

K. K. Gil'zen, "Il'ia Gavrilovich Voznesenskii. K stoletiu dnia ego rozhdeniia. (1816-1871~~gg.~~). Ocherk zhizni i deiatel'nosti stareishago sotrudnika akademicheskikh muzeev." In Sbornik Muzeia Antropologii i Etnografii...pri Imp. Akademii Nauk, v. 5, Petrograd, 1916, pp. 1-14.

Il'ia Gavrilovich Voznesenskii (1816-1871)

For the hundredth Anniversary of his Birth.

An Account of the life and Activities of the Oldest Collaborator
of the Academic Museums

by K.K. Gil'zen.

The North^{West} America section of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography of the Imperial Academy of Sciences has a rich collection of very rare ethnographical specimens, indissolubly connected with the name of Il'ia Gavrilovich Voznesenskii, who tirelessly and with complete understanding for ten years, with very limited means, gathered this collection from among the inhabitants of our North-American possessions - the Eskimos, Aleuts, and different Indian tribes. With his collection he created in the Museum an invaluable monument of the now almost vanished culture of the people of these colonies, ceded by the Russian government in 1867 to the United States of North America.

In the Museum a special work has been prepared for the press on the collection of articles which I.G. Voznesenskii brought from North-Western America. For the jubilee year of the 100th anniversary of his birth we will render honor to his service to the ethnographical sciences in general, and to our Museum in particular.

But the original personality of Voznesenskii, his life, and the general scientific activities of this rare worker, to whom all the museums of the Academy of Sciences are obliged itself offer independent.

Let this brief account of his life, activities and works for the benefit of science, bring to life for us, on the eve of the 100th jubilee of the day of his birth, the remarkable personality of this man and remind us of his services to all the museums of the Academy of Sciences.

I.G. Voznesenskii was born in St. Petersburg on 19 July 1816. The son of a retired invalided non-commissioned officer of the Academy of Science, he received, in the words of Academician A.A. Shtraukh, "a very elementary education", corresponding to the social position of his parents.

In 1821, at five years of age, Voznesenskii was sent as a printer's ^{to be} apprentice at the Printing-house of the Academy of Science, and in 1827, because of his manifested propensity toward study of the natural sciences, he was transferred, with the permission of the President of the Academy of Science, as a student in the Zoological Museum.

Thus, when only a boy of eleven Voznesenskii fell into the institution in which he would serve for his whole life, to his dying day.

In the Zoological Museum Voznesenskii became a pupil of the then conservator of the Kunstkamer (cabinet of curiosities) E.P. Menetrie, whom he accompanied in 1829-1830 on an expedition to the Caucasus and on a journey with K.A. Meier and Menetrie to the Trans-Caucasus region - to the shores of the Caspian Sea.

There Voznesenskii displayed for the first time an unusual zeal and ability; thus, according to the repeatedly late reports of Menetrie, Voznesenskii not only gathered a large quantity of specimens, especially of insects, but also in the words of Academician Shtraukh, carried out primary sorting of them, sometimes by genus, sometimes even by species.

For this venture, Academician A.A. Kupfer, who was at the head of the expedition, procured for Voznesenskii; in 1831, his first salary. With this aim A. Kupfer returned on the 13 November 1831 to the Governing Committee of the Academy of Sciences with the presentation, in which, among other things, the following was reported: "In respect to the notes Il'ia, son of Gavrilov, Voznesenskii, he served with zeal and accuracy during the

whole time and tried as much as he possibly could personally, to contribute to the success of our undertaking. I, by previous agreement with Mr. G. Menetrie, ask the Governing Committee of the Imperial Academy of Sciences to reward the noted Il'ia Voznesenskii by fixing his salary, in accordance with the work he is doing.

On returning from his journey, Voznesenskii became a student of the conservator Shrader, and because of his zeal and ability, in 1834 received the post of assistant preparator with a salary of 400 rubles in notes.

On 31 May 1839 the academicians O.O. Brandt, K.A. Trinius and G.P. Bongard submitted at the Conference of the Imperial Academy of Science a report on the need to dispatch a naturalist to the Russian colonies in North-West America, who would gather a collection for the Zoological and Botanical Museums of the Academy of Sciences.

For that purpose O.O. Brandt proposed to dispatch assistant preparator I.G. Voznesenskii, who, by his declaration, was completely suitable for the task, suggesting that a three-year stay in the colonies would be sufficient to supply the museums with large collections of specimens of the most remarkable species of animals and plants.

