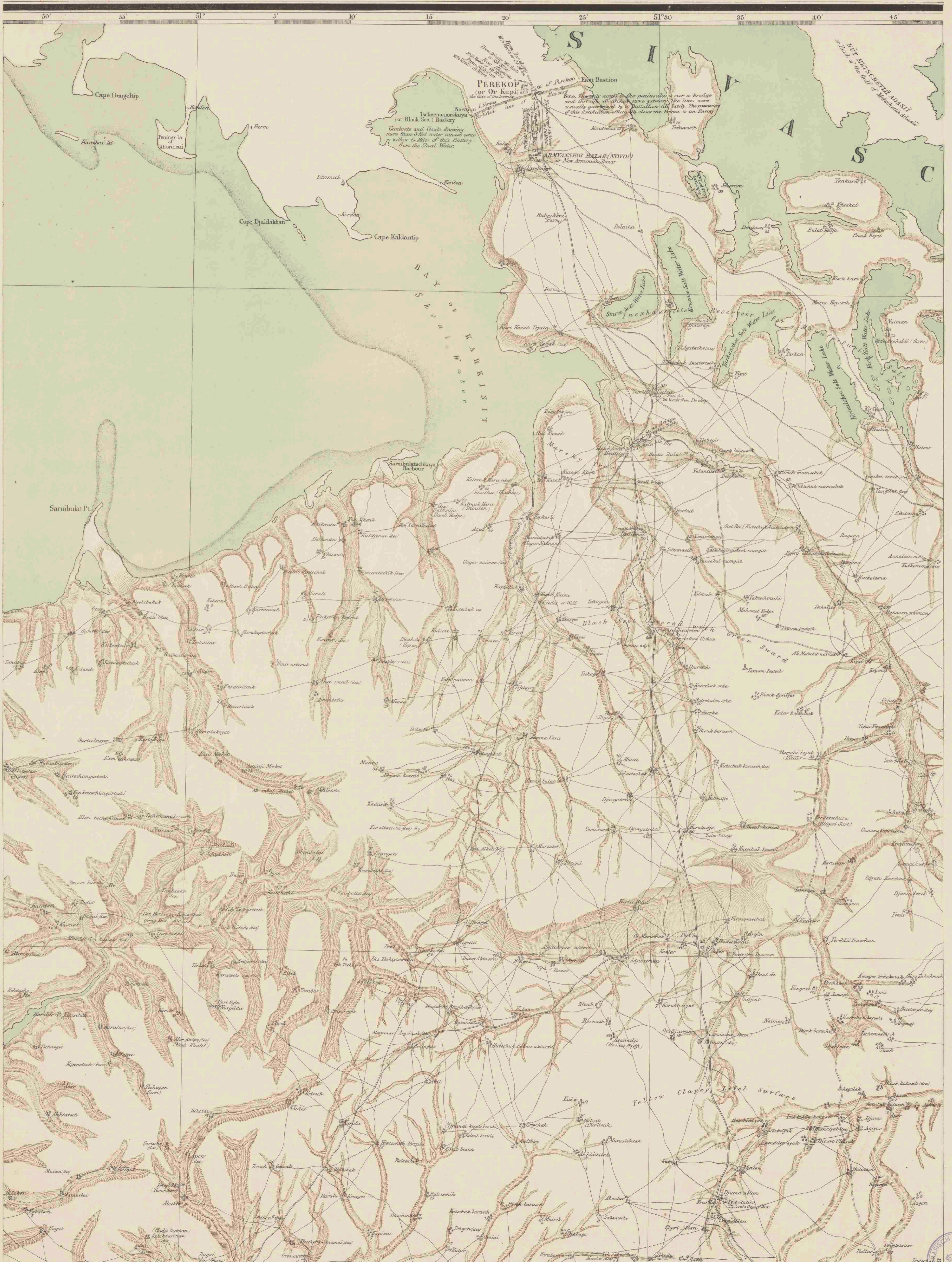




**Military topographical map of the Krima peninsula :  
constructed and founded on the most recent astronomical  
observations, verified and completed from authentic Military  
Surveys ... of ... Quarter Master General's Department by Major  
General Mukhin in the year 1816 by express command of ...  
Prince Volkonski 2nd ...**

<https://hdl.handle.net/1874/429712>









TO  
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,  
and the Allied Armies of France and England.

