



## Northward Ho! Через льды к сибирскому Гесему.

Северный морской путь в британской периодической печати конца XIX в.

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# Британские коммерческие экспедиции Северного морского пути

- ▶ 1874 г. – Первая попытка организовать коммерческую экспедицию в устье Оби (*Diana Expedition*) английским капитаном

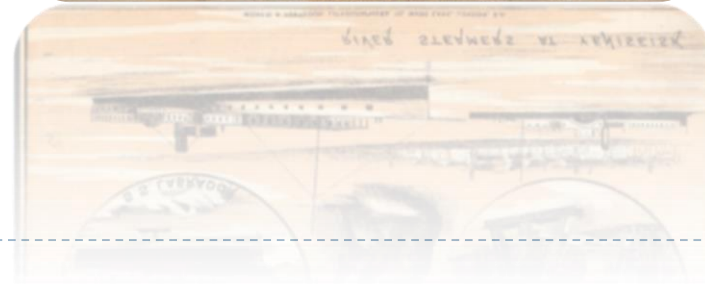
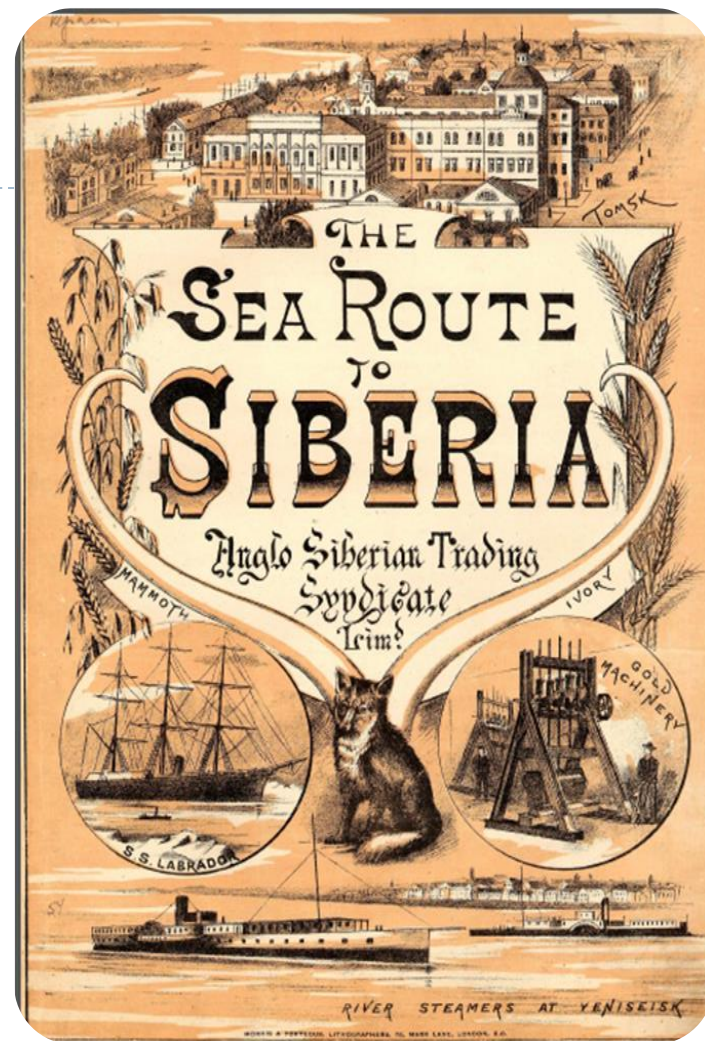
Дж. Виггинсом (Joseph Wiggins)

- ▶ 1876 г. – Первая успешная экспедиция Виггинса на Енисей. Паровая шхуна «Thames» доставила в устье реки Курейки партию пробных товаров из Великобритании.



«Thames» в Карском море

- Британские карские экспедиции продолжались до 1879 г.
- Их возобновление в 1887 г. Связано с компанией «Феникс» (Phoenix Merchant Adventures Ltd)
- Последняя британская коммерческая экспедиция была организована в 1899 г. компанией Френсиса Лейборна-Попхема.








John Everett Millais, *The North-West Passage* (1874)

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“The Russian Government encouraged, rather than discouraged, the practice of whole families emigrating with the culprit, condemned for some political, or comparatively slight, offence, for this was one way of colonising Siberia – an object much to be desired.”