At another Conference on 2 August of the same year it was finally decided to send Voznesenskii on behalf of the Zoological and Botanical Museums², and it was then explained that the Chief Manager of the Russian-American Company had set aside one of the Company's vessels for Voznesenskii's free use. The Conference, among other things, decided also to use Voznesenskii's journey to enrich the collection of the Ethnographical Museum, and to entrust to the curator of the "Ethnographical Museum and Cabinet of artificial things" of the Academy of Science, E.I. Shrader, to supply the traveller with similar instructions for the acquisition of an ethnographical

collection, having been advised first on that regard by A.F. Postel.

The instructions for the gathering of an zoological collection were set forth by O.O. Brandt, and for the botanical by academicians G.P. Bongard and F.E. Fisher, the director of the Imperial Botanical Garden at that time.

On the 20 August, that is, after 18 days, Voznesenskii was already on the ship Nikolai, belonging to the Russian American Company, and was on the long voyage to his destination - North-Western America.

O.O. Brandt received the first news from Voznesenskii nearly a year later. From Voznesenskii's letter, it was obvious that after the usual stay in Copenhagen and Portsmouth, he had from 2 October continued his voyage without interruptions to the shores of Brazil. On 29 November his ship reached Santa Cruz, where there was a prolonged period of rain. The luxuriant vegetation of Brazil which had developed because of the abundant moisture profoundly impressed our traveller. Here he decided to spend more than three weeks, as the representatives of the Russian-American Company were occupied at the time in buying a new ship for the use of the colonies. During this forced stay, Voznesenskii undertook a small excursion into the environs of the town to gather a collection.

On 24 December the ship Nikolai continued on its journey; on 16 January 1840 it rounded Cape Horn, on 2 February it reached the rocky coast of Chile, and dropped anchor in Val-paraiso harbor. On the third day of his stay in this town Voznesenskii and two of his comrades - Mr. Sal'berg and pastor Cygneus, undertook a ten-day excursion around Val'parais harbor. Good weather favored the journey, and consequently Voznesenskii successfully gathered much scientific material. On 22 February of the same year the Nikolai left the shores of South America and without stopping, sailed to the Russian possessions in Northwest America, to Novo-Arkhangel'sk, on Sitkha Island, where they arrived on 1 May.

From Voznesenskii's subsequent letters to O.O. Brandt we learn that the Novo-Arkhangel'sk he met a cordial reception from the Manager of the colonies, Captain of 1st Rank I.A. Kuprianov, who put at his disposal several young native creole men, who, having learned the necessary process for gathering a collection, and to prepare the skins of animals, were able to work as his assistants. Soon after this Voznesenskii undertook his journey throughout the Russian possessions in N.W. America, beginning with the colony of Ross.

From this time, as is evident from the reports to the Conference of the Academy of Science, there began to arrive from Voznesenskii many packets, containing in them a huge collection for the Zoological, Botanical, Mineralogical and Ethnographical Museums of the Academy of Sciences.

In 1843, O.O. Brandt reported to the Conference that the term of Voznesenskii's venture was nearly ended, and he asked, in view of the astonishing results gained during this time by Voznesenskii, to prolong the period in order to give him a chance to visit Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands. The Academy of Science was agreeable to this and subsequently twice prolonged the period.

In 1848, at the Conference session of 9 June, academician Brandt reported that for more than a year no news of any kind had been received from Voznesenskii

and that this disturbed him greatly, but at the 11 August session the same academician reported that he had received, finally, a letter from Voznesenskii dated 17 November 1847. In this letter Voznesenskii informed him that in view of the incredible difficulty in moving through the Kamchatka region, he would need to delay his departure until the beginning of the following year, in order to take advantage of the opportunity to traverse from Petropavlovsk to Okhotsk or to Aian, and return to St. Petersburg at the end of the year.

In another letter, of 12 June 1848, Voznesenskii informed O.O. Brandt that because of fatigue, provoked by the journey through Kamchatka, his health was strongly impaired and that the doctor had forbidden him to return to St. Petersburg by land from Okhotsk, referring to the unhealthy climate and the fact that his weak lungs might not be able to withstand the fatigue by continuing the journey by horse from Okhtosk. Thus he had no alternative but to agree to the suggestion of the governor of Kamchatka - to cross on a vessel of the Russian-American Company to Sitkha and from there to avail himself of a ship from the same company and to return to his homeland by sea. The physician expressed hope that with these conditions, enjoying complete relaxation and the healthy sea air during the long voyage, he would regain his lost health.

