

Bering

#livinghistoryofRussia



Secondary school №5
them.N.O.Krivoschapkina
city of Yakutsk
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7+

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The one-day, multimedia, digital newspaper "BERING" is published within the framework of the newspaper «#ПятаяВысота» (registration in the register of school press of Russia №4429).

The newspaper is published with the support and participation of our co-authors:



Editor-in-Chief's column

Dear readers and authors of publications!

Will Bering be glad?.. This is exactly how you want to open our newspaper. It is known that more than once, and this is the phrase that accompanied the main documents of the Kamchatka expedition (source: journals of the Governing Senate).



Bering really unites. This time our school newspaper «#ПятаяВысота» for the first time publishes a hystorical, multimedia sub-project of thee one-day newspaper "Bering" which is published under the motto: Living history of Russia. With this work we erase all the traditional boundaries of the school newspaper. In

this one issue we managed to gather co-authors not only from different cities, but also from Denmark, Bering's homeland. We are all different in terms of technologies for studying the history of the Kamchatka expedition and the choice of methods, but we are united and related by the Great, powerful multi-tasking historical event of the early 18th century. After all, what could be more pleasant than getting together with a group of like-minded people, showing off your projects, learning and getting to know new technologies for real projects, and discussing new developments in the field of the topic being studied.

There are two reasons to find like-minded people - the 300th anniversary of the Kamchatka expedition (the Great Northern Expedition), and in a year - the 345th anniversary of the birth of Captain - Commander Vitus Bering, which we will celebrate in August 2026.

The idea of publishing a one-day newspaper is being implemented within the framework of the project "Chronicle of School No. 5" in the city of Yakutsk. It was Yakutsk that was the outpost of the Kamchatka expedition - here Bering lived with his family for three years, resolving

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issues of procurement and delivery of provisions to Okhotsk. Students of school №5 conducted research and wrote in their book that Vitus Bering officially petitioned the Senate to open schools in Yakutsk, and in December 1734 he personally organized truly magical New Year's holidays for the population of our city.

Remembering the Great Feat of Russian sailors, we involuntarily pay tribute to the memory of our ancestors, who helped travelers with shelter, food, opening schools, an iron smelter and other support measures.

I am grateful to everyone for their active participation in preparing the materials, for their understanding and support.

Let our graduation become a good memory and a reference book for many years.

Sincerely, Anna Nikolaevna Borisova, head of the historical project "Chronicle of School No. 5 of Yakutsk", member of the branch of the Russian Geographical Society in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).



Dear friends!

In 2025 we will celebrate a major historical date.

300 years ago, on January 3, 1725, Peter I signed a decree on equipping the First Kamchatka Expedition under the leadership of Vitus Bering.

This legendary epic of exploration and study of the vast expanses of the east of Russia by Vitus Bering and his team of many thousands is inextricably linked with Yakutia and its capital, the city of Yakutsk, which for several years was the base, supply and control center for both of his expeditions. Vitus Bering himself spent almost 3 years in Yakutsk during his leadership of the expeditions.

It is quite obvious that without comprehensive support from the residents of Yakutia at that time in providing the expedition participants with everything they needed, such large-scale projects could hardly have taken place.

Thanks to Bering's enormous organizational talent and determination and the selfless actions of his team, the eastern coast of the Arctic Ocean with the Arctic islands, Chukotka, Kamchatka, the Okhotsk region, the Kuril Islands, and Russian America were added to the map of Russia.

Thus, the expeditions of Vitus Bering, a great navigator, a Russian officer of Danish origin, captain-commander, and leader of the first and second Kamchatka expeditions from 1725 to 1743 (the latter later became known as the Great Northern), became the most important stage in the development and exploration of the eastern lands of the Russian Empire.

Bering's second Kamchatka expedition (1733–1743) became the largest research expedition in all subsequent history, both in terms of the number of participants, scientific staff, and the scale of the geographical discoveries and other scientific results it made.

We are very pleased to note that our activists, local historians, and representatives of the scientific and educational community are paying great attention to studying the legacy of Vitus Bering's expeditions, introducing our younger generation to project-research activities on this topic, and popularizing his name, which has undoubtedly become the most striking in the history of world geographical discoveries.

I wish everyone great creative success in this important matter!

Sincerely, Alexander Vasilyevich Gorokhov, Chairman of the branch of the Russian Geographical Society in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Letter to the editor

Dear Yakutians!

Dear Anna Nikolaevna, administration, teachers, students and parents' committee of school No. 5 in Yakutsk!

300 years ago, the expedition members began their journey from St. Petersburg to the east of the continent. It was during this expedition that Bering and Chirikov first became acquainted with the Yakut land.

During the Second Kamchatka Expedition, Yakutsk became the center for preparing everything necessary for further travel to Kamchatka and solving the tasks of the entire expedition.

In the research works of Anna Nikolaevna and schoolchildren from School No. 5 in Yakutsk, dedicated to the Great Northern Expedition, I was very interested in learning new and unknown things about the fate of Vitus Bering and his stay on Yakut land. It is especially pleasant that the younger generation, which studies the history of Russia and its small homeland, is involved in this.

During the Great Northern Expedition, many great people visited the Yakut land - explorers - captain - commander Vitus Bering, officers of the Russian fleet Alexei Chirikov, Martyn Shpanberg, Sven Vaksel, Dmitry Ovtzyn, the Laptev brothers, Semyon Chelyuskin. Famous scientists with world-famous names worked in Yakutsk - Gerhard Miller, Johann Gmelin, Georg Steller, Stepan Krashennnikov.

However, how many more names of the expedition heroes have been undeservedly forgotten, and whose contribution to the history of Russia has been little studied? There is a lot of research work to be done! And it is the researchers of their native land, the history of their small homeland, who, with their enthusiasm and determination, can fill the gaps in the knowledge of the fates and personalities of the heroes who were missed in past times or undeservedly deprived of the attention of scientists of our time.

Traveling with cadets from Biysk across the regions of Russia as part of the "Routes of the Great Northern Expedition" project, I noticed that where government officials are interested in working on patriotic education of youth, and support researchers and historians in their work on studying the history of Russia and their small homeland, the level of awareness among the children of the greatness of Russia and their own significance is much higher.

I wish all Yakutians who care about their small homeland, Anna Nikolaevna and the youth of Yakutia success in their research on the history of the region and the heroes - discoverers who, with their selfless work, developed and revived the greatness of Yakutia and Russia.

Sincerely, Marat Bering,

ninth generation descendant of Vitus Bering

Marat Bering: Descendant of Vitus Bering



Marat Talgatovich Bering – a ninth-generation descendant of Bering. His family is a branch of Jonas von Bering (1724-1784), a Russian officer and the eldest son of Vitus Bering. From 1978 to 1981, he served in Kamchatka, where his famous ancestor began his voyage. In 2005, Major Marat Bering retired. He now lives in Biysk and teaches at a cadet school.

For a long time, Marat Talgatovich's family had no documentary evidence of kinship with the legendary Bering. However, in the early 1990s, fate brought them together with Elina Zavadskaya, a descendant of the navigator on another line, who was compiling the family tree, and it was precisely the representatives of the branch to which Marat Talgatovich belongs that she had not been able to find until that moment. Finally, the tree was compiled in full, and Professor Zvyagin created a true portrait of the commander (before this, the portrait of Bering was taken to be that of his uncle, also Vitus, after whom the navigator was named). It is interesting that in this branch all the eldest sons, like their ancestors, were engaged in serving Russia, were officers of the land army or navy. Marat Talgatovich's great-great-grandfather, Mikhail Antonovich, achieved the greatest success in this field, becoming a major general.

M.B.: I lived for a long time under a different surname. My grandmother hid it because they were afraid of the consequences of Stalin's repressions.

And somewhere until the 70s of the last century I knew nothing. When I turned 16-17, she began to hint that we were descendants of Bering.

Marat Talgatovich says that three different images of the navigator are currently known. What the commander actually looked like has never been determined.

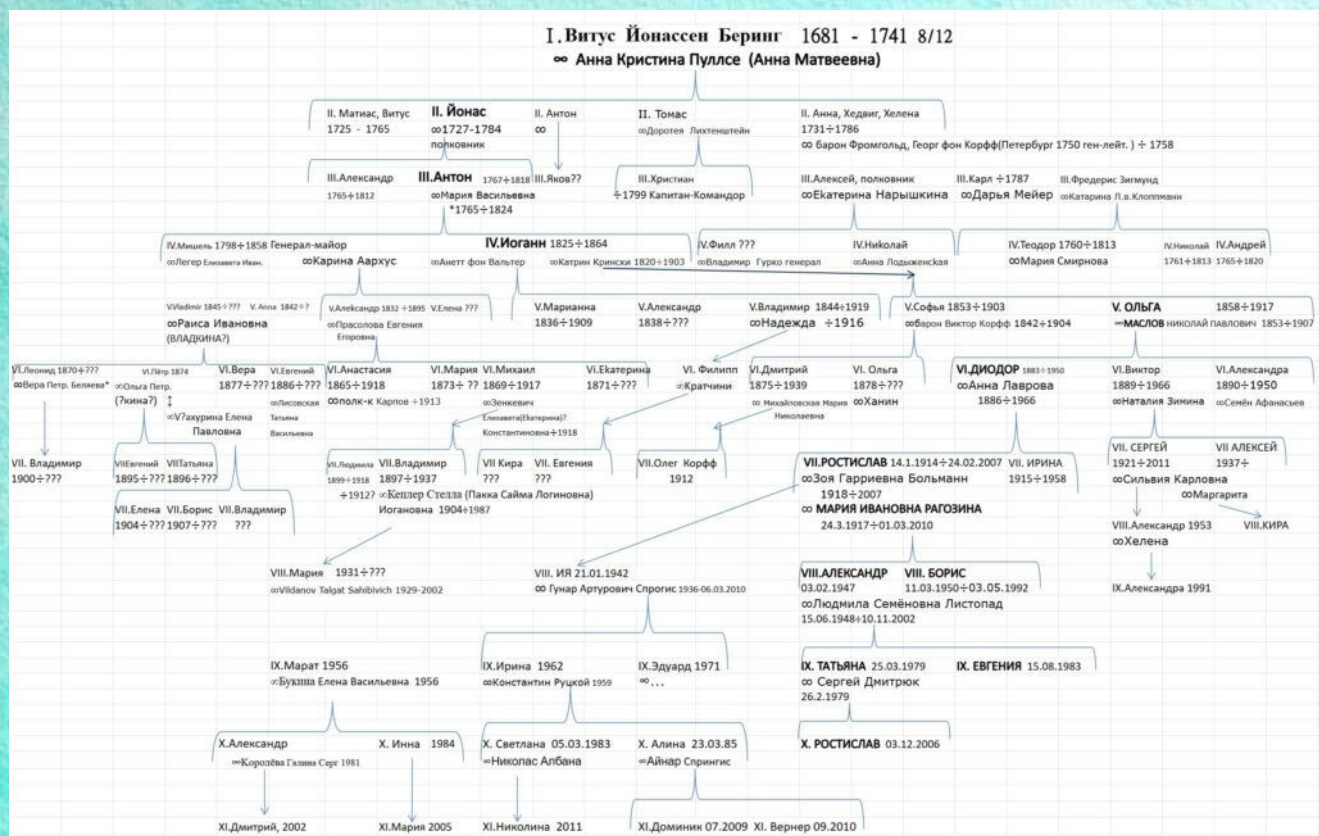
— I believe that all three sides are right until proven otherwise. But I trust the option more, which Professor Zvyagin did: he traveled around Russia with more than 500 people, descendants of Bering. And it affected me too. They measured my skull, my mother's, my son's, made sketches, took photographs.

*Витус Беринг. Подпись в 1681 году в Дании.
Юзеф в 1741 году на острове Беринга*

*Йонас (Улан) фон Беринг (1727-1784) → Антон фон Беринг (1767-1818) →
Михаил фон Беринг (1797-1858) → Александр фон Беринг (1832-1895) →
Михаил фон Беринг (1861-1917) → Владимир фон Беринг (1897-1937) →
Мария Беринг (род. в 1931 году) →
Мария Беринг*

Bering genus — from Vitus to Marat. Photo: IA KamchatkaMedia

Genealogical tree of Bering's descendants in Russia



Today, Bering's descendants live in Russia, Canada, the United States, and elsewhere. Often, they no longer bear the surname Bering or von Bering.

Portrait school gallery from Fomina Aelita: Vitus Bering



Museum subproject: "Legendary Faces of School No. 5 in Yakutsk". Generation Z artist. Fomina Aelita, 15 years old. Painting "Portrait of V.Y. Bering". The work was completed in 2022.

The photo shows Fomina Aelita. Photo: Media studios of school №5

Portrait school gallery from Nikolaeva Ayna: Peter I



Museum subproject: "Legendary Faces of School No. 5 in Yakutsk". Generation Z artist. Aina Nikolaeva, 15, student of grade 9 "B" of School No. 135 in Almaty. Painting "Portrait of Peter the Great", completed in 2024.

In the picture Nikolaeva Aina. Photo from the family archive.

Kamchatka Expedition: "Chicks of Petrov's Nest"

On December 23, 1724 (January 3, 1725), Peter I instructed the Admiralty Board to send an expedition to Kamchatka under the command of a worthy naval officer. The Admiralty Board proposed to put Captain Bering at the head of the expedition, since he "had been to the East Indies and knew the ropes." Peter I agreed with Bering's candidacy. On January 6, 1725, just a few weeks before his death, Peter signed the instructions for the First Kamchatka Expedition.

This was the **first** major marine scientific **expedition** in Russian history, undertaken by a government decision. Yakutsk will become a central hub, from where roads lead in all directions.

In a note to the members of the naval expedition, Peter personally wrote: "... I ask you to take care with all your heart for the protection of the co-religionists and for your immortal memory. The time is favorable, fortune runs through us, she has never been so close to us in the south: blessed is he who grabs her by the hair..."

The history of the expedition is also interesting from many other points of view. For example, the very idea of this expedition, as is known, belonged to Peter I. The immediate executors of these tasks of the reformer of Russia - Bering, Chirikov, Shpanberg, Ovtzyn, as well as Skorniyakov-Pisarev, Devier and a number of ordinary employees, Admiralty servants, as far as we know fragmentary facts from their biographies - belong to the number of Peter's contemporaries; they went through his school, they lived the spirit of that time, knew well - or, more accurately, felt the principles that then dominated among the best representatives of Russian society. Their advance into Siberia signified the transfer to the outskirts of the Russian state of the concepts, ideas, and principles of culture, technology, and scientific knowledge that were then dominant in the center.

«Bering set the eastern vector of development of our country for centuries to come. The current configuration of Russia from ocean to ocean is largely due to his merit. The course of Russian history was determined by the gigantic and at the same time unhurried steps of Commander Bering, who found death and immortality in his last campaign» - this is what Vasily Avchenko, the author of the article "The Commander's Steps," will write in the Rodina magazine.

From Bering's report: 20 ^s of 18 th century:	
Yakut fort	— 300 yards.
Okhotsk fort	— 10 yards.
Bolsheretsk fort	— 14 yards.
Verkhne Kamchatsk fort	— 17 yards.
Nizhne Kamchatsk fort	— 65 yards.

The first Kamchatka expedition was supposed to answer the question of "whether America and Asia had converged" and find the northern sea route from Europe to Asia. The forty-three-year-old captain Vitus Jonansen Bering was appointed the head of the expedition, and his assistants were lieutenants Martyn Petrovich Shpanberg and Alexey Ilyich Chirikov.

By June 1, 1726, all travelers arrived in Yakutsk. At that time, the expedition consisted of more than 140 people and more than 10,000 poods of cargo. A month later, the detachment would set off for Okhotsk. This route would go down in history as the harshest, hungriest, and least explored for the movement of people in winter. Let us recall that Okhotsk, Kamchatka, and Chukotka were part of the Yakutsk region at that time.

It took five years (1725-1730) to complete the tasks of the First Kamchatka Expedition, during which the strait between Asia and North America was discovered.

The Second Kamchatka Expedition - in 1732, Empress Anna Ioannovna signed a decree, and Vitus Bering was promoted to captain-commander and appointed head of the expedition. After which painstaking, thorough, comprehensive preparation of the Russian fleet expedition began. Then, for the first time, the expedition would consist of seven independent detachments, whose work would take ten years (1733 - 1743), and during which the shores of Alaska would be reached. In addition to the Marine detachments, an Academic Detachment would be formed and even musicians with French horns, oboes and violins would be involved. It is interesting that the contracts with the doctors who were supposed to go on the expedition were concluded with them for 6 years at once. From this it can be assumed that the activities of this expedition were intended to be no less than six years, i.e. its completion was expected approximately by 1739.

The next important question, which is not mentioned in the instructions, was the question of what sources were to cover the expenses of this expedition. From the documents we see that the content of the expedition was.

carried out by local means. The Tobolsk, Irkutsk, Yenisei and Yakut provincial authorities were obliged to provide the funds. They collected them from the drink tax, local tax articles, from office and customs duties.

From the Irkutsk Chronicle: *«There had never been such a huge and scientific expedition in Siberia. It left traces of strong indignation in the country due to the heavy duty to which the then still small population of the Siberian highway was subjected, who had to send many things, such as: the delivery of officials and people, who were assigned a large number of horses and guides; the transportation of ship shells and artillery guns; the delivery of several thousand poods of provisions and other supplies.»*

Slovtsov P.A., a historian of Siberia, noted in his book "Historical Review of Siberia" that the following were prepared in advance for the Second Kamchatka Expedition: *«The food stores at the mouths of large rivers and through the Siberian governor, coastal yasaks were lit up so that they would be ready to give the assigned allowance to sea vessels and in due time would light the beacons at night. He also: "There has never been another expedition so solemn across all of Siberia, God grant that out of compassion for the poor region, such a devastating place will never be heard of again. The expedition had to take to the waters four times, and leave four times with all the cargo at each change. How many artillery weapons and shells, how many ship weights, and how many thousands of poods of provisions, had to be transported by the local population of Yakutia from the Yudomsky Cross to Okhotsk»*.

Sokolov A.P., a historian of the Russian fleet, wrote: *«On April 30, 1730, two months after the return of the first Kamchatka expedition, Bering presented the Russian government with a project ("Proposals") to improve the situation of the peoples of Siberia. First of all, he considered it necessary to take measures to establish schools in the Yakutsk region. Then he drew the attention of government circles to the importance of developing iron smelting in Eastern Siberia, which would make it possible "to be content without need in shipbuilding." At the same time, Bering considered it necessary to improve the situation of the Cossacks serving in Yakutia, Okhotsk and Kamchatka by supplying them with horses, dog sleds, warm clothing and weapons.»*

In October 1734, after a good six months of travel, the Bering family, as part of the Naval Detachments, reached Yakutsk, which was then the de facto administrative and trade center of North-Eastern Siberia; the city served as a stronghold for the development of the vast expanses of the entire northeast of Asia. In Yakutsk, long-distance expeditions were equipped, provided with food and transport; the commander's couple spent almost three years of their life here. And only in 1737, Bering would set off for Okhotsk.

The Okhotsk tract was written about in the newspaper "Yakutskie Eparchialnye Vedomosti" many years later: *«There is no highway in the proper sense; the mail and visitors travel by path, and where without it, since raging rivers destroy any presence of paths, either overgrown with thick grass after the water recedes, or covered with a mass of forest, willows and other drifts, through which no horse is able to push its way. In such cases, it is necessary to make huge detours through high ridges, from which it is possible to descend only by unsaddling the horse, leading it with the help of 2-3 people, moving the horse's legs with your hands. And often there are such cases when travelers, having lost their way, half-starved, wander through the taiga for 4-7 days, and if, physically and morally exhausted, they fall on the path, then either completely by accident, or thanks only to energy and presence of mind, they continue their journey to the Pacific Ocean. On such a road it is very often possible to get lost and even die.»*

Undoubtedly, the history of the Kamchatka expedition is the history of a great feat. Pasetsky V.M., Corresponding Member of the Petrovskaya Academy of Sciences and Arts, Academician of the St. Petersburg Academy of the History of Science, Doctor of Historical Sciences: "Their labors and deprivations, sacrifices and devotion to their Fatherland, solved major problems of their time." The grandeur of the discoveries of the Kamchatka expedition and its scientific results still seems amazing. The discoveries of Bering and his associates have been appreciated by scientists from all over the world. Their names have entered the history of Russia and despite the three hundredth anniversary, interest in their feat has not weakened, but on the contrary, continues to open a new vector for studying the history of the Kamchatka feat!

Documentary video: "On ships via Yakutsk to America and Japan: 300 years of the expeditions of Vitus Bering" from 07/13/2023



Narrated by: Boyakova Sardana Ilyinichna, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Director of the Institute of Humanitarian Research and Problems of Indigenous Peoples of the North of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Broadcast time: 42:51



Documentary film "Film Chronicle of Yakutia" dated March 22, 2024, NVK Sakha.



In the frame are students of school No. 5 in Yakutsk: Anastasia Shestakova, Alberto Azatyan, Aelita Fomina, Zhanna Zudikhina, Nicole Krivoshapkina, Dominika Sleptsova, Emilia Azatyan and the head of the historical project "Chronicle of Yakutsk School No. 5" A. N. Borisova. Broadcast time: 24:04



Vitus Bering and the history of school No. 5 in Yakutsk



«Живая связь времен и поколений»

Научный проект: Летопись школы №5 имени Н.О. Кривошапкина г. Якутска как исторический источник

1735 г. При Спасском монастыре открыта первая в Якутии низшая школа для «обучения грамоте славяно-русской» местных детей (просуществовала до 1747 года).

1800 г. Восстановлена низшая школа и переименована в Якутскую миссионерскую (духовно-инородческую) школу при Спасском монастыре с ученическим общежитием (о восстановлении школы, указ от 1799 г., при поддержке Иркутским Генерал-Губернатором).

1819 г. На базе школы создали Духовное приходское училище с общежитием при Спасском монастыре. Замысел был таков: никто лучше не сможет проповедовать христианство среди якутов, чем сами якуты, ставшие священниками.

1839 г. При Духовном приходском училище была открыта Школа грамоты (при Якутском Спасском монастыре) с общежитием.

1884 г. Школа грамоты при Якутском Спасском монастыре реорганизована в Миссионерское училище с общежитием для учеников.



Спасский монастырь
в г. Якутске (XIX в.)

