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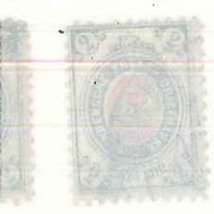


8
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N2

25



CHARKOV

61A

10,5



41B

12

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N°

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756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

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N° 35
Cote 11.25
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FICH' NET



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88



38

27.

Orgeev.

Orgeev is situated in the south-central portion of Bessarabia Province, some 81 miles N.W. of Kishinev. In 1900 the population was 13,356.
The production of building materials, textiles & wine were the main occupations.

1882



1885



Soroky

1880



Ch3

1898



Ch11

Oster

Oster is located in the S.W. region of Chernigov province. In 1897 it's population was 5,384. Oster was an agricultural community specialising in bee-keeping & beet-growing.

1885

Chl

Al

Akhlyrka

Akhlyrka is in the northwest portion of Kharkov province, 60 miles northwest of the city. It's population was 25,519 in 1900.
It is a region with fertile soil. Fruit, vegetables and cattle are the main products. There was also some wool processing and an annual fair.

1872

First printing



Ch2

A2

Lebedin

Located in the northwest portion of the province about 100 miles from the capital Kharkov. Population was 1897 in 16,648.
Lebedin is in an area characterised by rich soil, sugar beet was the main crop.

1893

P. off. Type 1B
3rd. Edition



Ch7

A7

Kharkov

Kharkov, capital city of the province. Centrally located, it's population grew from 59,968 in 1867 to 197,405 in 1900.

Founded in 1650, it became the administrative centre of the Ukraine by 1765. The university opened in 1805. Producer of a great variety of manufactured & processed goods including linen, felt, tobacco, soap, candles & cast iron. Four annual horse fairs.

1892

Ch 13a

A26

1895

Ch 18

A32

1896

Ch 19d

A35

Starobyelsk1885

Ch8



Ch9

1893

Ch20

Sumy.1868.

Ch4

1870.

Ch9



Ch9

1898.

S.P.O. Type 3B

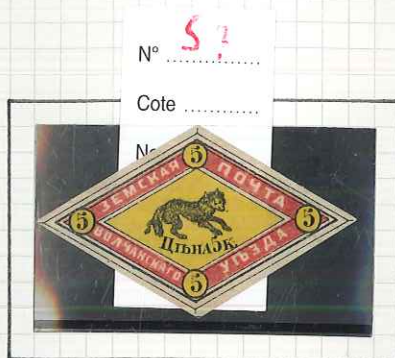


Ch11

S.P.O. Type 3B



Ch12

Volchansk1872

Ch 1

Ananiev

Ananiev is in the western portion of Kherson province about 95 miles northwest of Odessa. In 1897 it's population was 16,713. It lies at the heart of an agricultural oasis surrounded by the steppes. It produced fruits, vegetables and cereals. A lot of these products, plus cattle, were shipped to outlying areas.

1886.



Ch 8

A 8

1896.



Ch 10

A 10

Kherson.

Kherson, the capital city of the province had a population of 73,185 in 1900.
 By virtue of its location on the River Dnieper near the Black Sea, it was a busy port.
 Its name was derived from the remains of an ancient Greek City. Potemkin founded the modern city in 1778. He is buried here.

1891

Ch7a

A7

1899

2nd. Edition Aug 99



Ch9

A9

1914

3rd. Edition



Ch11a

A13

Odessa

Odessa is a natural seaport located on the northwestern shore of the Black Sea, in the southwestern portion of Kherson province. Between 1873 and 1884 the population rose dramatically from 185,000 to 225,000.

It was the intellectual and commercial centre of the surrounding area with a very cosmopolitan population. It's activities were tied to it's role as one of Russia's main ports. It's importance increased even more with the advent of railways and the corresponding improvement in transportation.

13 Jan 1878



Ch1

A1



Ch 2

A2

Tiraspol1873.

Chl

Yelisavetgrad.1872

Ch2

1879

Ch15

1899

Ch33



Ch36

Kologriv

Kologriv is situated in the extreme northern portion of Kostroma province. In 1897 the population was 2,566.
Lumbering & the transportation of timber were the only local industries.

