God. The idea of a Providence is to them absurd, as all their perceptions are extremely sensual ; and they would rather die than not have that sensuality gratified. Polygamy is allowed, and they have little or no ceremony of marriage.

Before this slight account of this nation is concluded, it may be as well to mention the hot-springs and lakes, which are found in this peninsula ; as they were omitted in the description to Plate XL. Opalski or Osernoi are the most remarkable ; they occupy a valley about fifteen miles south of the village called Yavinsk, and are surrounded by mountains ; at the foot of one of which is the largest hot-spring ; the circumference of it is about six fathoms, and it boils up to a considerable height, and

A SCHAMAN OF KAMTSHATKA.

to such an excess that a piece of meat is soon boiled. The centre of it is like a large cauldron, while all round its bubbles rise up between large stones. It divides into two streams, which run into Lake Osernoi. There are also several hot-water lakes, some of them a hundred fathoms long and seven wide ; they are shallow, and only warm towards the bank, but in general much hotter in the middle, and very deep. At one place there is a hot and cold spring so close to each other, that a man might set a foot in each at the same time.



RUSSIA — PLATE 44.



PLATE XLIV.

A K O R I A K.

THIS nation probably derived its name from a word in their language, *kora*, signifying a rein-deer; an animal which they keep in great numbers. They are divided into two parts or tribes—the rein-deer Koriaks, and the sedentary, or fixed, Koriaks. The first are of a wandering disposition, and have no fixed habitation, going from place to place with their herds: the second reside chiefly on the banks and in the neighbourhood of rivers, like the Kamtshadals. The language of one differs in many respects from that of the other. The ancient history of these people is involved in equal obscurity with that of the Kamtshadals, whom, from their vicinity, they in many respects resemble. They have no education, and know not the use of letters. These two nations also differ very much from each other in many respects; their dispositions and their customs vary extremely. The sedentary Koriaks have the highest opinion of the rein-deer Koriaks, whom they both respect and fear to such a degree that they submit to the greatest affronts and injuries from them; and there is no instance of one of the former nation ever having been killed by one of the latter. This is the more remarkable, as these are much more robust and powerful than the former. M. Kracheninnikow attributes this to two

A K O R I A K.

causes; the constant respect which the poor, amongst these people, pay to the rich; and that, as the sedentary Koriaks receive all their materials for dress from the rein-deer Koriaks, they are fearful of offending them, and thus be obliged to encounter the cold without any covering. Till the Russians conquered the whole of this country, they had no governors, nor any system of laws, but each did as he pleased. The rein-deer, or wandering Koriaks, are also of a more ferocious disposition, and are not so much to be depended upon; and they frequently form parties to commit depredations upon whomsoever they can meet.



RUSSIA — PLATE 45.

A K O R I A K.

Greek church begins to be introduced. When the fixed Koriaks have furs or other things of the same nature, which they wish to part from, they exchange them with the wandering Koriaks for the skins of the rein-deer, with which they make their clothes. They possess also a few deer, but never more than is sufficient for their journies.



RUSSIA — PLATE 46.



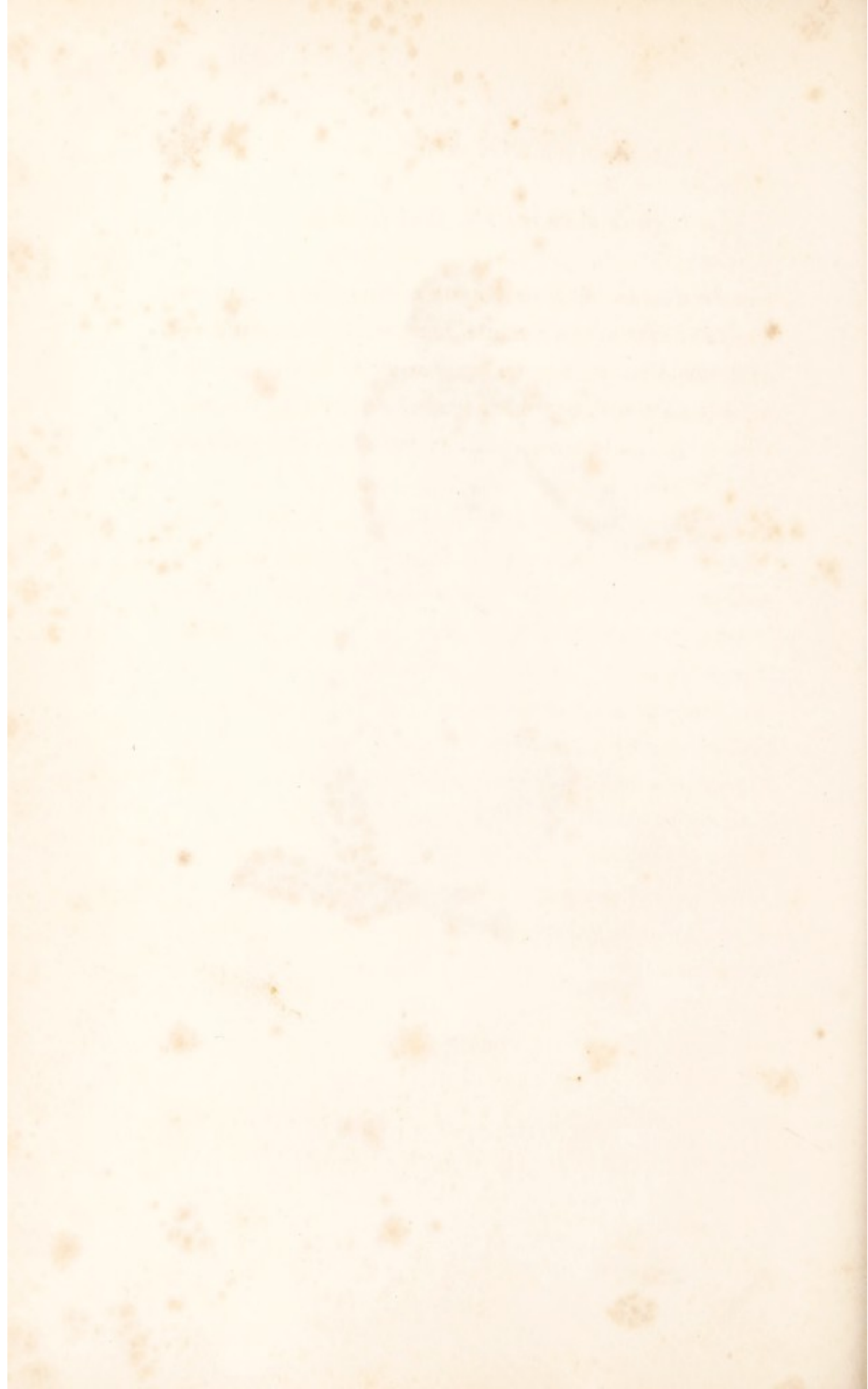


PLATE XLVI.

A FEMALE KORIAK.