1891 г. Училище переименовано в Миссионерскую Центральную двухклассную церковно-приходскую школу с общежитием при Спасском монастыре.

1896 г. Школа при Спасском монастыре переименована во Второклассное церковно-приходское училище с общежитием.

1902 г. При Якутской Второклассной церковно-приходской школе открывается Образцовая школа, которая просуществовала до 1914 г. Попечителем школы становится Оймяконский купец 1 гильдии Н.О. Кривошапкин.

1904 г. Переименована в Якутскую Второклассную Учительскую школу с общежитием при Спасском монастыре.

1914 г. Освящение построенного деревянного двухэтажного школьного здания Второклассной Учительской школы.



Н.О. Кривошапкин,
Оймяконский купец 1 гильдии,
мecenат, попечитель школы,
рисунок ученицы МОБУ СОШ №5
Николаевой Айны



Научная статья
«Архивные поиски и находки:
Летопись МОБУ СОШ №5
г. Якутска»



Фрагмент картины «Портрет Н.О. Кривошапкина»,
художник А.С. Бочкарева-Иннокентьева – Сууралдыма Куо, фото С.С. Слепцова



Фрагмент картины
«В гостях у купца»
(А.Ф. Охлопков и
Н.О. Кривошапкин),
художник И.Ю. Пестряков



Научная статья
«Летопись школы №5
г. Якутска»

1918 г. Школа реорганизована в 5-е городское начальное училище 1 ступени.

1923 г. Училище переименовано в 5-ю Советскую школу I центра 1 ступени.

1934 г. Училище переименовано в начальную школу №5.

1938 г. Переименована в неполную среднюю якутскую школу №5.

1943 г. Переименована в неполную среднюю школу №5 для русских мальчиков.

1945 г. Переименована в начальную школу №5.

1952 г. Переименована в неполную школу №5 (семилетняя).

1960 г. Переименована в неполную школу №5 (восьмилетняя).



Здание школы №5
г. Якутска (1989 г.)

1992 г. Переименована в среднюю школу №5.

2001 г. Переименована в среднюю общеобразовательную школу №5 имени Н. О. Кривошапкина (с углубленным изучением отдельных предметов). Действует по настоящее время.



Презентация исторической
книги "Витус Беринг:
Рождественские чудо-сани".
Январь, 2024 г.



Участники круглого стола
"Архивные поиски
и находки: Летопись школы №5
г. Якутска", март, 2022 г.



Историческая книга
«Витус Беринг:
Рождественские чудо-сани»
В сборник вошли сказки
и иллюстрации учеников
МОБУ СОШ №5

Reference:

- ✓ 2022 - Round table "Archival searches and finds - 2022", presentation of the school history project "Calendar of Time". Scientific articles were written. Portraits of participants in the history of the school were drawn.
- ✓ 2024 - Presentation of the book written by our schoolchildren, "Vitus Bering: Christmas Miracle Sleigh". Video films were shot. Work was carried out on voicing our fairy tales.
- ✓ 2025 - Publication of the historical, multimedia, one-day, digital newspaper "Bering". Testing of the tourist route "Yakutsk of the 18th century".



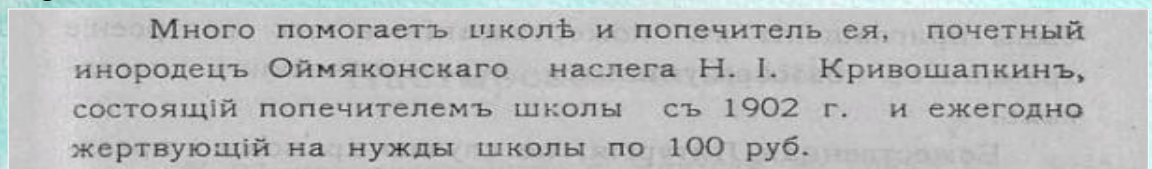
Article in the journal « Science and technology in Yakutia ». 2024, №1. Vitus Bering and Yakutsk in the Age of Enlightenment - based on materials from the school project "Chronicle of School No. 5 of Yakutsk"



Interactive
museum
of school №5

School is the home of our childhood. It is here that we meet our first teacher, with whom we will go on an amazing journey into the world of Knowledge. At school, we will meet our first friends, and together with them we will learn to be friends and cherish relationships. We will remember many of our teachers' instructions for the rest of our lives. Then, like a beacon in the night, they will prompt us in the right direction in adulthood. In childhood, we rush school time, but as adults, we are happy to share our victories with them - the teachers! And then, we come to school as if to our own childhood home.

All schools are different from each other. Each of them has its own traditions, each school has its own history... It is no secret that by studying the history of the school, we involuntarily begin to learn more about our re-



gion and country. And most importantly, we learn about people, their fate, their attitude to family, love, life and professional work. This is how we begin to understand why people lived, live and will live.

In our school, history is studied in the historical genre in the form of a chronicle. The main idea of the project "Chronicle of School No. 5 in Yakutsk" is to clarify the date of the school's foundation, since when studying archival documents on the issue of the date of the school's foundation, we discovered some inaccuracies. For example, previously the date of the school's foundation was considered to be 1907. We asked ourselves to clarify the question: "Since what year did the Oymyakon merchant and philanthropist N.O. Krivoschapkin become a trustee of the school?"

In the archival documents and media of that time there is material that points to 1902, and his long-term patronage of the school at the Spassky Monastery will continue uninterrupted until 1916. This means that the school was opened earlier than 1907. Thus begins our work to clarify and establish the date of the foundation of our school.

We also found out that the patron's patronymic was not Osipovich, but Iosifovich. Last year, students from our school restored all the impressions of the patron's personal seals. Continuing (slightly) to lift the curtain of history's secrets, we will say that M. Afonin, a doctor of the Oymyakon-Borogonsky nasleg, will write in 1928 in the Izvestia RGO: a merchant of the Oymyakonsky

ulus, Yakut Nikolai Krivoschapkin spent fifteen years researching arable "convenient" lands, making trial sowings of grain. After which he will proclaim the resolution: "There is no grain cultivation in Oymyakon."

Let us recall that in 1731 the resettlement of "plow people" to the Yakut region began. 50 peasant families from the Ilmsk prison in the Irkutsk province were settled along the Amga River to serve as a refugee, transport provisions and military supplies for the development of agriculture. Later, in 1750, in his Most Humble Report, S. P. Krashennnikov wrote: "The attempt ended in failure..."

Research activities led us to the history of the

school network at the Spassky Monastery, where in 1735 the first school in the history of the Yakut region for teaching children "Slavic-Russian literacy" was opened. Then we decided to find out who and what circumstances led to schools opening in the Yakutsk region. During this period, the city of Yakutsk was an outpost of the Second Kamchatka Expedition under the command of Vitus Bering, who in 1730 submitted to the Senate the document "Bering's Proposals for the Arrangement of Life and Everyday Life of the Population of Eastern Siberia and the Far East and the Development of These Lands by the Russian Empire." Reading the document, we understand how deeply it is permeated with concern for the revival of the educational, cultural and economic life of the peoples of Siberia. In the first point of this document, Bering raises the issue of the development of education among the population of the city of Yakutsk: *"If it is decided for the best, then it is necessary to settle among them one or two priests or such, so that their children could be taught in school. And I admit that there should be many who are willing to send their children to be taught. And they are afraid to send to the city of Yakutsk, because of smallpox and other sorrows. Then from that people among them to determine priests or teachers, and I hope that a considerable number can be brought to the Christian faith."*

Portrait gallery from Ermolaeva Kristina: Innokentiy II (Nerunovich)

Museum subproject: "Legendary Faces of School No. 5 in Yakutsk". Artist of the alpha generation. Ermolaeva Kristina, 14 years old. Painting "Portrait of Innocent II (Nerunovich)", completed in 2024. Curator: Nikitina M.V., art teacher.

Brief historical background: Appointed Bishop of Irkutsk and Nerchinsk from the prefects of the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy, hieromonk of the Moscow Spassky School Monastery on June 5, 1732. Ordination to the rank of bishop took place on November 25, 1732 in St. Petersburg. Arrived in Irkutsk in October 1733. In June 1734, Bering and the naval officers of his team were in Irkutsk on their way to Yakutsk, where they personally met the bishop. In 1735, Bishop Innocent II (Nerunovich) arrived in Yakutsk, and at the same time the First School for the entire territory of the Yakutsk region was opened at the Spassky Monastery in Yakutsk. He was the first diocesan bishop to visit the Yakutsk district.

Pictured: Ermolaeva Kristina. Photo from the family archive.

Portrait gallery from Nikolaeva Aina: Nikolay Krivoshapkin

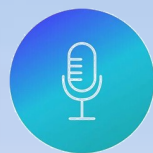
Museum subproject: "Legendary Faces of School No. 5 in Yakutsk". Generation Z artist. Aina Nikolaeva. Painting "Portrait of N.O. Krivoshapkin", completed in 2022. Curator: M.V. Nikitina, fine art teacher.

Brief historical background: In 1891, the Russian Academy of Sciences equipped an expedition for geological exploration of the Indigirka and Kolyma river basins, and I.D. Chersky was appointed its leader. The expedition reached Oymyakon with difficulty, and ahead of it lay a difficult journey to Verkhnekolymsk. On the road from Yakutsk to Oymyakon, dozens of horses died, food ran out, and harnesses and saddles became unusable.

Nikolai Osipovich gave Chersky seven horses, several waterproof leather bags, flour and other products, and hired guides at his own expense. Thanks to this, the expedition arrived safely and on time in Verkhnekolymsk.

In 1892, at the suggestion of E.D. Pleske, a meeting of the Physics and Mathematics Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences announced gratitude for the services of N.O. Krivoshapkin and nominated him for a government award. On January 15, 1913, the newspaper "Yakutskaya okrugina" reported that Krivoshapkin was awarded the Order of St. Stanislav, 3rd degree.

In the picture Nikolaeva Aina. Photo from the family archive.



How to teach a book to speak

They say that a book lives when it is read. Today we are happy to introduce readers to our book in a new (sound) format. Students, teachers and even parents of the school acted as conductors of the sound recording as readers of our fairy tales.

A reader is a storyteller, a guide who helps the reader to move into the writer's world. Acting, technique, speech logic and patience will help here. To record an audiobook, sometimes many takes of the sound recording are required. No one yet knows whether our project participants will take up narration practice in the future, but for many of them, the "test run" took place and this is not only a new experience, but already history. And thanks to their work, the book will be heard in Russian, English and Yakut.

Those who are already familiar with the contents of the book will probably be curious to take a new look at the adventures of the book's main character, Vitus Bering, captain-commander of the Kamchatka expedition. After all, against the backdrop of the traveler's quite ordinary life, so reliably and recognizably presented in the book, real touching historical events take place on its pages: the opening of a school, which our hero petitioned the Senate for back in 1730, and the Christmas fun that Bering himself organized

and held for the population of the city of Yakutsk on the eve of 1734.



**ВИТУС БЕРИНГ:
VITUS BERING:**

*Рождественские рудо-сани
Ороһуосна аһтаах сыаргаһа
Miraculous Christmas Sledge*

Listening fairy tales in Russian



Tuymaada Valley:

New Year's adventures

Author: **Victoria Bobina**

Text read by **Roman Zasteba**,
student of 5 "A" class (class teacher
V.B. Govorukhina)



*In the picture - Roman Zasteba
Photo: Media studios of school 5*

Christmas Miracle Sleigh

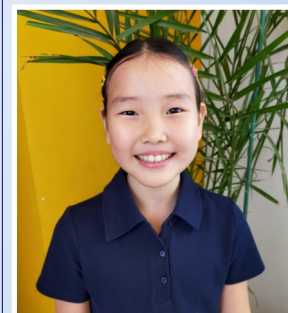
Author: **Zudikhina Zhanna**

Text read by

Pavlova Evelina,
student of 4 «B» class (class
teacher **Boyarinova E.A.**)



*In the picture – Pavlova
Evelina*



**HistorYakutia: Winter games of
Bering**

Author: **Sleptsova Dominica**

Text read by: **Tynysov Nursultan**,
student of 6 «I» class,
volunteer of history of school №5

In the picture – Tynysov Nursultan



HBK CAXA



NVK Sakha News
12.01.2024



Adjust the sound: tales about Bering in Yakut



**New Year's event
in Tuimaada village**
Author: **Bobina Viktoriya**
Text in Yakut read by **Arzhakova
Olga Evgenievna**, parent of 2
G» (class teacher **Saphronova
L.V.**)

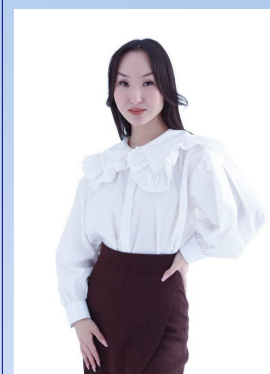


In picture Arzhakova Olga

A wonderful horse Author:
Zudikhina Zhanna

Text in Yakut read by
**Dondubon Aiylana
Semenovna**, primary school
teacher

*In picture Dondubon
Aiylana*



Bering Winter Games

Author:

Sleptsova Dominica

Text in Yakut read by
Kolesov Petr, student of 10 «V»
class (class teacher

Tretyakova L.G.)

In picture Kolesov Petr



КЭСКИЛ 14



**How did the historical figure
Vitus Bering become the hero of Yakut
fairy tales?**

Our historical audio tales in English



**Tuymada valley: new year
adventures** Author: **Bobina
Viktoriya**

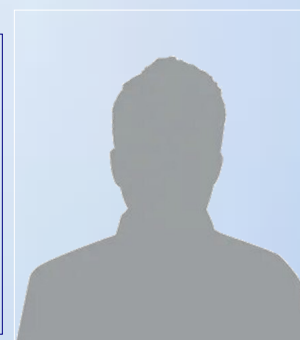
Text in English read by
Vasiliyeva Sophiya,
Student of 7 «A» class



*In picture Vasiliyeva
Sophiya*

Miraculous christmas sledge
Author: **Zudikina Zhanna**

Text in English read by
Anonim



*Video presentation of the
historical, fairy-tale book "Vitus
Bering: Christmas Miracle Sleigh"
from 01/12/2024*

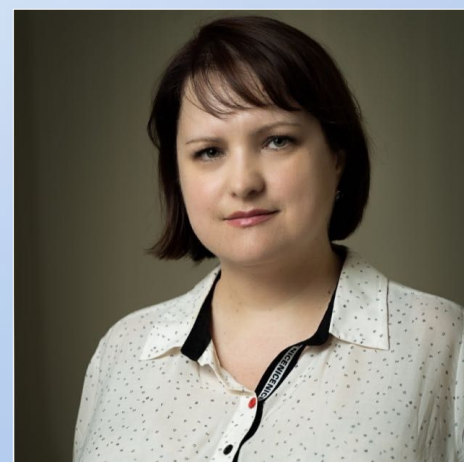
Broadcast time: more than 01:00

**#History of Yakutia: winter from
Bering** Author: **Sleptsova Dominica**

Text in English read by **Krivtsova
Mariya Sergeevna**,
parent of 7 «A» class



In picture Krivtsova Mariya



Natalia Okhotina-Lind (University of Copenhagen)

Vitus Bering and Yakutia



In the picture of N.A. Okhotin-Lind.
Photo: from my personal archive

Not long ago I read a wonderful book that made me incredibly happy – “Vitus Bering: The Christmas Miracle Sleigh”. Three fairy tales written by Victoria Bobina, Zhanna Zudikhina and Dominika Sleptsova and illustrated by schoolchildren from the same school No. 5 in the city of Yakutsk made a strong impression on me. And it’s not so easy to impress me, because I’ve probably read more books about Vitus Bering than anyone else, and I’ve even written several myself... Vitus Bering, born and raised in Denmark, lived his entire adult life in Russia, and all his strength, mind, soul and heart served his second homeland, and he was buried at the easternmost tip of the Russian Empire. I, to some extent, made a mirror-opposite movement: I was born and raised in Moscow, graduated from Moscow State University, defended my PhD dissertation at the Institute of Russian History of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and began working there, studying ancient Russian manuscripts. And then my fate changed dramatically: I moved to Denmark, where I have lived for – it’s hard for me to believe it! – more than 30 years. And for almost all these years, since 1996, I have been working at the University of Copenhagen and studying the life and deeds of Vitus Bering and the history of the Kamchatka expedition led by him. Let me make a reservation right away: the expedition led by V. Bering is called differently - Bering's Great Northern Expedition, the Great Northern, etc. I prefer the names First Kamchatka Expedition (1725-1730) and Second Kamchatka Expedition (1732-1743), because that is what their contemporaries called them, but in principle this is not so important.

I would like to tell you a little about my work. I have written (in collaboration with my long-time colleague, the Danish professor Peter Ulf Møller, or alone) many articles and books on this topic, but I consider my most significant contribution to science to be the publication of the documents of the Second Kamchatka Expedition, which totals about 1,200 documents, and work is currently underway on the final, sixth volume. Since the Kamchatka expeditions were sent by the Russian government, all their correspondence was conducted in Russian, although many naval officers and scientists on the expedition were, like Vitus Bering himself, from other countries – Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, England, France, Holland. Most of the documents are being published for the first time, but in order to publish them in books that readers would use, a great deal of work had to be done. First, it was necessary to come and study in the archives of Moscow and St. Petersburg, find the expedition documents there, read them, choose the most interesting ones, and order copies. And reading these documents is often not at all easy, it requires special preparation - the handwriting of the 18th century is not at all like modern ones, it is difficult to read, the ink has faded, the paper is either covered in stains or literally crumbles in the hands. When the copies ordered from the archives were brought to the University of Copenhagen, to the so-called "Bering Archive", a new stage of work began: all the copies had to be sorted according to the same system as the documents were stored in real archives, they had to be registered in a computer database, and then it was necessary to decide which documents would be published and which would be used for commentary and for scientific work. Naturally, the most important and most interesting documents were chosen for publication, and I always set myself the goal of conveying to the reader not only information about the expedition's sea voyages, but also to illuminate the daily, everyday life and work of sailors, scientists, soldiers, carpenters, Yakut reindeer herders and all those people without whose work the Kamchatka expeditions would never have taken place. All documents are published in chronological order, that is, by year, and now I am working on the very last, sixth volume in the series “The Second Kamchatka Expedition. Documents. Naval Detachments.” And the very first volume was published in 2001! One might ask: why is it necessary to publish expedition documents at all, since many books have been written about Bering and his naval officers and everything is known about them? Well, firstly, the books were written, without a doubt, by intelligent and learned people, but history is a largely subjective science. It is not that one author is more stupid than the others, or that one of them is right, which means that everyone else is wrong. No, not at all. It is just that each author has his own view of the events and people he describes, and each historian finds certain aspects more interesting and important than others. This is quite natural. Just as there are no two heads that would think alike, so there cannot be two identical books about Bering. And so a good detailed publication of the documents of the Kamchatka expedition gives the opportunity to get their own idea of Bering and his associates not only to professional historians who can come to the archives and read the ancient manuscripts themselves, but also to everyone else. And you, schoolchildren, can read the published documents yourself and imagine what life was like for people 300 years ago, what they were doing, what they were concerned about.

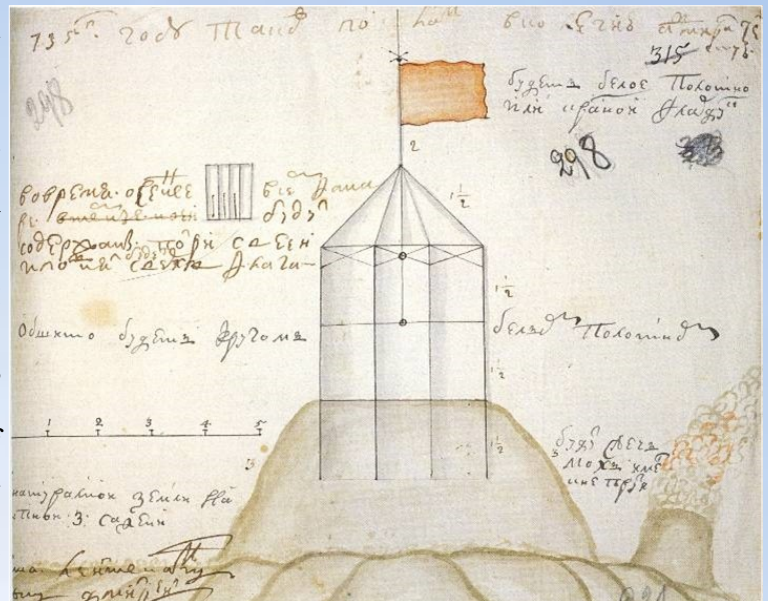
Of course, even published documents will at first seem difficult to read and understand, after all, our language has changed a lot over the past centuries, but if you don't give up at the first difficulty, then everything will certainly work out, you will be able to read the reports of Bering, Chirikov and all the others yourself.

Secondly, the more documents from the Kamchatka expeditions you publish, the more it becomes clear that not much was known about them. Previously, the focus of all those writing about the expedition was directed exclusively at sea voyages and geographical discoveries. And if documents were published earlier, they only touched on these aspects. As a result, readers had the impression that Bering and his companions did nothing else. But this is not so. Bering's expeditions differ from other great geographical expeditions – Columbus, Magellan and others – in that, in addition to sailing, Bering was also tasked with carrying out a number of serious transformations on land, in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. Bering was to take care of the Christianization and baptism of the local Siberian peoples, organize school education, build roads, establish a postal service, develop agriculture and help peasant settlers, transport merchants, open regular voyages to Kamchatka and Lake Baikal and, for this purpose, train navigators and shipwrights from the locals. It was also necessary to teach school teachers and other literate people to conduct meteorological observations, on Bering's initiative the first iron smelter in Siberia was opened, the expedition officers often protected local peoples from the tyranny of the local administration, and local peoples sought to pay

yasak to the expedition officers, because they always took it honestly. And at the same time, they had to build ships, prepare food and bring everything necessary to Okhotsk and Kamchatka, and absolutely everything had to be transported there; in those parts it was impossible to find a single cracker or a nail, not to mention more complex things. The number of tasks set before the Kamchatka expedition and before Vitus Bering is dizzying. And the enormous role that the fulfillment of these tasks played in the history of the Kamchatka expeditions, how much time and effort Bering spent on this, became known only after I published the documents that tell about this. And now it has become clear, why did Bering not go immediately to Okhotsk, but spent three years in Yakutsk. But



A model of the packet boat "St. Peter", on which Vitus Bering and his crew sailed to the shores of America in 1741. The model is kept in Horsens, the city where Bering was born.