“Such, in outline, was the result of the Captain's investigations, and the fact which, beyond all others, impressed him the most deeply was this – Siberia, the “Land of Exile”, the “Land of Darkness”, was in reality a Land of Goshen, running to waste for lack of an ocean-highway.” (Henry Johnson, 1907)

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in a steamer named the FROEDIX and laden with a cargo of English goods which were gladly received, as indeed the whole expedition was with enthusiasm, by the Governor and people of Yeneseisk a town situated some two thousand miles from the mouth of the river. Nor can we have much difficulty in understanding the feelings, at such an arrival, of a community which had hitherto been lost in the depths of a vast desert, and hardly acquainted with the existence of an outer world, except perhaps, through some of those melancholy bands of Russian exiles—whose fate has from time immemorial been so commiserated by people of humane minds. But the prospect thus opened

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*The Western Australian (W.A.) Record, 22.11.1888*

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minds. But the prospect thus opened  
by trade between England and Siberia  
is very attractive, and holds out great  
promise of many kinds. Siberia is a  
land of unbounded wealth and capable  
of almost infinite development. Its  
fertility is boundless, and its minerals  
rich and abundant. One of the most  
famous of noble European houses, indeed,  
already owes to it their place as nobles  
and millionaires, that, namely, of Dem-  
idoff, which originated with a black-  
smith of the country, whose dexterity in  
his trade gained the favour of Peter the  
Great, and thus obtained for him mining  
concessions of which he knew how to  
make due profit. The difficulty of the  
question, however, seems to be, as to  
whether a country like Russia, which is  
so jealous of foreign commerce, and so  
anxious to secure fresh markets, and  
open up new trading centres for herself,  
will consent to see this great opportunity  
monopolised or shared in very largely  
by England. The districts thus opened  
comprise not only the whole of Siberia,  
but possibly a great portion of Northern  
China as well, and the importance of  
the matter can be hardly over-rated.  
At any rate it gives Russia a power, if  
she chooses to make use of it, of influ-  
encing commercial interests in England  
in her favour, and thus making any ten-  
dency, towards a disagreement with her  
unpopular—and a matter to be avoided  
even at a considerable sacrifice.

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*The Western Australian (W.A.) Record, 22.11.1888*

the Empire. The navigation of the Kara Sea had always been supposed to be impossible owing to the ice. A serious attempt was made by Admiral Lutke to establish a regular passage out of the sea some 40 years ago, which did not succeed, and the theory was set up that no commercial road could be established across it to the west. The question, however, had become one of those nautical puzzles which ambitious navigators dream about and become possessed by. This kind of possession laid a strong hold, also about 40 years ago, on the imagination of **Joseph Wiggins**, a young English mate on board a brig connected with the Archangel trade. Learning that "Kara," in Tartar, meant black, he inferred that such a name could never have been given to an ice-bound sea, and that, therefore, the Kara Sea implied open water. The dream of being the man who should open up this water way never left him. Having acquired an extraordinary distinction in his profession (he was six years Examiner for the Board of Trade), and been successful in various ventures, he fitted out, as soon as he had money enough of his own, a small Arctic-built steam yacht of about 120 tons, the *Diana*, with which he solved the problem brilliantly in the year, 1874 by sailing through the Kara Straits to the mouth, first of the Obi, and afterwards to the estuary of the

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"... which he [Wiggins] solved the problem brilliantly in the year 1874 ..."

*Bendigo Advertiser*, 20.10.1888





Julius Price

FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN  
TO THE YELLOW SEA.

THE NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY,  
IN 1890 AND 1891, ACROSS SIBERIA, MONGOLIA,  
THE GOBI DESERT, AND NORTH CHINA.

BY  
JULIUS M. PRICE, F.R.G.S.,

*Special Artist of the "Illustrated London News."*

WITH ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO ILLUSTRATIONS  
FROM SKETCHES BY THE AUTHOR.



NEW YORK:  
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,  
743 AND 745, BROADWAY.  
1892.

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CHURCH & DWIGHT

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*“In these prosaic days of the nineteenth century one hardly expects a revival of the adventurous expeditions which made the fame of England in the days of Frobisher and Drake. As a matter of fact, the world is almost too well known now for such adventures to be possible, even were the leaders forthcoming, and the good old ‘buccaneering days’ are long past.” (Price, 1892)*