THIS  
ВОЕННАЯ  
MILITARY  
ТОПОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ КАРТА  
TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

ПОЛУОСТРОВА КРЫМА  
OF THE KRIMA PENINSULA,

*Составленная по новейшимъ Астрономическимъ наблюде-  
ниямъ, исправленная и дополненная изъ лучшихъ военныхъ съемокъ,  
Constructed, and founded, on the most recent Astronomical  
observations, verified, and completed from authentic Military Surveys  
свиты ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА по квар-  
термейстерской части Генералъ-майоромъ Мухомыинымъ 1816 года.  
of the Staff of HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S Quarter Master  
General's Department, by Major General Mukhomov in the year 1816;  
по приказанию Г. Генералъ-Адъютанта князя Волконскаго 2<sup>го</sup>  
by express command of Governor General & Aid de Camp Prince Volkonski 2<sup>nd</sup>  
во время управления его оною частью.  
during his administration of that Country.*

*is by Her Majesty's permission  
Engraved by her very devoted, and faithful servant, Thomas Best Jarvis, F.R.S. Lieut. Colonel of Engineers, E.I. Service.*

Травирована и перамана  
Engraved and Printed

ВЪ ВОЕННОТОПОГРАФИЧЕСКОМЪ ДЕПО  
AT THE MILITARY TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPOT,  
ПРИ ГЛАВНОМЪ ШТАБѢ  
ATTACHED TO THE ETAT-MAJOR OR STAFF  
ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА  
OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

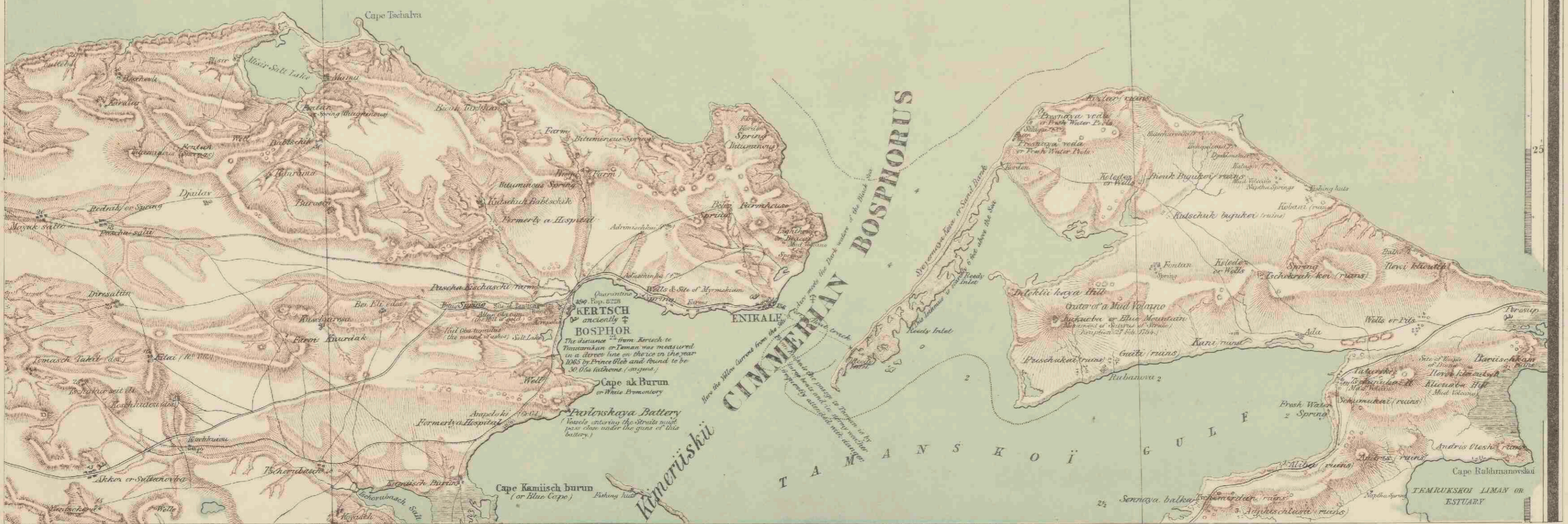
1817 года.  
in the Year 1817.  
Corrected to 1855 from General Schubert's Official Map, &c.

