

# YAKUT SON BOYAR IVAN LVIV - THE FIRST COMPILER OF THE MAP OF NORTHEAST ASIA AND THE NORTHERN PART OF ALASKA (XVIII CENTURY)

PETROV P.P.

<http://doi.org/10.33384/26587270.2021.06.02.11e>

**Annotation.** Scientific expeditions organized in different years by the Russian government to the northeast of the country needed guiding maps compiled by experienced people, including the son of a boyar Ivan Lviv from Yakutsk. In the 1710s, he compiled the first map of Chukotka with the inclusion of the Anadyr prison, two islands and part of Alaska, which, not yet explored by anyone, at one time went down in history as the "Land of the Yakut nobleman". The genealogy of the serviceman Ivan Lviv begins with Yakut Kisikey Sakhaltin, baptized in Moscow in 1677 under the name of Leonty Lviv and recorded in the title of the son of a boyar. His direct descendant, the official A.Ya. Uvarovsky, is known as a writer who wrote the first works of fiction in the Yakut language in 1848. The map compiled by the son of Boyar Ivan Leontievich Lviv is now highly regarded as the oldest map in which, for the first time in the world, the strait connecting the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, the islands of Diomedea (Gvozdev) and part of Alaska were designated.

**Keywords:** Asia, America, expeditions, maps, map of Alaska, son of a boyar Ivan Lviv.

**For citations:** Петров П.П. Yakut son boyar Ivan Lviv - the first compiler of the map of Northeast Asia and the northern part of Alaska (XVIII century) // Siberian Research. 2021. 2(6). P. 34 – 36. <http://doi.org/10.33384/26587270.2021.06.02.11e>

*Received November 1, 2021, accepted for publication November 20, 2021, published December 15, 2021.*

By the middle of the XVIII century, by the efforts of Russian sea voyagers who sailed in the northeastern Pacific Ocean, a number of Aleutian Islands were discovered, the development and study of which became an urgent task not only for the Russian government, but also for science. The Government, with the involvement of the forces and means of the maritime department, decided to send a special expedition to the northern part of the Pacific Ocean. The leadership of the expedition was entrusted to the experienced "fleet captain of the 2nd rank" P.K. Krenitsyn. The decree on the direction of the expedition for the inventory of the Aleutian Islands and the exploration of Alaska was signed by Catherine II on May 4, 1764 [1, p.34]

In Tobolsk, P.K. Krenitsyn was presented with two maps drawn up by merchant P. Shishkin and a serving man I. Lviv. A merchant man from the city of Totma, P. Shishkin, was a participant in the voyage on the boat "Saint Julian" to the Aleutian Islands in 1758-1762. (in the list of "companions" of the boat "St. Julian, compiled by the Cossack Savin Ponomarev, he does not appear -

P.P.) [2, p.64]. After returning to Nizhnekamchatsk in 1762, Shishkin, according to the compilers of the collection of documents "Russian expeditions to study the North Pacific Ocean in the second half of the XVI-II century.", made a map of the islands of Umnak and Unalaska. The map was sent to Tobolsk, where, on the instructions of the Governor-General D.I. Chicherin, it was corrected and sent along with the report to St. Petersburg. The map, which does not have a degree grid, shows Kamchatka, the Chukchi Peninsula, the Commander and Aleutian Islands. The so-called "Land of the Yakut Nobleman" is located between the Chukchi Peninsula and America. P. Shishkin's map is one of the first maps not only of Aleut.

The material for the "correction" of P. Shishkin's map could be another map, but already compiled much earlier, belonging to Ivan Lviv, who for some reason was elevated to the rank of a Yakut nobleman in Tobolsk. Probably, there were several copies of the map of I. Lviv. It is known that in 1736 I. Lviv in Yakutsk handed over his map to the participant of the Second Kamchatka ex-

pedition, historian G.F. Miller. It is possible that there was another map of Lviv in Tobolsk. When correcting Shishkin's map, an image of North America could be transferred to it from the map of Lviv under the name "Land of the Yakut Nobleman". According to A.V. Efimov, on P. Shishkin's map, "America is perhaps the only time designated as the "Land of the Yakut nobleman" [3, p.104].