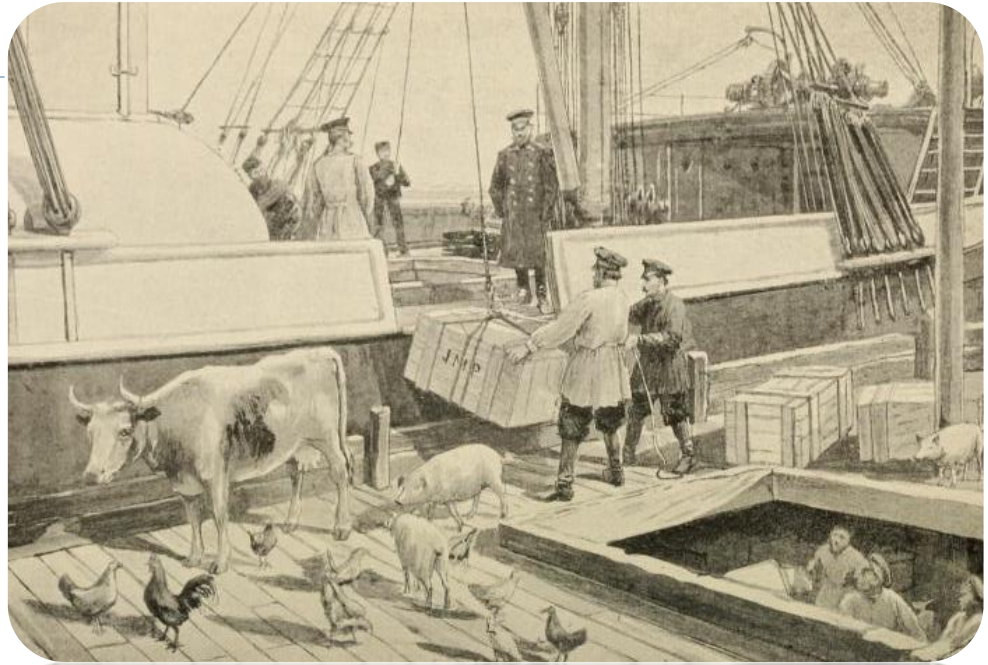


*“There was not much to see on the beach, so we started for a walk over the hills, and had a very pleasant ramble through country which reminded one not a little of the Scottish Highlands. Everywhere we were knee-deep in luxuriant grasses and moss, while all around flowers were growing in wild profusion—it was almost like being in a huge deserted garden. I noticed no end of old friends, such as the wild thyme, campanella, and mountain daisy.” (Price, 1892)*



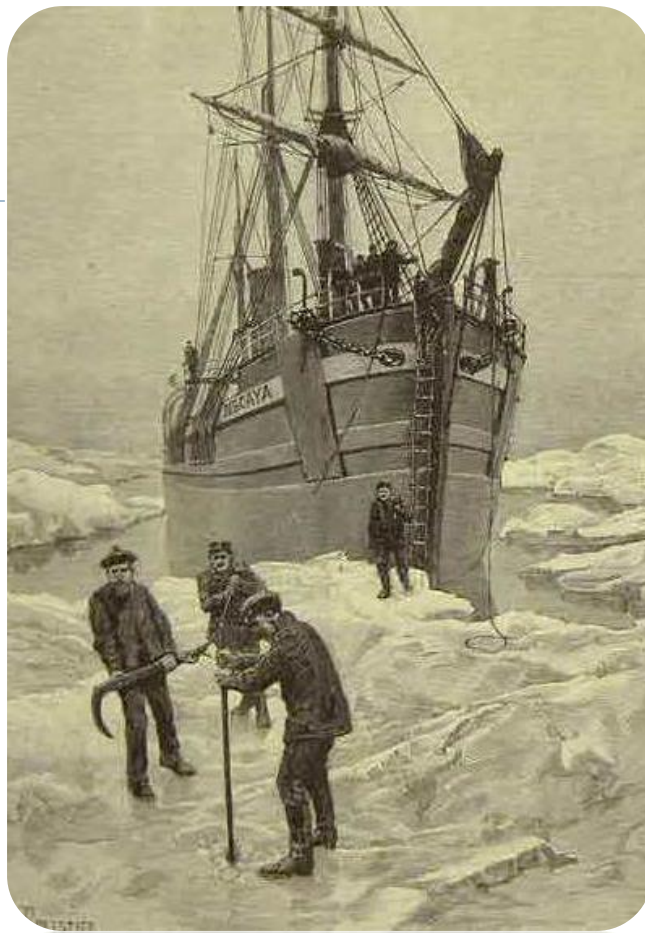


*“It was, however, a picturesque and interesting sight, this crowd of rough, unkempt men, with their coloured blouses and their loose trousers, tucked into high boots, reminding one not a little of bold buccaneers in the good old Adelphi dramas ; and although, perhaps, they did not put quite as much energy into their movements as they might have done, they made up for it in “effect,” from an artistic point of view – an effect which was heightened by a quaint sort of chorus they sang at intervals. They struck me as being a much better-looking lot of men than an average crowd of the same class in England, and looked well fed and contented with their lot.” (Price, 1892)*



“ ... I got a couple of chairs, one to sit on and the other as an easel, and commenced sketching in the group as rapidly as possible. Fancy what would have happened if such an event occurred in an English homestead! Imagine, for instance, a bearded Russian walking coolly in while breakfast was going on and the whole family present, and, without saying a word, taking possession of part of the room and commencing to paint the occupants ...” (Price, 1892)





Благодарю за внимание!