These were the kind of lighthouses that were supposed to be placed along the entire (!) coast of the Arctic Ocean. They planned to put up tents made of light fabric on earthen embankments, and local residents were supposed to constantly keep a fire burning in these tents so that the lighthouses would be visible to passing ships. The Kamchatka expedition members actually did put up several of these lighthouses (the lighthouse built by Lieutenant Dmitry Ovtzyn is shown in the illustration), but the absurdity of this plan quickly became obvious.

many of his contemporaries, and even some historians, who did not know or did not think about the grandiose program entrusted to Bering, reproached him for being lazy and therefore did not want to leave Yakutsk further, to the Sea of Okhotsk. But now we know how much Bering had to do before he could even think about his voyages! Besides, Yakutsk always, even after Bering's departure, remained the main base of the Kamchatka expedition. Life in Okhotsk, and especially in Kamchatka, was very hard and costly for the state, the threat of starvation was a constant reality there, so at the first opportunity the expedition's servants were sent to their stronghold of civilization, to Yakutsk, and most of the expedition's affairs were conducted from there - this also became clear from the published documents. Yakutsk can be called the headquarters of the Kamchatka expeditions. vividly and in detail described life in Yakutsk in the mid-18th century. As I see, you all know the story of the sleigh that Bering ordered built to entertain the residents of Yakutsk during the winter holidays. I am especially pleased with this. It means that I was right in deciding to publish this denunciation by Plautin. Lieutenant Plautin of the Kamchatka expedition failed the task assigned to him, and for this Bering demoted him in rank and cut his salary. But instead of Some documents correcting the mistakes, Plautin, known for his quarrelsome nature, decided to write a denunciation of Vitus Bering, accusing his commander of every conceivable and inconceivable sin. And he told the story with the sleds in order to show that Bering allegedly was not involved in the affairs of the expedition, but was thinking only about how to please the residents of Yakutsk!

only disgraced his own name, and now anyone can see that the residents of Yakutsk had reason to love Bering.

Here we are back to the miracle sleigh. Now you know more about my work and will understand why I was so happy about the three tales about Vitus Bering and the colorful illustrations for them. In recent years, quite a few works of fiction have appeared, written using archival documents found and published by me, I have somehow gotten used to this. Some of them are better, some are worse, but in any case I am glad that my publications are used not only by historians but also by writers. But you have gone much further than that. It would be more correct to say: deeper.

In your book, Vitus Bering became not just a literary character, he became a hero of Yakut folklore along with other mythological characters. Folklore is a living art, and it is not necessarily the very old who continue and develop it. Your example perfectly shows that children can also be creators of folklore and epics, if children feel themselves to be bearers of folk culture. I believe that your teacher also deserves a lot of credit for giving you the opportunity to discover this creative side of yourself, but the most important thing is that all of you – those who wrote, drew, and discussed – are simply great!

I am sure that for all of you, Vitus Bering and other participants of the Kamchatka expeditions will remain for the rest of your lives not abstract names from a school textbook, but living and close people who once walked the same streets of Yakutsk that you walk every day.



This is how the north-east of the Russian Empire looked on the map of 1745, compiled based on the results of the work of the Kamchatka expeditions. Note how many different ships are sailing in the Arctic Ocean! This is how this idyll was seen from St. Petersburg.

Ocean, including the voyage of Semyon Dezhnev! With so many new documents from the Kamchatka expedition published, it has become clear that no one had ever imagined how important Yakutsk was for the entire history of the Kamchatka expedition. This is a classic “blank spot” in science, eagerly awaiting its explorer. And I can promise that this future explorer will have many more discoveries to make, and the Yakuts will still have so many interesting things to learn about their hometown. Well, I have no doubt that by that time there will be a monument to Captain-Commander Vitus Bering on one of the squares of Yakutsk.



The photo shows Bering's personal seal

The houses may have changed, but the Lena River, old Yakut chants, flashes of the northern lights - they are exactly the same as they were in Bering's time.

And I really hope that one of you, when you grow up, will also become a historian and write a book about Yakutsk and Vitus Bering, or rather about Yakutsk and the Kamchatka expeditions. The expeditions were famous not only for their leader, but also for many sailors and scientists who made a huge contribution to history, not only Siberia, but all of Russia. Let us recall only the great scientific feat of the professor of the Academy of Sciences Georg Friedrich Miller, who sorted through the papers of the Yakutsk voivodeship chancery and found documents from the 17th century about the sea voyages of the Cossacks and industrialists in the Arctic

On the next page of our newspaper there is a photo of V. Bering's last report to the Admiralty Board, written by him before setting sail on May 29, 1741.

Aftertaste...

Last January, our schoolchildren presented their first historical book, Vitus Bering: The Christmas Miracle Sleigh, which was written in the form of fairy tales, where the main fairy-tale character is Vitus Bering himself (Ivan Ivanovich, as he was called in the Russian Empire), the commander of the Kamchatka expedition. The team of authors of the book divided the main responsibilities among themselves, some tried their hand as writers, others as artists - illustrators. And parents and teachers supported the children by translating the book into Yakut and English. Today, as part of our newspaper, we would like to ask the participants what they feel now, almost a year later. Many of our readers know from their own experience that the assessment of past events is through the aftertaste, because it is this that will stay with you forever ...



In the picture Fomina Aelita.
Photo: Media Studios Secondary
School №5

Fomina Aelita: "My work in the book is its central part - the cover. Our team has done a great job, each of the project participants contributed a part of their talent, perhaps not even fully realizing what an important project for themselves, for the school and the republic they are participating in. It all started for me with a proposal to paint a portrait of Bering. At that time, I tried to agree to any proposed adventures with the hope that the

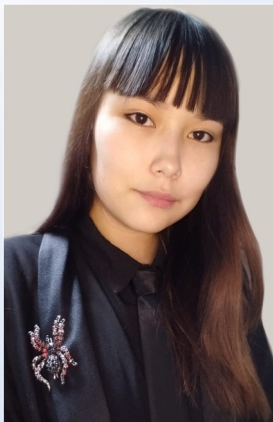
current would carry me into an interesting story. And it got carried away. The book was printed, published, published and presented in the historical hall of the National Library of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), where the most interesting guests were invited, from historians to clergymen. The story was filmed at NVK, we were interviewed - it was a big event, I was very nervous, but she passed this test and in the end was very proud of myself. Thanks to Anna Nikolaevna's painstaking and persistent work, the book was able to see the light of day.

Our book was published in electronic format and therefore we were able to send our book even to the Danish Embassy in Moscow - to Her Majesty Margrethe II. To Bering's homeland in Denmark. Then, in January 2024, Margrethe II faced a difficult historical decision to abdicate the throne and we decided to support her. We learned that the queen knows five languages, including English. She loves to draw, and when she was still a princess, she drew illustrations for the Lord of the Rings trilogy under the pseudonym Ingahild Gramer drew illustrations for the "Lord of the Rings" trilogy and sent it to the author himself, so the Danish edition of the novel it came out with her illustrations.

It is also worth mentioning that Margrethe II has an education as an archaeologist and has personally taken part in archaeological expeditions more than once. And that is why we did not hesitate to share the electronic version of our book and really wanted our work to be in his homeland as a sign of respect for Bering.

Personally, participating in this project gave me a sense of self-realization and added many other useful skills that still help me in my adult life (the project was started when I was 15, and now I am already 18). That's why for me this book is not only about Vitus Bering, but also about how important it is to take part in projects you are invited to. Through "I can't" and "I'm scared" - you need to pull yourself together and try. Who knows where this story will lead you? So I advise all current students of School No. 5 not to drift, but to agree and try their hand. In the process of work, you may feel scared or tired of how many events are happening in your life, but in the end the result will please both you and your loved ones. Undoubtedly, your work and contribution to the public life of the school will be duly appreciated and not forgotten. And your names will be remembered for many years to come. It is nice that the teacher continues to keep us informed of all the events."

Bobina Viktoriya: «As a person with a certain liking for writing stories, the offer to participate in the creation of the book immediately attracted me.



In the photo:
Bobina Victoria

Writing my good historical tale, in my opinion, took me not so much time as moral strength in making the decision to act in accordance with my convictions. However, despite all this, this project has had only positive consequences, as well as equally positive memories of writing it, as originally planned. I would not say that it has had any effect on my worldview, but the understanding that I can write something, and then it will be published in a book version, brings very mixed emotions, but I can't say that they are purely negative, of course not. Rather, a slight surprise and uncertainty that I did everything as it should.

I can confidently wish the students

to be more open to new projects and suggestions, not to be afraid to implement something that at first glance looks too complicated or confusing, because deep down you know that you can handle anything!"

I would like to wish all schoolchildren not to miss the opportunity to demonstrate their abilities.

You can always find time, the main thing is to fill it with meaning."

Efimova Lyuba :

"I feel proud of our common contribution to the history of the school. After all, many people were involved in the project. I believe that realizing your creative potential in the school's historical project is a chance! It is not enough to study, you need to try to implement your knowledge in practice, thanks to this we begin to believe in our strength. I want to wish the students to take an active part in the life of the school, learn to feel the deadline and responsibility. Remember that your success is the joy of your parents. And most importantly, you will have something to remember ... "

Zudikhina Zhanna: "For me personally, this was a difficult project, non-standard. As a beginning writer, it was difficult for me to feel another time space (the 18th century). I had to learn a lot of historical information. Even in the matter of the national cultural coloring of the people of the Yakut region. Then, taking into account my abilities and imagination, I had to realize the idea in the form of a historical fairy tale. It seems to me that a piece of my soul remained in every line. The book opened new horizons for me.

From a psychological point of view, I became more open and confident in relation to the implementation of new ideas. Later we took part in the filming of the documentary film "The Chronicle of Yakutia" at the NVK Sakha, where we actually saw the work of the film crew and felt for ourselves how difficult it is to tune in and say something interesting to the viewer on camera.

I would like to wish all schoolchildren not to be afraid to try their hand, so that over time you will gain experience, for example, in finishing what you started, you will agree that even this process in any business is also not unimportant.

Azatyán

Emilia:

"Working on this project was my first experience of participating in the publication of a book, and even with a historical focus. After it, I began to really appreciate how important it is to preserve and disseminate history, to appreciate the work of those people who are involved in publishing books, especially those who initiate their publication.



In the photo: Azatyán Emilia

In the process of creating the book, I received a lot of new information related to history and learned a lot about Vitus Bering. And when I first saw the work of all the project participants, I was delighted by how talented the guys are, and their works are unique in their individual flavor of perception of the text. I want to say that the work of an artist - illustrator is difficult in that you can't think of anything yourself, your task is to read the text carefully and choose exactly the plot that will help the reader to more deeply understand the text of the written work.

I won't hide the fact that I felt great joy and gratitude for receiving an offer to take part in such a significant undertaking. Also, unlike some illustrators, I don't have the proper training. But inspiration from the project manager made a big difference, and perhaps not only within the book. The project gave me the chance to meet new people.

Azatyán Alberto: "I can describe my impressions in two words: we didn't believe it, but we did it. Taking part in such a significant undertaking as the creation of a historical book is something that rarely happens in life and not everyone gets such a chance.



In the photo: Azatyán Alberto

Now I know exactly who, is Vitus Bering, what he did not only for Russia, but also for the city of Yakutsk.

It happens in my life now that I am recognized as the illustrator of a book dedicated to Bering. I feel that over time, I am beginning to appreciate creativity more and more. I have an internal inspiration to participate in new projects. I am proud that we have produced such an interesting and colorful book!



Витус Беринг: Рождественские чудеса = Vitus Bering: Ороһуоспа аптаах сыраҕата = Vitus Bering: Miraculous Christmas Sledge

#YourhystorYakutsk: Ancient church in the form of a ship



Wooden Transfiguration Church. Photo: from the archive of A. Dyakonov

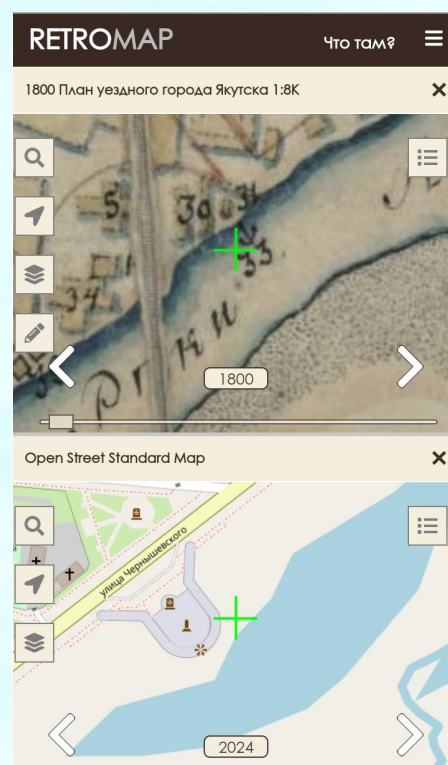
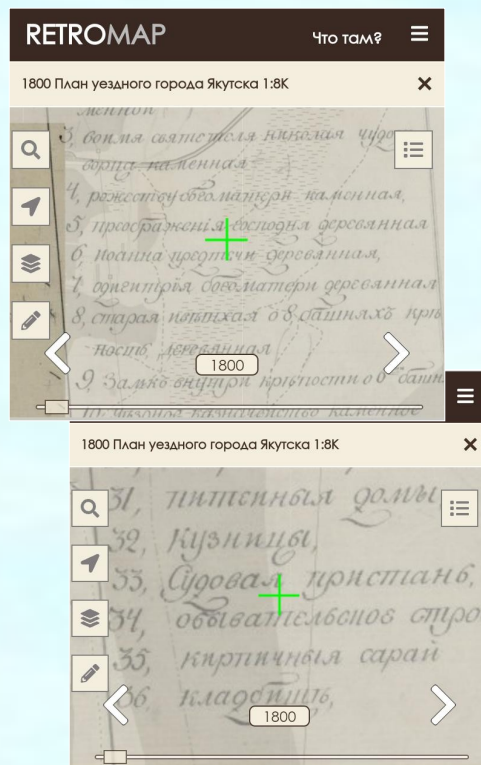
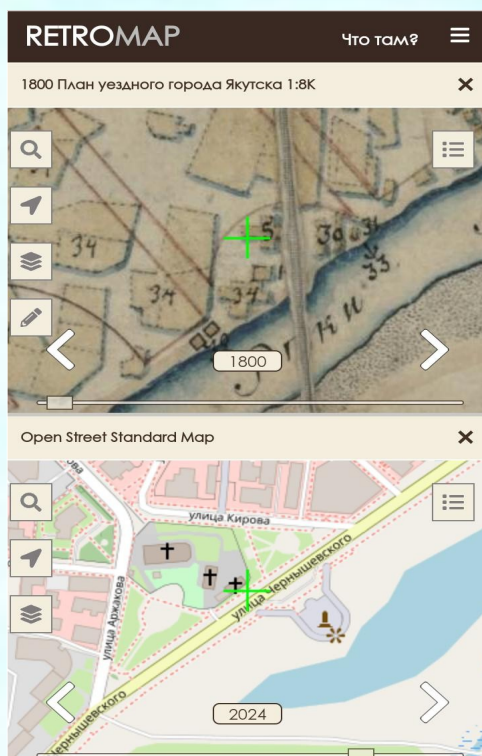
with a small octagonal dome with a spherical cupola and an openwork metal cross. On the western side there was a two-story extension with a curved three-pitched roof with maces. The building was well lit by 40 eight-glass windows without frames. Instead of cornices there were "povals", especially under the galleries.

In the middle of the last century the building was faced with planks on the outside, and in its beauty it was not inferior to any building in Yakutsk. In general, from the outside the wall looked a lot like the Pokrovskaya and Vilyuyskaya wooden churches; obviously, they were built by the same master.

Inside there were two churches: the lower one was a warm winter church in the name of the Transfiguration of the Lord, and above was a cold summer church in the name of the Holy Prophet Elijah. The lover of ancient Russian art was amazed by the beautiful carving of the iconostasis with gilding, executed by local masters of wood carving. The icon painting ordered from Moscow was also interesting.

The parishioners of the wooden Transfiguration Church were noble citizens and ordinary people. They all loved the parish church, with which all the main events in the life of a person of that time were connected, and everyone tried to decorate it even more.

The wooden Church of the Transfiguration burned down in a fire in 1927.



Young travelers from 3 "G": Yakut ship pier /VIII century

And how long ago did you travel? If you don't leave the city, what kind of hiking trip in Yakutsk would interest you? So, to begin with, we suggest that you understand the concept of the word "traveler". This is a person moving along a certain pre-planned or spontaneous route, usually including several places or even countries. He makes longer trips/hiking trips, with the goal of getting to know a place/country, immersing himself in its culture and traditions.

Editor: As part of the project "Yakut Studies#18th Century" (in April), together with the students of the 3rd "G" class (class teacher Dondubon A.S.), we decided to master the first in the history of the school and the city historical and tourist hike along the route "Yakutsk: in the footsteps of Bering": "Ship Wharf - Tower of the Yakutsk Fortress - Yakut Museum named after Em. Yaroslavsky - the Yakutsk boat - the first school at the Spassky Monastery and the Navigation School". There is still time until spring, but for now we are conducting a planned immersion in the history of the school and the city. During one of the fine arts lessons, the children decided to draw the Legendary Ship "Yakutsk", which was built right in the area of the Ship Wharf, from which we decided to start our route. One of the tasks of the young travelers will be to record the actual time on the way (at the pace of a 9-year-old child) and take interesting photos.



#MamatovIldar: Ambassador of the Great Northern Expedition

Madmen pave the way for the wise to follow.

Fyodor Dostoevsky

We are pleased to introduce to the readers of the newspaper an amazing person — Ildar Yunusovich Mamatov, publisher, member of the Russian Geographical Society, traveler and creator of the longest tourist route, which covers 14 countries and 111 cities in 45 regions of Russia.

Paving modern routes, Ildar Mamatov leaves his mark everywhere. In the cities and villages of Russia, in memory of his travels, he and his associates plant flowers, trees and entire squares, transfer exhibits to museums and place memorial plaques on buildings, develop audio guides and quests that are used by everyone, organize scientific conferences, creative meetings and plein airs. The best gifts from Ildar Yunusovich are books about Kamchatka expeditions, published by his publishing house.

During his school years, Ildar received a musical education, playing the violin, piano and guitar. He was also seriously involved in boxing and skiing. At the university he studied philology, German and English languages, and foreign literature. All the knowledge and experience he gained were useful to him in life and in the development of the educational project “Bering’s Expedition”.

While studying the history of the Kamchatka expedition, the author of the project delved deeply into many topics related to the first half of the 18th century: science, especially ethnography, geography, history, music, painting, professions of the past, and others.

Our short introduction to the interview is only a small part of the information about the author and leader of the project “Along the Routes of Bering’s Great Northern Expedition”. To learn more about Ildar Mamatov's project, we asked him a few questions specifically for our newspaper. Here's what he told us.

A.B. : Tell us how the idea of creating the project “Routes of Bering's Great Northern Expedition” was born?

I. M. : “We all come from childhood...” A widely known phrase by Antoine de Saint-Exupery. From an early age I began to travel with my father, an officer, traveling from the west, from a small German town near Weimar to the eastern outskirts of the country - the cities of Khabarovsk and Komsomolsk-on-Amur.

During my school years, I spent a lot of time in libraries, rereading books about travelers and discoverers.



In the photo, Ildar Mamatov is dressed as a scientist-traveller

One of the fascinating topics he explored was the history of costumes of the past. The clothes of people in the 18th century were significantly different from modern outfits. Ildar Yunusovich, together with the designer, recreated the costume of a scientist from the Academic Detachment of the Second Kamchatka Expedition, which includes an epancha, a caftan, a camisole, trousers, a shirt with lace cuffs and a jabot, as well as a triangular hat. Natural materials were used to sew the uniform: wool, cloth, linen, leather and bronze buttons. There was a sword on the scientist's leather belt, since travel at that time was full of dangers and risks, and scientists were forced to carry weapons.

My school teachers of history and geography instilled in me a love for these sciences and for research. The desire to travel and to learn about the world was also formed by films, educational radio and television programs. My whole life is a road in every sense of the word.

The author of the philosophical fairy tale "The Little Prince" also noted that "All adults were children at first, only few of them remember it..." But I remember! Now, as in childhood, I make discoveries every day, because inside me there still lives an inquisitive child who is interested in everything new. In adulthood, an unknown history for me

became the stay of Vitus Bering in Osa, the Ural town where I was born. Having delved deeper into the study of Kamchatka expeditions, I realized that this is an infinitely interesting topic. My research and activities began in several directions at once - in science, culture and education. The desire to travel led me to a new field of activity - tourism. My trips were filled with new meanings. I began to share the results of my research with people at creative meetings and scientific conferences, on expeditions and hiking trips, in books I published, audio guides I prepared, and films I made. The local project grew into an international one.

A. B. : What is the value of the 18th century project for our contemporaries?

I. M. : The value of the Bering Expedition project is that it opens up the world of the heroes' destinies to us and allows us to more deeply understand the personalities of the pioneers. These people can serve us as examples of high morality and spirituality. We cannot say with complete certainty what personal values guided the participants of the Kamchatka expeditions when they set out into the unknown, often



living in harsh conditions with constant risks to life. However, based on their social and ethnic background, religion, culture, upbringing and education, we can make assumptions.

By studying personal letters and archival documents, we have the opportunity to reconstruct their value orientations. There are universal human values, such as health, a happy family and reliable friends. Modern values include autonomy, freedom, self-realization, assertiveness, and a sense of personal uniqueness.

They reflect the desire for personal success, superiority over others and satisfaction of one's desires. Despite changes in our value systems, I still feel close to such



human qualities as decency, dignity, service to the Fatherland and responsibility for its fate, self-sacrifice and loyalty. When I talk about great geographical discoveries, I pay special attention to these qualities.

Perhaps I am overly romanticizing the expedition participants, but I believe that bright, positive images are important to us. At meetings with children and young people, I draw attention to the personalities of pioneers, to collectivism and relationships between people based on humanity and responsibility. Without this, it would have been impossible to carry out the largest expedition in history. Preserving and passing on the accumulated experience of previous generations of heroes contributes to stability and confidence, helps to preserve our identity and unites people with common goals.

