

### **III. The First Russian Settlements of the XVII - XVIII centuries in the North-East of Yakutia**

The home and foreign policy of the Russian State in the last quarter of the XVI century was directed to the cardinal addition to the fisc. Trade with costly furs was one of the important sources of realization of this aim. However, by that time, the fur regions of the Russian North could not meet requirements in furs at the Asian and European markets. The wide-scale settling of Siberia by Russians became one of the ways of solving of the urgent problems. And in the end of the XVI century migration of peasants, the military and industrial people to Siberia and, later on, to its North began. In joining Siberia to the Russian State an important significance the military and government activities had. At the same time, a decisive factor in the political and economical submission of Siberia, as a part of the Russian State, the spontaneous movement of the Russian people's masses was. Sometimes the latter ones preceded the government decisions. In the southern regions, for instance, the undue colonization of the unsettled lands took place. On account of the peculiarities of the natural and climatic conditions the economical development of the north of Siberia by Russians assumed the form of the commercial and producers' enterprise. At the same time, peopling of Siberia by the Russian population can't be explained only by the economical factors. Such movement represented itself the immediate continuation of settling of Slavs over the Earth caused by the increase of the population of Russia in the XVII century.

The known legend about the Odyseia of the industrial man from Mangazeya Penda or P'anda, "a Russian man, who took unceasing walks", is a pronounced illustration of such a self-dependent movement of the Russian people to the north of Siberia. In the first half of the 1620s, Panteley Penda placed himself at the head of a detachment formed by him "partly in Russia, partly in Siberia" and moved from the Turukhansk Town upstream of the Lower Tunguska. After the of three year tribulations on this river the detachment safely arrived to the place of the Chechuy *volok* (portage - carrying place between two navigable waters - *I.P.*) on the Lena River from where, together with his shipmates, Panteley Penda swam downstream of Lena approximately as far as the place of future foundation of the Yakutsk Town, and then returned to the upper reaches of the river, went to the Angara River and by the Yenisei River arrived in Turukhansk, from where his detachment had begun its route (Okladnikov, 1949; Mostakhov, 1982).

Mangazeya was the initial centre of the Russian settlers' movement to the East. Being founded in 1601, on the Taz River, this jail subsisted not very long. In 1672, due to the Samodian tribes' revolts, it was left. In 1607, on the Yenisei River, in the mouth of Turukhan, a winter camp arose, in 1609, in the middle

reaches of the Great Yenisei a jail was founded. Later on, at the place of location of the winter camp and the jail, the Turukhansk and Yeniseisk Towns appeared. The convenient situation of these towns promoted concentration of the industrial, commercial and craft population there as well as increase of their administrative significance. In the 1630s - 1640s Mangazeya Vent through decay caused by the sharp changes in obtaining sable (due to the intensive preceding hunting the animal) and by the intestine wars of *voivodas* (commanders of the armies, governors of provinces of ancient Russia. – *I.P.*) and the destructive fire in the 1942 year. As a result of the decay of Mangazeya, Turukhansk and Yeniseisk became the centres, which, in the 1630s - 1640s, determined the main routes of the Russian people's settling of the Cis-Angara Area and Yakutia.

In 1629, a detachment headed by Anton Dobrynskiy and Martyn Vasil'yev, went on a march along the Chona, Vilyui, Lena and, possibly, Aldan Rivers. That was the start of joining Yakutia to the Russian State. In 1632, the detachment of the Yeniseisk *sotnik* (lieutenant of Cossacks. – *I.P.*) Peter Golovin built a new jail on the left bank of Lena, near the Saisary Lake, at the place of origin of the future Yakutsk Town, which got such status in 1681. From the moment of appearance of the Lena Jail the latter became the main base, from where advancement of the Russian people to the Arctic and Pacific Oceans began. From Yakutsk, moving farther to the North and North-East, the Russian navigators, in 1648, reached the natural borders of the Eurasian Continent. Semyon Dezhnyov and Fedot Popov, together with their shipmates, discovered the strait between Asia and America and "visited" Kamchatka, a century before the Expedition of Vitus Bering (1725 - 1730).

The land marches were also successful. In 1639 a detachment of Cossacks headed by Ivan Moskvitin reached the Sea of Okhotsk, moving along the Aldan, Maya, Yudoma, Ul'ya Rivers, and then, from the winter camp, founded by these Cossacks in the mouth of Ul'ya, they went on land marches and voyges from the Tauy Inlet to the mouth of Uda as well as to the Amur Estuary. In Summer of 1647 the Yakut foreman Semyon Shelkovnikov with detachment of 40 persons reached by the same route the Sea of Okhotsk and for two years founded the Okhotsk Jail, the first Russian seaport on the Pacific Ocean. In addition to the water-way, from Yakutsk to the Okhotsk Littoral a pack path led. It passed along the Suola River, the Tyunghulu and Churapcha Lakes and farther, through the Lebenghe, Tatta, Amga and Aldan Rivers, led to the Urak River, falling into the Sea of Okhotsk. This route was shorter, than the water-way along the Aldan, Maya, Yudoma and Ul'ya Rivers. In 1697 - 1699 Vladimir Atlasov born in the family of a Yakut Cossack completed "finding" of Kamchatka prepared by the preceding marches of Russians. He founded there the first jails and, by this way, consolidated the Russian possessions on the peninsula. Since that time the Russian people's marches from Yakutsk to Kamchatka became a usual thing.