On 13 September 1848 Voznesenskii left Petropavlovsk and on the 30 September, after more than 8 years in Northwest America, Kamchatka, and adjacent islands, he left on the ship Atkha to return to St. Petersburg.

Voznesenskii's last letter 1 December, was sent from the port of Honolulu, on the island of Oahu (in the Sandwich Islands). In it he reported that he was bringing with him many boxes with what he had gathered during his collections, and asked that arrangements be made for customs to examine them when they were in St. Petersburg, not in Kronshtadt.

Voznesenskii returned 23 June 1849, having spent exactly ten years (1839-1849) on his venture. In order to give a complete picture of the region in

which Voznesenskii carried on his explorations, and also to present the route of his numerous travels during the time of his venture, I am providing the whole account which he offered to Academician Brandt upon his return from his travels, in the same way in which it was later printed in D.I. Litvinov's Bibliography of the Flora of Siberia.

Having been directed by the Zoological museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences for the exploration and collection of the natural phenomena in the Russian American possessions, on 20 August 1839, I left Kronshtadt for a round-the-world voyage on the ship Nikolai. During this voyage we visited the shores of Brazil (Rio-de-Janeiro) and Chile (Val'paraiso). On 1 May 1840 I arrived at the island of Sitkha. After a short stay, I left Novo-Arkhangel'sk on 7 July for the shores of New Albion, where I spent 20 months in the Ross settlement. My journey through Northern California continued to 5 September 1841.

With the cession of the Russian settlements in California I returned to Sitkha on 4 October of the same year. On 23 November I undertook a sea voyage to southern California, visiting the neighborhood of Loretto, the port of Escondado, and the island of Carmel, and returning to Novo-Arkhangel'sk on March 19 1842. With the approach of summer, I sailed from Sitkha to Kad'iak and from there to Kenai Bay. After wintering on the island of Kad'iak, in March of 1843 I again returned to Sitkha. At the beginning of May I left on a journey through the northern districts (he means the districts of the North-American Company); during this voyage I went to the island of Unga (in the Shumagin group), Unalashka, and the islands in Bering Sea, namely: St. George, St. Paul, St. Lawrence, then to Mikhailovskii redoubt (Stefens Island) in Norton Sound. From there we went through Bering Straits to the Icy Sea to Kotzebue Sound into which no one has penetrated because of the solid ice (11-12 July).

Inspecting cape Espenberg, I crossed from there to the northeastern shore of Asia, to the Chukchi in Mechingmenskii Gulf; from there for the second time we entered Norton Sound, and then, on the return voyage, we visited the following islands: the Pribylovs, Unalashka (settlement Illiuliuk) and arrived at Sitkha on 11 October. After spending the winter in Novo-Arkhangel'sk, in the following spring of 1844 I undertook a journey to the Kurile group (of islands) on 25 April. Urup, Simusar, Paramushir and Shumshu islands were the objects of my researches. I left the Kurile islands on July 6 and spent 17 months in Petropavlovsk port (in Kamchatka), and on the 25th, changing to another vessel, I went to the Aleutian chain and for the length of them I gathered natural products of the islands of Bering, Atta (Andreianovskii) Atai, and for a second time in the Pribylovs: St. George, and Pavel. I returned to Sitkha on 29 September via the Unalashka straits. The end of the fall I spent in the Kolosh straits and wintered in Novo-Arkhangel'sk port. By 16 May 1845 my journey through the North American colonies was finished. After crossing the Pacific Ocean and the Okhotsk Sea, on 29 June I saw Okhotsk and after a short stay there, I had the opportunity to cross to the port of Aian, and from 13 July (1845) to 31 July 1846, I wandered on the shores of Eastern Siberia. After that I was directed by the Academy to investigate the Kamchatka Peninsula. I left there on a Kamchatka transport vessel and arrived in Petropavlovsk port on 14 August. The shortness of the summer of this region forced me to travel through a Kamchatka winter. My expedition began 30 August from the Kamchatka Nos. [Peninsula], and then along the eastern shores of Kamchatka to Karagi. At the beginning of 1847 I left Nizhne-Kamchatsk for Petropavlovsk port, and from there travelled to the western shore of Kamchatka via Bol'sheretsk; firstly we made our way