THE dress of the Koriaks of both tribes or nations is very similar to that of the Kamtshadals, and is formed chiefly with the skins of the rein-deer, which the women embroider and work, after having prepared them by tanning. Their shoes or boots are made in the same way, and very much ornamented; but the dress of ceremony since the introduction of the Russians, is generally made of cloth. They ornament their clothes in various ways, with the hair of dogs, &c. and sometimes use the feathers of birds. The women also spot their faces, as seen in this Plate. These last are not held in the highest estimation, especially by the wandering Koriaks, who are much addicted to jealousy; they even murder their wives upon the slightest suspicion; and, if ever caught with their lovers, both are sure to be sacrificed to their fury. The reverse of this takes place among the sedentary Koriaks, who think they do themselves no wrong, and oblige their friends, by offering the favours of their wives and daughters (see *Voyage en Sibéria, par D'Auterouche, tome II. page 137*): for this purpose, the master of the house leaves them together, and sometimes goes to return the compliment at the house of another friend; and it is the greatest affront which can be offered to a husband, to refuse to sleep with his wife; so much so, indeed, as to

A FEMALE KORIAK.

endanger a person's life. Polygamy is allowed among all these people, who have sometimes three or four wives ; but they do not purchase them, as is the custom among the Tartars. Scarcely any ceremony is observed in their marriages, and mere contact completes their conjugal rites. These people take great care of their sick, who are chiefly under the care of their Schamans.



RUSSIA — PLATE 47.

PLATE XLVII.

A WOMAN OF TSCHUTSKI,

IN HER COMMON DRESS.

THIS nation, which inhabits the north-eastern promontory of Siberia, called Tschutski-noss, towards the Frozen and Eastern Oceans, is one of the most savage, inhospitable, uncivilized and cruel of any in Siberia; and are entirely ignorant of letters and writing. The origin of this and the two following nations is enveloped in deep obscurity, and the little which is known of them in their present state, has been collected from the imperfect accounts given by mariners and merchants. They still continue independent, although they have been more than once conquered by the Russians. We are not well acquainted with their population; but they are said to possess about 3500 bows, that is, men capable of bearing arms. In their general manners, these people seem very much to resemble the Koriaks, as well as in their persons; and it is supposed that they have a common origin. Their climate is cold, wretched, and stormy; and their soil rocky and barren. Their summer is short, and during part of it the sun never sets, but yet never shines with meridian and southern lustre; while their winters are long, intensely cold, and stormy; and for the most part enveloped in continual darkness.

A WOMAN OF TCHUTSKI

IN THE TCHUTSKI

The woman, which is the subject of this illustration, is a native of the Tchutski, a tribe of the North American continent. She is dressed in the costume of her own country, and is shown in the act of performing some domestic duty. The costume consists of a long, narrow, and loose-fitting tunic, which is fastened at the neck and wrists by cords or bands. The tunic is made of a material which is said to be very soft and warm, and is decorated with a pattern of small, dark spots. The woman is shown in a seated position, and her hands are occupied with some work. The background is a plain, light-colored surface, which emphasizes the figure of the woman. The illustration is a fine-line drawing, and is executed in a style which is characteristic of the work of the artist who produced it.



RUSSIA — PLATE 48.

PLATE XLVIII.

A WOMAN OF TSCHUTSKI,

PREPARING SKINS.

THE Tschutskes, according to Mr. Müller, are small in stature, with thin and flat faces; but Mr. Sauer says, they are tall and stout, and the women above the middle size. They are, as was just mentioned, the most savage and uncivilized, but they are also the most courageous of any people in Siberia: and they never hesitate, however disproportionate in numbers, to attack the Koriaks, whenever they meet them. Their chief employment, like the neighbouring nations, consists in hunting, fishing, and the care of their deer, and in the last their riches entirely consist; some among them possess flocks of 10,000. By means of this quantity they are enabled to furnish the fixed or sedentary Koriaks and the Kamtshadals with the skins of which they form their dress, and for which they give furs in exchange. Their women are always engaged in the same employments as those of the Koriaks and the Kamtshadals; and the present Plate exhibits one of them, in summer, preparing the skin of the rein-deer.

Those who bear arms have their limbs punctured, and by these means they mark the number of enemies slain, and prisoners taken. The women also puncture their arms and faces in a regular manner, but each varies this singular custom as her fancy directs. The females wear

A WOMAN OF TSCHUTSKI.

the skin of their deer, prepared with the hair on; and one garment covers their whole body. They wear their hair parted into plats, one of which hangs over each shoulder.

Although this nation does not hesitate at robbery, or even murder, yet it is held criminal for any person to commit either of these acts upon one of his own family; with respect to others, it is considered as a mark of honour to have been guilty of them. Nor do they esteem their unmarried females the less, according to Mr. Müller, for their want of chastity, but the very reverse; as none who possess that virtue are thought worthy of the marriage bed.



RUSSIA — PLATE 49.

PLATE XLIX.

AN ALEUTIAN.

FROM Cape Lopatka, the most southern point of Kamtschatka, there runs a chain of islands towards the north-east, which terminate near the coast of America ; these are called the Aleutian Isles, or, by the Russians, Aleoutskie. They have each of them a different name, which it is not necessary to enumerate ; the one most known to us, from the discoveries of Captain Cook, is Oonolashka, which lies almost close to the American continent. Not much is known of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of these islands. They are now almost all tributary to the Russians, of whose exactions and hard usage they sometimes complain very bitterly. Their external character and appearance differ very much from the inhabitants of the more southern islands, the Kurilians, as described in the next Plate ; nor are they so mild and civilized in their manners. These children of nature live in the most independent state with respect to each other ; they acknowledge no chief or superior. Their whole attention is occupied with the present moment ; they forget the past, and do not regard the future ; nor, in general, have the different islands much connexion or intercourse with each other, but for the purpose of exchange of commodities. They must however be considered as ingenious, as appears from their bows and

AN ALEUTIAN.

arrows, their canoes or baidars, and even their dress, which consists of one piece variously ornamented. Still they are not so clever as the Kurilians. When the heat of their short summers will allow of it, they frequently appear, men, women, and children, entirely naked, having no idea of impropriety or shame attached to it; and this is much more frequently the case in their cabins, where they do not suffer from the cold.



RUSSIA — PLATE 50.



PLATE L.

A KURILIAN.

FROM the southern point of Kamtshatka, called Cape Lopatka, towards the south-west, there extends a series of islands called by the Russians Kourilskie, in almost a direct line to Japan. These islands, many of which are extremely rocky and mountainous, are inhabited by various people, who are all included under the name of Kurilians, but whose manners and ways of life differ in many respects; and who form, as it were, a series of gradations between the Japanese and Kamtshadals. Some of these have the appellation of the "hairy" Kurilians, from the quantity of hair with which their bodies are covered. One of the most remarkable parts, in which they differ in appearance from the inhabitants of the continent, as well as from the natives of the Aleutan isles, is the immense bushy black beard which they wear.