The routes of the Russian detachments lay also to the south-west and south-east of Yakutsk. In the middle of July of 1643 from this town a detachment of 132 persons led by the Yakut writing moyor Vasiliy Poyarkov went out to move along Lena, Aldan, Uchur, Gonam and Zeya. In 1644 it reached the Amur River. Having covered the distance down to the mouth of this great river the participants of the expedition found themselves on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Then, sailing along the coast, they reached the mouth of Ul'ya, from where, moving along Yudoma, Maya and Aldan, that is, by the water-way, discovered before by Ivan Moskvitin, they returned to Yakutsk. In 1649 a repeated march to the Great Amur was undertaken by Yerofel Khabarov. His route was the shorter one; through the Olyokma and Tunghir Rivers it took out to the left tributary of the Amur River - Urka. In Spring of 1650 Yerofei Khabarov with a detachment of 70 persons reached Amur and began joining of the "plentiful and beautiful Daurian Land" and then those of Duchers and Ghil'aks to the Russian State. In 1643 from Yakutsk the Kurbat Ivanov's detachment went on a march to the Baikal Lake. That was the first march of the kind. In 1648 one of the first discoverers of Yakutia Ivan Galkin, *ataman* (Cossack chieftain. – *I.P.*), doubled Baikal from the north and founded the Barghuzin Jail. In 1653 Peter Beketov, founder of the Lena Jail, built the Ircha and Shilka jails in the Trans-Baikal Area.

Thus, marches of Russians to Eastern Siberia completed in the XVII century with discoveries of Yakutia, the Cis- and Trans-Baikal Areas and the Far East as well as with reaching the Arctic and Pacific Oceans. In this process an important part was played by the Yakutsk Town from which many expeditions of the Russian people "started", the ones completed with developing of the vast territories and joining of the latter to Russia. Yakutsk continued to serve as such a starting place for many scientific expeditions throughout the subsequent years too. And the great geographical discoveries in the east of Russia were the result of these expeditions. It must be also noted, that marches of the Russian military and industrial people to the East have a special significance for archaeologists. In the archaeological literature, those, trying to reconstruct the ancient people's migrations, often underrate the possibilities of the routes, leading from the Lena and Aldan Rivers to the Sea of Okhotsk Littoral the Bering Sea Region and Chukotka. The routes of the Russian expeditions of the XVII century have demonstrated the real existence of the routes which lay from the Lena, Aldan and Kolyma Rivers to the East. These routes were, undoubtedly, used by the local population from the remote past, and the information about the such ones was told from generation to generation. Just this explains the fact that "*vozhi*" (guides from representatives of the aborigines of the territory) led the Russian expeditions of the XVII century to the East down the paths, long-known to them, but they didn't discover the latter ones for the first time.

The history of the Russian people's settling of the Arctic Coast of Yakutia. A.N. Alexeyev draws the readers' attention to the reasons, which caused the wide-scale setting of Siberia by the Russian peasants, military and industrial people in the end of the XVI century. He states that this event became one of the ways of solving of the urgent problems of the Russian State. Then follows a detailed description of the routes of migrations of Russians to Siberia and the Far East as well as of the events connected with joining of the new lands to the Russian State in the XVII - the first half of the XVIII centuries. It is noted that the most important discoveries in the north of Yakutia were made by Russians during their arctic voyages. To reach the mouths of the unknown rivers - such was the aim of the polar navigators. The latter ones hoped to discover during their long and dangerous voyages new lands, to lay the peoples, who lived on those lands under tribute ("*yasak*"), to find rich hunting areas, "sable places", accumulations of "fish teeth" and deposits of precious metals, especially gold and silver. A.N. Alexeyev considers that the history of the Russian people's settling of the arctic coast of Yakutia is rather well investigated. The events which took place in it were studied, in their time, by the following scientists: B.A. Aleksandrov, A.I. Alekseyev, A.I. Andreyev, S.V. Bakhrushin, M.I. Belov, L.S. Berg, B.O. Dolgikh, V.F. Ivanov, V.N. Ivanov, G.L. Maidel', A.F. Middendorf, G.F. Miller, S.Ye. Mostakhov, N.N. Ogloblin, A.P. Okladnikov, B.P. Polevoy, F.G. Safronov, V.Yu. Wise, A.V. Yefimov and some others. In the special literature, there are some readings, concerning the dates of discoveries and the persons, who made the initial discoveries of these or those geographical populated areas. Despite the fact, the materials of archives and the published sources allow, in the A.N. Alexeyev's opinion, to reconstruct the history of the Russian people's settling of the arctic coast of Yakutia, including the history of settling of the Alazeyan and Stadukhin Jails, examined in the subsequent chapters of this book, i.e., the second and third ones.

