
FAMOUS ORIENTALISTS: LIFE AND ASSESSMENTS

G. Ziethen

FRIEDRICH WILHELM RADLOFF (1837—1918): “MEMORIES OF A SCHOLAR” — A FRAGMENT. A CONTRIBUTION TO SCHOLARLY RELATIONS IN THE 19TH CENTURY. PART 3*

Connected with running archival research [1] an unpublished text is known from the autobiographic acta of F. W. Radloff. This text was titled as “Erinnerungen eines Gelehrten”. The preserved part unveils a glance to the author's personal memories, his individual perspective of the word as well as on cultural and political subjects connected with author's personal acknowledgments.

Archive: St. Petersburg Branch of the Archives of the Russian Academy of Sciences, fund 150, inv. 1, file 17, fol. 55v.

Date: *terminus postquem*: 1858, *terminus antequem* 1914 by reasons of historic and social context we argue for a date about 1905 or a time shortly after 1905 until 1908 because no indications in the text connected with time of First World War (see commentary below).

Place: St. Petersburg, Russia.

Description of the document: 11 pages, handwritten, regular structure up to maximum 39 lines per page German language, style of MS with Latin cursive script, space between words regular, few division of chapters, pages 1—5 with less corrections, pages 6—11 with inclination to more corrections. The document possibly was written in one period of time. Special writing of cursive “t”, with flying horizontal line, flying dot of “i”, expressive tallness of “f” / “ff”, “t” / “tt”, “g”, at end of lines inclination of inflexion of words down to the right instead of separation. Syntax: expression with clear grammar, partly writing with initials “Deutsche Bevölkerung”, “Deutsche Gelehrte”, “Deutsche Kreise”. Author's individual style from social position of upper class (V, 30—VI, 30), prosaic and efficient, partly individual acknowledgements, may be with a personal distance to emotions of young generation and with great temporal space of time to the earlier years.

Content and Structure of the Memories

(i) Journey by ship, customs and travel procedures: I, 1—14.

(ii) Transfer from harbour to Vasil'evsky Island, description of traditional Russian cab: II, 14—34.

(iii) First stop-over in German handcrafts home, accommodation: II, 34—III, 11.

(iv) First impression and description of architecture and streets of St. Petersburg: III, 12—30; IV, 22—28.

(v) Description of police-posts, public security, analysis of public and social situation: III, 11—36, IV, 1—22.

(vi) First contact with local people, Germans in St. Petersburg, social structure, language, German-Rus-

sian relations and public opinion: IV, 29—V, 8; German academicians' opinions concerning Russians: IX, 4—18.

(vii) German community: V, 9—V, 22.

(viii) Letters of recommendation: V, 23—35.

(ix) Structure of German ethnic groups: VI, 1—23.

(x) Baltic-Russian relations, racism: VI, 23—29.

(xi) Academy, academic meetings / evening meetings / soirée, mentalities: VII, 1—9, 26, male joke: VII, 13—29, academic corps mentality: VII, 30—37.

(xii) Information about Eastern Russia / Siberia: VIII, 4—10.

(xiii) Alexander von Humboldt: VIII, 7—34.

* This essay once more is the result of very fruitful and more than pleasant joint research with Prof. Dr. Efim A. Rezvan, Dr. Polina Matveeva, chief-librarian Natalia Syssoeva (all Kunstkamera, St. Petersburg) and Gerhard Humberg (Polizeihauptkommissar i.R., Worms / Germany).

(xiv) Personal meetings with researchers and scholars: VIII, 34—IX, 4; IX, 19—39.

(xv) German school of Karl (Johann Ivanovich) May (1820—1895) [2] in St. Petersburg (structure, curricula): X, 1—XI, 19.

Sigla: ¹, ² — lines in manuscript; | — change of page; || — break; x x x — unclear letters; <...> — letters

or words occasionally lost by the author; <<...>> — deleted but re-confirmed by author; #...# — deleted by author; {...} — inserted by author; {{...}} — inserted or commentary by author, but written verso or on a second sheet of paper; (...) — solved by editor; [...] — letters or signs added by editor; [[additional note by the editor]].

Text

Page I — Title, 30 lines

Erinnerungen eines Gelehrten.