All these people are much more civilized and humane than the numerous nations of Siberia before described, particularly those who inhabit the most southern isles, and who have a connexion with the Japanese. From their vicinity to Japan, they are enabled to exchange their commodities, such as whale oil, furs, feathers, for metals, stuffs, tobacco, and various other articles. The southern Kurilians dress in some measure like the Chinese or Japanese, using cotton, and sometimes even silk, in the formation of their clothes, which they also ornament with fur, and embroider in various ways. They also puncture the skin, which they consider as very ornamental. Among almost all these islanders there exists a very great veneration for old age, particularly in their respective families.

A. KURILIA.

From the northern point of Kamoharui, called Uga, a line extends the north-west, then extends a series of islands called by the Japanese Kurilias, in almost a direct line to Japan. These islands, many of which are extremely rocky and uninhabited, are inhabited by various people, who are all included under the name of Kurilians, but whose names and ways of life are of many varieties, and who form, as it were, a series of transitional groups, the Japanese and Kamoharuians, those of them have the appellation of the "half-Kurilians" from the proximity of that with which they border on nearest. At the most western point, in which they differ in appearance from the inhabitants of the continent, as well as from the natives of the islands, is the immense body of land which they

occupy. All these people are much more civilized and human than the numerous nations of Siberia before described, particularly those who inhabit the great northern coast, and who have a communication with the Japanese. From their vicinity to Japan, they are enabled to exchange their commodities with us, and to obtain all the articles for which they labor, and various other articles. The southern Kurilians differ in some respects from the Chinese in Japan, being cotton and rice, which they also sell in the formation of their clothes, which they also ornament with fur, and especially in various ways. They also possess the silk, which they consider as very ornamental. Among almost all these islands there exists a very great veneration for old age, particularly in their respective families.



RUSSIA — PLATE 51.

1877



PLATE LI.

A K A L M U K.

THE Kalmuks, or Cælets, are one of the Mongole nations, and inhabit the country to the west of Astrakan, near the shores of the Caspian Sea. Some of them also inhabit the city of Astrakan. They are, in general, of a moderate stature, well made, but thin; their faces are remarkably flat, particularly their noses; their eyes are small and narrow, with the corners towards their temples pointing downwards; their lips are thick, their hair black, their complexion tawney, and their ears remarkably large, and standing wide from the head. In most persons of this country, the senses of feeling and taste are exceedingly dull, while those of hearing, seeing, and smelling are very acute. In consequence of riding much on horseback, and their mode of sitting cross-legged, the Kalmuks are generally bow-kneed.

The outer garment of the men is very similar to that of the Poles, excepting the sleeves, which are narrow and tight on the wrist. Under this they wear a vest entirely buttoned, called *bechmet*, round which they fasten a sash. Those among them who are opulent have also a short shirt, open before, and large pantaloons, made of linen, called *kitaïka*, which reach down to the top of their boots; while the poorer sort only wear a straight pelisse, fastened with a sash.



RUSSIA — PLATE 52.



PLATE LII.

A FEMALE KALMUK.

THE dress of the women does not differ much from that of the men, except with respect to the materials with which it is formed, and the quantity of work bestowed upon it ; both of which are of a superior quality. Those who are in affluence wear over the *bechmet* a long robe of fine stuff, without sleeves ; while the outer garment is placed over one or both shoulders, like a cloak ; this has sleeves, but they are not commonly used : their caps are round, and have a border of fur ; those of the poor are called *macalé*, and are made of stuff, so as just to cover the top of the head ; while those of the rich are called *chalban*, and made of silk, lined with black velvet, and have generally a red tassel on the top.

The Kalmuks in general, except such as reside at Astrakan, have for their habitations a sort of tent, made of felt, and supported by a frame of wicker-work, which for strength, lightness, and ingenuity of construction, are truly worthy of admiration.

A. VERBALK KALMUK

The base of the monument is not different from that of
 the one, except with respect to the inscription which
 is found, and the granite is not the same as that
 of which the other is composed. These stones
 in all cases were cut by the same hand, and
 were without doubt, while the other part is placed
 over one or both shoulders, and the other part
 is placed over the other shoulder: this is the
 case with a portion of the stones of the base, and
 the same is the case with the stones of the top
 of the base: while those of the top are placed
 and made of the same material, and the same
 quantity is used on the top.

The base is in general, except with respect to
 the inscription, the same as that of the other
 of the base, and supported by a mass of white marble
 which is the same as that of the other, and
 is supported by a mass of white marble.



RUSSIA — PLATE 53.





PLATE LIII.

A FEMALE BRATZKIYE.

ANOTHER branch of the Mongolian nations has fixed its residence about fifty degrees to the east of the Kalmuks, and nearly in the same latitude. These are called Bratzykiye, Buræti, or Barga-Bouriats. Like the other Mongoles, these fled before the victorious arms of Tchinguis-Kan, and took refuge in the wild and mountainous region on the north side of the Lake Baïkal, which they still inhabit. This powerful tribe, in consequence of the Border Treaty, is now subject to the dominion of Russia, and forms the numerous heathen people in the government of Irkutsk, where it inhabits the region of the Enissey, along the Mongole Chinese borders on the Angara, Tunguska, and the Upper Lena, about the southern Baïkal, on the Selenga, the Argoon, and its rivers.

A FEMALE BRANTSWYR

A female Brantswyr, of the Mongolian nation, was first introduced about 1875, being sent to the east of the Atlantic and nearly to the same latitude. These birds were first introduced to the United States by the late Mr. J. A. Allen, of New York, who had seen them in the wild and tame regions of the north side of the Lake of Geneva, where they still exist. The present birds, in consequence of the Brantswyr, are now subject to the same diseases, and form the numerous Brantswyr population of the United States, where it inhabits the region of the Hudson, about the mouth of the river, and the Albany, Troy, and the Upper Lake, about the southern limit, on the western, the Albany, and the



RUSSIA — PLATE 54.



PLATE LIV.

A BRATZKIAN WOMAN,

OF UDINSKOI OSTROG.

THE Mongolian nations are peculiarly characterized by the form of the head, or cranium ; and in this respect, as well as in manners and rural economy, the Kalmuks and Bratzkiye, although living at so great a distance, so nearly resemble each other, that whatever has been related of the one may in a great measure be regarded as common to both. The Bratzkiye are, however, more corpulent than the Kalmuks, but their bodily structure has little strength or solidity. They are also a very healthy people, although they seldom attain to an advanced age. Their physicians are their Schamans, who pretend to cure them more by sacrifices, incantations, and magical spells, than by natural means. There is a considerable variety of dress among such as live at some distance from each other, as may be observed in this and the last Plate, as well as in their manner of arranging their hair ; the latter circumstance, however, is characteristic more of their relative situations in life. The girls divide theirs into numerous braids, while the hair of the married women is regularly parted into two, one of which hangs down over each shoulder.