1890

Ch2

A2.

Shchigly1882.

Chl

Sudzha1882.

Ch1

1886.

Ch2

1889.

Ch3

Bogorodsk

Bogorodsk is located 38 miles northeast of Moscow. In 1897 its population was 11,210. The area was famed for its gold Brocades. Other industries included woollen, cotton and silk mills as well as chemical factories and dye works.

1877

Type 2



Ch 13

A 13

Jan 1884

Ch 32

A 33

Oct 1888

Ch 44

A 45



Ch 46

A 48

1892

Ch 68

A 70

1894

Ch 82

A 85

1895

Ch 110

A 120

Bronnitsy.

Bronnitsy is located in the southeast portion of Moscow province about 40 miles from the capital. Population was 3,800 in 1910. The main local occupations were agricultural, including dairy farming and vegetables, for sale in Moscow.

1875.



Ch2

A2

Kolomna

Kolomna is located in the southeastern corner of the province, some 72 miles southeast of Moscow. The population was 20,970 in 1897.

It is a very old community, referred to in the Annals of 1177. Was the capital of Ryazan Principality until the fourteenth century. It was an important commercial centre. Silk and leather goods, rope, cotton and wagons were manufactured. When the railways came into being, a locomotive building factory was established. Active trade was carried on in grain, tallow, salt, skins & timber.

01 Jan 1889



Ch 10

A12

Ch11

A13

Ch12

A14

Ch13

A15

Ch14

A16

July 1906

6th. Edition

6th. Edition



Ch41

A49

Ch42

A50

1916

4th. Edition

4th. Edition



Ch45

A57

Ch45a

Ch46

A58

Podolsk.

Located in the south central part of the province 26 miles from Moscow. Population fell from 11,000 in 1881 to 3,203 in 1897.

The change in transportation from sledge to railway produced a great decline in the economic activity of Podolsk which was the usual stopping place one day's journey from Moscow. Many of the population were engaged in inn-keeping and supplying the needs of travellers. It was located near significant limestone deposits and produced cement.

1880.



Ch5

A7

Ardaton

Ardaton is situated in the southwest corner of the province, 85 miles southwest of Nizhny-Novgorod. In 1900 the population was about 4,000.

The sandy soil of this area caused flax and some grain to be the main agricultural products. Some limestone quarrying was also carried out.

1891

Var 1. First Edition



Ch 12

A13

1897

Ch 19

A20

1899

Ch 20

A21

1914

S.P.O. Type 5c

5c



Ch 40

A27

Arzamas.

Arzamas is located in the south-central portion of Nizhniy-Novgorod province, 75 miles south of the capital city. In 1897 its population was 10,591. It was an important centre for tanneries, oil, flour, tallow, dye, soap and iron works. It was also famous for its furs and leather goods.

1890S.P.O. Type 2.
1st. Print-run

Ch 9

A 27

S.P.O. Type 2 1905

Ch 10

A 28

S.P.O. Type 2.
3rd Print-run 05

Ch 11

A 29

Belozersk

Belozersk is located on the marshy east-central portion of Novgorod, on the southern shore of lake Beloye Ozero. In 1900 the population was c. 6,000.

The local population were engaged in forestry, fishing & the transportation of grain & cereals to Petrograd by water, returning with cargoes of manufactured goods.

1882



Ch27

A28

1884



Ch29

A30

1887



Ch31

A32

1889



Ch39

A40

Borovichy

Located in the south central portion of the province. In 1900 its population was 9,400. The local soil was poor and coal-mining was a major activity. The area acquired a reputation for the quality of its accordions.

1878.



Ch7

A7

1886.

1st. Edition



Ch8

A8

Cherepovets

Cherepovets is located in the southeastern portion of Novgorod province. It's population in 1900 was about 5,000.

It is located on one of the N-S trade routes dating back to the Kont. It's chief economic activities were timber, boatbuilding and river transportation. Semi-annual fairs held.

1874

2nd. Edition



Ch2

A2

Demiansk

In the south-central portion of Novgorod, 10 miles north of Tver. In 1870 the population was c. 4,000. It was located on poor marshy soil and the main activities were lumber and grain growing.