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POPULATION OF THE FIVE DISTRICTS, CONSTITUTING THE PENINSULA OF THE KRIMA OR CRIMEA.

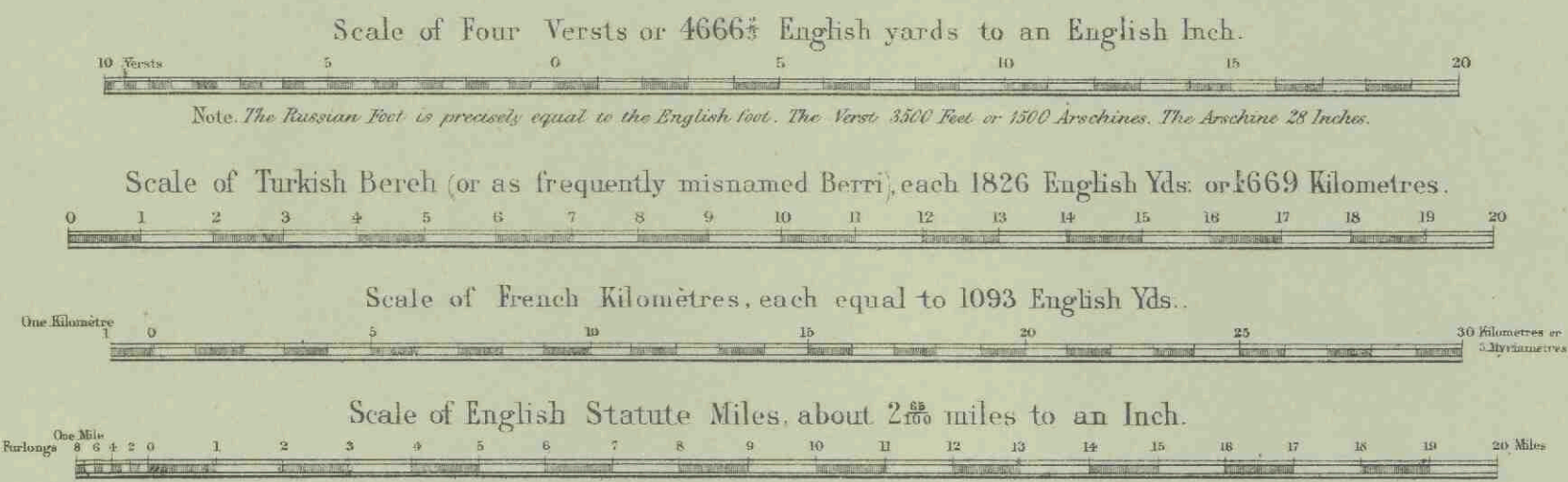
as given by Count Demidoff, April 1839.

Districts.	Priests of Clergy			Cultivators and Artisans.		Total Population of each District.	PRESENT TERRITORIAL DIVISION (1851.)		
	Nobles	Mullahs or Mahomedan Priests	Graves	Tatars.	Russians.		Districts.	Total Population.	
Simferopol (the Capital.)	365	1540	6	27,444	1572	32,055	Simferopol.	92,097	
Eupatoria or Kazlov.	557	1255		17,503	174	19,489	Eupatoria.	53,305	
Theodosia or Kefa.	78	1037	14	21,321	959	25,164	Theodosia.	74,122	
Perekop.	123	1536		24,410	146	26,215	Perekop.	56,618	
	1123	5,368	20	90,678	2,851	102,923	Yalta. <small>a new district formed of parts of the 4 original divisions.</small>	30,455	
To the above, we may add the total number of Females, estimated approximately.							82,843		
Karaites population.							4,383	87,140	
Jews.							325		
Greeks and Armenians, chiefly Merchants.							2,589		
Total population of the entire Krima.							190,063	306,597	
Present Military and floating population.							80,000		

The Territorial Area of the Government of Taurida including the Krima according to the computation of General Schubert, is 56,289.5 square Versts, or 24,774 British Square Miles. The legal superficial land measure of Russia is the Dossatine, of 2,400 Square Sajens, each of 49 Square feet English; consequently, the dossatine is 13,000 Square yards English, or 2,686 Square British Miles. The Verst, or Itinerary linear & Superficial unit is equal to 500 Sajens, of Seven English feet each. The Krima Peninsula comprises 9,115 Br. Sq. Miles. The Population of the Government of Taurida and all dependencies in the Sivash & Kerch, according to the official report of D. Peter Von Koepfen, in 1846, was 572,200 Souls, or Twenty three per British Square Mile which might appear to differ slightly from the statement of Count Demidoff. But it will be easily reconciled by considering the effect of a long peace, and the return of the oppressed Tatars & other Races, to the homes and lands they had abandoned. There are sufficient proofs of this conclusion from the Towns & Villages marked off as deserted in 1829, in the face of this Military Map. We have annexed thereto the results of the latest official Census 1857.