A BRITISH WOMAN

OR
A BRITISH WOMAN

The British nation are generally distinguished by
the form of the head, or cranium; and in this respect, as
well as in manners and civil conduct, the British and
the Chinese, although living at so great a distance, are
nearly resemble each other, that whatever has been
related of the one may in a great measure be applied to
the other. The Chinese are however more
expensive than the British, but their bodily constitution
has little strength or activity. They are also a very
healthy people, although they seldom attain to an
advanced age. Their physicians are their relations,
and pretend to cure them more by medicines, incu-
tions, and magical spells, than by natural means.
There is a considerable variety of diseases which are
seen at some distance from each other, which may be observed
in this and the last Plate, as well as in their manner of
arranging their hair; the latter circumstance, however, is
characteristic more of their relative situation in life.
The girls divide the hair into numerous bands, & the
hair of the married women is regularly parted into two,
one of which hangs down over each shoulder.



RUSSIA — PLATE 55.



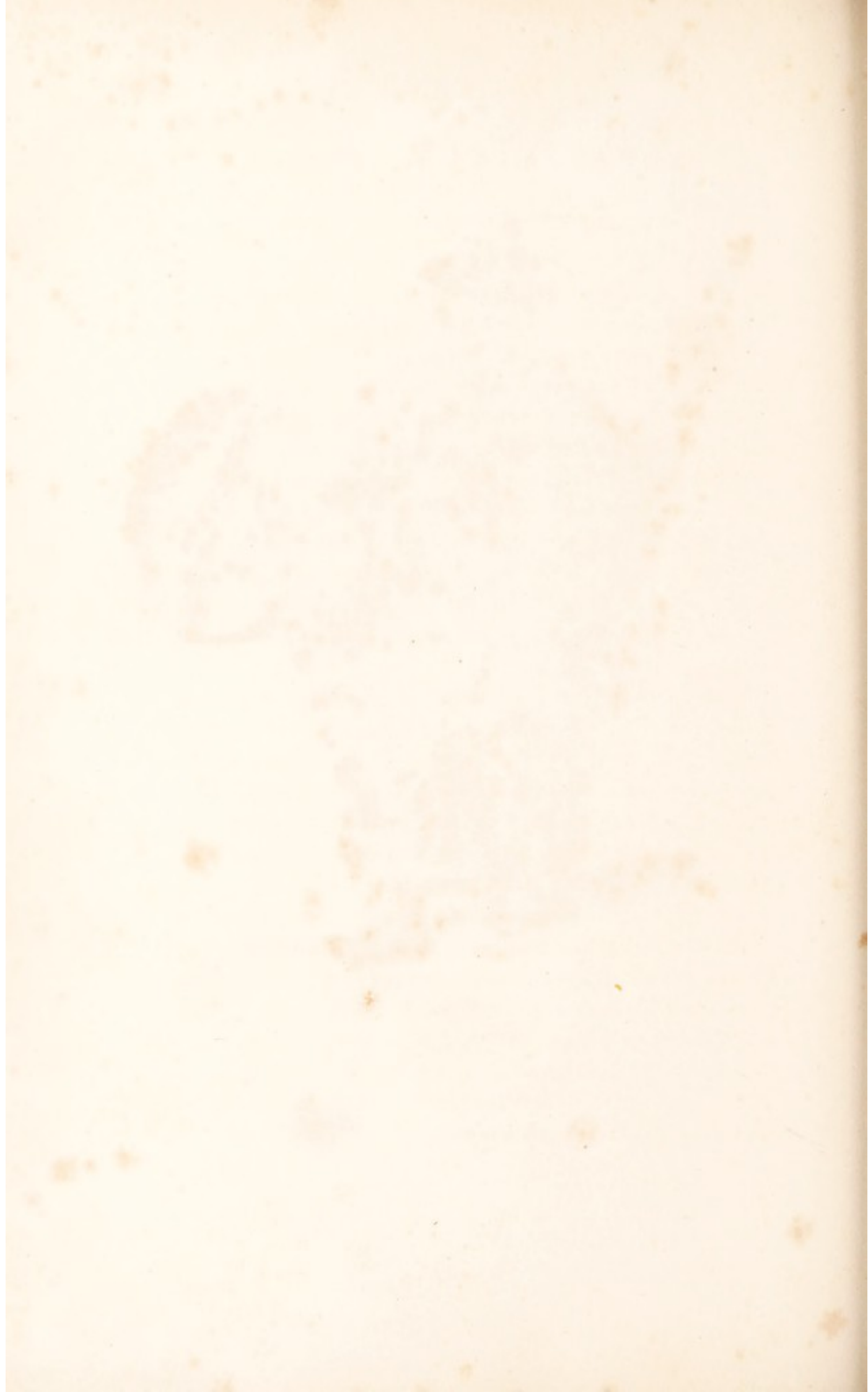


PLATE LV.

A BRATZKIAN SCHAMAN,

OR FEMALE MAGICIAN.

To these impostors the Bratzkiye have recourse on all occasions, especially when suffering under disease, or stimulated by a desire to penetrate into the secrets of futurity. The women who pretend to this art are clothed during the ceremony in a leathern dress, decorated with a number of small pieces of iron. From the shoulders, reaching to the ground, several party-coloured straps are fastened, intended to represent serpents (*noutchal*), one of which terminates in three thongs, and is called *mogoi*. This last is considered to be of great importance, for without it the magical habit would not be complete. The cap is principally formed of a casque of iron.

The Schaman also, as with other nations who have faith in similar superstitions, carries a sort of magical tambourine; and when a solemn incantation is to be performed, eight other assistants must attend, each bearing a tambourine. During the invocation, these are beaten, and the magician shrieks, and utters imprecations, which are loudly repeated by the assistants, who, with the tambourines, form a circle around her. She then attempts to escape, but is prevented; and at length, after violent gesticulations, convulsions, and apparent efforts to seize the spirits supposed to be hovering about her, she assumes an air of gaiety, and declares herself ready to answer any questions. When these are proposed, she chants in a sort of playful manner, and commonly gives flattering or ambiguous answers.



RUSSIA — PLATE 56.