1868

Chl

Al

Kirillov

Kirillov is located in the eastern portion of Novgorod. In 1900 the population was c. 4,300. The main occupations were fishing, agriculture & river transportation.

1871

Ch2

A2

Tikhvin1889

Ch21

1892

Ch24



Ch25

1897

Ch31

Ustiuzhna1889.

Ch3

1893.

Ch4

1898.

Ch8

1897.

Ch19



Ch20



Ch21



Ch22



Ch23

Valdai1871.

Ch1

1878.

Ch3

1887.

Ch4

1887

Ch5

1888.

Ch6

Livny

Livny is located in the east-central portion of the province, 75 miles east of Orel. It was primarily an agricultural community. Leather goods, livestock and grain being transported along the Sosna River.

1887

Ch7

A7

Petrozavodsk

Petrozavodsk is located on the shore of Lake Onega in the western part of Olonets province about 190 miles northeast of Petrograd. In 1865 the population was 11,027, and 12,521 in 1897.

The city was founded in 1703 when an ironworks centre was founded there by Peter the Great. Cannonworks were established in 1774 and the city designated the Provincial capital in 1802. Brickworks, tanneries and boatbuilding as well as iron and copper refining were also carried out here.

1901

S.P.O. Type 4



Ch2

A2

S.P.O. Type 4



Ch3

A3

Yelets1875

Ch3

Chembarly

Chembarly is situated in the southwestern portion of Penza province 75 miles from the capital. In 1879 the population was about 5,000. Sheep rearing and grain growing were the main activities.

1888

Type 2



Ch4

A5

Type 3



Ch4

A5

Type 4



Ch4

A5

N°

S



Ch4

A5

Type 6



Ch4

A5

Penza

Penza was the capital city of the province, located in the south-central section. In 1897 the population had reached 61,851.

Fishing, agriculture and trade in corn, tallow, oil, timber and spirits were the main commercial activities. Penza was under Russian control in 1666. It was culturally rich with libraries, a botanical garden, a museum and a theatre. Two agricultural fairs were held annually.

01 Feb 1899



Ch1



A1

Ch3

A3

23 Aug 1907

First Edition



Ch6

A6

1907

Second Edition. Type 2



Ch8

A8

01 Dec 1911

Local printing. Litho



Ch11

A11

Saransk

1908.



Chl

Cherdyn.

Cherdyn is located in the pine-forested area of northwestern Perm, on the western slopes of the Urals, about 170 miles north of the capital. In 1900 the population was 9,500. It is located on a N-S trade route dating from the ninth century. Timber cutting and potassium and salt mining were the major occupations.

1889



Ch 2

A 2

1890

1st. Edition



Ch 3

A 3

1894

5th. Edition



Ch 9

A 11

1897

Type 1



Ch 19

A 22

1902

P.O.F. Type 5C



Ch 27

A 33

Krasnoufimsk

Krasnoufimsk is located about a hundred miles from Perm, in the southeastern part of the province. In 1910 the population was about 10,000.

It was a self-sufficient community with good agricultural soil. It was primarily known as an iron-ore mining centre.

1898

Ch 2

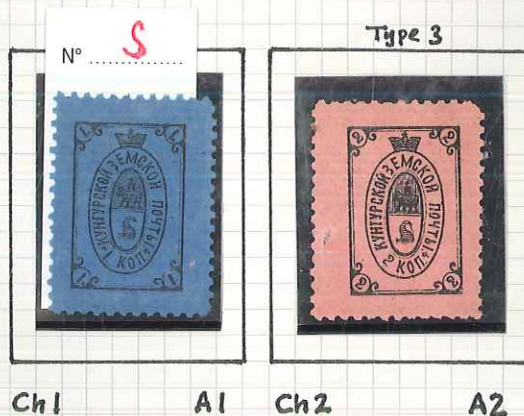
A3

Kungur

Kungur is located in the central part of the province, some 58 miles from Perm. In 1892 the population was 12,400 but grew to 14,324 by 1897.