A. B. : What do you think was the best event of the project that was implemented?

I. M. : It is difficult for me to answer this question, because I completely dedicate myself to any business, investing my strength, resources and time of life in it. I believe that otherwise success is hardly possible! There are several annual events that attract active participation from enthusiastic people all over the country:



hikes along the routes of Bering's expedition detachments, scientific and practical conferences, museum exhibitions, school audio guide competitions, the postal flash mob "Great Northern Expedition", the Festival "Osa - Bering's Aquarium", landscaping of parks and tree planting, installation of memorial plaques and milestones.



A. B. : The most delicious highlight of any tourist route is the cuisine. A real sailor is not fed with fables. Ask any of the "landlubbers" about naval cuisine: they will probably say borscht and pelmeni. But naval borscht almost always had, let's say, not very appetizing origins: the broth was cooked from beef bones, and the meat that accidentally stuck to them was sent to a meat grinder and mixed with macaroni, which had been known in the Russian navy since the second half of

the 18th century.

I. M. : The difficulty is that the first cookery books were published in the second half of the 18th century, and our story, connected with the expedition, concerns the first half of the century. Here we use the reconstruction method and assume what dishes our ancestors could cook. For example, in our project "Bering's Kitchen" there is a dish called "Bering's Fish Soup".



See more about this and more: *Попробуй пермское. Оса.*

Airtime: 27:16



A. B. : Please share your plans for the near future?

I. M. : In 2025, it will be 300 years since the beginning of the Kamchatka expeditions led by Vitus Bering and Alexey Chirikov. As part of the celebration of this significant event, we plan to hold a series of educational events and trips in 20 regions of Russia, in which 10,000 schoolchildren from different parts of the country will participate.

We suggest you start preparing for the anniversary date right now! We present to your attention the films created jointly with the program "Ne Fakt" on the TV channel "Zvezda". These films will not only tell about important historical events, but also inspire new discoveries.

Why did an actor from the popular "Univer" look for traces of Bering in Yakutsk? Ararat Keshchyan, an actor and KVN star, starred in a film about Yakutia. The actor has been hosting the "Not a FACT" program on the "Zvezda" TV channel for several years. The filming of each project is recorded through a fascinating investigation dedicated to interesting and mysterious events, the fates of people who left a bright mark on history.

The executive producer of the series "In the Footsteps of Bering" was Ildar Mamatov. The release of the 4-part film series "In the Footsteps of Bering" was prepared with the support of the Russian Geographical Society. Russian Geographical Society:



"Bering - to open Russia to Russia. "Not a FACT" of 09.02.2022 Air time: 26:14

A.B. : *Want to know more about Bering's expeditions? Then welcome to the official group of the project on the social network VKontakte "Bering Expeditions". Here you will find a lot of useful information that will inspire you!*



Idea and authorship - I. Y. Mamatova

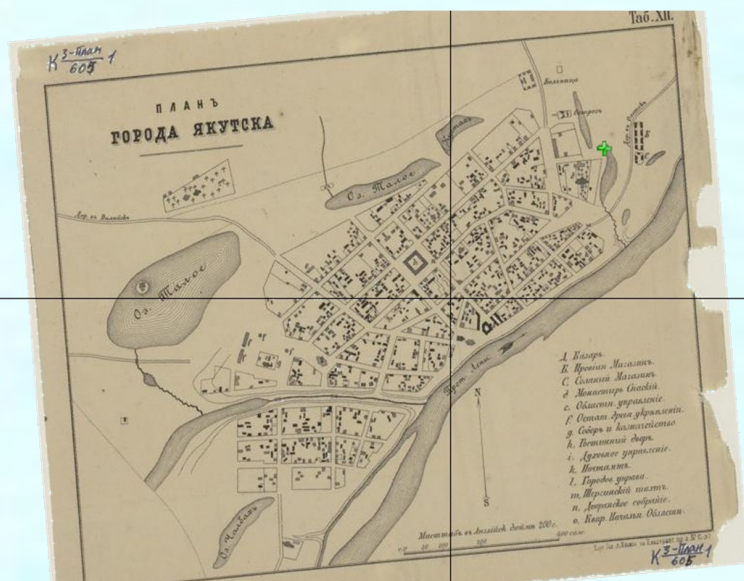
Tourist route: Yakutsk of the 18th century

The idea of a tourist walking route was developed within the framework of the historical project "Chronicle of School No. 5 of Yakutsk". The project was implemented with the support of:



Tourist route passport:

- ✓ Thematic focus of the route: Historical (Kamchatka expedition)
- ✓ Age group: 12+
- ✓ Type of tourism: hiking
- ✓ Route duration: 3 hours
- ✓ Route length: 6 km
- ✓ Seasonality of the route: summer, autumn.
- ✓ Sights of the route: Yakutsk Fortress Tower, Yakutsk boat, Trinity Cathedral.



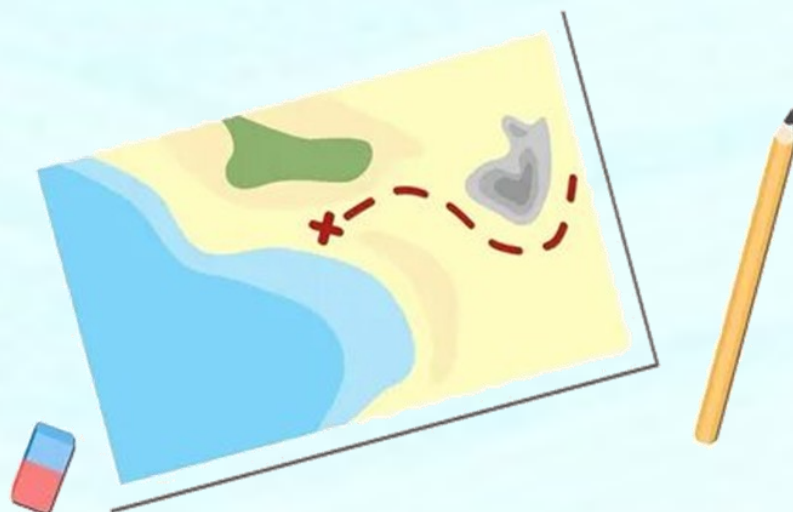
Key points of the route - 18th century:

- * Ship's pier.
- * An ancient wooden church in the shape of a ship.
- * Tower of the Yakutsk stronghold.
- * Yakutsk Museum named after Em.Yaroslavsky: Model of the Yakut stronghold, old maps of the city of Yakutsk.
- * Double-hull boat «Якуцкъ»
- * The territory where the first school in Yakutsk was opened in 1735. Basis: Bering's proposals to the Governing Senate. Garrison school in 1736 by order of Bering was transformed into a Navigation School.

Participants of the route will have a unique opportunity to see the list of students of the Yakutsk Navigation School from 1740, written by Vasily Ivanovich Larionov, Admiral of the Russian Imperial Fleet, General-Kriegcommissar of the Fleet.

- * Territory of the Yakutsk fort. Excavations - 2025. Троицкий собор - 1708 г.
- * Coachmen's Square.
- * Bering's supposed place of residence is Yakutsk.

Publishing products with the support of the branch of the Russian Geographical Society in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia): the book "Vitus Bering: Christmas miracle sleigh", calendars, an electronic multimedia brochure as a keepsake of the tourist route "Yakutsk of the 18th century" with a photo and a map of the urban area.



Excavations in 2024 on the territory of the Yakutsk fortress /VII – /VIII centuries

especially for our multimedia historical newspaper

Frolov Ivan Viktorovich

LLC "NPO "Northern Archaeology-1", archaeologist, head of a separate department in Surgut (Russia, Surgut)

Yakutsk Ostrog is a wooden fortress on the eastern frontier of the Russian state in the 17th century. The Yakutsk outpost played an important role throughout the 18th century. It was here that fishing and scientific expeditions to the North (to Kolyma) and the East (to the Sea of Okhotsk) were formed. From here began the path of the Russian discoverers of Kamchatka and Russian America.

This fortress is unique in its own way: one of the few that survived until the 20th century. Thanks to this, many of its images have been preserved on artistic canvases and old photoes. Architectural measurements of wooden structures and their detailed descriptions have been preserved. The fortress had not only military but also symbolic significance for the city's residents. Up until the 20th century, concerned residents tried to preserve it. A tragic fate befell the remains of the fortress in the winter of 1922. Yakutsk found itself under siege due to the events of the civil war. The city was hit by a fuel crisis: people were literally freezing in their homes. A fateful decision was made to dismantle the remains of the fortress for firewood.

The future People's Commissar of Finance of the Yakut ASSR, Aleksey Alekseyevich Semyonov, gave away his own house with outbuildings for firewood in exchange for preserving the gatehouse tower. Thanks to this civic feat, the original 17th century tower stood until the beginning of the 21st century. Unfortunately, due to negligence, it was not possible to preserve it. The last tower of the Yakutsk prison tragically perished in a fire on the eve of City Day on August 21, 2002.

The first Yakut fort was built by centurion Pyotr Beketov on the bank of the Lena (another name is Lena fort) in 1632. The original location of the fort was 70 km upstream of the Lena, its exact location has not yet been localized. The location for the fort was chosen poorly. Constant floods almost completely submerged the city and made life in it impossible. For this reason, in 1634, ataman I. Galkin moved the fort to a new location. The new location also turned out to be inconvenient.

The third time the fort was moved to the so-called Eyukov meadow in the Tuymaada valley by the first governor of the Yakutsk district P.P. Golovin in 1642-1643.

The fort stood here for about 40 years. In 1679, as a result of a flood, the previous fortress was badly damaged. A decision was made to build a new fortress on a new, drier site. Construction dragged on until the end of 1683.

The new fortress was a quadrangle with an area of 3600 fathoms. The total length of the taras log walls was 600 fathoms, each 2 fathoms thick and 3.5 fathoms high. The fortress had 8 wooden towers, 2 of which were passable. The south-eastern tower also served as a church (Holy Trinity Cathedral). In 1686, a wooden fort was built along the perimeter of the main fortress (city). The distance between the walls of the city and the fort on the eastern side was 60 fathoms, on the other sides – 40 fathoms.

Fig. 1. Photograph of the remains of the Yakut fortress from the beginning of the 20th



Fig. 2. The Yakutsk prison's gate tower perished in a fire in 2002.

Photo: from free Internet sources



In this form the fortress existed for a relatively short time. In the winter of 1701 a fire broke out inside the wooden cathedral church, which was built inside the city wall. In addition to the church itself, the bell tower, the execution hut, the guardhouse, the government barn and the city walls from the south and east burned down. The restoration of the fortress buildings began in the spring of the same year. The walls that survived the fire were log ones. Instead of the burnt walls, they erected paw-shaped fences. In 2 places, on the southern and eastern sides, a stone wall was built. In 1706-1707, the first stone building in Yakutsk was built - a prikaznaya izba with a storeroom chamber. Of the 8 fortress towers, only 5 remained after the fire.

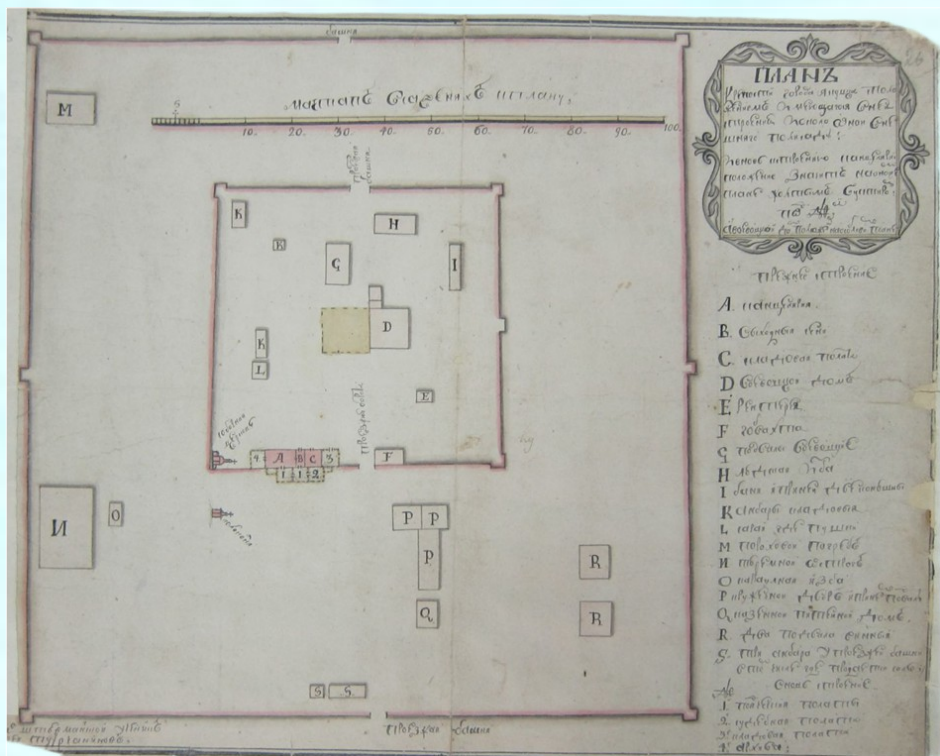
The first archaeological research on the territory of the Yakutsk fortress was carried out by E.A. Strogova in 2012-2013. Several pits were dug, and a preserved cultural layer was discovered and the remains of a wooden structure were recorded. In 2016 the territory is placed on state registration and protection as an identified object of archaeological heritage "Yakutsk stronghold"

In 2016, under the leadership of E.N. Solovieva and V.M. Dyakonov, local excavations were carried out at the site of partial replacement of the foundations of the Holy Trinity Cathedral within the boundaries of the Yakutsk prison. In a small area of 4 square meters in the area of the church porch, archaeologists discovered a section of the cultural layer of the city from the end of the 17th - beginning of the 18th century. The layer contained chips from the end of the 17th century, mica clusters from windows, blue, light blue and white beads, a fragment of ceramics, a small iron object, small fragments of metal slag, fish bones and fragments of animal bones were found. The authors of the excavations obtained a radiocarbon date from the coal from the layer, relating to the period 1440-1630. The same cultural layer was recorded during vertical cleaning of a construction trench in the northern aisle of the church. In subsequent years, archaeological work was carried out mainly in the territory of the settlement and did not affect the territory of the Yakut fortress.

The work in 2024 on the territory of the Yakut fortress under the leadership of G.P. Vizgalov and I.V. Frolov was carried out for the future construction of an apartment building on this site.

The remains of wooden structures of residential buildings built in the late 1920s and the remains of associated outbuildings are still visible at the site of the work.

Fig. 3. The plan of the fortress of the city of Yakutsk, compiled by the decree of the Yakutsk voivodeship chancellery of June 20, 1766, by the geodesy ensign Fyodor Chemesov and the navigator's apprentice Andrei Turchaninov, who were in Yakutsk



After the demolition of wooden houses in 2013, the site stood empty for a long time. Residents of nearby houses filled up the surface of the site and installed garages and equipped parking spaces there. This led to severe flooding and the beginning of swamping. Grass grew on the site of the demolished houses. During the excavations, 19 archaeological structures were discovered in 3 construction tiers (Fig. 5). The first construction tier is represented by wooden structures of buildings from the Soviet period: the remains of three

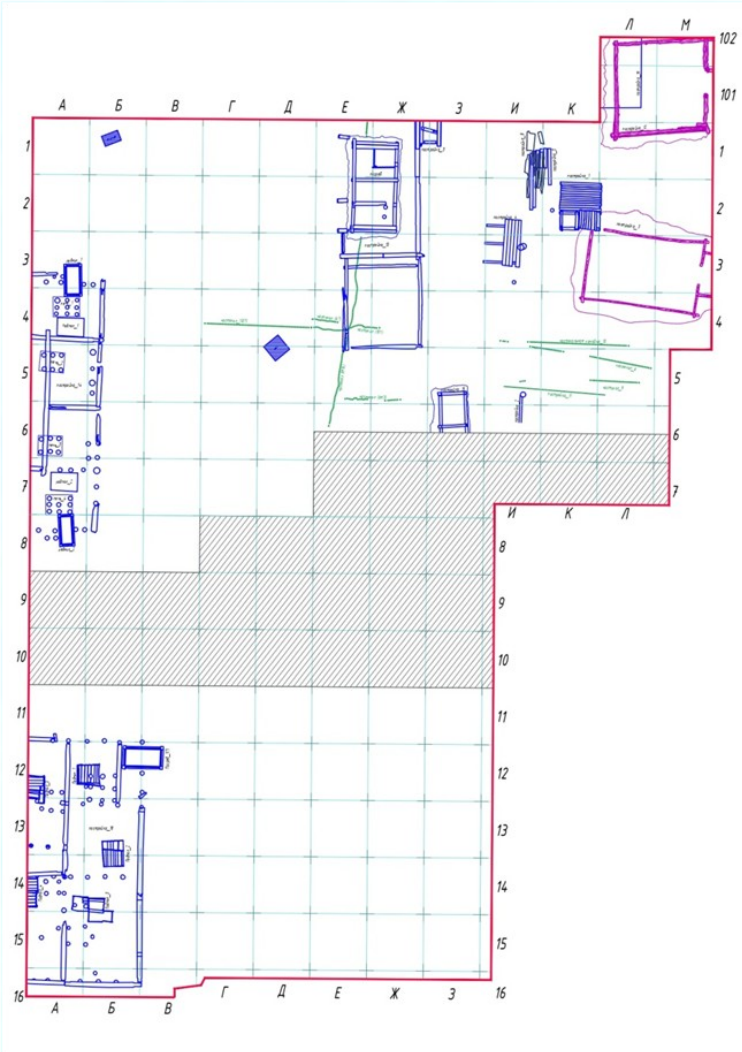
Fig. 4. The site of the security excavations on the territory of the Yakutsk fortress in 2024



multi-apartment wooden residential buildings with outbuildings.

The second construction tier is represented by two log structures No. 7 and No. 12, which belong to the internal buildings of the Yakut fortress of the late 17th – 18th centuries.

Fig. 5. Layout of archaeological structures in three construction tiers



Structure No. 7 was built from recycled ship parts. It is a structure deeply sunk into the mainland (2 m). Presumably, these are the so-called "voivode cellars". We managed to study the entrance group of the structure: it includes 3 doorways, quite wide (in "two leaves"), as well as a slope, along which, apparently, barrels were rolled. The remains of a barrel with an inscription on the lid were found: "A BARREL OF CANNONBALL POWDER 2 PUDS." Fragments of account sticks were also found. The composition of the finds confirms the economic purpose of the structure №7. It was in the filling of structure No. 7 that the first, earliest coins were found – "scales" – from the end of the 17th c.

Fig. 6. Construction No. 7 from ship parts.
Cleaning at the level of the 1st floor.



Structure No. 12, like structure No. 7, is part of the Yakut fortress. Unlike structure No. 7, structure No. 12 is made from large coniferous logs. The average diameter of the surviving logs is about 45 cm. In the filling of structure No. 12, a collapsed stove with fragments of tiles, fragments of mica from the window filling, fat ceramic lamps, smoking pipes and coins from the 17th – early 18th centuries were recorded. Everything indicates that structure No. 12, unlike structure No. 7, had above-ground structures, stove heating and a mica window (windows?).

Eleven fragments of documents written in ink on birch bark were found in the filling of structure No. 12. It was established that 10 fragments represent one document – a fragment of a draft of the yasak book, 1 fragment – a birch bark letter, according to the composition of the text, a report from the governor of the Olyutorsky prison.

The filling of structure No. 12 contains an impressive collection of Chinese porcelain, 11 complete profiles and dozens of small fragments. In terms of the

Fig. 7. A fragment of a Chinese headlight from the filling of building No. 12.



variety of ornaments and plot painting, this is the largest collection of Chinese porcelain in the excavation materials of the Russian city.

The third construction tier is represented by 5 structures - the remains of several palisades - ancient fences. Analysis of the planigraphy and startigraphy of the location of the palisade grooves allows us to assume that these structures date back to the time preceding the construction of the fortress on this site. To clarify the dating, samples of wooden decay from the palisade structures were taken for radiocarbon analysis. Despite the large number pictorial sources: old drawings, photographs, topographic plans, It is not possible to identify the remains of the wooden structures of the Yakut fortress, or at least traces of fortification.

Archaeological work did not reveal any remains of the Yakut fortress. The identified structures No. 7 and No. 12, which belong to the intra-fortress buildings, are additional reference points for linking the historical plans of the Yakut fortress to the modern urban development situation.

Excavations are planned to continue in 2025. There remains the possibility of discovering the remains of wooden structures of the Yakut fortress. The most promising is the unexcavated area under the existing city communications (heating main and water supply of a residential building).

History volunteers from School No. 5 and the Copenhagen Museum

He who owns information, owns the world.

N. M. Rothschild

From archival sources, we know that newspapers have been in high demand among Yakut regional historians and the population of Yakutia in general for many centuries. While studying the history of our school, we also did not leave this block of the information network without attention. With great responsibility, this project "Volunteers of the History of School No. 5" was actively supported by students of the 8 "B" class, with the active support of the class teacher Nadezhda Stanislavovna Toropova (in the photo on the right). #Н.АрхивРС(Я): An article was published in the newspaper "Soviet Culture" on November 8, 1956



«From Yakut Museum to Danish»

A letter from the famous researcher and ethnographer of the Yakut people, Professor A. Okladnikov, was sent to the Yakut Museum of Local History named after E. Yaroslavsky, in which he wrote: "I was in Denmark, and there we were greeted very warmly in the National Museum. To my delight, I saw a very good department of Yakut ethnography there. The only thing they don't have is Yakut ceramics. They really want to have it."

The director of the National Museum in Copenhagen, Dr. Kai Birski Smith, asked in his letter for samples of local ceramics to be donated.

The Yakut Museum fulfilled his request.



From the editor: During this period, the director of the Yakut museum was Maria Vasilyevna Mestnikova, a talented museum expert, the creator of the Yemelyan Yaroslavsky House Museum. What a find! Did you know about this?

Roman Gomzyakov (in the photo, sitting in the center) is familiar with practical experience of working with the media. Since the 4th grade, with the active support of his teacher Nadezhda Yakovlevna Ilyina, he has been actively trying himself in journalism.