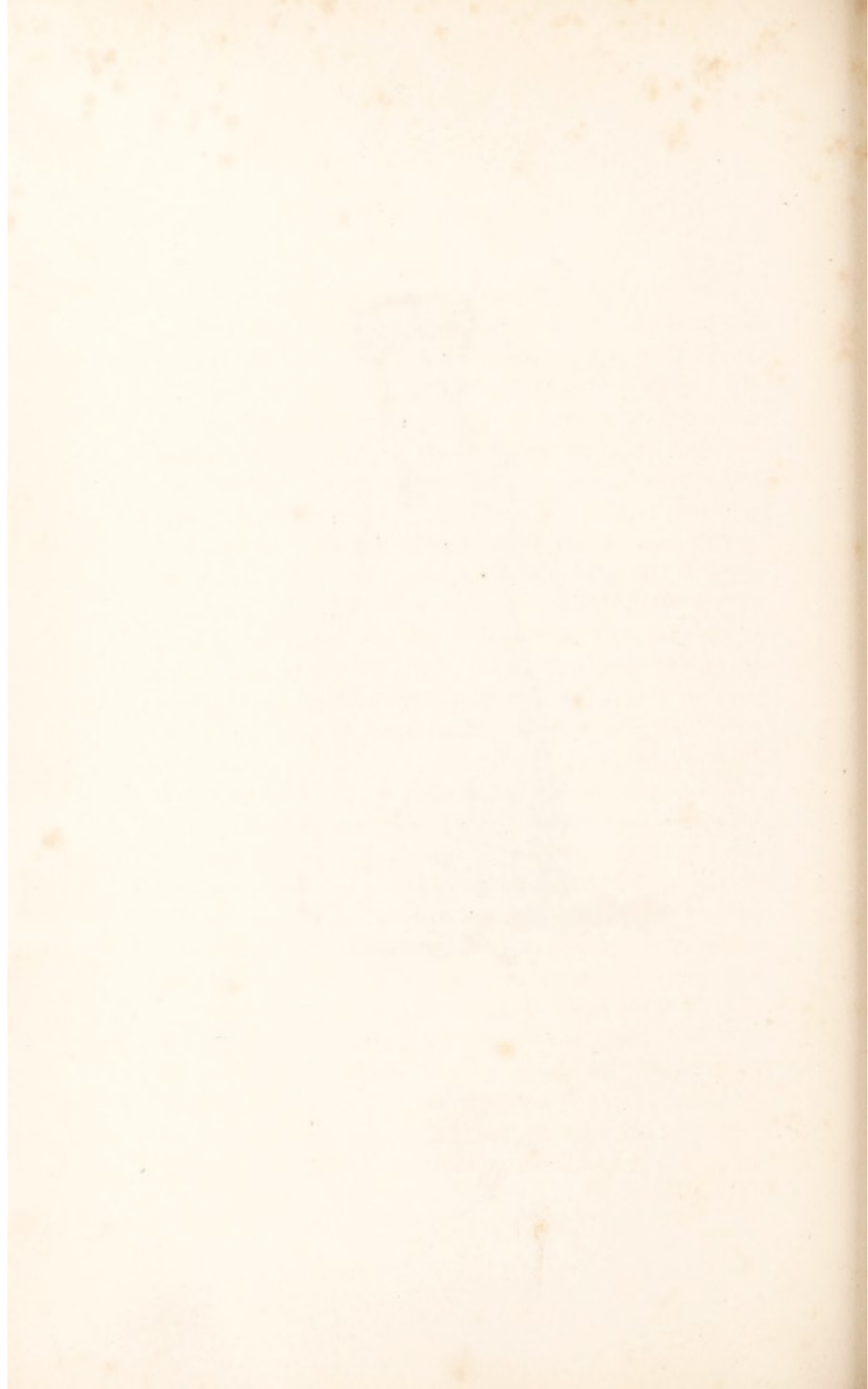


PLATE LVI.

A MONGOLE WOMAN.

UNDER the name 'Mongole' is comprehended whatever has remained of that nation since the revolution in 1368, by which it was deprived of the empire of China; and the people now properly called Mongoles are for the greater part subject to the Mandshure princes, who at this time are in possession of the Chinese throne. Since the destruction of the Soongarian power, and the re-establishment of peace in Mongolia, the Mongoles have spread from the frontiers of Chinese Dauria, and the rivers Naoun and Scharamourin, as far as the deserts of Soongar and Tangut; so that it is difficult, at this time, to establish any marked difference between the yellow Mongoles (*scharra-Mongole*), who have long been subjects of China, and the Mongoles of Kalkas, who are under the dominion of independent Khans, descended from the family of Tchinguis.

In consequence of the last Border Treaty, concluded between the Russians and Chinese, a part of the Mongoles, with the northern Bratzkiye, have become subject to Russia, and have established themselves in the eastern part of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, in the south of the district of Selinginsk, in the environs of Selinga, in the southern part of Chilok, and on the borders of the rivers Temnik, Dshida, and Tschikoï.

In their physical construction the Mongoles approach more to the Kalmucks than to the Bratzkiye; but in manners and rural economy they so perfectly resemble the latter, already noticed under their proper descriptions, that it would be superfluous to make any further observations.



RUSSIA — PLATE 57.



PLATE LVII.

A MONGOLE PRIEST, OR LAMA.

THE proper title of dignity among the Mongolian priests is Choubrak; and the Dalai-Lama is the chief, being regarded as a Bourkan, or divinity, whose spirit passes from one human body into another. The priests are divided into three classes: the Lamas, the Zordshi, and the Gelloungs. The Lamas wear a yellow robe, as represented in the Plate, and are revered by the people of all ranks, as Bourkans. Their manner of shewing their respect is by opening the arms, and extending them towards the Lama, who in return gives them his benediction by the imposition of hands. The Zordshi are next in rank to the Lamas, and are dressed in yellow or red, but have not any sleeves to their vests. These also, as well as the Lamas, constantly wear a red scarf, called *orkindshi*. The Gelloungs live dispersed among different hordes, and constitute the most numerous part of the priesthood. Their income consists of voluntary presents from the people; and, like the preceding classes, they are exempt from all public charges. The only salutation made by them to their princes, or khans, consists in the singular compliment of turning back their mustachios. It is worthy of notice that the Lamas of the Mongoles, the Bonzes of China, and the Rhahaans of Ava, all wear yellow, as the sacerdotal colour.

A MONGOLIAN PRINCE OR LAMA

The paper title of this among the Mongolian people
 is (L'ontak) and the (Lama) is the title being
 regarded as a (Lama) or (Lama) whose spirit passes
 from one human body into another. The person are
 divided into three classes: the Lama, the (Lama) and
 the (Lama). The Lama wear a yellow robe as
 mentioned in the Bible and are recognized by the
 people of all ranks as (Lama). Their manner of
 showing their respect is by kneeling the knee and
 touching their forehead to the ground, who is distinguished
 from the (Lama) by the possession of (Lama). The
 (Lama) are next in rank to the (Lama) and are dressed in
 yellow or red, but have not any (Lama) in their wear.
 There are, as well as the (Lama), (Lama) and a red
 and white (Lama). The (Lama) are dressed
 among different ranks, and constitute the most numerous
 part of the population. Their income consists of
 voluntary presents from the people and the tax
 levied on them, they are exempt from all public charges.
 The only (Lama) made by them is their (Lama) of
 (Lama) which is the highest recognition of (Lama)
 that they receive. It is worthy of notice that the
 (Lama) of the (Lama), the (Lama) of China, and the
 (Lama) of (Lama) all wear yellow, as the (Lama)



RUSSIA — PLATE 58.



PLATE LVIII.

A MONGOLE SCHAMAN.

THERE has been given, in several of the former descriptions, a short sketch of the peculiar doctrines of Schamanism, and of the characters of its followers. The female Schamans, or Mongolian magicians, in their dresses, manners and ceremonies very much resemble those of the other nations, and more particularly those of the Bratzkiye, which have been before noticed. Whatever, therefore, was then mentioned, equally applies to the present Plate.