It was an active trading centre. Leather and metal products were among the major articles produced. The trade in these products and the export of locally grown cereal grains, linseed oil, tallow, along with the importing of tea from China were the major economic activities. It was also for the quality of it's local lace.

1890



Mar 1893



May 1896



Oct 1896



Okhansk

Located in the central part of the province some 80 miles southwest of Perm.
In 1900 its population was about 6,000.
In the centre of a fertile agricultural region. It developed as a dairy industry
centre supplying Perm. There was also fishing and flax growing.

1892.

1st. Edition



Ch10

1st. Edition



A11 Ch10

4th. Edition



A11 Ch11

2nd. Edition



A14 Ch11

A12

1893.



Ch13

A15

1895.

1st. Edition



Ch14a

A16

1st. Edition



Ch15

A17

Osa

Osa is located in the central portion of Perm province, about 55 miles south-west of the capital. In 1900 it's population was 4,000.
It was an agricultural community. Wheat and dairy farming were the main activities.

1893

4th. Edition



Ch6

A14

1895

3rd. Edition



Ch11

A20

3rd. Edition



Ch16

A24

1898

2nd. Edition



Ch22

A29

1906

5th. Edition



Ch30

A42

Perm

Perm was the capital city of the province more than 1100 miles northeast of Moscow. In 1879 the population was 32,350.

The industries developed slowly in the latter part of the 19th century and included tanning, soap and candle production, shipbuilding and munitions works. It was also the location of a military school and several scientific institutions.

Located on the banks of the Kama River it was an important point along a water transportation route and also on the great overland highway to Siberia. It was originally called Brukhanovo, founded by the Stroganovs. Named Perm in 1781.

1899



Ch11

A12

1901

1st. Edition



Ch12

A13

1903

2nd. Edition



Ch13

A14

1907

1st. Edition



Ch15

A16

1914

4th. Edition



Ch16

A19

Shadrinsk

1891



Ch25b

1912

S.P.O. 3c.



Ch39

Solikamsk.

1887



Ch1

Ch2

1892



Ch11

1895



Ch12

1906



Ch20

1909



Ch19b

1911



Ch12a

Gdov.

Gdov is located on the eastern shore of Lake Pskov. In 1897 the population was 2,254. It was an agricultural community with products including potatoes, vegetables and dairy farming. There are also oil-shale deposits in the area.

1883

Type 5



Ch6

A6

Luga

Luga is located in the south-central portion of the province about 85 miles south of St. Petersburg and close to the boundary with Novgorod. In 1897 the population was 5,687. It was an agricultural community. Dairy farming and the growing of vegetables were among the main occupations.

1878



Ch 9

A 9

July 1886



Ch 13

A 13

Jan 1894



Ch 16

A 16

Gadiach

Gadiach is located in the north-central portion of Poltava province. In 1900 the population was about 5,000.

Originally a Cossack headquarters, it was under Russian control from 1764. Agriculture was the primary form of industry with beets, grain and the raising of livestock and horses being the primary products.

1887



Ch7

A8



Ch5

A6

1889

Type II



Ch16

A17

Type III



Ch17

A18

1890

Type I



Ch18

A19

Type III



Ch20

A21

1891

Type II



Ch22

A23

Konstantinograd

Konstantinograd is located in the southeast corner of the province, some 45 miles from the capital Poltava. In 1900 it's population was 6,500.

The activities were primarily agricultural since the region is located along the southern fringe of the grain and sugar-beet growing belt of the Ukraine. The raising of cattle and horses was also a characteristic. Re-named Krasnograd by the Soviets.

20 Aug 1913

S.P.O. Type 5C



Ch5

A5

S.P.O. Type 5C



Ch7

A7

Lokhvitsa

Lokhvitsa is located in the north-central section of Poltava Province. In 1900 it's population was about 4,000. The district is located between the rich black earth area to the north & a prominent coal-mining district to the south, on a partially wooded area of the steppes.

1915



Ch 59

A67



Ch 61

A63

Pereyaslav

1882



Ch8

A8

Poltava

Poltava was the capital of it's province, 88 miles N.W. of Kharkov. In 1910 it's population was 53,060.