to the north side via the river Olukoviny, and then turned to the south and went to Lopatka. (From the other papers of Voznesenskii it is evident that in the summer of that year, he, returning from Olukovina River, via Bol'sheretsk he stopped at Petropavlovsk, where he remained from the 3 June to 2 August, and then again passed through Bol'sheretsk, dispatching in the fall an expedition to Lopatka - the southern tip of the peninsula. Returning in late fall from Lopatka, I went to the upper Kamchatka River and from there went to Kliuchevskoe, and then crossed the Tigil Range to the fortress of Tigil' and from Tigil' to the mouth of the Penzhinsk Bay to Lesnoi River. I spent 1848 in the yurts of the nomadic Koriaks. From there I again crossed the mountains, descending into the Drankinsk settlement, and then went via the Ukinsk shores to Nizhne-Kamchatsk. With the approach of the spring months my excursion continued to go in various parts of Kamchatka to the 15 August. At that time I hurried to Petropavlovsk port and began to prepare for the journey to Kronshtadt. On 13 September 1848 I left Petropavlovsk and arrived in St. Petersburg 23 June 1849, visiting on the return voyage the islands of Sitkha, the Sandwich Islands, Oahu and Rio-aneiro.

The words in parentheses in the above quotation belong to D.I. Litvinov. Concerning the summer excursions in Kamchatka in 1848, adds Litvinov, here there is no detail at all, but from other papers, by his words, it is evident that from the 10 April to 18 July Voznesenskii was in Petropavlovsk, and from 18 July to 5 August he undertook a journey from Petropavlovsk to Malka settlement and returned via the Kholzansk mountains and Nachikinskoe³.

The general description of the journey of Voznesenskii and the appraisal of the results, achieved by him during his venture, we find in the reports

of the Conference of the Academy of Sciences, in papers about his work and also in several printed collections about the academic museums. In 1851 vice-president of the Academy of Science Prince M.A. Dondukov-Korsakov wrote the Minister of Public Education on the occasion of the presenting to Voznesenskii to the Imperial awards, among other things, the following:

"The Conference of the Academy of Science testifies, that Voznesenskii fulfilled the very difficult commission of the latest expedition with selflessness and complete success."

"The educational fruits of that remarkable expedition in wealth, diversity and importance surpassed all the expectations of the Academy. The specimens collected by him, from three kingdoms of nature and in parts of ethnography are contained in 150 boxes, bringing a wealth of material to our students of nature. Many new species of both animals and plants are described; their number exceeds 400. Rock specimens received by the Mineralogical Museum, made it possible for the Academy conservator K.I. Grevinga in 1850 to publish an orographical and geonostic sketch of the Northwest Coast shore of America and its neighboring islands. In addition to this useful material, which Voznesenskii brought the Academy, especially worth of attention is the collection of notes and large supply of reliable sketches. Moreover he taught many persons living in these regions the art of preparing [specimens], who continue under his instruction, to gather natural products for the Academy."

"Such a rare example of original talent and conscientious fulfillment of duty and such material benefit, as brought by the ten-year journey of Voznesenskii, who subjected his life, from love of science, to constant danger and ruined his health, compels me to bring his services to the Academy to Emperor's attention" and so on."

In another paper, written shortly after Voznesenskii's death Academician Brandt gives the following opinion of his commission. "During his 9-year wanderings and sojourns in our Far East, Mr. Voznesenskii steadfastly, with rare energy overcame all the difficulties met by him and not infrequently endured by himself personally, fulfilled the commission entrusted to him, and because of his indefatigable work, the museums of the Academy are enriched by a large collection of natural and ethnographical specimens from our very far east lands. In addition to this, due to the large supply of these articles, in particular the zoological ones, part of them with great benefit could be used for exchange with foreign museums, and thus, in the course of many years it was permitted, and now is still permitted, for the Zoological Museum for a little money to be constantly enriched with new preparations. In scientific respects the rich collections assembled by Mr. Voznesenskii will provide the basis for the new scholastic works of Messrs. academics Ber, Brandt, Middendorf, Shrenk, Shtraukh, and not only the zoological work about Eastern Siberia and our North American colonies, in which with gratitude the name Voznesenskii can be mentioned".