A. MONTGOLFIE SCHAMAH.

There has been given in several of the former sheets
 some a short sketch of the general character of the
 region, and of the character of the climate. The climate
 is temperate, or sub-tropical, according to their degree,
 and varies in the very same manner as that of the
 other nations, and more particularly those of the
 Alps, which have been before mentioned. It however, does
 not, nor does it manifestly, equally apply to the present
 Plate.



RUSSIA — PLATE 59.

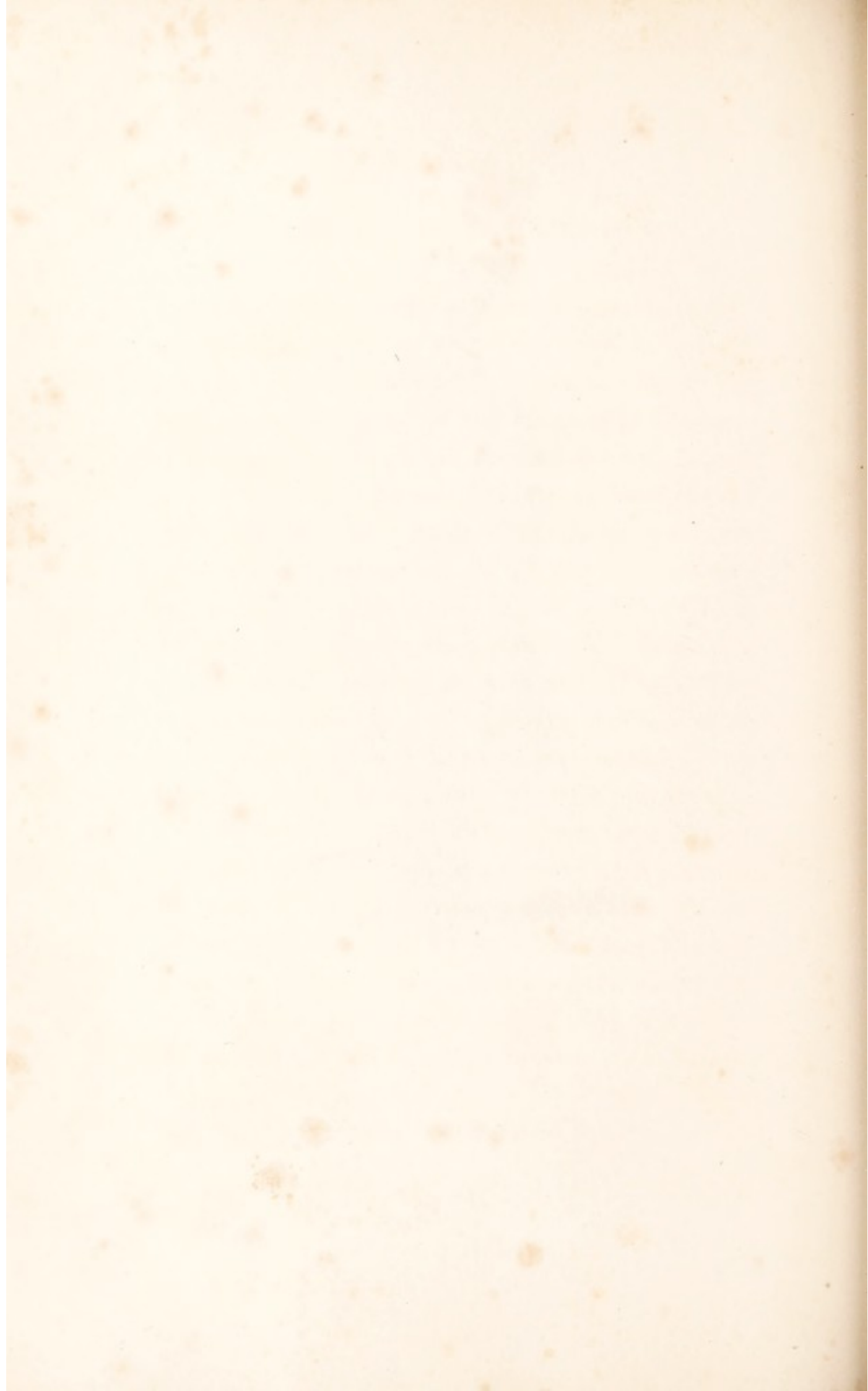


PLATE LIX.

A MERCHANT OF KALOUGA.

THE native merchants of Russia are included in the third division of Russian subjects, which comprehends an intermediate class of men, between the nobles and the peasants. The merchants are distributed into three classes: the first contains those who have a capital of two thousand pounds, and upwards; the second, those who have one thousand pounds; and the third, those who are worth only one hundred pounds. By the forty-seventh article of the celebrated Manifesto of Graces, as it is called, which the late Empress conferred upon her subjects, at the conclusion of the Turkish war, in 1775, all persons, who choose to enter themselves in any of the three classes, are exempted from the poll-tax, upon annually paying one per cent. of their capital employed in trade to the crown. The extent, however, of their capitals is not very rigorously inquired into, for it entirely depends upon the merchants themselves to name the ostensible sum which they are supposed to be worth; and any person possessing upwards of two thousand pounds may, if he pleases, enrol himself in either of the inferior classes, or even in that of the burghers, if he chooses to pay the poll-tax in preference to one per cent. of his capital, and be entitled to no more privileges than they enjoy.

A MERCHANT OF KALOUGA.

The native merchants of Russia are included in the third division of Russian subjects, which comprehends an intermediate class of men, between the nobles and the peasants. The merchants are divided into three classes: the first contains those who have a capital of ten thousand pounds and upwards; the second those who have one thousand pounds; and the third those who are worth only one hundred pounds. In the early period of the established dominion of Russia, as it is called, which the late Emperor conducted upon his subjects, at the conclusion of the Turkish war, in 1724, all persons who chose to enter themselves in any of the three classes, were exempted from the poll-tax, upon annually paying one per cent. of their capital employed in trade to the crown. The extent, however, of their capitals is not very regularly reported into his Majesty's treasury, and the merchants themselves are not to be exacted more than they are supposed to be worth, and are hence permitted to spend at will the rest of their profits as they please, and finally in order of the poll-tax is even in that of the highest, it is chosen to pay the poll-tax in preference to the payment of his capital, and he entitled to no more privilege than they enjoy.



RUSSIA — PLATE 60.



PLATE LX.

A WOMAN OF KALOUGA,

IN HER SUMMER DRESS.

KALOUGA is the capital town of the government of the same name, and lies within what is called the "middle region" of Russia. Its latitude is $54^{\circ} 40'$ north, and its longitude $53^{\circ} 47'$ east of London. It is 888 versts (each verst containing 1167 yards) from St. Petersburg, and 160 versts from Moscow.

The state of agriculture in this district is not very good, and the produce of the land is barely equal to supply the wants of the year. There are considerable iron-works, and the forests, with which it abounds, facilitate the working of them. The iron made here is exported by means of the rivers Desna and Dnieper. At Kalouga there are several manufactories of linen and woollen, of sail-cloth, silk, sugar, paper, tanning, and distilling; but the principal trade consists in hemp, hemp-oil, corn, tallow, and cattle.

