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The Conquest of Siberia

Gerhard Müller (1705–1783) is renowned as the first historian to specialise in the history and culture of Siberia. Born in Westphalia, Müller was invited to teach at the newly founded Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg in 1725. He joined the Second Kamtchatka Expedition to western Siberia in 1735, and on his return spent the remainder of his life publishing works on the history of Siberia. His co-author Peter Simon Pallas (1741–1811) also served on several expeditions to Siberia. This volume, first published in English in 1842, contains the English translation of these authors' detailed description of the Russian colonisation of Siberia and tensions with China. Combining ethnographic material with accounts of Russia's trade with indigenous Siberian peoples and China, this volume presented one of the first scholarly accounts of Siberia to western Europe at a time when the region was little known outside of Russia.



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The Conquest of Siberia

And the History of the Transactions, Wars, Commerce, &c. &c. Carried on between Russia and China, from the Earliest Period

> GERHARD FRIEDRICH MÜLLER PETER SIMON PALLAS





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THE

CONQUEST OF SIBERIA,

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TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN OF

G. F. MULLER,

HISTORIOGRAPHER OF RUSSIA, AND OF

PETER SIMON PALLAS, M.D. F.R.S.

COUNSELLOR OF THE BOARD OF MINES TO THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,

MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AT SAINT PETERSBURGH, ETC. ETC.

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1842,



TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S PLENIPOTENTIARY IN CHINA,

THIS

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE TRANSACTIONS, WARS, COMMERCE, &c.

CARRIED ON BETWEEN

RUSSIA AND CHINA,

18

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

ВY

HIS EXCELLENCY'S

MOST HUMBLE AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.



EXPLANATION

 \mathbf{or}

SOME RUSSIAN WORDS MADE USE OF IN THE FOLLOWING WORK.

Baidar, a small boat.

Guba, a bay.

Kamen, a rock.

Kotche, a vessel.

Krepost, a regular fortress.

Noss, a cape.

Ostrog, a fortress surrounded with pallisadoes.

Ostroff, an island.

Ostrova, islands.

Quass, a sort of fermented liquor.

Reka, a river.

The Russians, in their proper names of persons, make use of patronymics; these patronymics are formed in some cases by adding *Vitch* to the christian name of the father; in others, *Off* or *Eff*; the former termination is applied only to persons of condition; the latter to those of an inferior rank. As, for instance,

Among persons of condition — Ivan Ivanovitch Ivan the son of inferior rank, Ivan Ivanoff of Ivan.

Michael Alexievitch, Michael the son Michael Alexeff, of Alexèy.

Sometimes a surname is added, Ivan Ivanovitch Romanoff.

TABLE

OF

RUSSIAN WEIGHTS, MEASURES OF LENGTH, AND

VALUE OF MONEY.

WEIGHT.

A pood weighs 40 Russian pounds-36 English.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

16 vershocks - an arsheen.

An arsheen - 28 inches.

Three arsheens, or seven feet — a fathom, * or sazshen.

500 sazshens --- a verst.

A degree of longitude comprises $104\frac{1}{2}$ versts — $69\frac{1}{2}$ English miles. A mile is therefore 1,515 parts of a verst; two miles may then be estimated equal to three versts, omitting a small fraction.

VALUE OF RUSSIAN MONEY.

A rouble — 100 copecs.

Its value varies according to the exchange, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d. Upon an average, however, the value of a rouble is reckoned at four shillings.

^{*} The fathom for measuring the depth of water is the same as the English fathom — 6 feet.



CONTENTS.

Chap. I.—First irruption of the Russians into Siberia—second inroad—Yermac driven by the Czar of Muscovy from the Volga, retires to Orel, a Russian settlement—enters Siberia with an army of Cossacks—his progress and exploits—defeats Kutchum Chan—conquers his dominions—cedes them to the Czar—receives a reinforcement of Russian troops—is surprised by Kutchum Chan—his defeat and death—veneration paid to his memory—Russian troops evacuate Siberia—re-enter and conquer the whole country—their progress stopped by the Chinese.

Chap. II.—Commencement of hostilities between the Russians and Chinese—disputes concerning the limits of the two empires—treaty of Nershinsk—embassies from the court of Russia to Pekin—treaty of Kiachta—establishment of the commerce between the two nations.



iv. CONTENTS.

- CHAP. III.—Account of the Russian and Chinese settlements upon the confines of Siberia—description of the Russian frontier town Kiachta—of the Chinese frontier town Maitmatschin—its buildings, pagodas, &c.
- Chap. IV.—Commerce between the Chinese and Russians—list of the principal exports and imports—duties—average amount of the Russian trade.
- Chap. V.—Description of Zuruchaitu—and its trade
 —transport of the merchandize through Siberia.
- Chap. VI.—Tartarian rhubarb brought to Kiachta by the Bucharian merchants—method of examining and purchasing the roots—different species of rheum which yield the finest rhubarb—price of rhubarb in Russia—exportation—superiority of the Tartarian over the Indian rhubarb.
- Chap. VII.—Table of the longitude and latitude of the principal places mentioned in this work.



- CHAP. VIII.—Discovery and conquest of Kamtchatka —state of that peninsula population—tribute—productions, &c.
- Chap. IX.—General idea of the commerce carried on the New Discovered Islands from Kamtchatka equipment of the vessels—risks of the trade, profits, &c.
- Chap. X.—Furs and skins procured from Kamtchatka and the New Discovered Islands, to be disposed of to the Chinese.
- Chap. XI.—Commencement and progress of the first Russian discoveries in the sea of Kamtchatka general division of the New Discovered Islands, where furs were procured for the China market.
- CHAP. XII.—Voyages in 1745, from Kamtchatka—first discovery of the Aleütian Isles by Michael Nevodtsikoff.
- Chap. XIII.—Successive voyages, from 1747 to 1753, to Beering's and the Aleütian Isles—some account of the inhabitants.