01. Im August 1858 traf ich in Petersburg auf
02. einem aus Stettin kommendem Schiffe ein. Die
03. Reise war ziemlich beschwerlich gewesen,
04. da wir in den letzten Tagen sehr stürmisches
05. Wetter gehabt #haben# {hatten}. #Die# {Meine} Rei-
segefährten waren
06. wenig interessant. Ich erinnere mich nur
07. eines alten <<Herrn>> #M(annes)# offenbar dem
Bürgerstand
08. angehörend, der #mir# nur deshalb meine
09. Aufmerksamkeit erregte, weil er {sehr} lange Jahre
10. in Petersburg gelebt hatte und mir daher so
11. manches über Petersburger Verhältnisse be-
12. richten konnte. Er erbot sich mir schon in
13. Kronstadt eine #x x x x# Wohnung auf der Wassili
14. Ostrov in Petersburg zu verschaffen. Nachdem

15. mein Pass für Richtig befunden war #nah(m)# luden
16. Gepäckträger meine Koffer auf und ich
17. konnte über die am Ufer stehende Zoll-
18. barke an das Ufer gelangen. Obgleich
19. ich schon recht gut russisch gelernt habe [,]
20. war es mir doch ziemlich schwer [,] mich mit
21. den Trägern und mit den am Ufer
22. harrenden Fuhrleuten zu verständigen.
23. Da war mein Bekannte<r> vom Schiffe mir
24. von grossem Nutzen indem er denselben
25. seine Wohnung als Adresse angab.
26. Die erste Schwierigkeit [,] die sich mir darbot
27. und die mich in Verlegenheit setzten, waren
28. die Fuhrwerke selbst. Es waren kleine
29. #Reitdr(oschken)# Droschken auf denen man
30. nur rittlings sitzen konnte. Der Sitz |

Page II — 36 lines

II

01. war ungefähr drei bis vier Fuss lang und andert-
02. halb Fuss breit. Hinten eine abgerundete
03. etwa drei bis vier Zoll runde Lehne,
04. #vorne# zu beiden Seiten ein Fuss breite
05. Trittbretter. Der Kutscherbock war am
06. vordern [3] Ende etwa einen halben Fuss
07. höher. Der ganze Sitz hing in Riemen
08. an runden hochstehenden Federn. Ich
09. stand mit meinen beiden Koffern vor
10. dem Gefährte, dem einzigen [,] welches für
11. mich übrig geblieben war, und war in der
12. grössten Verlegenheit wie ich mit #meinen
13. beiden Koffern# {ihnen} darauf Platz finden konnte.
14. Endlich entschloss ich mich, und setzte
15. mich ganz an das hintere Ende rittlings
16. auf das Fuhrwerk, die beiden Träger
17. stellten den grossen Koffer quer über den
18. Sitz & den kleineren oben drauf. Indem
19. ich den oberen Koffer mit beiden Händen

20. bei den Hänkeln fasste & die Knie
21. gegen die Ränder des unteren Koffers
22. drängte, v#o#ermochte ich mich und das
23. Gepäck auf dem schwankenden Sitze
24. {ganz gut {zu}} zu halten. Schlimmer ging es als #der
25. Kutscher# das Pferd sich in Bewegung setzte.
26. Das gebrechliche Gefährt schwanke
27. hin und her über das scheusslichste Pflaster [,]
28. welches ich je gesehen hatte. Ich achtete
29. #weder# nicht auf den herabströmenden Regen & wagte
30. mich nicht umzusehen [,] da ich in jedem
31. Augenblick fürchten musste vom Wagen
32. herunter zu fallen. Glücklicherweise
33. war der Weg nicht weit [,] sodass ich meine
34. Leiden bald überstanden hatte. Wir
35. hielten vor dem Laden {meines Bekannten vom
36. Schiffe} des Klempnermeisters
W. {in der ersten Linie} an. Ein Geselle {desselben}
& der Kutscher befreiten |

Page III — 36 lines

III

01. mich von dem bedrängenden Gepäck [,] das
02. sie in den Laden trugen, und ich fand
03. in dem kleinen Wohnzimmer neben dem
04. Laden endlich eine trockene Stelle, wo ich
05. mich ausruhen konnte. Die Hausfrau

06. bewirthete uns mit einer Tasse Kaffee
07. und schon nach einer Stunde hatte
08. man für mich im neben Hause [4] ein freund-
09. liches Zimmer gefunden, sodass ich schon nach
10. wenigen Stunden mich den Verhältnissen