Passing on to examine in particular the huge and diverse collection which Voznesenskii gathered during the time of his commission, for the academic museums, I must remark, that he, as a zoologist by vocation, of course, turned much of his attention to the collection of zoological materials, about the wealth of which we are able to judge on the basis of the opinion of Academician Brandt, director of the Zoological Museum at the time, and also by the same information, which is expressed in the work "Zoological Museum of the Imperial Academy of Science. For the fifty years of its existence." by Academician A.A. Shtraukh.

Academician Brandt, in addition to the above-mentioned testimonial

about Voznesenskii and about his collection, reported from time to time, during the latter's journey, in the sessions of the Conference of the Academy of Sciences, about the numerous parcels which the Zoological Museum received from Voznesenskii. In one of these reports, that of 11 September 1846, Brandt, having received from Voznesenskii 27 boxes with zoological specimens, informed the Conference that the parcels received were very valuable and found in excellent condition. The number received up to that time of zoological and zootomical specimens, among which there was the complete skeleton of a whale, Brandt fixed at 5 to 6 thousand. The most valuable acquisition for the Museum is the skeleton of a Steller's sea cow (*Rhytina borealis Stelleri*), newly discovered by Voznesenskii on Bering Island, comprising a whole skull, the first vertebra, a piece of rib, and other bones of such animals.

Academician A.A. Shtraukh in the above-mentioned book speaks in regard to the results of Voznesenskii's commission, among other things, of the following: "This commission was completed by Voznesenskii in a very brilliant way. The rich collection, gathered by him during his ten-year sojourn in the Russian-American possessions and the east coast of Siberia surpasses all belief; moreover all the gathered articles were prepared and preserved in model fashion, so that his collection belongs to the ranks of the best when received into the museums. Besides organizing such a collection, Voznesenskii also gathered in diaries a mass of observations relating to the way of life of the animals, the hunting of them, the migration and nesting of birds and so on; unfortunately, unfavorable circumstances prevented him from processing these valuable notes."

As regards the botanical collections gathered by Voznesenskii we find some several indications in the proceedings of the Conference of the

Academy of Science. Thus, scientific assistant K.A. Meier in 1843 reports that the Botanical Museum received from Voznesenskii a shipment containing dried plants, including 21 species from Sitkha Island and 71 from Kad'iak Island; in addition, through Zagoskin, 113 species in 360 specimens from California. In 1846 he also reports the enrichment of the Museum by the new shipment from Voznesenskii, containing plants from the islands of St. Paul, Sitkha, Unalashka, and Kad'iak and also from around Okhotsk - in all 160 species in 550 specimens. As regards this we find some data in An Account of the History of the Botanical Museum, composed by the academic F.I. Ruprekht. There, on page 46 is printed: "The collection of Voznesenskii, 1841-1846, from California, Northwestern America, from the Aleutian and Kurile islands, from Kamchatka and from the Bering Sea. The sea plants are completely discussed in Alg. Ochot.⁴ and the stems of water-plants and important sea plants from California (from the colony of Ross) are used by myself as material for the 2nd part of my memoirs."

From this account it is seen that in the archives of the Botanical Museum are preserved (notes of Voznesenskii concerning the plants, gathered on his journey in the Russian possessions in Bering sea, in Kamchatka, the island of Sitkha and so on.)

The academic I.P. Borodin in his book: Collectors and collections on the flora of Siberia indicates that the Botanical Museum of the Academy of Science contains the following Siberian collection of Voznesenskii: 1) Eastern Siberia, 1846; 2) Kamchatka and the environs of Aian, rec'd, 1847; 3) Kamchatka, 1848, 1.060 specimens, received in 1849 and 4) 16 branches of wood from Kamchatka, received also in 1849.

Finally, D.I. Litvinov in his "Bibliography of the flora of Siberia" says that the botanical collection of Voznesenskii, belonging wholly to

our Museum, it is true may not be titled sufficiently skillfully or completely, but, it is equal to the collections from there of former collectors, all of it is also rather significant. Voznesenskii himself considered that plants of his "accommodated more than 2.000 pages."

For the Mineralogical Museum, Voznesenskii's collection was less abundant than for the other academic museums. A.F. Gebel's, in a small account of the history of the Mineralogical Museum, notes the entering collections in general and Voznesenskii's in particular. From this list, it is evident that in 1841 a "geonostic collection" was received from him in 1846 - "a fossil and rock collection" from Northwestern America (in all 200 specimens), in 1848 - a geonostic collection from Urup island, in 1849 - 350 specimens from Kamchakta, and finally in 1851 - another "of fossils of different forms", 185 specimens.