The main industries were Flour milling & tobacco & hemp growing. The city dates from 1174. In 1708 Poltava was the scene of a great victory over Charles XII of Sweden by Peter the Great.

1909



Ch25



Ch27

A49



Ch28

A50



Ch29

A51



Ch31

A53

Zolotonosha1892

Ch8



Ch9

1916

P. Off. Type 5B



Ch16

P. Off. Type 5B



Ch17

Priluky1887

Ch4

A4

Zienkov.1890

Ch12

1893

Ch23

Opochka

Opochka is located in the southern portion of Pskov province some 80 miles S.E. of the provincial capital. In 1897 it had a population of 5,658.

Limestone quarrying and the growing of Flax were the two main economic activities of the area. The locality was marshy and predominately on soil of poor quality. The economy of the area was very strongly linked to that of Pskov.

1881



Ch3

A3

Ostrov

Ostrov lies in the western portion of the province some 30 miles south of the capital city.
In 1887 it's population was 6,252.

Economic activities in Ostrov were centered around the growing, processing and trading of flax.

1881

S.P.O. 1A.



Ch4

Alt

Porkhov

Porkhov is located in the central section of the province, 40 miles from the capital city of Pskov. In 1897 it's population was 5,573.

It was a forested area, but some agriculture existed, mainly flax & barley. Fishing, the tanning of leather and the making of wooden wares were also carried on. Remains of old watchtowers of the Middle Ages can still be seen.

1876



Ch1

A1

1887



Ch2

A7

1895



Ch3

A8

Pskov

The provincial capital, located in the northwest corner of the province. Population declined from 60,000 in the ~~XV~~cent to 30,424 in 1879.

Pskov exported timber, flax, corn, tar and tallow and imported woollens, silks and manufactured goods. It is one of the most ancient Russian cities, founded in 992.

1877.

1880

1881.

1886.

1st. Edition

2nd. Edition



Ch7

A9

Ch4

A4

Ch5

A6

Ch9

A10

1891.

1896.



Ch10

A11

Ch11

A12

Ch31

A24

Ch32

A25

1898.



Ch34

A29

Ch35

A30

1902.



Ch38

A31

Ch39

A32

Ch40

A33



Dankov.

Dankov is located in the extreme south-western portion of Ryazan province, a few miles from the River Don. In 1900 it's population was about 5,000. It was an important rail centre for the shipment of grain.

1879



1907 Ch2 3

P. OFF. Type 5B



Ch14

A15

1910 A2

P. OFF. Type 5B



Ch15

A16

Kassimov.

Kassimov lies in the far northern portion of the province. Its population grew from 9,000 in 1870 to 13,543 in 1897. About a thousand of these were Tatars. The city was founded in 1152. It was an important hemp centre and was also known for its leather goods, horse bells and an annual fair.

1875

Ch4

A4

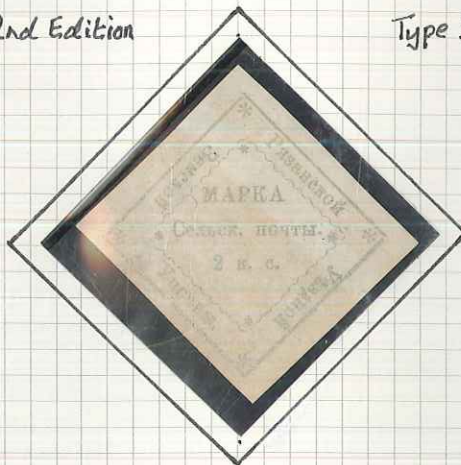
Ryazan

Ryazan was the capital city of its province, some 124 miles SW of Moscow. In 1897 its population was 44,552. Ryazan was engaged in iron and steel processing as well as having tanneries and a shoe factory. The main crops were winter rye and makhorka. Ryazan is an ancient city dating back to early XIII cent.

1879.

2nd Edition

Type 3



Ch22

A24

Ryazsk

Ryazsk is located in the southern portion of Ryazan province, 72 miles south of the capital. In 1897 the population was 12,993.