11. nach bequem einzurichten vermochte.
 12. Den Eindruck zu schildern [,] den Petersburg
 13. auf mich machte [,] bin ich nicht im Stande. Es
 14. ist zu lange Zeit her, und ich habe es in der
 15. Folge zu genau kennen gelernt. Ich ent-
 16. sinne mich nur [,] dass der schöne Newa Quai
 17. und das glänzende Gewirr des Newsky Prosepks
 18. auf mich grossen Eindruck machten. Die
 19. meisten Strassen erschienen mir zu weit
 20. angelegt und menschenleer, die Plätze
 21. waren öde, nirgends ein grüner Baum zu
 22. sehen, mit Ausnahme des Sommergartens
 23. und der Allee vor der Facade der Admiralität.

24. Der Unterschied von Wassili Ostrov und der
 25. Stadt selbst war ein viel grösserer als er
 26. jetzt ist. Vom grossen Prospect an bestanden
 27. die Linien fast nur aus einstöckigen
 28. Holzhäusern, und nur vereinzelt tauchten
 29. zwischen diesen zweistöckige und
 30. dreistöckige Steinhäuser auf. Eigentüm-
 31. lich erschienen mir die hölzernen Polizei-
 32. budken [5], kleine Holzhäuschen [,] die an ver-
 33. schiedenen, breiteren Plätzen aufgeführt
 34. waren, und vor denen meist abgerissene,
 35. sehr unheimlich aussehende Polizeisoldaten
 36. sasssen oder herumstanden. |

Page IV — 37 lines

IV

01. Obgleich diese Polizeiwachtposten zum Schutz
 02. des Publikums dawaren, gewann ich den
 03. Eindruck, dass die Leute #di(esen)# ihnen aus dem
 Wege
 04. gingen, weil sie dieselben für gefährlicher
 05. hielten als das Gesindel selbst. Sie liessen,
 06. wie man mir sagte, keinen Bauern mit
 07. seinen Waaren [6] ungerupft vorüberziehen,
 08. steckten mit den Dieben unter einer Kappe,
 09. waren nie zur Stelle wenn sie nötig waren,
 10. und manche Fre#f#{v}elthat wie Mord und Todschatz
 11. sollen des Nachts von den Polizisten selbst
 12. verübt worden sein. Ich selbst habe natürlich
 13. in der Beziehung keine persönlichen Beobach-
 14. tungen gemacht. Trotz der vielen Polizeiwachen
 15. war es mit der Sicherheit auf den Petersburger
 16. Strassen nicht gut bestellt. Man warnte mich
 17. wenigstens nach eingebrochener Dämmerung
 18. nie auf dem Kleinen Prospekt allein zu gehen,
 19. #Eb(enso)# besonders aber den grossen Isaacs- und
 20. Admiralitätsplatz zu vermeiden, da hier

21. Fussgänger am Abend & bei der Nacht voll-
 22. ständig ausgeraubt würden. Gasbeleuchtung
 23. war #nur# auf dem Newsky viel grossartiger als da-
 24. mals in Berlin. Die Plätze & der Quai mit Aus-
 25. nahme des Englischen + Schlossquais #wa(ren)#
 26. hatten wenige + unzureichende Laterne.
 27. Die ferneren Strassen waren meist mit
 28. Petroleumlaternen kaum beleuchtet. ||
 29. — #Am auffallendsten war mir# Ich kam
 30. in der ersten Zeit #mit# fast nur mit Deutschen
 31. der verschiedenen Schichten in Berührung,
 32. so dass ich fast vergessen konnte {dass ich} mich
 33. in der russischen Hauptstadt befand,
 34. wenn {ich} nicht {mit} d#ies#{er} russischen Bevöl-
 kerung
 35. de#s#{r}Strasse#lebens# in Berührung gekommen
 36. wäre. #Da sah man# {{Die}} Bauern {{in Bastschu-
 hen [[verso:]] {{gaben ein eigentümliche Bild des Stras-
 senlebens}} [,] welche die
 37. Hemden über die Hosen trugen [7], |