The Russian settlement of the XVII-XVIII centuries in the north-east of Yakutia: Alazeyan and Stadukhin Jails. The both jails have been excavated under A.N. Alexeyev's leadership. It is emphasized that the history of Russians' settling of the arctic coast of Yakutia was studied mainly in the historico-geographical, socio-economic or historiographical aspects. The unnumerous written sources on the problem did not allow investigators to interpret with the proper completeness the wide range of questions connected with the arctic seafaring and landpassing and, first of all, those relating to the history of the material and spiritual cultures, the interinfluence of the Russian Culture and those of the aborigines as well as the Russian people's adaptation to the rigorous conditions of the Beyond the Polar Circle Area. In this connection, excavations of the first Russian settlements of the XVII century assume a specific significance for the materials discovered at them, fill in many respects the informative wants. At the same time, the archaeological investigations of these interesting and impor-

tant historical sites are earned out, for the present, in a small number of places. In Western Siberia, such places are: Pelym, Solikamsk, Verkhotur'ye, the Loz'vin, Oryol and Yermak's Settlements, as well as the L'apin, Sayan and Yuil' (Kazym) Jails. In this connection, Mangazeya is worthy of giving particular attention to it. Being thoroughly studied, Mangazeya, undoubtedly, continues to be a brilliant example of the exhaustive investigation of the archaeological sites of such type. The materials of excavations of the enumerated archaeological objects became the ground for reconstruction of the culture of their inhabitants and they greatly enriched the base of sources on the history of town-building of Siberia. In Eastern Siberia and the Russian Far East the list of studied objects is limited by excavations of the Bratsk and Ilimsk Jails, several winter camps on the Taimyr Peninsula, of the places of inhabitation of the Russian seafarers of the XVII century on the Faddey Island and the Bay of Sims, those of the Expedition of Vitus Bering, in the Commandor Bay on the Bering Island, of the Settlement in the Aleutka Bay on the Urup Island, and the Albazin and Nizhne-Kamchatsk Jails.

Till recently, in Yakutia, the archaeological study of the objects of the Russian Culture of the XVII century was not carried out. Small excavations took place in 1969 and 1971, in Zashiversk, but they did not yield any amount of the material. A great number of the archives, literary and folk-lore data are drawn in. All this allowed to reconstruct in a general manner the history of this town. It must be noted that preservation of the original buildings of the XVII - XVIII centuries till now is explained by the tragic fate of Zashiversk the inhabitants of the town founded in 1639 died or left the latter, as a result of an epidemic of small-pox. Zashiversk became deserted in 1863 and since then stands deserted. The Spaso-Zashiversk Church built in 1700 the bell tower and two granaries became the main objects of study. The excavations of Zashiversk were carried out on a small scale and a short arctic summer did not allow to complete them. To discover the traces of walls and towers of the jail, for carrying out of the architectural and constructive reconstructions, - such was the main aim of these excavations.

Investigations in ancient Zashiversk and the final publication, devoted to it, must be assessed as a successful experiment of the complex study of an object of the Russian Culture in Yakutia, However, owing to the different amount of many kinds of sources, best of all the historico-architectural aspect is interpreted. Actually, the system archaeological study of Zashiversk has not been carried out.

From 1986, the Archaeological Expedition of the Yakutsk State University, under the leadership of A.N. Alexeyev, carries out systematic excavations of the Russian settlements in the north-east of Yakutia: the Alazeyan Jail, in the middle current of the Alazeya River, and the Stadukhin Jail, in the lower current of Kolyma. The Alazeyan Settlement has been almost completely investigated. Excavations of the Stadukhin Jail have not been finished as yet.

The Alazeyan Jail was founded in 1642, by the Russian landpasser Dmitriy Zyryan (or, according to other data, - by Ivan Bel'ana), when "on the border of taiga and tundra" a winter camp, with a small slanting jail had been built. The site lies on the left promontory in the mouth of the Buor-Ur'akh River, which, in its turn, is the right tributary of the Alazeya.

In 1983, at the site, A.V. Opolovnikov and Ye.A. Opolovnikova, scientific workers of the Moscow SRI of theory, history and long-term problems of the Soviet architecture, carried out reconnaissance with small excavations. In 1986 - 1992, at the same settlement, excavations were carried out by the Archaeological Expedition of the Yakutsk State University. During 6 field seasons, at the Alazeyan Jail, 1765 m<sup>2</sup> had been excavated. The most important sections of the ancient settlement were investigated and this allowed to reconstruct in main features its planigraphy. At the Alazeyan Jail, over 20 buildings of different purposes have been revealed: 3 watch-towers, a church or a chapel, a well, a hexagonal housing structure, 12 dwellings and house-hold buildings, remains of a roadway and a paling wall.

At the Stadukhin Settlement, 294 m<sup>2</sup> have been excavated. Within the latter, frameworks of 4 buildings have been revealed: the largest of them (5,6 x 14,6 m), representing the "*izba-seni'izba*" type (*izba* - peasant house, *seni* - passage. - *I.P.*); the smaller one (2,7 x 3,5 m), lying near the south-eastern corner of the house; a barn-cellar of the "*matreshka*" type (*matreshka* - usually wooden doll in peasant dress with successively smaller ones, fitted into it. - *I.P.*); and the fourth structure, excavated in part, and for this reason, difficult for reconstruction and determining of its functional purpose.

The complex of artifacts discovered at the examined settlements is subdivided into 7 arbitrary categories by the functional purpose of the articles and by the material they were made of. These categories are represented by elements of building and locks, household goods and leisure object equipment for hunting and fishery, means of conveyance; goods of leather, fabric and bone: adornments and cult objects: seal-cases and fetters, collection of coins.

The analysis of these materials is indicative of the fact that the inhabitants of the settlements in the North were engaged mainly in hunting and fishery. Numerous finds, representing the implements of trades, hunting and fishery, strongly support this. No less numerous remains of bones of wild animals and fish allow one to conclude that these trades were very successful. Hunting and fishery were not only means of sustenance, but they also had an exceptionally important significance for obtaining of fur-bearing animals (especially of the Yakut sable, red-fox and silver-fox ) and industrial fish.