PLATE LX

A WOMAN OF KALINGA

IN HER SEWING ROOM

Kalinga is the capital town of the Government of the same name and her name is called the "middle region" of India. Its latitude is 14° 45' north and its longitude 82° 47' east of London. It is 200 miles from Bombay (100 miles from Madras).

The state of agriculture in the district is not very good, and the produce of the soil is barely equal to supply the wants of the year. There are considerable iron works, and the district will yield a considerable quantity of iron. The iron works have a reputation for the quality of their iron. The iron works are situated at the base of the hills near the town. At Kalinga there are several manufactures of iron and articles of iron, such as iron, paper, brass, and steel; but the principal trade consists in the export of iron, brass, and steel.



RUSSIA — PLATE 61.

PLATE LXI.

A MERCHANT'S WIFE OF KALOUGA,

IN HER WINTER DRESS.

PLATE LIX. exhibited the dress of a merchant of Kalouga, Plate LX. contained a portrait of his wife in her summer dress, and the present Plate shews her in her winter attire. These dresses are of a singular, but brilliant appearance, particularly the head-dress, being embroidered and highly ornamented. The only difference between the summer and winter habits seems to be the addition of a sort of handkerchief to the head, with a cloth coat or cloak, trimmed with fur, thrown over the shoulders.

PLATE LXI

A MERCHANT'S WIFE OF KALOUGA

IN THE WINTER SEASON

PLATE LXI, exhibited the dress of a merchant of Kalouga. Plate LX, exhibited a portrait of his wife in her summer dress and the present Plate exhibits her winter attire. These dresses were a singular, but well-kept appearance, particularly the last, being richly ornamented and highly ornamented. The only difference between the summer and winter habits seems to be the addition of a sort of hood or collar to the head, with a chain fastening, which, indeed, was the case over the shoulders.



RUSSIA — PLATE 62.

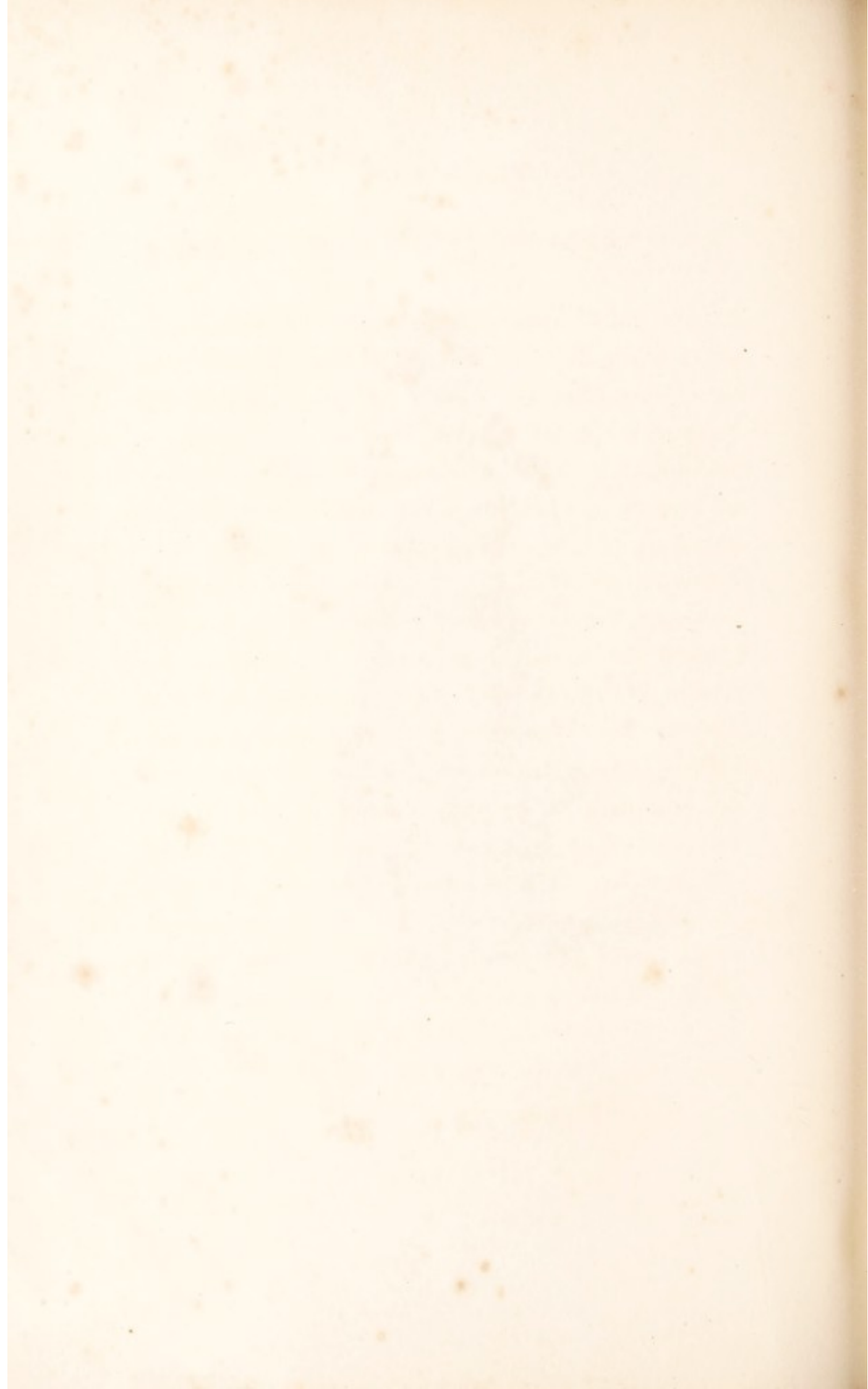


PLATE LXII.

AN UNMARRIED FEMALE OF WALDAI.

THE town of Waldai is in the government of Novogorod, and lies on the road between Novogorod-Veliki, or Great Novogorod, and Moscow. It was peopled by the Poles who were taken prisoners in the reign of Alexis Michaelovitch. The inhabitants, particularly the women, are cheerful and handsome, and retain even to this day something of their original manners and accent.—The country around Waldai is very beautiful, and abounds with lakes, many of which contain islands, partially covered with wood. The largest of these lakes is the lake of Waldai, of which the town commands a very pleasing view. It is about twenty-five miles in circumference, and contains several islands, on one of which is the monastery of Iverskoi, founded in 1654 by the Patriarch Nikon. Its numerous spires rise in the midst of surrounding trees, and present themselves in various picturesque points of view. The Waldai hills are not of any considerable height; there are, however, none so elevated in this part of the country. They separate the waters that flow towards the Caspian sea, from those which proceed towards the Baltic.