In the column "Try your pen" he published his fairy tale "Under the New Year...". Later he will take his first interview for the Science Day "Young Researchers" from Sasha Plotnikov, Duolan Rakhleev and

Mikhail Lutskan. But then he conquered the journalistic Olympus, and now, together with everyone, he is ready to take up search work.

The first task of the volunteers was to digitize articles (with respect to copyright) of the media of different years, where they wrote about our school. This selection of articles was collected over 10 years by the school librarian Solovieva S.I.

Volunteers decided to tell about a funny incident that happened to one of the students of school #5 on New Year's Eve by publishing a photo in the media. The newspaper "Yakutsk Vecherniy" published an article on January 20, 2006, "A laptop that Putin gave as a gift." Now Masha is 26 years old. Respond, Masha!

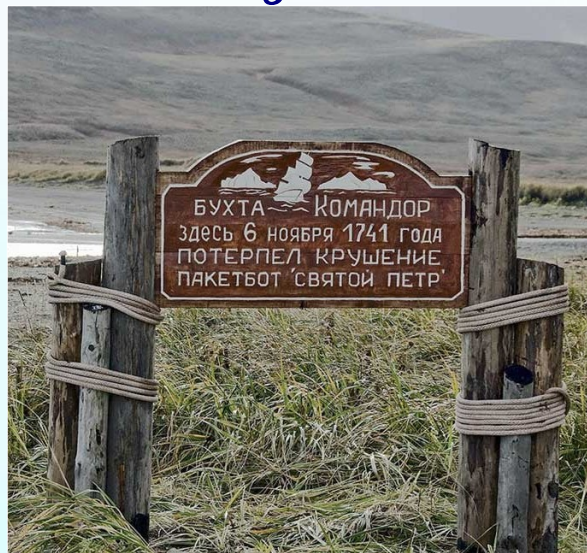


Второклассница Маша Тюрнева получила рождественский подарок от самого президента России. В гости к Маше мы приехали в седьмом часу вечера, когда девочка увлеченно играла на том самом новеньком ноутбуке «Samsung». В короткую программу посещения Путиным нашего города вошло посещение рождественской службы в Преображенском соборе, продемонстрированное по всем каналам ТВ. Среди учащихся воскресной школы, рядом с которыми стоял президент, оказалась и Машенька. Но никто не ожидал, что Путин заговорит с девочкой и тем более пришлет ей такой подарок. Рассказывает бабушка Нелли Георгиевна, которая была с Машей на рождественской службе: — Путин приехал в церковь, когда

мы уже были там. Нам сказали: «Впереди дети, а все остальные должны стоять сзади». И вот я оттуда увидела, что президент разговаривает с моей внучкой. Я даже вначале немного испугалась. Уже после отъезда Путина я спросила Машу, о чем они говорили. — Он просто спросил, как меня зовут, и мой адрес, — вставляет Маша. — А я спросила, приедет ли он еще. Он ответил, что приедет, если приглашаю. Я не просила ничего у Путина, и подарок от него был для меня неожиданностью. От его имени в Епархии мне передали ноутбук. — Это просто счастливая случайность, что она оказалась в нужном месте в нужное время, — просто рождественское чудо, — говорит бабушка. — Она ведь у нас отличница. Те-

перь ею гордится весь 2«В» класс школы №5. Раньше у нас не было компьютера, а Маше очень нравится английский язык, и теперь ей будет намного легче его изучать. — Небось целыми днями теперь за компьютером просиживает? — Нет. Не больше одного часа в день. Она пока не умеет его сама включать. Это делает мама. Она работает бортпроводницей в авиакомпании «Якутия» и поэтому дома бывает не каждый день. — Маша, хочешь что-нибудь сказать на прощание? — Я хочу сказать спасибо президенту Путину и епархии, а всех читателей вашей газеты поздравить с Новым годом! Андрей СТАРОСТИН Фото Александра ЛИ

Travel notes from 7th grade students: #BeringIsland



Vikhrev Evgeniy: Kamchatka is a land of volcanoes. When you arrive at the airport of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, you immediately see Avachinsky Volcano. It is very large and almost completely covered with snow. There are no volcanoes on Bering Island. About 70 kilometers from the coast there is an underwater active volcano "Piip". When it erupts, an earthquake occurs. First you hear a rumble, then the walls shake, the chandeliers swing. People have already gotten used to it, they hardly pay attention to small tremors. Sometimes it shakes strongly. For such a case, everyone has an "emergency suitcase" in their apartment with everything they need for the first time (medicines, canned food, warm clothes).

Ed.: Having invited schoolchildren from Bering Island to the project of the one-day, multimedia, historical newspaper "Bering", we immediately asked them to tell us about the island, and also asked the children to come out to the Bering monument, thus giving a sign of our respect to a truly Great Man!

Makarov German: Bering Island is small. It is about 90 km long and up to 30 km wide. The village of Nikolskoye is the only settlement on the island. The island is washed by the Bering Sea on one side and by the Pacific Ocean on the other. There are many picturesque bays along the coast. Almost every bay has waterfalls. Their names correspond to the names of the rivers. The highest one is on the western coast of the island and reaches a height of 30 meters. You can get to the nearest waterfall by car in 1-1.30 hours, or walk there in 3-4 hours. It is a low, wide waterfall between two hills. This waterfall is especially beautiful in the summer. In winter, the waterfall is covered with a layer of ice, under which water flows. In spring and summer, the snow melts and fills the waterfall. The water flows in stormy, noisy streams. My family and I love to spend time at the waterfall, enjoying its beauty and harmony.

Sakharyanov Arseniy: Bering Island is covered with tundra. There are almost no trees on it, only dwarf willows and rowans. There are a lot of mushrooms in the tundra. The interesting thing is that you don't have to look for them in the grass or on the trees. You walk and pick them under your feet. There are porcini mushrooms, aspen mushrooms, birch boletes, chanterelles, and milk mushrooms. But among them there are also poisonous types of mushrooms, for example: toadstools and fly agarics. Mushrooms are picked from August to early October. The more snow there is in winter, the more mushrooms there are in autumn. My family and I often go mushroom picking. We fry the mushrooms we pick and preserve them for the winter. While you are picking mushrooms, you can also pick berries. The most common are crowberries and lingonberries.

Sandakova Sarana: Did you know that there is horizontal rain? It was called horizontal rain because on our island there are often winds and sometimes it seems that it goes horizontally. The weather on the island can change several times a day. Rain may fall all the week and suddenly the next day there will be bright sunshine.

Sandakova Sarana: *Or the sun shines in the morning, and in the afternoon a strong wind blows because of the cyclone that has arrived. Summer on the island is the same as spring on the mainland. In June, frequent and thick fogs begin. In July, it often rains, and August is usually sunny. Our winter is certainly not so severe, there are no severe frosts. When a storm wind blows from the ocean, it seems that it is not minus 15 outside, but minus 30. In winter, due to strong winds (more than 17 m/s), classes at school are canceled. Winter on the island lasts from the end of October to the end of April. At the beginning of winter, a lot of snow falls, which then melts for a long time. In the depths of the island, even in July and August, you can find compacted snow.*

Solonina Evelina: *The seal rookery is one of the many unique places on the island. The Northern and Northwestern rookery are home to many marine animals.*

Fur seals are amazing creatures that organize kindergartens. Puppies (that's what babies are called) are sent to kindergarten, and while the puppies are in kindergarten, their parents go to sea. And how do parents find their puppies? It's simple - they find them by smell. And there are also many different birds there, for example: seagulls, cormorants, guillemots, etc. And there are also arctic foxes - the main enemies. Arctic foxes wait for the puppy to move away from the parents and attack it. Usually they destroy the weakest, but if the arctic fox is noticed by the parents, the arctic fox will not be pleased.

Danilova Daria: *There is a Tufted Puffin Island near our island. It is named so because of the colonies of birds living there - tufted puffins. The island itself is small, if you go around the coast, it is only 2 km. From afar it is completely flat, the height is about 10 meters above sea level. I was there once in the summer. You can only get there by boat. It takes 20 minutes to sail to this island. There are 2 observation decks on the island. Apart from birds, no one lives there. We watched the tufted puffins. They have a red beak and paws, beautiful feathers, that is why they are called "Kamchatka parrots". They live in burrows, not in nests like other birds. They dig deep burrows up to 2 m themselves with their hard beaks.*

Danilova Daria: *They lay eggs in burrows. Toporks can swim and dive for fish (sand) for food, they are said to dive to a depth of 100 meters.*

Makukha Georgy: *Many tourists fly to our island specifically to see whales. Not everyone is lucky.*

But locals sometimes see killer whales right in the bay from their house windows. This is a cetacean mammal from the dolphin family. That is why they are called both whales and dolphins. The first time I saw humpback whales was when I was on a sea excursion organized by the staff of the Commander Islands National Park. To get on the excursion, you need to get a special permit. The hardest thing is to get a place on the boat.

Whales can be seen if you go to the Commander Islands on the ship "Vasily Zavoiko", which goes for 36 hours, once a month, depending on the weather.

Ed.: Tourists in their posts about the island admire the natural calling card of the Commander Reserve - the Steller Arch. It is a large stone vault, 20.6 meters high.

It is worth noting that there are no dangerous or poisonous animals on the island!



Due to information about Bering Island I was impressed by the eternal presence of "sailors" of the bird kingdom - Bering cormorants. The average body length is 73 cm, the wingspan is 98 cm. The bird is renowned for its impressive diving abilities, allowing it to explore the depths in search of fish. Therefore, the cormorant has to constantly dry its wet feathers, since they are not lubricated with fat due to the poorly developed coccygeal gland. It happens that they swim to the shore to get to dry off quickly. Don't try to boil a cormorant egg - even if it boils for an hour, it will remain liquid," - from sources about the Commanders.

Elena Vladimirovna Matsalo, a history and social science teacher at the Nikolskaya Secondary School on Bering Island, said: The official date of the island's discovery is considered to be November 5, 1741, when the packet boat "Saint Peter", returning from the Second Kamchatka Expedition, moored at the uninhabited island. The ship was caught in a strong storm. "Our ship floated like a piece of dead wood, almost without any control, and went at the mercy of the waves and the wind, wherever they decided to drive it... In such a terrible state we drifted across the sea in different directions until November 4, when at 8 o'clock in the morning we saw land - high mountains covered with snow," wrote S. Vaksel, who was in charge of the ship.



The ship's crew was delighted to see the long-awaited land through the fog. But they had no idea what trials lay ahead. Three anchors were lost. The ship was carried onto the reefs and washed ashore.

V. Bering fell ill while still on the ship. On December 8, 1741, he died and was buried among the sailors' graves in the Commander Bay. The 46 surviving crew members built a hulk (a small single-masted vessel) from the wrecked packet boat and reached Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky in mid-August 1742. No one

expected to see them alive.

The island was first settled in 1823, after Bering Island and Medny Island became part of the Russian-American Trading Company. The population consisted of Aleuts brought from Attu and Atka Islands, pensioners of the Russian-American Company from Russia, Eskimos from Kodiak Island, Kurilians and North American Creoles.

Not far from the Aleutian Museum of Local History, on the ocean shore, there are three monuments to V. Bering. All of them are objects of cultural heritage of federal significance.

The first monument was erected in 1891 by the crew of the border schooner "Aleut". It is a Lutheran cross on a pedestal in the shape of a grave. The second monument was erected in 1959 by residents of the Aleutian region. This is a bronze bust of V. Bering on a two-meter cylindrical pedestal.

In 1966, in honor of the 225th anniversary of the discovery of the Commander Islands, residents of Nikolskoye and military sailors of the Pacific Fleet erected a stone stele topped with a model of Bering's packet boat "Saint Peter".



In 2016, in honor of the 275th anniversary of the discovery of the Commander Islands (in the center of the village), another monument was erected to Vitus Bering by residents of the Aleutian region. The captain-commander stands at full height on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, peering into the distance.

In the photo are 7th grade students at the Bering Island Museum.

#1977Chukotka: Monument to Vitus Bering

On August 19, 1977, the yachts Rodina and Rossiya entered Provideniya Bay, simulating the voyage of Vitus Bering. The expedition members brought with them a memorial plaque, which was made at the Freza Kamchatka Ship Repair Plant. On August 25, a ceremonial opening of a monument to the participants of Vitus Bering's First Kamchatka Expedition took place in Provideniya.

The monument is a complex that includes: an Admiralty anchor, a memorial sign that has a copper plaque mounted in a block of granite with the inscription:



To Vitus Bering
and his companions
in honor of the 250th
anniversary of the First Kamchatka Expedition
1725 - 1730
from the Far Eastern Higher Marine Engineering
School named after G.I. Nevelskoy
Geographical Society of the USSR
and the crews of the yachts
"Rodina" and "Russia"
august, 1977

And also a light sign with a copper bell. The monument is located in the area of Mys Likhacheva - the entrance cape to Emma Bay.

In 1976-1977, the yachts Russia and Rodina of the Far Eastern Higher Marine Engineering School named after Admiral G.I. Nevelskoy made an experimental voyage along the route of the boat St. Gabriel of the First Kamchatka Expedition under the command of Vitus Bering.



The yachts' voyage confirmed the discovery of 87 geographical objects by Vitus Bering's expedition, and the accuracy of the first sea map of the North-Eastern coast of Asia from Kamchatka to Chukotka, compiled as a result of the expedition.

The yacht experiment confirms that Bering has proven the existence of a strait between Asia and North America.



The map of Chukotka contains the names of geographical objects found during the 1728 voyage: Cape St. Fadey, St. Cross Bay, St. Transfiguration Bay, the Chukotka corner of St. Lawrence Island, St. Diomed Island, and the Eastern corner.

The yachts entered Providence Bay on August 19, 1977. The expedition members brought with them a memorial plaque, which was made at the Freza Kamchatka Ship Repair Plant.

On August 25, a ceremonial opening of a monument to the participants of the First Kamchatka Expedition under the command of Vitus Bering took place in Provideniya.

The material is provided from the collection of the Bering Heritage Museum. It should be noted that the museum was created by a group of proactive residents of the village of Provedeniya in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug.

Photo: Mostyaev V.I. "Honor Guard",
p. Provideniya, 25.08.1977 r.



#Okhotsk Museum: Russian Maritime Service Bering

We are indebted to the captain - commander. For three hundred years, his full biography has not been written. With difficulty, bit by bit from various documents, we can only collect individual facts of his life.

Vitus Bering graduated from the Naval Cadet Corps in Amsterdam in 1703, sailed to the East Indies on a Dutch ship, and in 1703 Admiral Cornelius Cruys, an associate of Peter, invited the young Danish sailor to Russia. In Russia, Bering's name - Vitus Jonassen - was soon changed to the more familiar Vityaz. And having finally become Russified, Bering began to be called Ivan Ivanovich.

Bering's service record, as far as it can be reconstructed, looks approximately like this:

1704 - "accepted into Russian service... with the rank of non-commissioned lieutenant."

1706 — promoted to lieutenant.

1710 — captain-lieutenant, sails on a patrol vessel in the Gulf of Finland, transferred to the Azov fleet.

1711 — participates in the Prut campaign, commanding a twelve-gun shnyava.

1712 — sails on the ship "Riga" under the pennant of Vice-Admiral Cornelius Kruys.

1714 — avoiding encounters with Swedish barrier detachments, safely brings the fifty-gun "Pearl" bought in Hamburg to Riga.

1715 — Captain of the 4th rank, transfers the fifty-two-gun "Selafail", built in Arkhangelsk, to Kronstadt.

1716, Bering commands the battleship "Pearl", participates in the campaign to Bornholm under Peter's standard.

1717 — Captain of the 3rd rank.

1719 — commanding "Selafail" again, participates in the battle with the Swedes near the Aland Islands.

1720 — Captain of the 2nd rank.

1721 — commands the sixty-gun "Marlburg".

1723 — commands the largest ninety-gun battleship in the Russian fleet "Lesnoye"...

At the beginning of 1724, Vitus Bering, for reasons unknown to us, submitted a resignation letter. Most biographers believe that he was offended by not receiving a promotion in rank during the mass awarding of the Peace of Nestat. One way or another, the Admiralty Board decided: "Vitez Bering... to be released to his fatherland." We do not know whether he asked to serve again.

But just a little over five months later, Tsar Peter personally ordered: "To accept Captain Bering into the service of His Majesty in the navy as before, as a first rank captain." Note that Bering did receive another promotion in rank.

And four months later, on December 23, 1724, Peter ordered the Kamchatka expedition to be equipped and appointed Vitus Bering as its leader...

Letter from the Dutch envoy Willem de Wilde to Mr. Clerk of the States General in St. Petersburg: "The ship's captain Bering left here yesterday for Kamchatka with a large number of pilots, sailors, craftsmen and all the materials necessary for the construction of two small ships. His mission is to go north and find out whether there is a passage between America and Eastern Siberia, as he thinks, or whether America is in contact with the latter. This is a long and dangerous journey, but if successful, it will bring great glory to the emperor and create a name for Captain Bering." The secret report of February 6, 1725 is kept in the state archives of Utrecht. Copies of it are in the National Library of France, Department des Manuscrits, as well as in the archives of the St. Petersburg Institute of History, collection Dutch Residents. No. 70. L. 25-26.

Later Steller would write: "Anyone can easily imagine how great the joy was... From all sides they turned with congratulations to the Captain, to whom the honor of the discovery belonged more than anyone else. However, the Captain not only listened to these congratulations with great indifference, but, looking at the shore, even began to shrug his shoulders."

Of the 38 years that Bering lived in Russia, he led Kamchatka expeditions for 16 years. In addition to the strait and the islands and the sea, Bering's name is borne by a cape on the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, Mount Bering on Spafaryev Island, and Bering Bay there. There is also Cape Bering in the Gulf of Anadyr, and Bering Bay in Alaska.

The material was provided from the collection of the Okhotsk District Museum of Local History named after E.F. Morokov.

Декабрь

П	В	С	Ч	П	С	В
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Handmade School Museum by Mira and Saiyana

Recently, handmade has been actively conquering the world! And our schoolchildren have not remained on the sidelines of this interesting activity. Agree that the time has come when more and more people, including those born after the millennium (the beginning of the new millennium) take up a hook, knitting needles and other tools to make a unique, individual thing with their own hands. It is worth noting that for masters of handmade, regardless of age, first of all, it is the desire to realize their creative inclinations. Each stitch is a small step into the world of creativity, beauty and harmony. Each work is a small masterpiece, a piece of the author's soul.

The doll as an object and subject of a museum display at an exhibition (exposition) is placed in a certain historical and cultural context. The ethnographic context of the doll's presentation in a museum presupposes the consideration of the doll as an object illustrating the features and characteristic traits of its time. In this case, the doll is an object placed in the walls of the museum creating a powerful "effect of the presence of a historical hero". In a handmade museum, it is the doll that is one of those additional sources of information that are necessary for a deeper understanding of the idea embedded in the project being implemented.

Today Fomina Mira and Matveeva Saiyana are ready to share with our readers the most unusual, inspiring photo review of behind-the-scenes working moments. Our students wanted to actually open this not quite ordinary historical subproject and sew a completely imperfect, historical doll. What you will see in the photo is all the result of "creativity", one might say the result of historical, artificial intelligence. The inspirer of the subproject "School history in handmade style" is Larisa Dmitrievna Artemyeva, the head of the school Design Center.

Now, thanks to our schoolgirls, our museum's collection has its first interesting exhibit - a hand-made doll "Vitus Bering, captain-commander of the Kamchatka expedition". And this fact is already the history of the school, the history of the city of Yakutsk, the history of Russia!



In the photo from left to right:
Fomina Mira and Matveeva Saiyana



Attention! Anniversary promotion! For all those interested in this topic, we offer to sew a unique historical doll with your own hands.

You can depict any participant of the Kamchatka expedition. The terms of the promotion are on page 56 of our newspaper. Let us remind you that in 2026 we will celebrate the 345th anniversary of the birth of Captain - Commander Vitus Bering.

In the meantime, our exhibit "Vitus Bering" is happy to once again gather its naval officers and sailors in the city of Yakutsk in a school museum in the handmade style on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the Kamchatka expedition!

A bit of history for the feed: Conquerors of the Copenhagen exhibition



Copenhagen.

By the way, according to archival documents, our school has been holding Pushkin balls since the distant 1937. That's the story!

Angelica and Arina, school respect!

In 2021, our school students Semenova Anzhelika and Ymychanova Arina took part in and won the online competition "Illustrations for Andersen's Fairy Tales". The competition was organized for the exhibition "Storyteller of the Danish Kingdom" in honor of the 215th anniversary of Hans Christian Andersen.

And you know, Andersen, by the way, was planning to go to Russia. He dreamed of getting Pushkin's autograph at any cost, whom he loved very much. And he got it! He kept the sheet from Pushkin's notebook of 1816 with the "Elegy" until his death. This sheet is now in the Royal Library in



In the picture of Angelica Semenova, a photo from the home archive



In the picture of Ymychanova Arina Photos from the home archive



Diplom



www.dkrus.dk

Semyonova Angelica
for the contribution in international art exhibition

ДИПЛОМ

участника международной выездной выставки
«Рождественские истории Андерсена в Датском королевстве»,
детская художественная выставка в Дании
(Копенгаген-Ютландия), при поддержке Российского центра науки и культуры в
Копенгагене и Российской Культурной Миссии в Дании

1 степени

Семёнова Анжелика

Разработка образа Двоймочки для постановки. Тема: «Король сказки»
МОБУ СОШ №5 имени Н.О. Кривошапкина, Республика Саха (Якутия) Город Якутск
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Преподаватель: Артемьева Лариса Дмитриевна

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Invitation til udstilling
"H.C.Andersens eventyr i
børnetegninger fra Rusland"

Udstilling er lavet sammen med
Kunstråd i Høje Taastrup kommune

Chairman of the Russian Cultural Mission in Denmark
Prof. Irirna Bjørnø

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Diplom



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Ymychanova Arina
for the contribution in international art exhibition

ДИПЛОМ

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Копенгагене и Российской Культурной Миссии в Дании

Лауреата 2 степени

Ымычанова Арина

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Россия Республика Саха (Якутия), Россия

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Bridge of Time: Bering Day in Yakutsk



Interviewer Fatyanov
Egor, student of 6 "I"

Today, as part of the project "Living History of Russia", I offered Fatyanov Egor to try out as a novice interviewer. Before the "immersion", special attention was paid to the ability to correctly ask "open" and sometimes provocative questions that will help the storyteller to present his story in an unconventional way.