The finds discovered during excavations witness that the inhabitants of the Alazeyan and Stadukhin Settlements were also engaged in collecting of the mammoth's tusks. Collecting and selling of ivory (the hard white substance, composing the main part of the tusks. - *I.P.*) were very profitable matters. The

Russian population of Alazeya and Kolyma practised very successfully bone carving too.

At the both examined settlements a lot of articles made of metal have been found. Judging from the archaeological date, in the everyday life birch bark was widely used. In the collection of finds from the Alazeyan Jail there are fragments of ceramics. The typical linear traces allow to think that dishes were made with the help to the potter's wheel. Rather numerous finds of spinning objects are indicative of existence of one more kind of occupation at the inhabitants of the Russian settlements in north-east Yakutia.

The remains of the material culture found on Alazeya and Kolyma have their analogies in the collections of Mangazeya (Belov, Ovsyannikov, Starkov, 1980, 1981). This allows A.N. Alexeyev to consider the Alazeyan and Stadukhin Settlements to be those, representing at them the logical historical continuation of the culture, represented in Mangazeya, and consequently, in Siberia and Russia. At the same time it must be noted that the Russian landpassers of the XVII century adopted some everyday objects and implements of hunting at the local aborigines. The interinfluence of the cultures has found its reflection in the architecture too.

The problem of economical adaptation of the Russian people to the conditions of the North.

The analysis of the archaeological and written sources on the history of the Alazeyan and Sladukhin Jails strongly supports the opinion that at the initial stage of the development of the Siberian towns-jails, the consecutive order is traced: fortress - trading centre - centre of development of commerce, trades and handicrafts. It is quite obvious that the economy of the Alazeyan and Stadukhin Settlements, being orientated on hunting fur-bearing animals, had distinct indications of the polyfunctional factors of development.

The northern rivers, which were rich in fish, promoted the development of fishery. In the rivers and lakes of the Kolymo-Indigirian region, there were about 40 species of valuable fishes.

The extreme conditions of the Beyond the Polar Circle Area turned out to be unfavourable for agriculture. The Russian people failed to acquire an arable land there, but the market-gardening was more successful at them. Vegetable crops gave not bad harvests at the inhabitants of Srednekolymsk, Verkhnekolymsk, Rodchevo, Seimchan (the Kolyma River), Zashiversk, Abyy, Oymyakon, Moma (Indigirka), Verkhoyansk, Adycha, Tabalakh (Yana).

The first settlers of the examined region succeeded in cattle-breeding. Discovery at the Alazeyan Settlement of elements of harness and bones of horses witness the existence of horse-breeding. In the author's opinion, horse-breeding on Alazeya was spread from the second half of the XVII century, and it was connected with coming here of the Yakut cattle-breeding population.

The above-mentioned, not typical for this region forms of economy (handicrafts, cattle-breeding, market-gardening) at the Russian population appeared in the process of its adaptation to the natural conditions of the Beyond the Polar Circle Area. However, the traditional for this region hunting and fishery became the prevalent ones. These forms of economy were the optimal ones for survival in the conditions of the Extreme North. Just the same type of economy had Ukaghirs, Evens, Chukchi and Yakuts, with whom Russians entered into direct contacts.

The discovery and settling of the new lands, in the north-east of the Asian Continent, became one of the greatest events in the history of the geographical discoveries of the XVII century. On the Yana, Indigirka, Alazeya and Kolyma rivers, over ten of long duration Russian settlements were founded. The Russian people's successes in settling of the north-eastern territories of Yakutia had served as an important prerequisite to their further movement towards the Pacific Ocean Coast and promoted making Russia as a Pacific Ocean State, as early as in the first half of the XVIII century.

The Archaeological Expedition of the Yakut State University has carried out excavations of two Russian settlements of the XVII - XVIII centuries on the Alazeya and Kolyma rivers. The numerous and diverse archaeological materials revealed during excavations of these settlements, jointly with the written sources, greatly enrich our knowledge of the material culture, the everyday life and employment of the Russian population of Yakutia, which made a valuable contribution to further development of the peoples of the North.

The study of the architectural object and the collections of finds, discovered at the latter, draws A.N. Alexeyev to the conclusion that the Russian settlements were the of long duration centres of gathering in a tribute (*yasak*) as well as those of commerce, trades and handicrafts. Highly significant in the development of the examined territory the administrative as well as trans-shipping role of these settlements was too. The presence, at the Alazeyan settlement of the cult structure such as a church or a chapel, the finds of the chessmen and some other objects connected with the spiritual sphere are indicative of the definite contribution of the inhabitants of the Alazeya and Kolyma rivers to the cultural development of the region. The Russian Culture, undoubtedly, exerted also a special influence on the peoples of the North in the sphere of the wooden architecture. Rating of the aborigines (*yasak* was a kind of the federal conscription), the State and private trade, trades and handicrafts - all this promoted the development of the commodity-money relations and drawing the traditional branches of economy of the peoples the Yakutia into the All-Russian market.

Admitting the existence at the Russian population of some new for the region forms of economy, it must be stated, that, in the process of adaptation to the natural conditions of the Beyond the Polar Circle Area, the economy of the Russian settlers was orientated basically on hunting and fishery. These forms of economy were the optimal ones for the latter to survive in the conditions of the Extreme North. Just this type of economy was the century-old one for Ukaghirs, Evens. Evenks, Chukchi and

Yakuts with whom Russians entered into direct mutual relations. Similar economical line of business promoted the more often and close contacts of the peoples, on the basis of the relations of production and it became the factor of the successful mutual perception of the achievements in either type of trade, clothes, means of conveyance, building and so on. In the process of adoptions, an essential significance wedlocks of the Russian men with women from the local peoples midst and the demographical situation in the region had.