The map of I. Lviv, as well as the map of P. Shishkin, does not have a degree grid and scale, and is oriented north down. It depicts the Anadyr nose (Chukchi Peninsula), two islands (Diomedes) and beyond the strait - a part of the land not limited from the north, on which there is: "The land is Large, and people live on it in Chukotka called kigin elyat. The language [about] themselves and the parks are worn by sables and foxes; and foxes and deer, and every beast, sables and foxes and deer are. And their yurts are in the ground; and the battle is luchnaya, and the forest on it is pine and leaf, spruce and birch, and they have a prison" [3, p.103]. Unlike other maps, the serviceman I. Lviv makes explanations in his map that shed light on the knowledge of new peoples who lived on the northern sides of the continents.

Many believe that this map is one of the oldest maps on which, based on specific data, the Bering Strait is plotted and information about North America is reported.

Researchers define the date of compilation by the "Yakut nobleman" I. Lviv of the map of the northeastern tip of Asia and the supposed land of America in different ways. A.V. Efimov considers him the clerk of the Anadyr prison, who served there in 1710-1714 [3, p. 102]. In 1736, I. Lviv was in Yakutsk and handed over the map he had compiled to G.F. Miller [2, p.352]. In the Great Biographical Encyclopedia, I. Lviv is listed as a Yakut nobleman who compiled a map of the northeastern mountain range on the Siberian mainland with a Chukchi Nose around 1726. On this occasion, the cape lying to the south of it was called the Cape of Lviv [4].

In the book "The Way to the Mainland" S.N. Markov writes the following: "There was also a "Yakut nobleman" or the son of a boyar Ivan Lviv, who lived at one time in the Anadyr prison. When he was still a clerk in a prison at the mouth of the Yana, a sovereign decree was sent to him, so that Ivan Lviv with great diligence visited the islands opposite the mouth of the Yana, Kolyma and Kamchatka land. Having collected the stories of explorers, having seen Peter Popov in the Anadyr prison, the Yakut nobleman set about composing a map, which he apparently compiled in 1711-1714. He already knew about the "Big Land" [5, pp.16-17; 6].

The information about Ivan Lviv given by S.N. Markov significantly complements the sparse information about him as the first compiler of the northern part of the American continent. Firstly, his name becomes known; secondly, he was not a clerk of the Anadyr prison; thirdly, I. Lviv served as a clerk in a prison at the mouth of the Yana, and then, perhaps, in the Nizhnekolymsky prison; fourthly, he belonged to the wealthy stratum of "boyar children", who usually represented the top of the military population of Yakutsk. The information about Ivan Lviv given by S.N. Markov significantly complements the sparse information about him as the first compiler of the northern part of the American continent. Firstly, his name becomes known; secondly, he was not a clerk of the Anadyr prison; thirdly, I. Lviv served as a clerk in a prison at the mouth of the Yana, and then, perhaps, in the Nizhnekolymsky prison; fourthly, he belonged to the wealthy stratum of "boyar children", who usually represented the top of the military population of Yakutsk.

Until 1731, the entire Okhotsk coast and Kamchatka were part of the Yakut administrative unit and, thus, from Yakutsk, which was at that time the administrative center of the entire northeast Asia, representatives of the administration were sent to all settlements to manage and collect yasak from the peoples who inhabited these areas. Upon arrival in Yakutsk, around 1714, the son of the boyar I. Lviv, according to the established procedure, like the rest of the clerks, was obliged to hand over the collected yasak in the form of soft junk, as well as a map compiled by him, which was redirected further to St. Petersburg.

These maps of Ivan Lviv were used by cartographer I.B. Goman, who, at the direction of Peter I, printed in his atlas a map of Kamchatka and Alaska on the same sheet with a map of the Caspian Sea. In 1716, Homann published his "masterpiece", as it is sometimes called, "Grosser Atlas über die ganze Welt" (A Large atlas of the whole world) with 126 pages. Among others, it contains a map compiled by him "The newest universal map of the entire Russian Empire" [5, pp.16-17; 7]. It was this map that Peter I approved as the main document for the First Kamchatka expedition [8].

Thus, the map, the authorship of which belongs to the son of the boyar Ivan Lviv, could have been compiled only during the life of Peter I, before 1716, i.e. at the time when the Yakut son of the boyar Ivan Lviv served as a clerk of the Nizhnekolymsky or Ust-Yansky prisons in the 1710s-1714s.

Here a reasonable question arises: who is this Yakut nobleman or the son of a boyar Ivan Lviv?

In 1770, a map of the city of Yakutsk was compiled.