Egor, history volunteer at school #5: A new tradition is being born in the city of Yakutsk. Sergey Gennadyevich, a historical event has been held for several years now, and you are its active organizer. This is Bering's Birthday. Tell us how this Day is being celebrated?



In the picture Sleptsov Sergey, a
staff member of the Yakut Museum

Sleptsov Sergey: At the beginning of August, for two years, at the Yakut Museum, we hold a museum event, "Bering Day," for the city's residents and guests. It is connected with the appearance on the museum territory of a copy of the historical ship, the double-boat "Yakutsk". This small event, which we hope will become a good museum tradition. Usually consists of two parts. The first is a lecture from an invited specialist, related to the history of scientific study of Yakutia or the history of the Great Northern Expedition itself. The second obligatory part of Bering Day is a tour of the Yakutsk double boat from the staff of the Yakutsk Museum named after Yaroslavsky.



In the picture, first on the left is M.M. Cherosov,
doctor of biological sciences

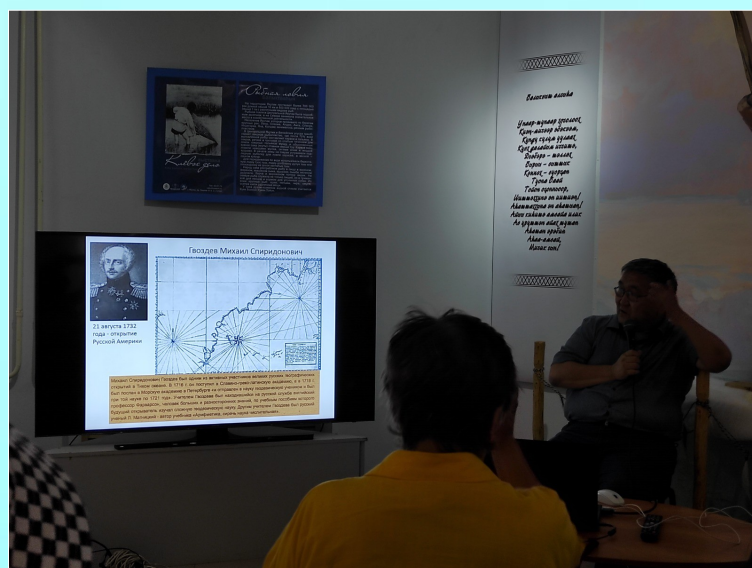
Egor: What historical facts do you voice when you talk about the Yakutsk boat and what moments of your story about it interest you most as a historian?

Sleptsov Sergey: During the excursion the history of the Great Northern Expedition is told.

The main part of the story tells about the work of the West Lena detachment of the Great Northern Expedition and the voyage of the ship "Yakutsk" under the command first of Vasily

Pronchishchev and then of Khariton Laptev. The tragic and unique story of the Pronchishchevs plays an important role in the story. We also talk about the characteristics of the ship itself.

As a historian, I am most interested in the so-called everyday history aspects associated with this unique ship. By recreating the historic vessel in full size, we can better understand the historical era and the conditions faced by 18th century sailors and polar explorers.





In the picture, A.N. Shishigina, Candidate of Historical Sciences, is the first on the right.

happen much earlier. It is necessary to understand that the conditions of polar navigation in ice, and even wooden sailing ships of that time had a certain strength limit and service life. The poorly dried wood from which the ship was built, the huge temperature differences in the conditions of a sharp continental climate led to the fact that by 1740 the ship had practically exhausted its resource, so it is not surprising that it started leaking, and the crew realized that it was no longer worth fighting for the survivability of the ship and decided to abandon the ship. It would have happened sooner or later. This, by the way, was one of the results of the expedition - proof that it was impossible to sail along the Northern Sea Route at that time on the ships of that time, in the conditions of that climate.

During the tours, I strive to ensure that museum visitors develop a sense of involvement and immersion in history.

Egor: The boat "Saint Gabriel", which Bering himself sailed, is called the patriarch of the ships of the Kamchatka expedition. Why do you think the boat "Yakutsk" was doomed to failure and under what circumstances could the ship have been saved?

Sleptsov Sergey: I do not think that the Yakutsk boat suffered any failure. The ship survived seven navigations from 1735 to 1740, it made unique 18th century crossings of the Arctic Ocean and thanks to it great geographical discoveries were made. The fact that the double boat "Yakutsk" was eventually caught in ice, sprang a leak and sank is a natural result. One can only admire her commanders and crew that this did not happen much earlier. It is necessary to understand that the ships of that era were very poorly adapted to the



Egor: Thank you, Sergey Gennadievich, for the interesting interview. I really want to hope that in the near future, students and schoolchildren from the city will stand next to the organizers of this tradition and will actively study this history.



See details here: NVK Sakha: Documentary "Time Keepers: Yakutsk Dubbel Boat" from 12/21/201. About the heroic past, tragic fate and second wind of the boat "Yakutsk".



Broadcast time: 23:51

Yakutia and Kamchatka expeditions



In the photo: Alexander Albertovich Suleimanov.

Photo: from personal archive

Alexander Albertovich Suleimanov, candidate of historical sciences, senior researcher at the Institute of Geophysical Research and Mineral Resources of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, tells the story.

The first decades of the 18th century in the history of our country were characterized by large-scale and profound transformations in almost all spheres of life of Russian society. The changes also extended to the scientific sphere, the desire to quickly "know oneself", one's population, size and borders. One of the areas of activity of researchers was the study of the distant eastern outskirts of Russia, about which very little was known at that time, as well as finding out where these outskirts end and whether they are connected to America.

In 1725, in accordance with the decree of Peter I, the First Kamchatka Expedition was organized under the leadership of V. Bering, which was given important political and economic tasks in the Far East, including clarifying the conditions of communication through it with the North American continent. In this regard, in accordance with the wishes of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, the goal was set to search for the place "where it (Asia) met America."

Under the leadership of midshipman P.A. Chaplin, who arrived in Yakutsk from St. Petersburg in September 1725, in this settlement work was carried out to resolve the economic issues of the expedition, to ensure its supplies, including the procurement of 1000 pairs of leather bags, for the shipment of which with flour to Okhotsk 600 horses were needed. It was from Yakutsk that P.A. Chaplin equipped a detachment to Okhotsk to build an expedition vessel.

The expedition did not come to a final conclusion about the existence of a strait between the continents: in 1728, thick fog prevented the explorers from seeing the shores of America; in 1729, for the same reason and because of strong winds, the ship with the participants in the exploration returned to Bolsheretsk.

At the same time, the expedition members collected information about the coastline of Northeast Asia, compiled a map of the Asian coast, recorded the material culture, economy, religion of the Evenks, Yakuts, Evens, Chukchi, Kamchadals, Koryaks, and Russian population. The main thing is that the research conducted showed the need to organize a larger-scale scientific research initiative.

As a result, the Second Kamchatka Expedition (Great Northern Expedition) took place in 1733–1743. The objectives of the research were formulated in the instructions of the Senate, the Admiralty Board, and the Academy of Sciences. The expedition's program of activities included a multi-vector study of Siberia and the Far East, the continuation of the search for routes to Japan and North America, as well as the Northeast Passage.

The city of Yakutsk occupied an important place in the organizational and management processes of the expedition. The leader of the expedition, V. Bering, spent about 3 years there, preparing food and equipment for the expedition. In this regard, the comments of B.G. Ostrovsky, the author of one of the monographs devoted to the history of the Second Kamchatka Expedition, are indicative: *"During Miller's stay with Gmelin in Yakutsk at the end of 1736, the city had a completely unusual appearance. All the main forces of the eastern detachment of the expedition, headed by Bering and his assistant Chirikov, were assembled here in full; the head of the Okhotsk region, Pisarev and Lacroyer, were also here. Almost all of the expedition's cargo was concentrated here, and the entire crew of the expedition's ships was also here... In total, at that time in Yakutsk there were over 800 people involved in the Great Northern Expedition... Everything and everyone in Yakutsk, it seemed, lived and breathed for the purposes of the expedition. Cargo was still arriving. And what wasn't there: entire barns were set aside for flour warehouses, areas were littered with ropes, canvas, hemp, barrels of resin, and lard."*

In Yakutsk and the mouth of the Maya River, several "additional" vessels were built for the expedition. In addition, a rope workshop and tarring installations were set up in Yakutsk. All this made it possible to prepare "all sorts of" rigging, which the participants in the survey did not have the opportunity to bring with them from St. Petersburg.

The explorations of the Second Kamchatka Expedition were carried out within the framework of several detachments with independent tasks. Thus, the Lena-Yenisei detachment led by V.V. Pronchishchev had the goal of surveying the Arctic coast from the mouth of the Lena to the Yenisei. The detachment's base was the city of Yakutsk, where a double-hulled boat of the same name was specially built for it. The detachment began work in the summer of 1735. In August of the following year, the vessel, on which 28 soldiers from the Yakutsk and Tobolsk garrisons served as rowers, reached

Khatanga Bay and then headed north along the eastern coast of Taimyr. After this, due to a number of problems, including the death of V.V. Pronchishchev, the detachment members returned to the mouth of the Olenek River, and then to the Lena River delta. The research continued again from Yakutsk in June 1739, when the Yakutsk, under the leadership of Kh.P. Laptev, set off along the Lena River with a further direction to the northwest to Begichev Island. The explorers then sailed along the eastern shore of the Taimyr Peninsula. In 1740, the boat was crushed by ice. Nevertheless, the team members completed a description of the Taimyr shores from land.

The Lena-Kolyma detachment had a base in Yakutsk, for whose members the boat "Irkutsk" was built in this city. The detachment's explorations began in 1735 under the leadership of P. Lasinius, who was later replaced by D. Ya. Laptev. In June 1739, the detachment's members managed to reach the East Siberian Sea and reached the mouth of the Indigirka River, staying there for the winter. In May 1740, with the help of local residents - Yakuts and Evens, about 650 people in total, a canal was cut through which the vessel was brought out into open water and exploration continued. In the course of further work, which continued until 1742, the explorations covered the northern territories of the modern Far Eastern Federal District from the coast of the East Siberian Sea between Alazeya and Kolyma in the west to Anadyrsk (Anadyr) in the east. In particular, D. Laptev made a meticulous description of the Anadyr River.

The leader of the Southern Detachment, M.P. Shpanberg, also spent a significant part of his time in Yakutsk in preparation for the research. The members of the detachment began their work, the purpose of which was to study the Kuril Islands and establish contacts with Japan, in 1738. During the research, which continued until 1742, a number of islands of the Kuril Archipelago were discovered, a number of previously erroneously plotted geographical objects were "erased" from the maps, and limited contacts were established with Japan.

The main task of the Second Kamchatka Expedition – finding a route to North America and the islands in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean – was solved by a detachment under the leadership of V. Bering himself. In September 1740, packet boats under the command of V. Bering (Saint Peter) and A.I. Chirikov (Saint Paul) approached the shores of the Kamchatka Peninsula, at the southern end of which a fort was founded, which later became the administrative center of one of the subjects of the Russian Federation, part of the Far Eastern Federal District – the city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky.

In June 1741, the members of the detachment headed for the shores of North America on the aforementioned packet boats. A month later, the crew of the ship "Saint Peter" under the command of V. Bering reached the coast of Alaska. On the way back, the expedition spent the winter on a small island, where the leader of the expedition died during the winter.

Thus, the main objective of the expedition was achieved – "exploring America" (establishing its location, the distance between Asia and the American continent). The explorers reached the northwestern coast of the American continent, discovered the Aleutian Ridge, the Commander Islands, and mapped the northern part of the Pacific Ocean.

The members of the academic detachment of the Second Kamchatka Expedition carried out extensive and varied work. In particular, G.F. Miller wrote a comprehensive work on travels across the Arctic and Pacific Oceans in the 17th – 18th centuries. G.V. Steller compiled descriptions of the flora and fauna of Kamchatka and Bering Island. He and S.P. Krasheninnikov paid special attention to the Arctic peoples – the Eskimos, Aleuts, the indigenous population of northwestern America, their appearance, clothing, food, languages, weapons, means of transportation, ceremonies, and the character of the people. The observations carried out allowed the scientists to formulate a hypothesis regarding the long-standing connection between the peoples of Asia and America, and the settlement of the latter from the territory of Eurasia. The expedition members sent 29 "parcels" to the Kunstkamera. The book prepared by S.P. Krasheninnikov's work "Description of the Land of Kamchatka" (St. Petersburg, 1755) actually became a European bestseller and was republished in many European languages. At the same time, most editions reproduced engravings from the St. Petersburg book.

The role of the population of Yakutia in the success of the largest enterprise of its time – the Second Kamchatka Expedition, the work of which actually set in motion forces that seriously strengthened the position of the Russian state in the Far East, giving significant intensity to the processes of improving the governance of these vast territories, including the development of a system of postal routes – is best described by the words of the already mentioned B.G. Ostrovsky: *"... the Great Northern Expedition cost the local Siberian population the most. According to Middendorf, the visit of such a multitude of unexpected guests for the thin population of Siberia was equal to the billeting of an enemy army. But the matter was not limited to billeting. More active assistance was demanded from the foreigners, they were forced to perform the most difficult duties of transporting various heavy loads over a huge distance in a roadless country. It is difficult to even imagine now what unheard of efforts and patience it took to even transport all the materials and equipment for building ships there from Yakutsk across the Stanovoy Range to Okhotsk. This duty cost hundreds of people their lives."*

Thus, Yakutia and its population played a significant role in the implementation of the most important domestic research initiative of its time – the Second Kamchatka Expedition, which not without reason has another name – the Great Northern Expedition. The research conducted within the framework of this expedition played a vital role in strengthening the position of the Russian state in the Far East, improving the quality of governance of its distant eastern outskirts, as well as in further advancement to the east and the spread of Russian interests on the American continent.

The Saint Gabriel boat: The triumphant Kamchatka expedition



In the photo from left to right:
Olga Valerievna-Pavlova, Stanislav Boytunov,
Ziyarat Yavbolatova

Cadets of the Yakutsk Institute of Water Transport, represented by third-year students Stanislav Boytunov and Ziyarat Yavbolatova, under the leadership of Olga Pavlova, head of the educational department of the SPO, decided to tell about the winner of the Kamchatka expedition.

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In January 1725, a sled train with people, materials and supplies of the expedition left St. Petersburg and arrived in Okhotsk only in 1727. Another year was spent to deliver the cargo to Kamchatka and build a ship. On July 8, 1728, the boat was launched and was named "Saint Gabriel". Soon the ship set out to sea.

The vessel was developed based on the technology of the time and was intended for sea expeditions. For the construction of the boat, the Admiralty College appointed a "boat and boat building student", Fyodor Kozlov, who was assisted by the best Admiralty carpenters, gunners, sailmakers and blacksmiths. Shipyard and boat builders, led by midshipman P.A. Chaplin and master F.F. Kozlov, were immediately sent from Okhotsk to Kamchatka.

In the valley of the Kamchatka River near the Ushki tract, next to which grew a forest suitable for building ships, a place was chosen for the first shipyard on the peninsula. The construction was carried out in the hold, where many experienced craftsmen were assembled, which allowed for high quality standards. Sixteen carpenters, four blacksmiths and two caulkers took part in the construction of the boat.

The type of vessel and the requirements for it were defined by Peter I: a shallow draft, so that shallow waters would not become an insurmountable obstacle for the expedition; high maneuverability, allowing for confident tacking; good seaworthiness; relatively small dimensions, but at the same time sufficient load-bearing capacity - an important requirement for an expedition vessel. The design consisted of three masts, which allowed the vessel to develop significant speed and maneuverability.



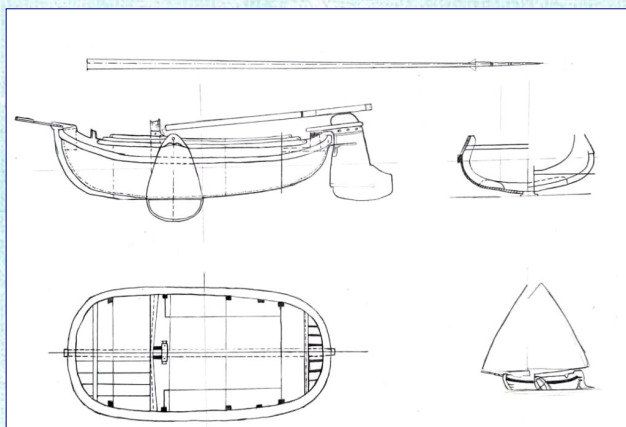
"Saint Gabriel" was a wooden sailing boat. The length of the vessel was 18.3 meters, the width was 6.1 meters, and the draft was 2.3 meters. The boat had a cargo hold, a crew quarters, officers' cabins, and a galley. The boat was equipped with centerboards and completely covered with a deck to ensure the vessel's movement on the desired course in strong waves or wind. The boat was armed with small guns - seven 3-pounder falconets. The boat's crew consisted of 40-45 people.

The vessel had two hand pumps for pumping water out of the hold. The sides were equipped with daggerboards (wooden shields in the form of fins, the upper end of which was fixed on an axis, which allowed them to be lifted out of the water. They were used to counteract drifting and also to calm the rolling). The boat was equipped with two anchors and two dregs (a dreg or drek is a boat anchor of the Admiralty system weighing up to 48 kg).

The artillery armament of boats of this class, according to the regulations, consisted of 4 falconets. However, given that the construction of the 2nd boat was not carried out, "Saint Gabriel" took on all the artillery provided for the expedition - 7 falconets (1 was lost en route).

The boat turned out to be small, but strong, reliable: for its creation they used the drawings of a military ship, wooden parts were not sewn with flexible wood, they were not fastened where possible and not with oak spikes. All parts of the boat were fastened with iron nails.

For the construction of the future shipyard in Kamchatka and the construction of boats, the Admiralty received all the necessary equipment, including metal parts of the hull, spars and rigging, equipment for the galley, three sets of sails, artillery, carpentry and blacksmith tools. The main material for the construction of the boat was wood obtained from local forests. As a rule, such species as pine and spruce were used, which were easily accessible and had the necessary marine qualities. The wood was transported by dogs, resin was smoked from larch. Provisions were diligently prepared: reindeer were bought, fish were caught, salt was boiled out of sea water. The work was carried out without stopping all daylight hours. The deck flooring, the equipment of cabins and rooms for the crew, storerooms and enclosures were finished. In the deck, two hatches were made into the bow compartment and the hold, with access to the officers' cabins.



The drawing of the St. Gabriel's bot was executed by Stanislav Boitunov, a 3rd year cadet.

The spars and rigging were installed so that the sail rigging could carry five sails.

Fyodor Kozlov's team did a great job. Despite the fact that the hull was built in the shortest possible time, this did not affect its quality at all. Moreover, looking ahead, we can say with confidence that during the almost thirty years of operation of the ship in the harsh conditions of the northern latitudes, it demonstrated excellent seaworthiness and never let down the sailors. Forty crew members and a year's supply of food were carried by the "Gavriil", a twenty-meter vessel built in three months.

The crew included, according to the log: "...Mr. Captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 doctor, 1 midshipman, quartermaster, 8 sailors, 1 boatman's apprentice, 1 foreman, 1 drummer, 9 soldiers, sailing ship 1, caulker 1, carpenters 5, blacksmiths 2, sailor 1, interpreters from

among the servicemen 2, officers' men 6...". According to Chaplin's list, there were 43 people on board the Gavriil. The ship's commander and head of the expedition was Vitus Jonassen Bering, the senior assistant was Lieutenant Martyn Petrovich Shpanberg, the assistant was Lieutenant Alexei Ilyich Chirikov, and the navigator was Midshipman Pyotr Avraamovich Chaplin. During the voyages, Chirikov also served as the navigator.

The ship took part in the First Kamchatka Expedition of Vitus Bering, the expedition of A. F. Shestakov - D. I. Pavlutsky and the Great Northern Expedition.

During the expeditions, many observations and discoveries were made. The Saint Gabriel boat became an important tool for scientific research, as it allowed scientists to collect information about new lands, study flora and fauna, and conduct astronomical observations. The Saint Gabriel boat became part of the first Russian expeditions aimed at exploring the eastern borders of the country and the Pacific Ocean.

The Saint Gabriel's boat is not just a vessel - it is a symbol of the era of discovery and scientific progress in Russia. Its legacy lives on in the history of navigation, and thanks to the efforts of figures such as Vitus Bering, we can today talk about significant achievements in the exploration of the Far East and the Pacific Ocean. The boat became a kind of bridge between cultures and eras, opening up new horizons for future travelers and scientists.

The participants of the First Kamchatka Expedition on the boat "Saint Gabriel" made 155 territorial and 18 oceanographic discoveries, and mapped 66 geographical objects.

Throughout its subsequent existence, the boat "Holy Archangel Gabriel" worked honestly at the disposal of the commander of the Okhotsk port, providing communication between Kamchatka and the mainland.

In August 1729, the boat "Saint Gabriel" was transferred to the expedition of A. F. Shestakov and D. I. Pavlutsky, which was created in 1727 to search for and develop new lands. The expedition included an admiralty group - a naval detachment, whose members were surveyor M. S. Gvozdev, navigator Ya. Gens, sub-navigator I. Fyodorov, boatman's apprentice I. G. Speshnev, four sailors and 10 sailors. I. G. Shestakov (nephew of the expedition leader A. F. Shestakov) was appointed commander of the boat. From September 1729, the boat sailed from Okhotsk to Bolsheretsk, describing the western coast of the Sea of Okhotsk. This expedition was tasked with exploring and developing a gigantic territory in the extreme east of Asia and the adjacent sea space.

In the autumn of 1730, D. I. Pavlutsky (who became the head of the expedition instead of A. F. Shestakov. In 1732-1733, the boat was used during the construction of the Nizhnekamchatsky prison; from 1733 to 1735, the Saint Gabriel, under the command of J. Gens, was used to transport people, cargo, horses and cattle between Kamchatka and Okhotsk. Thus, in 1733, he brought to Kamchatka the Field Investigation Office headed by Major V. F. Merlin and D. I. Pavlutsky.

In the documents of that time it was called differently: "Saint Gabriel", "Gabriel" and even "Gavrila" or "Gavril". In 1755 the boat was removed from the list and dismantled. For a vessel of this class - 27 years of service - is unusually long.