In the course of settling of the northern regions of Siberia, the culture of the Russian landpassers underwent gradual modifications, accomodating itself to the local conditions and adopting achievements of culture of the Siberian peoples. For this reason, by the time of arrival to Yakutia, the culture of the Russian Siberians had turned out to be quite ready for living in the Extreme North. The changes took place not only in the material sphere but also in the mentality of the Russian landpassers and their descendants. The new young generation of Russians was more indulgent relatively to the aborigines, for it was brought up not in the mononational but in the polyethnical environment. The factor of the indulgent mentality had the of no small importance significance in the dynamics of the cultural interaction and the formation of the Russian population of the old residents of Yakutia.

#### Aa

aboriginal	исконный, коренной; туземный
aborigines	туземцы; коренные жители, аборигены
abound	быть в большом количестве; изобило- вать
absence	отсутствие; отлучка
accelerate	ускоряться
acceleration	ускорение, акселерация
accomodate	приспосабливать; снабжать
accumulate	аккумулировать; накапливать; скоп- ляться
accumulation	собрание; накопление
acquire	приобретать; достигать, овладевать
activity	деятельность; активность
adaptation	адаптация, приспособление
adjoin	примыкать, прилегать, граничить
admixture	примесь
adoption	принятие; усвоение, выбор
adorn	украшать
adornment	украшение
advancement	продвижение; распространение, успех
advocate	отстаивать, поддерживать

adz(e)	тесло
affinity	свойство, родство; близость, привлека- тельность
amendment	поправка, исправление
ancestor	предок, прародитель
ancient	древний; старинный; старый, античный
anticipate	ожидать, предвидеть; предвосхищать, предупреждать
appropriate	подходящий, соответствующий
arable	пахотный,
arbitrary	произвольный; капризный; деспотич- ный
archaeological	археологический
archaic	архаический, устарелый
arctic	арктический, полярный, северный; хо- лодный
arm	оружие
arrowhead	наконечник, остриё стрелы
arrow - headed	заострённый, клинообразный
arsenical	мышьяковый
artifact	предмет материальной культуры древ- ности
assess	облагать налогом, штрафовать; оцени- вать
assimilate	усваивать; ассимилировать, уподоблять
assimilation	уподобление
assume	принимать (на себя); присваивать; пред- полагать
asymmetric(al)	асимметричный
autochthonous	автохтонный, аборигенный
awl	шило
<b>Bb</b>	
barn-cellar	амбар с погребом
basis	основа; основание; базис; база
bellows	кузнечные мехи, воздуходувные мехи
belt-bolster	пояс-валик
belt of through holes	пояс из сквозных отверстий
benefit	выгода, польза
bifacial	бифасиальный
bifacially	двухсторонне
birch-bark	береста

blacksmith	кузнец
blade	лезвие; клинок
boiler	котёл
bolster	валик
border	граница; край, кайма
boundary	граница; межа
breadth	ширина
bronze	бронза
bullet	пуля; ядро; грузило
burial	захоронение
burin	резец

### Сс

canon	правило, предписание; канон, закон
carry out	выполнять; осуществлять
carved	вырезанный
carving	резная работа
cast	отливать, лить (металлы)
casting	литейный; отливка
cattle-breeder	скотовод
celt	каменное или бронзовое долото
ceramics	керамика; гончарное производство
certain	определенный; уверенный; несомненный
certify	(за) свидетельствовать, удостоверить
chapel	часовня
charcoal	древесный уголь
chess-draught	шахматы-шашки
chessman	шахматная фигура
choice	выбор
chronology	хронология; хронологическая таблица
church	церковь
circumstance	обстоятельства; подробность
Cis-Baikal	Прибайкалье
Cis-Lena	приленский
clay	глина
clear up	прибирать, убирать; выяснять
cogged	зубчатый
coin	монета
coincide	совпадать; соответствовать; равняться
collect	собирать, коллекционировать

collection	собрание; коллекция; собрание
colonization	колонизация
comb	гребенчатые
commercial	торговый, коммерческий
commodity	предмет потребления, товар
community	община; общество
complete	полный; законченный; заканчивать, завершать
completeness	полнота; законченность, завершенность
complex	комплекс; совокупность; сложный, комплексный, составной
comprehension	понимание; охват, включение
conception	понимание; понятие; концепция; замысел
concerning to	относительно; касательно
concurrence	совпадение (мнений); стечение (обстоятельств); согласованность (действий)
confirmation	подтверждение; утверждение; подкрепление
conformity	соответствие; согласованность
confusion	смущение, замешательство; беспорядок; путаница, неразбериха
conic	конический, конусный, конусообразный
consciousness	добросовестность, сознательность
conscription	воинская повинность, призыв (в армию)
consecutive	последовательный; последующий
considerable	значительный; важный
consistency	последовательность, логичность; постоянство
contact	соприкосновение, контакт
contiguous	соприкасающийся, смежный, прилегающий; близкий
continuation	продолжение; возобновление
continuity	непрерывность, неразрывность, целостность
contribution	содействие; вклад
convenient	удобный, подходящий
conveyance	перевозка, транспортировка
convincingly	убедительно
copper	медь
corded	шнуровка; шнуровой
core	сердцевина; ядро; сердечник; стержень