In it, as an "Explication", a list of the "philistine house structure" of the owners, who made up 374 people who had households, is given. The number of homeowners under the number 198 includes the son of the boyar Egor Lviv, whom the first Yakut writer titular adviser A.Ya. Uvarovsky considered his grandfather on the maternal side. The father of Egor Lviv was the son of a boyar Mikhail Lviv, and his father was the notorious son of a boyar Ivan Lviv, the compiler of the above-mentioned map [9, p.99; 10, p.21]. Back in the XVII century, the tsarist government issued letters of assignment to Yakut "lutchim people" the title of boyar's children. Yakut toy-

on Kisikey Sakhaltin was baptized in February 1677 in Moscow, received the name of Leonty Lviv, was granted a royal charter to the children of boyars. He died in Yakutsk in 1706. The title of son of a boyar passed to his son Ivan Lviv, who in 1744, together with Yakut Ivan Semenov, was included in the Register of Yakut nobles and boyar children [11, pp.39-40; 12].

The map compiled by the son of Boyar Ivan Leontievich Lviv, together with P. Shishkin's map, was published and became the property of science [13, p.149, 150]. It is, admittedly, one of the oldest maps in which the Bering Strait and part of North America were first mapped.

## REFERENCES

1. Shiota D.A. Rossiya: nauchnoe izuchenie Arktiki [Russia: scientific study of the Arctic]. XVIII – 1917. Novosibirsk, 2001 (in Russian).
2. Russkie ekspedicii po izucheniyu severnoj chasti Tihogo okeana v pervoj polovine XVIII v. Sbornik dokumentov [Russian expeditions to study the North Pacific Ocean in the first half of the XVIII century. Collection of documents]. M., 1984 (in Russian).
3. Efimov A.V. Iz istorii russkih ekspeditsij na Tihom okeane [From the history of Russian expeditions in the Pacific Ocean]. M., 1948 (in Russian).
4. Akademik. Bol'shaya biograficheskaya enciklopediya [Electronic resours] // academic.ru. S. Lviv. URL: <http://biografii.niv.ru/doc/encyclopedia/biography/fc/slovar-203-75.htm#zag-79958> (accessed: 20.10.2021).
5. Markov S.N. Put' k Bol'shoj zemle [The Way to the Mainland]. M., 2002 (in Russian).
6. Dogadki Grigoriya Novickogo // Put' k Bol'shoj Zemle [Guesses by Grigory Novitsky // Path to the Big Earth], 2 izd. M: Terra - Knizhnyj klub, 2002. P. 17–19 (in Russian).
7. Muzej «Sobranie». Gomann Iogann Baptist. Biografiya [Electronic resours] // Muzej «Sobranie». 2021. S. Gomann Iogann Baptist. URL: <https://mus-col.com/the-authors/19959/> (accessed: 20.10.2021)
8. Shopotov K. Ekspediciya k Bol'shoj Zemle [Expedition to the Big Land] [Electronic resours] // KM.RU. 2002. S. V Rossii. URL: <https://www.km.ru/v-rossii/2002/08/14/kamchat-skaya-oblast/ekspeditsiya-k-bolshoi-zemle> (accessed: 19.10.2021) (in Russian).
9. Petrov P.P. Naselenie YAkutska // Gorod YAkutsk: istoriya, kul'tura, fol'klor [Population of Yakutsk // The city of Yakutsk: history, culture, folklore]. Yakutsk, 2007 (in Russian).
10. Petrov P.P. Afanasij YAkovlevich Uvarovskij // Tulagino-Kil'dyamskij nasleg MO «Gorod YAkutsk» [Afanasy Yakovlevich Uvarovsky // Tulagino-Kildyamsky nasleg MO "City of Yakutsk"]. Yakutsk, 2016 (in Russian).
11. Ivanov V.F. Russkie pis'mennye istochniki po istorii YAkutii XVIII – nachala XIX v. [Russian written sources on the history of Yakutia of the XVIII - early XIX century]. Novosibirsk. 1991 (in Russian).
12. Nacional'nyj arhiv RS(YA) [National Archive of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)]. Fund.1453. Inventory.2. Folder. 34. Sheet.1,12.
13. Atlas geograficheskikh otkrytij XVII–XVIII vv. [Atlas of geographical discoveries of the XVII-XVIII centuries]. M., 1964 (in Russian).

## About the author

**Petrov Panteleimon Panteleimonovich**, senior research fellow of the Institute of humanitarian research and problems of small indigenous peoples of the North SB RAS, candidate of historical Sciences, e.mail: [pantpetrov48@mail.ru](mailto:pantpetrov48@mail.ru)