The voyages made on board this vessel contributed to the development of Russian navigation and geography, and also became an important step towards the creation of the Russian Imperial Navy. It is important to note that the results of the expeditions also influenced the relationships between the various peoples inhabiting these areas.

The expeditions in which the Saint Gabriel's boat took part were of great importance for Russian science and geography. They contributed to strengthening Russia's position in the Pacific Ocean and expanding its territorial borders. These studies also provided rich material for mapping and systematizing knowledge about new lands.

4 "B" class: Young volunteer artists - illustrators



Boyarinova Ekaterina,
class. teacher 4 "B"

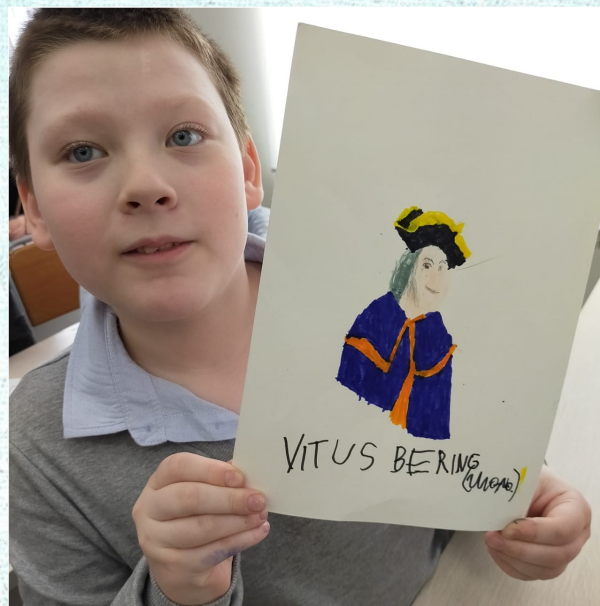
What is the difference between an illustrator and a painter? An illustrator creates pictures that correspond to the meaning of the text and accompany the narrative. His task is to select materials that ideally complement the context of a given book.

The artist produces unique content that reflects his personal experiences. Through his works he reflects his own vision and tries to convey it to others.

After the story about Vitus Bering, the children got to work as real artists-illustrators. Their works were filled with emotions. Bering became a real hero of the day!



Portrait "Vitus Bering". Drawing by Kharitonova Daria (the author in the photo on the left), 10 years old. The work was completed in 2024





#Summer2024: We're going to Vyborg

*"Through the capture of this city of St. Petersburg, final security was achieved," wrote **Peter I** in a report on the capture of Vyborg.*

Ed.: It was not a random trip, rather the opposite, I planned a visit to one of the European cities - Vyborg - on purpose. Believe me, this city has its own unique, inexplicable atmosphere. Perhaps because Bering himself lived in Vyborg. In the house on Severny Val Street, 3 (Vekrut's house), which was considered one of the most beautiful and representative at that time. Surely the walls of this house and the city streets still remember the happy married couple Anna Kristina and Vitus Bering. Vyborg witnessed the bright love story of the great navigator Bering and his devoted wife Anna Kristina.

Anna Christina was the daughter of a wealthy Vyborg merchant, Matthias Pulse. On October 8, 1713, they were registered in the church register of the Swedish parish of Vyborg as legal spouses.

It is here, in Vyborg, that you can experience the atmosphere of the Middle Ages, see a knight's tournament, and try the famous pretzel. I was not lucky enough to see the knight's tournament, but overall the trip was impressive!

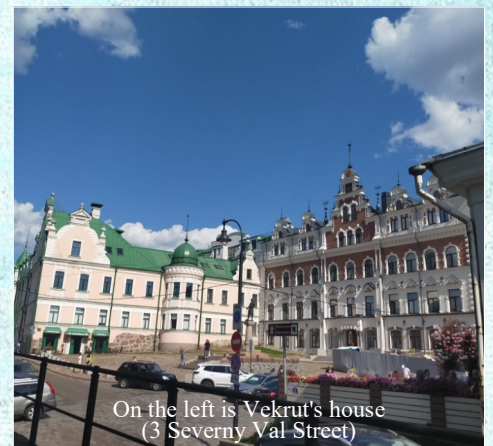
*The history of the **Vyborg pretzel** began in the 14th century, when Franciscan monks settled in the city and founded a monastery. To support the monastery, the monks began baking spicy pretzels, which quickly became popular among the townspeople. The recipe was kept secret, which turned the pretzel into a culinary legend of Vyborg. The aroma of spices and the special shape, reminiscent of folded hands, gave it a symbolic meaning.*



All photos of Vyborg from the personal archive of the newspaper editor.



Old Town (Vyborg)



On the left is Vekrut's house
(3 Severny Val Street)



Old Town (Vyborg)



The cathedral. The clock tower. XV-XVI centuries.



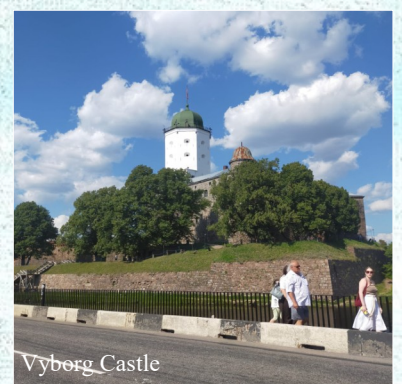
Old Town (Vyborg)



Round Tower (former battle tower)



Old Town (Vyborg)



Vyborg Castle

The Great Northern Expedition: The feat of Russian sailors, scientists and the entire people

Vitus Jonassen Bering (also Ivan Ivanovich Bering)

- Russian navigator of Danish origin, officer of the Russian fleet, captain-commander of the Kamchatka expedition. Age at the beginning of the First Kamchatka expedition - 43 years. *Zodiac sign - Leo.*

Alexey Ilyich Chirikov was a Russian nobleman, navigator, Bering's assistant, captain-commander (1747), and as part of the Bering-Chirikov detachment, explorer of the northwest coast of North America, the northern part of the Pacific Ocean, and the northeast coast of Asia. At the beginning of the First Kamchatka Expedition, he was 21 years old. *Zodiac sign: Capricorn.*

Martyn Petrovitch (Martyn Peterson)

Shpanberg - Russian navigator, comrade-in-arms and assistant of Bering. Captain of the Southern detachment. At the beginning of the First Kamchatka Expedition - 29 years old. *Zodiac sign - Capricorn.*

A little about the stars: *The Leo man is an absolute leader, a strong, majestic, generous and courageous person. He is distinguished by his rich inner world, charisma and desire to be in the spotlight. The Capricorn man is active, meticulous, a workaholic. He is a good, executive team member, values his reputation.*

Dmitry Leontyevich Ovtzyn was an officer of the Russian Imperial Navy, navigator, hydrographer, and one of the first Russian explorers of the Arctic. At the age of 26, he was appointed commander of the Ob-Yenisei detachment (Great Northern Expedition).

Vasily Vasilyevich Pronchishchev - Russian polar explorer of the Arctic and naval officer. At the age of 33 he was appointed commander of the Lena-Yenisei detachment (Great Northern Expedition).

Khariton Prokofievich Laptev was a Russian polar explorer, creator of the Taimyr map, captain of the 1st rank. Discoverer of the Laptev Sea, named in honor of Khariton Prokofievich and Dmitry Yakovlevich Laptev. He was appointed the new leader of the Lena-Yenisei detachment (at the age of 37).

Semyon Ivanovich Chelyuskin was a Russian polar explorer and naval officer, captain of the 3rd rank (1756). At the age of 26, he became a member of the Lena-Yenisei detachment. Chelyuskin's group managed to reach the northernmost point of the Eurasian continent, which now bears his name.

Pyotr (Peter) Lasinius - Russian navigator, navigator, head of the Lena-Kolyma detachment of the Great Northern Expedition, commander of the deck boat "Irkutsk", lieutenant of major rank of the Russian Imperial Navy. A cape and a peninsula in the Laptev Sea are named after him. At the age of 35 he was appointed

commander of the Lena-Kolyma detachment (Great Northern Expedition).

Dmitry Yakovlevich Laptev - Russian polar explorer, traveler, navigator. At the age of 30, with the rank of lieutenant major, he replaced Lieutenant Lassinius, who worked with a detachment to survey the shores to the east of the mouth of the Lena River.

William (Vilim) Walton - Russian navigator of English origin, lieutenant of the Russian imperial fleet, participant in the Great Northern Expedition, landed on the coast of Japan. In 1739 he commanded the boat "Saint Gabriel", fell behind Spanberg and on June 16 approached the island of Honshu and landed on it on June 19. Date of birth unknown.

Gerhard Friedrich Miller (Müller), in his lifetime works Gerard Friedrich, also in the Russified form Fyodor Ivanovich Miller - Russian-German historian, historiographer, naturalist and traveler. At the age of 28 he headed the Academic detachment (of the Great Northern Expedition).

Ludovic Delisle de la Croère was a French astronomer, professor of astronomy, and extraordinary academician of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences (since the beginning of 1727). He arrived in St. Petersburg in February 1726 together with his younger brother, the astronomer Joseph-Nicolas Delisle, who was invited to work at the Academy of Sciences created in St. Petersburg. At about 46 years of age, he became a member of the Academic Detachment.

Johann Georg Gmelin Sr. was a German naturalist in Russian service, physician, botanist, ethnographer, traveler, explorer of Siberia and the Urals, adjunct professor of chemistry and natural history at the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences (August 30, 1727), professor from January 22, 1731 to January 1, 1748, and full member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. At the age of 25, he was a naturalist in the academic detachment of the Great Northern Expedition.

Stepan Petrovich Krashenninnikov is a Russian botanist, ethnographer, geographer, traveler, who has been working as a researcher of Siberia and Kamchatka since the age of 22, and the author of the famous book "Description of the Land of Kamchatka" (1755). He is an associate (modern corresponding member) of natural history and botany (1745), professor (modern academician) of the Imperial Academy of Sciences and Arts in St. Petersburg (1750). Rector of the University of the Academy of Sciences and inspector of the Academic Gymnasium (1750).

Johann Eberghard Fischer was a Russian historian and archaeologist of German origin, academician of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. At the age of 42, in the winter of 1739, he was sent by the Academy of Sciences to Siberia to replace Academician Miller.

Jakob Johann (Yakov Ivanovich) Lindenau was a Russian traveler and scientist. Author of "Descriptions of the Amur River", "Descriptions of the Yakuts" and other scientific works on geography and ethnography. At the age of 40 in 1740 together with Johann Fischer made a trip from Surgut to Okhotsk, where he surveyed the local archive.

Georg Wilhelm Steller (14 November 1746, Tyumen, Siberian Governorate or Russian Empire) was a German physician, explorer and naturalist who worked in Russia, mineralogist, adjunct professor of natural history and botany at the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences (since 1737). At the age of 28, he took part in the Second Kamchatka Expedition and was the first European explorer of the nature of Kamchatka and northwestern America. He is credited with establishing on the spot the scientific fact that Bering's expedition had reached the shores of the American continent. He is considered the first white man to set foot on Alaskan soil.

Andrei Dmitrievich Krasilnikov was a Russian astronomer and geodesist of the Enlightenment, an adjunct in astronomy at the Imperial Academy of Sciences and Arts in St. Petersburg (1753), and the "first Russian astronomer". At the age of 28, he was a member of the Academic Detachment (Great Northern Expedition).

Pyotr Nikiforovich Skobeltsyn was a surveyor who, at the age of 32, together with **Vasily Shatilov**, became a participant in the Second Kamchatka Expedition as part of the Verkhneudinsk-Okhotsk Expedition. Skobeltsyn's goal was to study the then little-known basins of the Amur, Uda, Tugur, Shilka, and Gorbitsa, which was important for demarcating Russia and China. In 1735-1736, the detachment left Nerchinsk and went down the Shilka to the Gorbitsa River, and then along the tributaries of the upper Amur, along the Nyukzha and Olekma Rivers, reached the Lena and along it reached Yakutsk.

Count (from September 5, 1746) **Pyotr Ivanovich Shuvalov** - Russian statesman and military figure, head of the Russian government at the end of the reign of Empress Elizabeth Petrovna, general field marshal, conference minister, chamberlain, senator, reformer and inventor. Father of the writer Andrei Shuvalov, from whom the subsequent Counts Shuvalovs descend. On June 25, 1753, the Senate, based on the proposals of P. I. Shuvalov and **V. A. Myatlev**, made a decision on the Nerchinsk secret expedition (1753-1765) to form a river flotilla in Nerchinsk, study the mouth of the Amur, build a port and, in the future, to explore the Pacific Ocean. The same decision determined the creation of navigation schools in Siberia - "for the introduction of navigation science in Irkutsk, and especially in Nerchinsk, according to the proposal of his lieutenant general, a school

is now to be established in which to teach navigation to the local service children." The regulations determined that the Irkutsk school should be maintained by 50 and the Nerchinsk school by 70 students aged 12-20.

Fyodor Ivanovich Soymonov was a Russian navigator and hydrographer, explorer and later governor of Siberia, senator. He is known as the first Russian hydrographer. The preparation of the Nerchinsk secret expedition and the organization of navigation schools were headed by the former sailor, retired vice-admiral F. I. Soymonov, who in December 1753, at the age of 61, was approved by the Senate for the position of crew master of the expedition. On August 1, 1754, the Irkutsk navigation school was opened, and in 1755 - in Nerchinsk. It was he who became the organizer of outstanding geographical studies of the Pacific Ocean, the northwest coast of America and Alaska, the Aleutian and Kuril Islands. In 1760-1762, with the support of F.I. The first time after the closure of the Second Kamchatka Expedition (1743) the Irkutsk merchant **I. Bechevin** sailed to the shores of Alaska. At the same time, an attempt was made by the Ustyug merchants **A. Bakhov** and **N. Shalaurov** to find a route from the mouth of the Lena to the Aleutian Islands.

Stepan Gavrilovich Glotov was a Russian navigator, a Yarensk townsman, and an explorer of Kamchatka, Alaska, and the Aleutian Islands. The most significant geographical discovery of these years was made during the 1758-1762 voyage of the ship "Iulian" from the expedition led by the experienced sailor S.G. Glotov and the yasak collector, the Cossack S.T. Ponomarev. They managed to discover the closest islands to Alaska in the Aleutian ridge - Fox Islands, which the locals called Umnak and Unalas. In 1760, the merchant Andreyan Tolstykh on the ship "Andreyan and Natalya" discovered the Middle Aleutian Islands: Adak, Amlya, Atkha, Kanaga, Tanaga and Chetkhina, named Andreyanskie in his honor in 1764.

The names of many participants of the Kamchatka expeditions are immortalized not only on sea charts, but also in the noble memory of descendants.

Letter to te Past300: Vitus Bering, hello...

It is difficult to say how many letters Bering and the participants of the Kamchatka expedition wrote from Siberia to the center of Russia. Let us say one thing, that for several centuries the epistolary genre was one of the most widespread forms of communication over long distances. Its convenience and demand were explained primarily by the lack of personal or direct contact between people. Correspondence was mainly of a business nature, of course. And these letters are a valuable source of history. They provide unique information about the life and mentality of people in a certain period of time. Private letters are also of particular value. This is a personal, emotionally charged testimony about the expedition and a bygone era, a portrait of a person. When analyzing letters as a source, it is important to consider the context in which they were written and to understand the features of the language, style and content.

Ed.: On the eve of the magical New Year holidays, the students of class 4A, representatives of the alpha generation (class teacher N.N. Malkova), and I decided to write a letter to the captain-commander. Here are some of them:

Baychura Roman lines from the letter: "Now I dream of becoming like you! Thank you for the fact that now the history of our school will be very interesting and big."



Ivanova Kira in her letter praises Peter I more for Bering.

Popov Yan: "Vitus Bering, you are the best person in the whole world! You worked hard. Thank you for giving childhood to the children of our Yakutsk!"

Platonova Violetta: "Thank you for asking to open schools in Yakutsk. Now our school has three buildings, and we are fed very tasty food."

Nikiforov Denis: "Dear Vitus Bering! Thank you for the schools! With your help, schools in Yakutsk have existed for almost three centuries."



In the photo, the author of the letter
Ammosov Albert

Здравствуйте, Великий
Витус Беринг!
Пишет Вам Аммосов
Альберт, ученик 4"А"
класса школы номер 5
г. Якутска.
Вы очень Великий
человек, потому что проси-
ли открыть школу. Наши
школьники написали
о Вас книгу. Знаю, что неко-
гдай Кривошапкин через
несколько веков будет помо-
гать этой школе. А сейчас
наша школа названа имен-
ем Н.О.Кривошапкина.
Витус Беринг, Вы 15 лет
своей жизни странствовали
по нашему району восточ-
но это очень круто! За Ваши доб-
рые дела, я Вас очень уважаю!
Сейчас Якутск большой
город. В нем много школ. В

городе строятся много ста-
рых домов.
Сегодня мы писали Вам
письма, как хотели бы верить,
что вы их принимаете. И буд-
те знать, что мы помним
и благодарим Вас!



Nowadays, a letter can be sent via the Russian Post service, for this you need to purchase an envelope and stamps. The delivery service will take from 3 days. It is worth noting that the Russian Post stamps have repeatedly been thematically dedicated to the Kamchatka expedition. Modern conditions for sending a letter are e-mail. The sender will receive the letter in 2-3 seconds. But in the 18th century, such a service could only be obtained through the sovereign's coachmen. The delivery of a letter to central Russia took 6 months or more.

Timofeeva Adelina: "I saw a ship in the museum, it amazed me with its size. I want to wish your descendants a good and bright life."

Suleimanov Suleiman: "Vitus Bering, hello! You are the best! I live in Yakutsk. My name is Suleiman. I am the strongest in the class!"

Batueva Aina: "It is an interesting fact that you, Vitus Bering, personally knew Peter I. And that in Russia your name was simply Ivan Ivanovich Bering."

Yuryeva Polina: "Vitus Bering, our schoolchildren wrote a whole book about you. I imagine that in the new year, you might read our letters. My name is Polina. I have a brother who studies at school No. 5 like me, and my sister used to study there. I also have a dog named Richard."

Descendants of the Tsar's Coachmen

Coachmen appeared in Yakutia at the end of the 17th century. This fact was facilitated by the following historical events - in the middle of the 17th century, Yakutia was annexed to the Russian state and declared "sovereign land". On November 12, 1698, the Great Sovereign of All Rus' Peter the Great issued a decree on the creation of the Siberian postal route from Moscow to Yakutsk.

Reference: *The sovereign's coachmen were peasants living at the post station and sending out carriages and postal services. They were coachmen in the state service, fulfilling the postal duty established in the 17th century in the Russian Tsardom for postal transportation, transportation of officials, state cargo and other state needs.*

In order to attract people to serve on the road, the peasants were freed from serfdom, they received land and lands for free. The main occupation of the sovereign's coachmen was to transport mail going from Irkutsk to Yakutsk and back. To be more important, coachmen in Rus' wore a special uniform and enjoyed great privileges. People became coachmen only of their own free will and always with their own horses.

The first postman left Moscow via the Siberian postal route January 8, 1699. He was carrying 28 royal decrees to governors, customs heads of various cities in the Urals, Siberia, and only 12 private letters from merchants, including one letter to Yakutsk.

Until 1731, the Yakutsk region included the entire Okhotsk coast and Kamchatka. The constant growth of the Russian population, the emergence of cities, and then the gold mines that opened one after another also required communication with the center. Yakutsk was a stronghold in the development of new lands in the North-East. It was for these main reasons that a natural communication route with the center began to form.

In 1738, the leader of the Second Kamchatka Expedition, Captain-Commander V. Y. Bering, entrusted the Yakut Voivodeship Chancellery with organizing postal service between Yakutsk and Vitim. There were no stations between these settlements, so mail delivery was carried out by Yakut clans in a relay. And already on behalf of the Yakut Voivodeship Chancellery, the service man Zakhar Baishev organized 28 post stations between the Vitim settlement and Yakutsk in 1743. From this year on, the settlement of the stations, the development of the road and regular communication between Yakutsk and Irkutsk began.

The Irkutsk-Yakutsk highway was the only road to Yakutia, the development of which contributed to the strengthening of trade and cultural ties between the outskirts and more developed regions of the country, and also played the role of the originator of communications on the Yakut land.

The history of our Kulagins and Pshennikov families is connected with the development of the Irkutsk-Yakutsk postal route. The ancestors of our families were among the first sovereign coachmen who settled at the post stations of the Middle Lena. The Pshennikovs were the founders of the Nelenskaya and Kochegarskaya, and the Kulagins – of the Delgeyskaya post stations of the Olyokminsky district.

I have devoted a significant part of my life to studying the history of my native village, the ancestral roots of not only my family, but also all the residents of the Kochegarovskaya, Delgeyskaya, Nelenskaya and Tochilnaya post stations. From my youth I was interested in the household items and labor of rural residents, coachman's utensils. I was especially interested in the watches that our parents, grandfathers and great-grandfathers used. I carried this passion throughout my life, independently learned to repair and restore them. Studying the history of watchmaking led me to serious collecting of mechanical watches from different eras.

My family has been dreaming of creating our own family museum for many years. We have been collecting exhibits for it for many years. In 2016, the dream became reality. We converted part of the utility room into a museum. I did all the work myself, decorating the museum in Russian wooden style.



Vasily Alekseevich Kulagin, First Deputy
Chairman of the Council of the NGO RS(Ya)
"Descendants of the Tsar's Coachmen", Honored
Worker of the National Economy of the RS(Ya)



NVK Sakha: Documentary project
«In Search of Origins»
Broadcast time: 23:49



Science and technology in Yakutia.
2018. № 1 (34) — 116 c.

Extracts from the diary of I.I. Redovsky: Passing from Yakutsk to Kamchatka

Ed.: Dear readers, I invite you to visit the stations along the route from Yakutsk to Kamchatka more than 50 years after the Kamchatka expedition, and Ivan Redovsky (Johann) will help us with this.

In 1806, an expedition was organized under the command of Ivan Ivanovich Redovsky (1774-1807), a Russian botanist and explorer of the flora of Siberia and Kamchatka. From the very first day, Redovsky kept a diary that reflected the full depth of his scientific research, including the collection of historical, statistical, economic and geographical information about the cities and population of Siberia, and samples of plants and animals. The contents of his notes make one involuntarily pay attention not only to the Greatness of the Kamchatka expedition, but also to pay due attention to (preparatory) activities, which were largely the responsibility of our ancestors - the

Redovsky arrived in Yakutsk on June 15 and stayed here for 7 days to assemble the transport, since the rest of the journey to the east had to be made on horses.