corelike	стержнеобразный
corrective	исправительный
correlate	коррелят, соотносительное понятие
correlation	взаимосвязь, соотношение; корреляция
correspond	соответствовать, равняться; быть аналогичным
corroborate	подтверждать, подкреплять
cossack	казак, казацкий
cow	корова
craft	ремесло; умение, искусство
craftsman	мастер; ремесленник; художник
crank	коленчатый рычаг, рукоятка
crankled	коленчатый
crescent	полумесяц; серповидный
cross-section	поперечное сечение, поперечный разрез
cultivate	обрабатывать, возделывать; культивировать; развивать
culture	культура
cut	рассечённый
<b>Dd</b>	
dagger	кинжал
danger	опасность
dangerous	опасный
date	дата, число; период; датировать
decay	гнить, разлагаться; упадок; разрушение
decisive	решительный; решающий
define	определять
degradation	упадок, деградация
demographical	демографический
dense	густой; плотный
denticulate	зазубренный
denticulated	зазубренный
depict	изображать; рисовать; описывать
depiction	изображение; рисунок; описание
deport	высылать; ссылать; выдворять
descendant	потомок
deserted	пустынный; безлюдный; заброшенный
destructive	разрушительный; пагубный, вредный
detachment	отделение; разъединение; отчуждённость
devote	посвящать; уделять
differ	различаться; отличаться

discover	открывать; обнаруживать
discovery	открытие
dish	блюдо; посуда; кушанье
disposal	расположение; расстановка; распоряжение
distinct	отчетливый; ясный
distinctive	отличительный, характерный
distinguish	различать, отличать
distribution	распределение, раздача; распространение
diverse	разный; отличный
divide	делить; отделять; разделять распределять
division	деление; разделение; сектор; раздел, отдел
doll	кукла
dominant	господствующий
dorsal	дорсальный
downstream	вниз по течению
drawing	рисование; рисунок
drilling	сверление; бурение
drive (drove; driven)	гнать; проводить, прокладывать
duration	продолжительность; длительность
dwell on (dwelt)	сосредотачивать свое внимание; задержаться (на чем-либо)
dwelling	дом, жилище, местожительство
dwelling - house	жилой дом

## Ее

early	ранний
editor - in - chief	главный редактор
effort	усилие; старание; попытка
elaborate	тщательно, детально разработанный
elongate	вытянутый, удлинённый
eloquently	красноречиво
enclave	территория, анклав
encyclopaedia	энциклопедия
end	конец
engage	нанимать; обязываться; заниматься (чем-либо)
enrich	обогащать
enumerate	перечислять

environment	окружение; окружающая среда; обстановка
epidemic of smallpox	эпидемия оспы
episodical	эпизодический; случайный
epoch	эпоха
equipment	снаряжение; оснащение; оборудование
erroneous	ложный; ошибочный
essential	существенный, весьма важный основной
estuary	дельта; устье реки
ethnic	этнический; языческий
ethnogeny	этногенез
ethnographer	этнограф
ethnically related	этнически связанный, этнически родственный
ethos	характер, дух
Eurasia	Евразия
evidence	очевидность; основание; данные, признаки
evolution	эволюция
excavate	копать, рыть; раскопать
excavation	раскопка; выкапывание
exchange	обмен; обменивать
exclude	исключать
exercise	применять; выполнять; проявлять
exert	оказать (влияние)
exhaustive	исчерпывающий
exile	ссылка; изгнание
exist	существовать, жить
existence	существование
experience	опыт
explain	объяснять
extent	размер; протяжение; степень

## Ff

fabric	материя; строение; сооружение
facet	грань; фацет; аспект
feature	особенность, характерная черта
federal	федеральный; союзный
fetter	кандалы; оковы; узы; путы
figure	цифра; изображение; фигура
fisc	фиск, государственная казна

fisherman	рыбак
fish-hook	рыболовный крючок
flake	сушилка для рыбы; осколок; ряд
flaky	слоистый, чешуйчатый
flakiness	чешуйчатость,
flat-bottomed	плоскодонный
force	сила; насилие
forge	горн
former	прежний, бывший
fortress	крепость
forward	передний; прогрессивный
foundry man	литейщик
framework	сруб; остов; корпус; каркас
fur	мех; меховой; шерсть; шкура
fur-breeding	звероводческий

## Gg

geomorphology	геоморфология
gold	золото
granary	амбар
groove	выемка; желобок; паз
grooved	желобчатый
good-will	доброжелательность; добрая воля

## Hh

half-breed	метис
handicraft	ремесло; ручная работа; искусность ремесленника
handle	ручка, рукоятка
harness	упряжь; сбруя; доспехи
harpoon	гарпун; острога; багор
harvest	жатва; уборка хлеба
hemispherical	полусферический
hexagonal	шестиугольный
historiographical	историографический
hole	яма, ямка
holocene	голоцен
honesty	честность; правдивость
hoof	копыто
hook	крючок

horizon	горизонт
horizontal	горизонталь
horse	лошадь, конь
horse-breeding	коневодство
house-hold	хозяйство
housing	жилищное строительство
hunter	охотник
hunting	охота