EXPLANATORY OBSERVATIONS.

- Indicate large post roads for the passage of every description of troops, artillery, cavalry and baggage waggons.
  - Secondary, or less important roads, which have generally speaking the like facilities, with the exception of two, distinguished by the same marks, namely, first, that leading from Bulaklava into the valley of Baidar, and the other from Staro Krim, or Old Krim, to Sudak, on which, as they are unsuited for the free and constant passage of Cavalry, it is necessarily impracticable for Cavalry to act with any certain effect.
  - Minor Roads, footpaths, or simple communications from one village to another, which, as the northern part of the Peninsula forms generally speaking, one continuous plain, admit of troops of every description. Artillery, cavalry, and Military Equipages, passing and acting with perfect freedom, but in regard of the more hilly parts of the Krima, which in point of fact are a prolongation of the great Caucasian Mountain range, such minor roads, or communications will only admit of the passage of Infantry, light troops, and, with the utmost difficulty, permit of the transport and employment of the very lightest description of Mountain Artillery.
  - Roads leading over the mountain tops through and along the various defiles, situated principally on the southern side of the Tala, or Tala range, and the remarkable lofty Mountain, Tschatur Dagh, 5131 ft above the level of the Sea, admit most frequently one or two horses at most to pass at a time, and can then only be safely and conveniently traversed by horses of the country, habituated to such purposes. Such only are employed by the inhabitants as pack horses, lightly and securely equipped with a sort of wicker or wicker basket, slung and firmly strapped on. These roads, it must be observed are extremely narrow, perilous and precipitous. Of course nothing but Light Infantry could traverse such roads with facility, and then only in single files, while the slightest barricade might present insuperable obstacles to their advance, and admit of their being defeated with great loss to an attacking party, by a small party of resolute men.
  - \* Since this note was written by the Russian Staff Officers, the road has been continued through Yalta to Simferopol.
  - Indicates places covered with forests and thick underwood.
  - Orchards, Gardens, and Vineyards, in which the celebrated Muscat Grape is grown.
  - W.M. Water Mills, Mill Races, and Weirs.
  - Indicate Post Stations.
- N. B. The Numbers opposite the Towns indicate the number of Houses.



J. Jervis, F.R.S. F.R. Geol. and Geog. Soc. Hon. Mem. Hort. Soc. Massachusetts and Boston Lit. Soc. St. Andrews Soc. Ethnog. de Paris.  
Lieut. Colonel of Engineers.

Entered at Stationers Hall.  
London Saturday 20<sup>th</sup> May 1854.











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Note.

The Russians, last among the nations of Europe to enter on the great race of Social and Scientific progress, retain to the present day some of those usages, now for the most part become obsolete; as the old style in Chronological reckoning, which at the present differs from our own by twelve days, the 13<sup>th</sup> day of the month with us being the 1<sup>st</sup> or old style in Russia.

They also reckon their longitudes from the island of Ferro, or Hierro, which is the most Southerly and Westerly of the extensive & remarkable group of Islands, known as the Canaries, about 130 miles North of Cape Boyador; to which, with some degree of better judgment, the far sighted geographers of olden time referred their first Meridian; only erring in this, that they reckoned thence onward right round the globe to 360° Easterly. The point of this Island, Ferro, assumed as that of departure, is situated according to the best observations, 17° 33' 34" West of Greenwich; and 20° 0' 0" West of the observatory of Paris, which therefore has to be deducted from the longitudes on this Map. ————— For example The Longitude of Sevastopol Cathedral by Russian observations (Woinowsky) ————— 31° 11' 9" East of Ferro.  
 ————— 33° 31' 35" East of Greenwich.  
 ————— 31° 11' 9" East of Paris Observatory.

The Variation of the Magnetic Needle 7° 30' West. (1836.)