With the growth of the railways in the 1860's, Ryazsk became a main junction for all European Russia. This strategic location enabled the community to become a corn shipping centre. Horses were also raised here.

1887

Ch2

A2

1897

Ch4

A4

Sapozhok

Sapozhok, located in the S.E. portion of the province, only a few miles from it's boundary with Tambov. In 1910 the population was 4,500. Situated in the finest agricultural portion of the province, with rye, oats & barley being the principal crops.

1884



Ch2

A2



Ch3

A3

1890



Ch8

A8

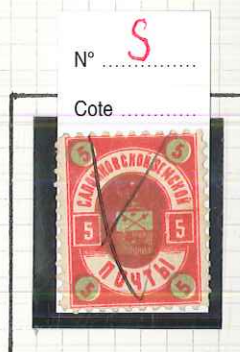
1894



Ch11

A11

1897



Ch14

A16

1913



Ch21

A26

Skopin

1871



Ch1

1888



Ch3

Угрюмовск1868

Chl

Buguruslan

Located in the N.E. portion of Samara Province. Population 5,500 in 1900. The area was well known for its sulphur springs which attracted many patients. Other activities included grain growing and bee-keeping. Oil was discovered later.

1884N° S 3

Cote



Ch 4

A4

1890

Ch 7

A7

1895

A10

Novouzensk

Novouzensk is located in the S.W. portion of the province. In 1870 it's population was about 4,300.
Due to poor soil conditions, petty industries, such as cloth weaving were carried on.

1897

Balashov.

Balashov was an agricultural community in the centre of the melon-growing area of Saratov. Coal, Salt, Alabaster and steel rails were exported from here.

1880

Ch2a

A2

Kuznetsk.

Kuznetsk is located in the far northern section of the province, 90 miles North of Saratov. In 1897 the population was 21,740.

It's growth was stimulated by the coming of the railways in the 1890's. Kuznetsk made many agricultural machines and hardware. There were tanneries, ropeworks, shoe & bootmaking & the production of wooden goods. Re-named Stalinsk by the Soviets.

1880

Ch1

A1

1891

Ch2

A2

Khvalynsk

Khvalynsk is situated in the N.E. corner of the province of Saratov. In 1897 the population was about 15,000.

It is a river port on the right bank of the Volga, with a considerable timber trade. Oil-shale deposits also exist in the area.

1908

Ch3

A4

Krasny.

Krasny is located in the southwestern portion of Smolensk, 12 miles from the capital. In 1900 the population was c. 5,000.

Is in an area of poor soil and has access by local roads only. Krasny was the site of the last major battle with Napoleon during his retreat from Moscow.

1912 (November)



The heroic deed of Miloradovitch, 5th. November 1812.

Borisoglebsk

Borisoglebsk lies in the extreme southern portion of Tambov province, some 100 miles from the capital. In 1867 it's population was 12,294 and in 1897, 22,370.

The area has very fertile soil but lacks precipitation. Corn and beets are the favourite crops while wool, soap, tallow, brick-making and iron-casting are the major industries.

OIJANJ880



Ch8

A3

Shatsk1874

Ch3

Dnieprovsk

Dnieprovsk is situated close to the south bank of the Dnieper River in the northern portion of the province.

In 1900 the population was 15,000. The area was annexed in 1783 and was re-named Ekaterinoslav four years later, reverting to Dnieprovsk early ~~XIX~~ ^{XIX} cent. Dnieprovsk was a trading centre with rich mineral deposits through which the city increased in importance and became a metallurgical centre with technical schools and a medical school.

1876.



Ch5

A5

1881.



Ch8b

A9

Rostov O.D.

1881



Ch4

Tula1888.

Chi b

Ostashkov

Ostashkov is situated in the N.W. portion of the province, about 100 miles N.W. of Tver. In 1900 its population was 10,457.

This is a damp & unhealthy area. The building of small boats & the making of fishing nets flourishes. There are also tanneries & boot & shoe factories.

1878

Rzhev.

Rzhev is located 76 miles S.W. of the city of Tver. Population in 1890 was 21,400.