In spite of the rather small mineralogical and geological collection, all of it was used as material by the academician Dr. Grewingk for two of his works.⁵

For the Ethnographic Museum Voznesenskii gathered an enormous collection of objects concerning the way of life and religion of the peoples inhabiting Northwest America, California, the Aleutian Islands, the Kuriles and the eastern tip of Asia. In addition, the acquired objects for the Museum at stops during his voyages to Northwest America and back (Rio-de-Jeneiro, Sandwich Islands, etc.). A more detailed examination of the ethnographic collections collected by Voznesenskii will be made in a special article; here I consider it my duty to show that these collections, in my opinion, have a greater scientific value and interest than the rich natural-historical collections he gathered, inasmuch as the latter can be collected in the same places even in the present day, whereas the

majority of the ethnographic specimens which he brought back now are either unique or very rare, found in collections only of very few European and American museums. Particularly valuable are the collections from Northwest America, where for the past 70-75 years, under the influence first of the Russian cultures (through the settlers there) and then the American, the original traits of the several peoples inhabiting Northwest America and the adjacent islands gradually smoothed out and disappeared. Although the exact numbers of the ethnographic objects collected by Voznesenskii is still not known, it can nevertheless be said that he gathered almost 3/4 of all the specimens exhibited in the North America Section.

When Voznesenskii returned to St. Petersburg in 1849, it was proposed to give him the position of conservator, vacant after Shrader's departure, as a reward for his long, fruitful work and great services to the enrichments of the museums. But since, according to A.A. Shtraukh, neither by origin nor upbringing did he have the right to occupy a class duty, he was at first appointed only as acting conservator and not until 1852, after request for Imperial permission, was he placed in active service with elevation to the rank of collegiate registrar, and in 1853, for his years of service, as gubernia secretary. In 1858 Voznesenskii married, but after only three years became a widower with a small daughter on his hands.

Of Voznesenskii's further activity in the Zoological Museum we find much interesting data in the above mentioned book by A. Shtraukh, from which we take small extracts.

"As the heir of Shrader, Voznesenskii began to fulfill the same duties, that is began to direct the technical laboratories and to keep lists of new acquisitions and moreover to him was entrusted still supervision for all mighty mass of raw material accumulated in storerooms. Here Il'ia Gavrilovich was so to speak, the sole master, because only he could orient himself among the masses of boxes, jars, tins, etc., and without his aid the collection in the storerooms was inaccessible even to Brandt. It was mainly to his tireless labors that the Museum was obligated for the satisfactory condition of extraordinarily valuable skins of birds and mammals, which scarcely suffered from moths, in spite of the most pitiful means for their preservation. Although Voznesenskii's obligations were confined almost exclusively to technical and mechanical tasks, in the course of time he learned very much about zoology and particularly about the parts of mammals and birds which were hunting trophies, so that he usually was given a free hand at preliminary determination and sorting of arriving collections. Moreover, knowing German, and some French he was also able to look after scientific determinations, especially in collections of birds. But his main specialty resulted from his knowledge of fur bearing animals, which he acquired, probably, during prolonged stay in Russian-American possessions. The Furriers considered him an expert on furs".

In addition, by Voznesenskii's initiative registration of visitors of the Zoological Museum was established with the aid of tickets, which made it possible to judge the level of interest of the public to a given Museum.

Besides the museum activity in which he took part with such rare love, Voznesenskii dedicated his spare time to self education and took part in

the activity of scientific societies; in 1852 he was elected an actual member of the Imperial Russian Geographic Society and was very proud of this title, and in 1859 he became one of the founding members of the Russian Entomological Society. Finally, Voznesenskii occupied himself with mounting of the numerous animals killed in the court hunts, and in 1858 received for this work from Emperor Alexander II, to whom it was personally known, a diamond ring with a ruby. In the same year, in the Winter Palace, he received from the Sovereign Emperor himself thanks for making a cast of the army mount "Lord", which had belonged to the Emperor Nicholas I. In 1863 he received the order of Stanislay 3rd degree.