## И

ichthyofauna	ихтиофауна
impartiality	беспристрастность, справедливость
implement	орудие; утварь; инвентарь
implementation	осуществление; выполнение
inaccessible	недосягаемый; неприступный; недоступный
indicative	указывающий
indisputable	неоспоримый
indulgent	снисходительный
industrial man	промышленник
influence	влияние
informativeness	информативность
inhabit	жить, обитать
inhabitation	местожительство; постоянное пребывание
inhabitant	житель
inherent	присущий; неотъемлемый; прирождённый; врождённый
inimmediate	несрочный, медленный
insert	вставлять; вставка; вкладыш
interaction	взаимодействие
interinfluence	слияние
interpret	объяснять; толковать
interregional	межрегиональный
intestine	кишечник; кишка
introduce	вводить; представлять, знакомить
inventory	инвентарь; перепись имущества; инвентаризовать
investigate	исследовать
investigation	(научное) исследование
iron	железо

isosceles  
ivory

равнобедренный  
слоновая кость

## Jj

jail  
join

тюрьма  
соединять; присоединять; соединяться,  
присоединяться

joining  
judge  
junction

соединение  
знаток, ценитель; судить  
точка, линия, плоскость соединения  
соединение; стык; перекрёсток

## Kk

Karasuk  
knife

Карасукский  
нож

## Ll

lack  
lanceolate

испытывать недостаток; отсутствие  
копьевидный, ланцетовидный, ланцет-  
ный

land-passenger  
landpasser  
landpassing

странствующий (человек)  
землепроходец  
землепроход, землепрохождение

lattice  
leather

решётка  
кожа

leisure

досуг

linear

линейный

line-rim

линия-ободок, линия ободка (колеса)

littoral

прибрежный; побережье; приморский  
район

lock

замок; запирать

## Mm

mammoth  
mandate  
manifestation

мамонт  
мандат; поручение  
проявление; манифестация

market	рынок
market-gardening	огород
marriage	брак; свадьба
matreshka	матрёшка
means	средства
mentality	склад ума; интеллект
mesolithic	мезолитический
metallurgy	металлургия
metallurgy of iron	металлургия железа
midst	(середина уст.) посреди; среда
millennium	тысячелетие
mispresent	ненастоящее
mixed	смешанный, перемешанный
modelled	налепный
modeling	лепная работа; формовка
modification	видоизменение, изменение
monographical	монографический
mononational	однонациональный
motivate	побуждать; мотивировать
mound	насыпь; холм
multi-bladed	многорезцовый
multi-faceted	фасеточный, многогранный
multi-layered	многослойный
multipronged	многозубцовый
mutual	взаимный, обоюдный; общий, совместный

## Nn

nail-shaped	ногтевидный
navigator	штурман; мореплаватель
neighbor	сосед
neolithic	неолитический
net	сетка
net-print	сетка-плетёнка
new-comer	пришелец; новоприбывший
notch	выемка
noticeable	примечательный; заметный, приметный
nozzle	носик

## Oo

object	предмет, вещь
oblique	косой, наклонный
obsolescent	устаревающий
obvious	очевидный, ясный
occasional	случайный; редкий
occupation	занятие, род занятий; профессия
odd	странный, необычный
odyssey	одиссея
opportunity	удобный случай
order	порядок; заказ
orderly	аккуратный, опрятный
origin	источник; начало; происхождение
original	первоначальный, первый
ornament	украшение; орнамент
ornamentation	украшение
outline	очертание, контур; набросок
outlying	удалённый, далёкий
oval	овальный

## Pr

pack	пачка; узел, связка
pack path	вьючная тропа
paleoasiatic	палеоазиатская
paleoethnographical	палеоэтнографический
paleolithic	палеолитический
paling	забор, частокол; кол; колья
paramount	верховный; высший; первостепенный
participant	участник
pearl	жемчужина; жемчуг
peasant	крестьянин
peculiarity	особенность; характерная черта
pedestrian	пешеход; пеший, пешеходный
pendant	подвеска; кулон, брелок
penetrate	проникать внутрь; постигать; понимать
peninsula	полуостров
perceive	постигать; понимать; различать, ощущать
perception	восприятие
perforator	перфоратор
petroglyph	петроглиф
petrographical	петрографический

piece	кусок; часть
place of residence	местожительство, резиденция
planigraphy	планиграфия
plentiful	обильный; изобильный
polish	полировать, шлифовать
polished	полированный
polishing	полировка, шлифовка, чистка; шлифован- ние
polyethnic	полиэтнический
polyfunctional	полифункциональный
population	население
portage	переноска; волок
possession	владение, обладание
potter	гончар
pottery	глиняные изделия, керамика; гончарная мастерская
precede	предшествовать
preceding	предшествующий
precious	драгоценный
predecessor	предшественник
prefer	предпочитать
premature	преждевременный
prerequisite	предпосылка
preservation	сохранение; сохранность
preserve	сохранять; консервировать
pressing	неотложный, спешный, сжатый; пресси- вание
pressing of rubbed shovel	оттиск рубчатой
pressure	лопаточки
prevalent	давление
print of comb	(широко) распространённый отпечаток (след) гребня (чесалки)
print of woven net	отпечаток плетёной сетки
priority	приоритет; очерёдность
prismatic	призматический
productiveness	продуктивность, производительность
promontory	мыс
promote	продвигать; содействовать
prompt	быстрый, проворный, срочный; немед- ленный
propose	предлагать; предполагать
protective	защитный, предохранительный

prove	доказывать; пробовать, испытывать
purity	чистота, непорочность
pyrophyllite	пирофиллит