Situated in a strategic location and important base for river traffic. After the railway came local industries developed, including flax, hemp and boatbuilding. Rzhev also had tanneries, pottery-making facilities and an excellent brewery.

1874

Ch6

A17

1884

Ch12

A28

11

Tver

1878.



50

1884.

Ch7

 N° 5
 Cote


1889.

Ch9



Ch10

Vessiegonsk1871.

26

1873.

Ch5a



Ch6a



Ch8

Ch1

1891.

Ch10



Ch11



Ch13



Ch15



Ch18

27

Belebey.

Belebey is located in the south-central portion of Ufa province about 25 miles east of Ufa. In 1900 its population was about 7,000.

By virtue of its location on the western slopes of the southern Urals, it has a fairly dry and extremely cold climate. Wheat, dairy farming and beef were some of the major activities of the area. By the turn of the century mineral resources were also developed.

1890



Ch1

A1

1893



Ch2

A2

1900

Third Printing



Ch6

A8

1902



Ch9

A7

Glazov

Glazov is located in the east-central portion of the province of Viatka. In 1900 the population was 3,400.

The area contains numerous peat bogs & was a flax-growing centre.

1891

Ch6

A7

Malmyzh.

Malmyzh is a small river-port in the far south of the province. The population in 1900 was about 3,500.

The town was involved in trading along the Volga & its tributaries. Cereal grains, paper-making & hemp growing were the main industries.

1887

Ch7

A8

Nolinsk

Nolinsk is located in the south-central portion of the province. In 1900 the population was c. 3,500. It was a small agricultural community engaged in the growing of grain, flax, hemp and dairy farming. The town was also well known for its handicrafts and small wooden models. It was renamed Molotovsk by the Soviets.

1876

Ch8

A8

1915

Ch21

A21

Sarapul1893

S.P.O. Type 3A



Ch3

Urzhum

1891



Ch1

1893



Ch3

1899



Ch 5

1905

S.P.O. Type 5c



Ch8

Griazovets

Griazovets was situated in the southwestern corner of Vologda, about 35 miles from the provincial capital. In 1900 the population was about 3,200.
 It was a small agricultural community, growing flax and raising dairy cattle.

1885

Ch8

A8

1892

2nd. Edition



Ch28

A30

Kadnikov

Kadnikov is located 25 miles from the capital, Vologda. It is in the SW portion of the province & in 1875 it's population was about 15,000. It is surrounded by dairy land. Agriculture & cattle raising were the main occupations.

1893

Ch10

A11

1897

Ch11

A13

1904

S.P.O. 5C



Ch16

A18

5c

Nikolsk

Nikolsk is located in the southern portion of the province about 210 miles east of the capital city Vologda. In 1900 it's population was about 3,000.
It was a dairy farming area with some flax and grain growing activity.

1884



Ch1

A1

1889

1st. Edition



Ch2

A3

1910



Ch4

A7

Tolma

1894



Ch1

1895



Ch3

1898



Ch7

Ustsysolsk1887.

Ch13

1888.

Ch14

1889.

Ch15

1893.

Ch16

1895.

Ch17

Velsk1889

Ch6

1890

Ch7

1891

Ch8

1893

Ch10

1904

S.P.O. Type 5c



Ch17 14

Ostragozhsk

In the west central portion of Voronezh province. Population about 6,000 in 1897. Originally an agriculturally based community but became an important mining and mineral refining area.

1871

Ch1

A1

55

1880.

Ch2

A2

56

1885.Ch5₄

A3

14

Zadonsk1896

Ch 35

Zemliansk1880

Ch3

Pavlograd

An inland city, 38 miles east of Yekaterinoslav. Population 17,188 in 1897. Was an important agricultural community and shipping point for the crops of the region.

1872

Ch2

A2

Bakhmut.

Bakhmut is located 136 miles east of Yekaterinoslav. Population in 1897 was 19,416. Coal, Salt and Alabaster are mined, and steel rails were manufactured.

20 MAR 1901

S.P.O. 3A



Ch1

A1

S.P.O. 3A



Ch2

A2

Verkhnedneprovsk

1876



ch9