In the last years of his life Voznesenskii was frequently unwell and after a prolonged illness died in the night of 17-18 May 1871, at 55 years of age. He was buried in the Smolensk Orthodox cemetery. "In Voznesenskii", writes A. Shtraukh, "the Museum suffered a severe loss. The museum was deprived not only of an experienced director of the technical laboratory of many years, but in general of one of the most active and trustworthy workers."

Voznesenskii left his 13 year old daughter without any means whatsoever for existence, since during his life he could not accumulate anything for her care. He lived entirely for his beloved Museum, worked for it and enriched it, and took no time for private earnings for himself. But he left posterity a rich heritage in the huge collections he gathered; these will long serve as inexhaustable materials for numerous scientific works, in which, as F.F. Brandt put it the name of Il'ia Gavrilovich Voznesenskii will be remembered with thanks.

Notes to K.K. Gil'zen, "Il'ia Gavrilovich Voznesenskii..."

1. In the compilation of this article I have used the following sources:
Dr. Brandt, Bericht über die Reise des Präparanten des Zoologischen Museums Wosnessenski, aus brieflichen Mittheilungen an den Akademiker Dr. Brandt. Bull. Scientifique publiée par l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, v. VII--1840, column 365-367.

Dr. Brandt, Acquisitions du Musée zoologique, dues au voyage du préparateur Vognessensky; rapport de M. Brandt (in German), Bull. de la Classe Phys-Math. de l'Acad. Imp. des Sciences, v. V-1847, column 383-384.

2. Ocherki istorii museev Imp. Akad. Nauk, 1865, compiled for Zoological Museum, F.F. Brandt; for Botanical Museum, F.I. Ruprekht; and for Mineralogical Museum, A.F. Gebel.

3. A Shtraukh, Zoologicheskii Muzei Imperatorskoi Akademii Nauk. Piatidesiatiletie ego sushchestvovaniia. Supplement to vol. LXI; Zapiski Imp. Akadem. Nauk, No. 3, 1889.

4. I.P. Borodin, Kollektory, i kolleksi po flore Sibiri, St. P., 1908.

5. D.I. Litvinov, Bibliografiia flory Sibiri, St. P., 1909.

6. Delo Komiteta Pravlennia Imp. Akad. Nauk o prokhozhdenii sluzhby khranitelia Zoologicheskago Muzeia, gubernskago sekretaria Voznesenskago ot 1839 g.

7. Protokoly Konferentsii Imp. Akademii Nauk (ms. in French) za 1839, 1840, 1842-1850 gg.

8. Various papers kept in archive of Conference of Imperial Academy of Sciences and pertaining to I.G. Voznesenskii (Otdel Personalia).

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Photograph of I.G. Voznesenskii with his signature and date "1866", belonging to his co-worker I.A. Pershchetskii.

A collection of pencil and water color sketches by Voznesenskii, in the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography of Imperial Academy of Sciences.

I consider it my pleasant duty to thank P.A. Pershchetskii for sharing with me his recollections of Voznesenskii and for giving me his photograph, here reproduced. Nor can I omit the valuable aid given by B.L. Modzalevskii, who provided me with considerable biographical material regarding I.G. Voznesenskii.

Notes to K.K. Gil'zen, "Il'ia Gavrilovich Voznesenskii..."

- 2. During Voznesenskii's entire mission he received double pay, that is 1,600 rubles, and on top of that 1,200 rubles per year for acquisition of 2,000 rubles, were provided from personnel funds: first of the Zoological and Botanical Museums, and later from the Ethnographic Museum.
- 3. V.L. Bianki, working the collection of bird skins collection by Voznesenskii in Kamchatka, compiled from the labels a detailed day by day outline of his route in this land. This work is ready for the press.
- 4. The author of the sketch, Academician Ruprekht (probably this has in view his work "Tange des Ochotskischen Meeres" in A. Th. von Middendorff's Sib. Reise. Band I, Th. 2, Lief. 2, 1851), K.G.
- 5. 1) Dr. C. Grewingk, Beitrag zur Kenntniss der geognostischen Beschaffenheit Californiens, in Verh. der Russ.-Kais. Mineral. Gesellsch. zu St. Petersburg, 1847, 2) Dr. C. Grewingk, Beitrag zur Kenntniss der orographischen und geognostischen Beschaffenheit der Nord-West-Küste Amerikas mit den anliegenden Inseln, in Verh. der Russ.-Kais. Mineral, Gesellsch. zu St. Petersburg 1848-1849.