## Rr

radiocarbon	радиоактивный; изотоп углерода
range	ряд, линия
reality	действительность
reach	достигать; простираться
realization	осуществление; реализация
receding	отступающий
recognition	узнавание; признание, одобрение
reconnaissance	разведка, рекогносцировка
reconstruct	перестраивать; воссоздавать
reconstruction	перестройка, восстановление, воссоздание
record	запись; регистрация (фактов); письменное упоминание
rectangular	прямоугольный
red fox	красная лисица
redeposit	вторичное отложение
reflection	отражение; отображение
regularity	регулярность
reindeer	северный олень
relation	повествование; отношение; соотношение; связь
reliable	надёжный
remain	оставаться; останки, остатки
remove	передвигать; устранять; удалять
replacement	замена; пополнение
represent	представлять, изображать
requirement	потребность; требование
requisite	требуемое; необходимая вещь
resident	постоянный житель; проживающий
respect	уважение; отношение
retain	удерживать; сохранять
retouched	отретушированный
review	обзор; просматривать
revise	исправлять
revolt	восстание; мятеж; восставать
rigorous	строгий; суровый

ripen	зреть; созревать
roadway	шоссе
rock drawing	писаница
roe	косуля
round-bottomed	круглодонный
route	маршрут
row	ряд
runic	рунический

## Ss

sable	соболь
sample	образец, образчик
sand	песок
sawing	пиление
scale	масштаб; размер
scaled	покрытый окалиной
scanty	скудный, недостаточный
scheme	схема; проект, план; чертёж
scraper	скребок
seafarer	моряк, мореплаватель
seafaring	мореплавание
self-defender	ведущий защиту
self-sacrifice	самопожертвование
semi-oval	полуовальный
separate	отдельный; особый; изолированный
sequence	последовательность
serve	служить
settlement	поселение
settler	поселенец
settling	осадок; стабилизация; урегулирование
shaded	штрихованный
shaft	рукоятка; древко (копья)
shamoth	шамот
shape	форма, очертание; вид
shipmate	товарищ по плаванию
shortage	нехватка, недостаток; дефицит
silver	серебро
silver-fox	чёрно-бурая лисица
simplification	упрощение
simplify	упрощать
single out	выбирать, отбирать

site	местоположение, местонахождение; участок
slanting	косой, наклонный
slav	славянский
slot	щёлка, щель, прорезь; паз
smooth	гладкий, ровный; однородный
smooth-wall	гладкостенный
solitary	одинокий; уединённый
solve	решать, разрешать
sotnik	сотник
source	ключ; источник
sparing	запасной, лишний, свободный, скудный
spear	копье, дротик; острога, гарпун
spinning	прядение; прядильный
split	рассеченный
spoon-bait	блесна
spontaneous	самопроизвольный
spread	расстилать; развёртывать, распространять; распространение; протяжение
stamp	штамп
stamped	вдавленный
status	общественное положение; статус
stemmed	черенковый
stepped	ступенчатый
straightforward	честный, прямой, открытый
stratigraphy	стратиграфия
strict	строгий; точный
stroke-print	отпечаток
subdivide	подразделять; подразделяться
subject	подчинённый, подвластный
submission	подчинение; покорность
subrectangular	почти прямоугольный
subsequent	последующий
subsist	существовать
substantiate	доказывать правоту
subtriangular	почти треугольный
succeed	наследовать; следовать; преуспевать
summarize	суммировать
supersede	заменять
support	поддержка; опора; поддерживать
supposition	предположение
surface	поверхность

survival	выживание
sword	меч
synchronous	синхронный, одновременный
synthesis	синтез

### Tt

tetrahedral	четырёхгранный
thematics	тематика
thoroughly	вполне, совершенно
tiny	крошечный
tip	наконечник
toothed	зубчатый
tower	башня; вышка
trace	след; черта
trade	профессия, ремесло; торговля
trading	торговля; торговый
tragic	трагический
transform	преобразовывать; превращать
trans - ship	перегружать; пересаживаться
transitional	переходный
tribe	род, племя
tribulation	горе, бедствие
tributary	приток (реки)
tribute	дань
tungus	тунгус
turkic	тюркский
turn	поворот; оборот
tusk	бивень, клык
tyre-site	типичное место, типичное местоположение

### Uu

unceasing walk	беспрерывная ходьба
underrate	недооценивать
undertake (undertook, undertaken)	предпринимать; ручаться
unfavourable	неблагоприятный; неприятный
unique	единственный в своём роде, уникальный
unmixed	несмешанный
unmounted	пеший

unsynonymously  
upstream  
urgent

несинонимично  
вверх по течению  
настоятельный; крайне необходимый

### Vv

valuable  
variant  
vegetable  
vertical  
vessel  
vision  
voice  
voivoda  
voyage

ценный  
различный  
овощ; растительный  
вертикальный  
сосуд; судно, корабль  
предвидение; видение  
голос  
воевода  
путешествие

### Ww

waffle  
ware  
watch - tower  
waterfowl  
water - way  
  
way of life  
wedge-shaped  
well-founded  
wide-scale  
willow-leaved  
witness  
wooden  
workshop  
woven

вафельный  
изделия  
сторожевая башня  
водоплавающая птица  
водный путь; судоходное русло, фарватер  
образ жизни  
клиновидный  
обоснованный  
широкомасштабный  
заросший ивняком  
свидетельство; быть свидетелем  
деревянный  
мастерская; цех  
плетёный

### Yy

yasak  
yield

ясак  
сбор; производить; уступать; сдаваться

*Zz*

zigzaglike

зигзагообразный

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