Page V — 36 lines

V

01. Kaufleute mit langschössigen Rücken + (und)
 ho#c#hen
 02. Stiefeln, Soldaten in meist sehr verschlissenen
 03. und abgerissenen grauen Mänteln, Droschken-
 04. kutscher auf ihren gebrächlichen [8] Gefährten,
 05. die ich beschrieben habe. Hier auf diesen
 06. Strassen bot sich mir fast die einzige Gelegen-
 07. heit meine russischen Kenntnisse anzu-
 08. wenden und zu erweitern. #Ich hatt (Ich hatte?)# Die
 09. deutsche Bevölkerung bildete ein compactes
 10. Ganzes, dass [9] sich scharf von der russischen
 11. Bevölkerung abschloss + (und) hochmütig auf
 12. dieselbe herabblickte. In jedem Gespräche,
 13. auch mit Leuten aus den niedrigsten Schichten
 14. der Deutschen Bevölkerung, hörte man,
 15. sobald das Gespräch auf russische Verhältnisse
 16. kam [,] abweisende Urteile. Es wurde stets
 17. empfohlen in deutschen Läden zu kaufen, da
 18. man in russischen nur betrogen würde.

19. Deutsche Handwerker wären die einzigen [,] die
 20. erträgliche Arbeit lieferten, Brod [10] von deutschen
 21. Bäckern könnte man essen und desgleichen
 22. {feinere} Fleischwaren von deutschen Wurstmachern. ||
 23. — Ich hatte viele Empfehlungsbriefe an Deutsche
 24. Gelehrte + (und) hohe Beamte + (und) kam dadurch
 25. in höhere deutsche Kreise. Eine sehr
 26. freundliche Aufnahme fand ich im Hause
 27. des Doctor Resenberger, Chefarzt der
 28. russischen Flotte, wo ich viele Mediciner
 29. kennen lernte, unter anderem den Pro-
 30. fessor der medicinischen Academie Solekauer,
 31. dessem Hause ich in der Folge näher trat.
 32. {Durch} Meine empfehlungen [11] an Akademiker
 33. Schiefner + (und) an den beständigen Sekretär
 34. Herrn von Middendorf [12] kam ich mit den gelehrten
 35. Kreisen der Acadmi{e}#ker# #Böthlingk# [13] (und)
 mit deutschen Lehrer-
 36. Kreisen in Verbindung. || |

Page VI — 36 lines

VI

01. Alle Deutschen zervielen [14] {in zwei oder vielmehr
drei} ziemlich scharf von ein-
02. ander getrennte Gruppen: I. #xI# in aus Deutschland
03. Eingewanderte, sogenannte Ausländer + (und) II.
04. in Ostseeprovinzielle Deutsche. III.
05. in Petersburger Deutsche, d.h. in Petersburg
06. geborene + (und) aufgewachsenen Deutschen.
07. #Sehr# Ein scharfer Gegensatz bestand zwi#e#schen
08. Ausländern + (und) {den}
#Ostseeprovi(nziellen?)# [15] Baltikern. Die
09. Petersburger Deutschen bildeten gleichsam
10. das Mittelfeld zwi#e#schen ihnen, i<n>dem
11. sie {teils} mit beiden Seiten häufig in Verwandt-
12. schaft standen, teils durch ihre Studien auf
13. der Baltischen Universität Dorpat den
14. Balten näher getreten waren. Den Russen
15. standen [16] die letzte Gruppe der Deutschen am
16. nächsten, was #schon# {wohl} #am# {am meisten}
dem Umstande
17. zuzuschreiben war, dass sie die russische
18. Sprache vollkommen beherrschten + (und) von Jugend
19. auf unter Russen gelebt hatten. Die Ausländer
20. standen den Russen ziemlich gleichgültig
21. gegenüber, sie bekümmerten sich nicht viel
22. um sie, da sie mit ihnen wenig Berührungs-
23. punkte hatten. Was die Balten betraf [,] so
24. standen sie dem Russentum feindlich gegen-
25. über, was sich natürlich aus dem Umstande
26. erklärt, dass sie, die sich als #ho# culturell
27. höher stehende Rasse fühlten, #+ doch# gleichwohl
28. #sam# politisch von der niedriger stehenden
29. Rasse {doch} abhängig waren. #Do. I# ||
30. Den Hauptmittelpunkt der Gelehrten Welt
31. Petersburgs bildete natürlich die Academie.
32. In ihren Kreisen {ver}sammelte {sich} die ganze gelehrte
34. Welt {Petersburgs}. Es bestanden academische ge-
lehrte Kränzchen
34. + (und) academische Abende, wo sich ein
35. hochgebildetes fast ausschliesslich
36. deutsches Publicum versammelte. |