22/VI 1806 Redovsky's expedition left Yakutsk for the right bank of the Yakhmanka. Here was the meeting point for those who were going to Okhotsk, Udsy Fortress, Zashiversk, Aldan.

Redovsky noted that the stations here belong to wealthy local princes. According to the law, the stations have 12 horses and 3 conductors (coachmen). He also noted the material poverty of the population.

26/VI 1806 The Yakuts (in Amga) were very considerate towards us: they not only treated us, but also gave us a live bull to bring up the rear of our "train". Food in Amga: in winter they eat soft spruce (pine) bark, boiling it in milk.

2/VII 1806 Ust-Mayskaya pier about 20 houses, similar to Yakut yurts, a small chapel, near which hangs an anchor - by striking it one is invited to worship. Provision warehouse, as it is believed, built during the time of Bering.

After Ust-Mayskaya stop Nelkan. Here are 3 Yakut yurts, 3 barracks, 1 bathhouse, 1 barn, 1 forge, 2 warehouses for state provisions, 1 small church.

On August 1, 1806, the detachment reached the Aldomskaya pier. Here the traveler and his companions stayed for 4 days, preparing for the further journey to Okhotsk. On the morning of August 4, they set out to the north. Now they had to completely abandon horses, replacing them with reindeer, which are better adapted to the difficult conditions of the North. The detachment turned out to be impressive, it set off, having over 40 reindeer for its movement.

Yakuts.

An experienced Irkutsk surveyor I.I. Kozhevin, who knew the Yakut and Tungus languages well, was appointed to assist Redovsky. The remaining members of the expedition were taken from the Cossacks, who were to be joined along the way by several more people from the local population. In total, the detachment initially consisted of 12 people. On May 20, 1806, Redovsky left Irkutsk, heading for Yakutsk, from where he intended to follow the route approved by the Academy of Sciences (see figure).

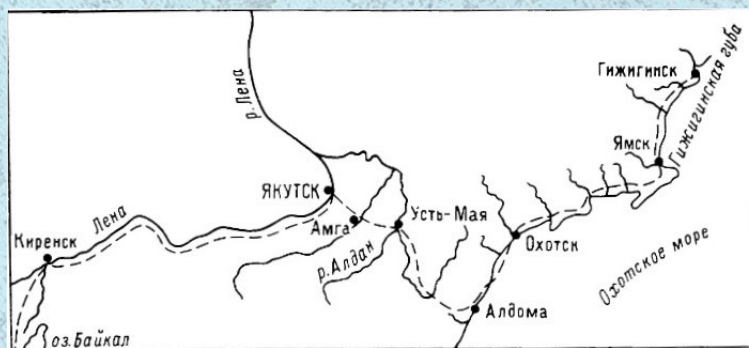


Схема маршрута экспедиции И. И. Редовского в Якутию и к Охотскому морю (1806—1807 гг.).

On August 20, we arrived in Okhotsk. The botanist was greatly impressed by the city's environs. "There is neither grass nor trees around this city," he noted. The sea city has 7 government cargo ships (3 single-masted and 4 double-masted): they go to Gizhiginsk, Bolsheretsk, Petropavlovsk and Nizhnyaya Kamchatka. Okhotsk has the best local hospital of those I have managed in Siberia, but it has few medicines.

The food is mainly chum salmon and malma fish. The fish is dried on special scaffolds for about a week, then salted in barrels. The supply is made at the rate of 2-3 barrels per inhabitant, so that it will last until the next fishing. Fish prepared in this way is simply boiled in water and eaten. The richer ones mix it with flour or cereals, but without bread. Eating fish in the spring causes scurvy. Wealthier people eat meat, but there are very few of them. Plant food is an exception.

There are 20 small gardens here: cabbage, turnips, potatoes. This is not enough. Turnips grow better (up to the size of a saucer). Potatoes grow poorly.

Okhotsk: Local Yakut-Tungus dish "Tolkuchka": consists of wild rosemary, fat and a mixture of berries. Wild rosemary is soaked in water and crushed. Then the berries are mixed with wild rosemary and seal fat. Fat is added to bind and give density, the mixture is frozen. It is taken on the road, warmed in pieces in warm water and eaten.

On November 11, 1806, when the harsh winter had already set in, Redovsky left Okhotsk. Now he had to travel by dogs.

The Inya River. Seven miles from the mouth is a small village called Inya with 8 huts, 3 Yakut huts, a bathhouse and 1 chapel. The village has a population of 58 people. The food is fish. A mile from the village of Inya, closer to the mouth, 7 more huts have been built. Instead of glass on the windows, there are seal intestines or chum salmon skin. It also gives enough light and does not freeze like seal intestines.

Technology: The outer scaly skin of the chum salmon is removed, and the inner skin is dried and used for windows. Individual parts of the skin are sewn together with reindeer sinew, and holes from the fins are darned.

Tauysky outpost 26/XI 1806 at the mouth of the Yana River, which, according to I. I. Redovsky, was worse than the average Russian village, consisting of 9 huts, most of which had fallen into disrepair, one yasak hut, surrounded by a wooden fence, built in the shape of an angle. Inside the "corner" there is a storeroom (barn) and a storeroom, a bathhouse, and behind it a government house, in which the commander of the Cossacks, non-commissioned officer Boyarsky, lives; he has 6 Cossacks, a chapel with bells that are hung at the entrance. The population is 42 government people, 6 Cossacks, 16 Tungus footmen, 46 Yakuts, 7 Koryaks - a total of 117 people of both sexes.

13/XII 1806 The Yamsk fortress (the first one founded on the bank in 1739) has a height of 2-2.5 fathoms (right bank of the Yamsk River). No traces remain of the old fortress, which stood 1/4 verst up the river. The present fortress was built about 50 years ago, around a fortification 3 fathoms high, with a quadrangular girth of 135 fathoms. In the fortress there are: a chapel, a ruined government building of the commandant, a cowshed, a bathhouse and a 2-storey warehouse. Outside the fortress: 1 yasak hut, 15 residential buildings, 3 bathhouses, 10 cookhouses and 11 barns. In total, there are 46 buildings in Yamsk. The inhabitants of Yamsk are 112 people.

How the residents of Yamsk make salt: "They look for discarded poplar trunks on the seashore, pile them up and burn them. The ash is collected and stored. When it is time to make salt, the ash is soaked in water for 2 hours.

The salt contained in the ash dissolves in water. The water is drained and evaporated in boilers over low heat, leaving a thick layer of salt at the bottom, which, admittedly, has an impure yellow color, but is suitable for use. From 13 poods of poplar ash, one and a half poods of salt are obtained. I myself witnessed such boiling."

26/XII 1806 Departed from Yamsk to Gizhiga. The Koryak yurt is similar to the usual Yakut one, but the difference is that it has no windows. Light comes from above through the chimney. The door to the dwelling is also through the chimney (they get into the yurt by stairs). There is a side door (summer), into which a covered passage leads, in winter it is covered with snow.

27/I 1807 In Gizhiginsk, I.I. Redovsky fell ill and died on February 8.

Ed.: Of particular value for the study of history of Yakutia and the Okhotsk-Kamchatka region is part of the expedition's manuscript heritage, which contains answers of officials to I. I. Redovsky's "Notes". Source: Botanical Journal, 1974, No. 3, files of the NA Sakha (Yakutia) fund.

The great German scientist G.V. Leibniz, at the request of Peter I, developed projects for the development of public administration and education in Russia. In 1697, he advised the young emperor to "explore the shores of northeastern Asia to find out whether Asia is connected to America, or whether they are separated by a strait." A quarter of a century later, Peter I equipped the First Kamchatka Expedition of V. Bering for this purpose. In 1725-1730, the Yakuts were busy with the two-way transportation of this expedition, the team of which consisted of a whole party of assistants, sailors, soldiers, etc. Let us recall that the first preparatory work on the Okhotsk issue began long before 1725, all work was reflected in the orders of Peter the Great.

Without going into detail, we present part of the work carried out by the Yakuts on transporting the Russian presence to Northeast Asia.

In 1713, the Yakuts delivered a party of Cossacks with military, ship and other supplies to the Okhotsk winter quarters, followed by a party of sailors.

In 1717, the Yakuts were ordered to deliver 11,670 poods of bread, cereals and various iron products to Okhotsk, which required over 2,500 horses and more than 250 Yakut guides.

In 1719, the Yakuts delivered navigators, dragoons and surveyors to Okhotsk.

The transportation of the two great expeditions of V. Bering placed such a heavy burden on the Yakuts that Gmelin, a participant in these expeditions, attributed the general impoverishment and transition to a cattle culture mainly to the transportation of a huge amount of cargo and the resulting loss of horses. A.G. Leventhal writes: "In general, it is now difficult to say with precision how much this "ruinous celebrity," as Slovtsov calls this expedition, cost the Yakuts. The historian S.A. Tokarev writes: "Even A.F. Middendorf, despite all his enthusiasm for this expedition, cannot help but point out the "unheard-of efforts" that it cost the local residents and "the extraordinary number of indirect taxes that fell on the local residents thanks to it."

By the decree of May 10, 1731, it was determined to found a city, port and shipyard in Okhotsk. To populate it, it was ordered to send there "those people who are going to hard labor for unpaid debts... not old and not crippled." It was also decided to establish farming there, for which purpose 50 families of peasants were to be transferred from Ilimsk district and other places. From the exiles it was ordered to recruit city builders, shipbuilders and deliver them there. In addition to people, it was also necessary to annually deliver to Okhotsk a lot of military and ship equipment and huge consignments of provisions.

It was the local population of Yakutia that had to cut through thousand-kilometer-long clearings and lay roads through the age-old taiga, mountains and swamps; arrange crossings over numerous rivers and portages. They called these roads with menacing respect "yraakhtaaiy suola" ("imperial road").

To provide support for Russian campaigns, the local population allocated their most experienced, dexterous and energetic people. A separate guide was provided for every 10 horses: one under him, eight loaded and one spare. With bulky baggage (guns, anchors, rigging) the number of guides and spare horses was even greater. It would not be an exaggeration to say that in V. Bering's expeditions, 650 to 1000 locals were annually involved as guides. The Yakut guides had their own experienced leaders. They were the ones - born travelers, horsemen and taiga dwellers - who reconnoitred the route based on seasonal conditions and planned it out for calendar days of transitions and halts. They led caravans in the dead of the polar night, through snowstorms, always making the most of natural resources: pastures, watering places, hunting and fishing spots. They had a good understanding of safety precautions, knew the peculiarities of driving in severe frosts, deep snow, summer heat, muddy roads; they knew how to dress so as not to get frostbite, how to protect yourself and your horses from myriads of mosquitoes and midges.

The local population were the most experienced horse trainers and had traditional methods of caring for them during work, especially heavy work. The legend about the unique endurance of the Yakut horse was partly born of this.

In the documents of the Kamchatka expeditions there are examples of support for their detachments, but the involvement of the local population in the expeditions is more clearly shown in Redovsky's diary.

Looking through the description of the condition of the stations along the Yakutsk-Okhotsk route, my involuntary attention falls on the fact that at almost every station a chapel has been built, which continues its work. This fact, in turn, emphasizes the efficiency of Redovsky's predecessor, Bering.

Let us recall that if we read the decree of Empress Anna Ioannovna of 1732 on sending the Second Kamchatka Expedition without knowing history, we might think that Vitus Bering was a church missionary, not a sailor, because it follows from this decree that the most important goal of sending the expedition to Kamchatka was the baptism of the local population. Accordingly, Orthodox priests and hieromonks were taken on the expedition (plus one Protestant pastor), and the expedition built a new church in Okhotsk. But a chapel was also built along the way at small stations. The members of the expedition also participated in the process of Christianization and often acted as godparents, sometimes even giving their surnames to the baptized. Vitus Bering, himself a devoted Christian, proudly wrote in his private letters to friends and relatives how many local residents had recently been baptized.

Experienced managers will undoubtedly unanimously note that the success of any business lies in the ability to select the right people. Studying historical documents allows us to draw the following conclusion: Peter the Great undoubtedly foresaw the success of the business through a team such as Bering-Chirikov-Shpanberg.

Let's return to Redovsky's expedition: in just 8 months of expedition, the scientist covered a distance of 5.5 thousand miles on horses, boats, reindeer and dog sleds. In addition to botanical collections, I. I. Redovsky was engaged in ethnographic research and compiled several dictionaries of small peoples.

I. Redovsky compiled a travel diary in German. In the person of Redovsky, the Academy and science lost a talented scientist-botanist; he knew, in addition to Russian and German, Latin, English, French, Italian and Spanish. Unfortunately, a portrait of I.I. Redovsky has not been found anywhere; most likely, it was never painted at all.

E. V. Toll: Nikifor Fomin and Kamchatka expedition

E. Toll, a scientist-geologist, geographer, Arctic explorer, wrote in his book that a Yakut, Nikifor Fomin (according to some sources Foma), lived for a short time at the mouth of the Taimyr River. Here he found food for himself by fishing and hunting (he caught arctic foxes).

His hut, apparently, stood on an island in the Taimyr Bay, opposite the mouth of the Taimyr River [This island was until recently known under the name of Bera Island, but according to the map given in Toll's book, opposite the mouth of the Taimyr River, one of the two islands is called Fomin Island, and the other small island, Chelyuskin Island].

In 1741, his house became Khariton Laptev's base for sleigh expeditions along the shores of the Taimyr Peninsula for the purpose of mapping, using Fomin's dog harness: the first time to survey the area east of the Taimyr River from May 10 to 17 old style, the second time to the west – from May 19 to June 9, 1741.

Fomin's house was visited by A. Middendorf in 1843, and E. Toll visited the house on 28-30/VII 1901. What Fomin's house looked like at that time can be imagined from E. Toll's description: "...a small ruined house, built of logs and stone blocks. Only the lower crowns remained, the rest were inward, the doors were also inside the house. Next to the hut there was a trough for feeding sled dogs. As is known, with the help of Foma's dog sleds, the first detour around the northern tip of Asia was carried out and mapping was done." On July 30, Toll photographed Foma's house and the "Middendorf stone", and his companion F. G. Seeberg: "Foma's hut, about 4 steps long, stands exactly on the south-eastern bank, from there a view opens up to the entrance to the mouth of the Taimyr River."

On the above-mentioned Toll map, in addition to Fomina Island, another river is indicated, flowing into the Taimyr Bay to the east of the Taimyr River - the Fomina River

IT IS INTERESTING

On the development of Education in the Yakut region within the framework of the school and professional network, V. Bering was the first to petition the Senate about this (document from 1730):

- ✓ 1735 - opening of a school at the Spassky Monastery.
- ✓ 1736 - Garrison School opens.
- ✓ 1736 - The Garrison School was reorganized (at Bering's request) into the Navigation School.
- ✓ 1739 - the educational process begins at the Yakut Navigation School.
- ✓ 1748 - a Japanese language teaching school opens (at that time it was the second school in our country).

In the newspaper "Kyym", No. 223 from 19.09.1952, an article in the Yakut language "Valuable find" was published, which said that hunters near the burrow of the evrashka noticed some objects that sparkled like the sun. It turned out that these were silver coins of ruble and smaller denominations, minted in the period 1700-1800, with images of Peter the Great, Anna, Elizabeth and Catherine II. They planned to transfer the valuable find to the Yakut Museum of Local History.

A little about numismatics of the 18th century:



- In 1725-1727, the Russian Empire minted square coin plates. They began to be issued due to a shortage of silver reserves in Russia. It was then that large copper reserves were discovered in the Urals, so Emperor Peter I decided to use it to make money plates. They were minted after the death of the emperor, during the reign of his wife Catherine the First. Due to the inconvenience of handling, these unusual square coins never entered into wide circulation. People complained that the coins were tearing their pockets.

- Siberian coin - a copper coin minted from December 5, 1763 to June 7, 1781 exclusively for circulation in Siberia.



History of the Russian Empire: Vitus Bering/Ivan Ivanovich

Vyacheslav Skalatsky, a well-known Kamchatka journalist and publicist, wrote: “An amazing example of serving a foreign Fatherland until the last breath, with desperate courage, stoically enduring hardships: hunger, cold and illness, was given to us by the Dane Commander Vitus Bering. His wife, a Dane, shared with him the difficult fate of an officer who dedicated his life to selfless service to Russia.

What motivated them? Was the real threat of losing one's health and life itself worth the money that Bering was paid in the Russian service? How did the wealthy, prosperous Danes manage to see in Russia something exciting, something that makes one fall in love with a huge, unfriendly, harsh, unpredictable country and be proud of their achievements in the name of great Russia? How did they manage to see in us something that we ourselves did not notice?

The Danes are proud of their great countryman. We are proud of the brave Dane – an officer of the Russian Navy, who dedicated his life to serving the Russian Empire. To the old question: "Who is the mysterious Russia: a cruel stepmother to her subjects or still a demanding mother, the commander answered by choosing the latter. All that remains for his descendants is to accept and respect his choice."

Vitus Beriag was born on August 12, 1681 in Denmark, in the city of Horsens. He bore the surname of his mother Anna Bering, who belonged to a famous Danish family. The Bering family was ancient and noble, although Vitus Bering's parents were not particularly rich. If you get acquainted with the documents studying the list of people with the surname Bering in the 17-18th centuries in the Viborsk district in Denmark (not to be confused with Vyborg St. Petersburg), the occupation of men from the Bering family is noteworthy. Most of them held fairly high positions and were wealthy people. But, let me remind you, this is the surname from the mother. Vitus' father was Jonas Svedsen (Svenson). He was born around 1633 in Halmstad in Sweden. Halmstad belonged to Danish kingdom that time. At the latest in 1664 he moved to Horsens, where he became a merchant and later a customs officer. Jonassen Vitus took the name from his father according to tradition: Jonassen, which means son of Jonas. His mother and father were very concerned about the education of their children. Therefore, Bering learned to read and write very early.



The photo shows the Church of the Savior, the oldest building in the city of Horsens, built in 1225. It was here in 1885 that the Danish historian P. Lauridsen found evidence of the baptism of little Bering.

Young Vitus went to school, which was located on the same street where he lived. The boy was inquisitive, but did not like to attend school. Therefore, he often left school to look at the ships in the port. He liked to communicate with sailors, who influenced the boy to become interested in seafaring. Stories about adventures excited the heart of the young man, and he wanted to become a sailor. After he finished school, Bering got a job as a sailor on a Dutch ship. During the expedition, he visited the Caribbean Islands. He also spent a lot of time in the East Indies. The guy realized that he needed to know more for a successful career, and so he entered the naval cadet corps, which in 1703, having brilliantly graduated from the cadet corps in Amsterdam, at the age of 23 he entered the service of Peter I. Peter I's interest in studying naval affairs coincided with the end of Bering's studies. The Tsar was looking for experienced foreign specialists, and the young but already experienced Vitus received an invitation to join the service. The young man was entrusted with becoming a manager on a cargo ship that transported timber. This is how the road to the profession of a naval officer began.



Let us recall that Vitus Bering sent a letter to the mayor of his hometown Horsens (Denmark) on September 27, 1733, written during the stay of the Second Kamchatka Expedition of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences under the leadership of V. Bering in the village of Osa on the Kama. The letter contained V. Bering's renunciation of his parental inheritance in favor of the poor residents of Horsens.

I suggest you walk along the streets of modern Horsens and understand whether the development of his hometown reminds you of the man, which entered world history

as a great traveler and pioneer with a capital letter, whose contribution to world geography, anthropology, botany and zoology cannot be overestimated.

So, we are in the birthplace of Bering. In the center of Horsens, since the 1950s, a thematic structured space has been created, dedicated to the memory of Vitus Bering. Opposite the railway station is the Vitus Bering Park (30 m along Kongensgade and to the right), where among the flowering bushes and good-natured statues there is a copper patinated plate with a map illustrating the routes of Bering's expeditions.

It is known that in 1957 two cannons from the ship "Saint Peter" from Bering Island were delivered to Horsens. The historical text "Gift from the USSR" (Gave fra USSR) was preserved on the fastenings. The cannons were raised from the bottom of Avacha Bay on Bering Island, where his ship sank. They became an excellent addition to the memorial complex in Vitus Bering Park. A permanent exhibition about



Photo: from open Internet sources

V. Bering was organized in the city museum of Horsens. At the site of his birth there is a house decorated in 1911 with a bas-relief in the pediment depicting Bering's sailboat surrounded by two polar bears, symbolizing the Asian and American continents. The central square of the city bears his name. And the central street of the city is called "Kamchatka".

In 2007, the Horsens city authorities installed a fountain called "Bering Island" in front of the church where little Vitus Bering was baptized. The greatest proof of gratitude to the sailor is the International University College, named after Vitus Bering.

On October 17, 2015, a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed between Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky and the Danish city of Horsens, the birthplace of Vitus Bering.



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We invite you to take part in the anniversary event!

For the 300th anniversary of the Kamchatka expedition:

Ū Send a postcard with a view of your city, or a regular one with the note "Yakutsk: postcard to Bering". Text in the postcard is welcome. Address: 677000, Yakutsk, Main Post Office. To: Borisova A.N., general delivery. Return address is required. Promotion period: January-March 2025.

Ū Record your video postcard (with a welcoming speech) and send it to the email address: a.borisova06@mail.ru Promotion period: until March 2025. Broadcast time: no more than 3 minutes.

On the 345th anniversary of the birth of Vitus Bering, captain-commander of the Kamchatka expeditions.

Ū Draw a portrait (of any participant of the Kamchatka expedition) and send a scanned version of your work to the email address: a.borisova06@mail.ru Promotion period: until March 2025.

Ū We offer to sew a unique historical doll with your own hands. You can depict any participant of the Kamchatka expedition. The doll is sent to the address: 677000, Yakutsk, Main Post Office. To: Borisova A.N., on demand. The promotion period: within a year until November 30, 2025. The work is not returned. Subject to copyright, it is transferred to the school museum.

There is no age limit for participants in the event.

Based on the results of all work, the participants of the action receive a certificate from the branch of the Russian Geographical Society in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) on participation in the historical action. And also during December 2025 will be prepared a hystorical collection «Kamchatka eexpedition in XXI century» which will include all four types of works of our historical action.