UNDESIGNED REMAINS OF WAIKANA

The remains of Waikana are the most extensive and interesting in the island. They are situated on the coast between Waikana and Waikana. The remains are of various kinds, including stone walls, stone pillars, and stone platforms. The walls are built of rough stones and are of various heights. The pillars are of various shapes and sizes. The platforms are of various shapes and sizes. The remains are of various kinds, including stone walls, stone pillars, and stone platforms. The walls are built of rough stones and are of various heights. The pillars are of various shapes and sizes. The platforms are of various shapes and sizes.



RUSSIA — PLATE 63.

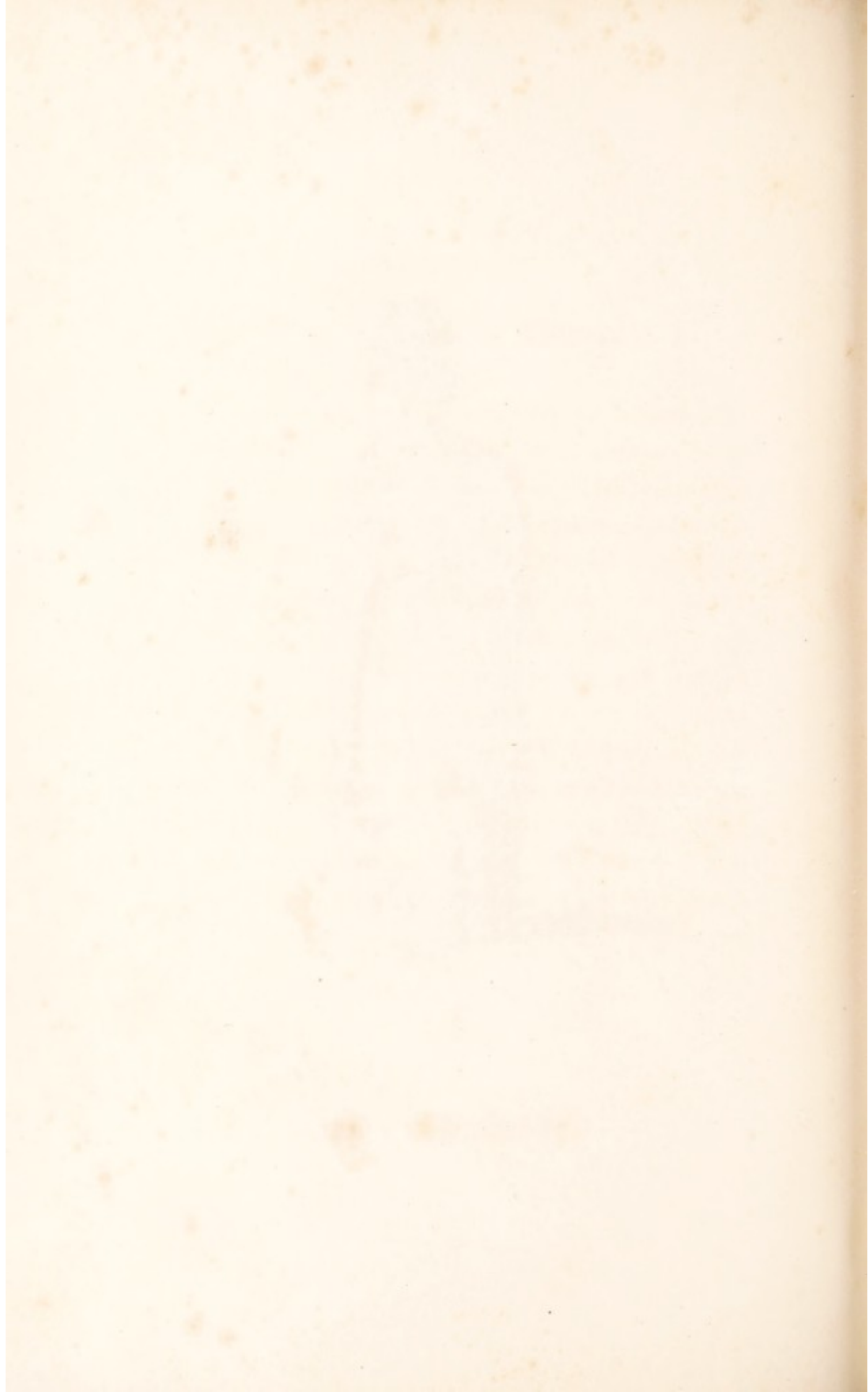


PLATE LXIII.

A MARRIED WOMAN OF WALDAI.

THE dress of the married women of this district differs in some respects from that of the unmarried; and this difference will be best seen by comparing the last and the present Plates. The Polish women are certainly handsomer than the Russian, and the mixture of the former race with the present inhabitants of Waldai is the probable cause of the superior beauty of their females. In this, and indeed in almost every part of Russia, the natives have a very strong propensity to singing; and this not only in simple melodies, but if we take the authority of Coxe, the common peasants perform even in parts. The postilions sing during the whole of the stage, the soldiers sing during their march, and the countrymen in the midst of their most laborious employments.

A MARSHED WOOD OF A LALAI

The most of the marshed woods of the Lalai hills in
some respects from that of the mountains; and the
difference will be best seen by comparing the first and
the present plates. The foliage is more or less
harder than the Himalayas, and the trees are
lower than with the present illustrations of the
the heights of the mountains of the Himalayas.
In this wood indeed in almost every part of it, the
trees have a very strong propensity to creep; and
this is only in single instances, but it is the
nature of the wood, the common practice of the
trees. The positions are during the whole of the
stage, the authors are during their march, and the
mountains in the midst of their march in some places.

PLATE XXIII



RUSSIA — PLATE 64.



PLATE LXIV.

A RUSSIAN PEASANT.

THE peasants of Russia, properly so called, are moderate in size, and form an active and laborious race of men. They are in general very healthy, and of a cheerful and kind disposition. The natural simplicity of their manner of living, and their rude but dry and wholesome climate procure them a degree of physical complacency, of which few other nations can boast. Their dress consists of a round hat, a coarse coat of drugget (in winter this is changed for some skin prepared with the wool on) reaching to the knee, trowsers of thick coarse linen, a woollen cloth bound round their legs instead of stockings, with shoes or sandals made of bark, and fastened with strips of the same material wound round their ankles. They always wear their beards, which are bushy and of various colours.

Their females are marriageable at a very early age, and this is to be accounted for in so cold a climate chiefly by the constant use of the hot bath. It is used by people of every age and in all circumstances, and seems to be so indispensable a necessary to the common people, that whether ill or well, young or old, children at the breast or their mothers, they are constant in the use of it. In Tooke's *View of the Russian Empire*, vol. ii. p. 260, there is a very long and minute account of the Russian baths.

A RUSSIAN PEASANT.

The cottages in which the peasants live are not the most commodious ; they are square, and formed of whole trees piled one upon another, and fastened together at the four corners ; the interstices of them are filled up with moss ; the roof is in the form of a pent-house, and covered with the bark of trees, over which they put turf and mould. After the house is finished, they cut out the windows and doors, both of which are very small, particularly the former.