Page VII — 37 lines

VII

01. Auf den wissenschaftlichen Abenden bei Herrn von
02. Middendorf waren wohl mehrere hundert
03. Gäste versammelt, meist nur Herren. #Nachdem
04. da# Während des Eintreffens der Gäste wurde
05. Thee [17] gereicht, dann begab man sich in
06. den grossen Saal [,] wo ein Vortrag eine#s# {s}
07. der anwesenden Herren stattfand, nach dessen
08. Beendigung der zurückbleibende T#h#eil
09. der Gäste sich in verschiedene Gruppen teilte
10. + (und) unter lustigem Geplauder beim Academ-
11. ischen Punsch bis spät in die Nacht
12. in gemütlichem Geplauder sitzen blieb.
13. Ich entsinne mich eines Abends, wo
14. der liebenswürdige Wirth einen reizenden
15. Vortrag über die Bienen hielt. Er schloss
16. denselben mit der laussigen Bemerkung
17. dass der Organismus dieser Insekten un-
18. bedingt bei der Fortentwicklung des
19. Tierreiches einer höheren Stufe des Men-
20. schentums zum Muster dienen werde #,#.
21. Man sähe ja schon wie die Damen
22. sich bemühten Brust + (und) Leib Insektenähnlich
23. aneinander zu schnüren, + (und) was für ein
24. Kunstgenuss #stände in der Music befor#
25. würde#n# #zu# den künftigen Musikern geboten
26. werden können, wenn der künftige
27. Menschen-Insektenorganismus gleich
28. der Biene allein ein Duett oder ein
29. #Terzett# {Quartett} vorzutragen imstande wäre. ||
30. An diesem Abend wurde die Unterhaltung später
31. sehr belebt. Ich lernte dabei den Professor der
32. Mineralogie [,] den Generalmajor Hoffmann [18],
33. einen sehr jovialen älteren Herrn kennen,
34. der #in# {trotz} seiner Generalsuniform, wie ein
35. Dorpater Bursch #be...# {am} Kneipentisch in
36. echtem Studenten Jargon die lustigsten
37. Geschichten erzählte. Er war zum |

Page VIII — 35 lines

VIII

01. Militär geworden weil er als Professor des
02. Bergcorps angestellt wurde + (und) die Berg-
03. ingenieure {damals} Offizier Rang hatten. Da er
04. hörte, dass ich nach Sibirien wollte, weihte
05. er mich durch lustige Erzählungen #von# {aus}
06. seinen Reisen in die Verhältnisse Ost
07. Russlands + (und) Sibiriens ein. Ich entsinne
08. mich noch sehr genau einiger #humorisch
09. finten [[?]] Erz# [19] Anekdoten über die
10. Reise A. von Humboldts zum Altei. Dieser
11. sei vom Kaiser Nikolai I aufge-
12. fordert worden den Ural zu besuchen,
13. weil er geäussert hatte [,] dass die Gebirgs-
14. formation des Ural genau dieselbe sei,
15. wie diejenigen<n> Teile der Südamerikanischen
16. Gebirge [,] in denen Diamanten gefunden
17. würden. Der Kaiser hätte gar zu gerne
18. die Entdeckung von Diamantengruben
19. {auch} im Ural gesehen + (und) Alexander von Hum-
boldt
20. musste nun unbedingt den Ural in
21. Augenschein nehmen. Bei dort vor-
22. genommenem #Aus# Schürfen seien
23. in der That auch einige Diamanten

24. ans Tageslicht gefördert worden. Es seien
25. aber, #meinte er# setzte er trocken hinzu,
26. nach Meinung der Sachverständigen
27. diese Diamanten schon geschliffen
28. gewesen [20]. Später sei es niemandem
29. mehr gelungen im Ural Diamanten

30. aufzufinden. Überhaupt habe Humboldt
31. in Russland sehr wenig gesehen, denn wenn
32. man so offiziell reise wie er, sähe man
33. nur das [,] was man zeigen wolle, aber
34. nicht das [,] was vorhanden sei. Ausser
35. General Hoffmann lernte ich den Leibarzt |

Page IX — 39 lines

IX

01. der Grossfürstin Helena Pawlowna kennen [,]
02. der uns an einem späten Abende bei Midden-
03. dorf, einen sehr interessanten Vortrag über
04. italienische Volkspoesie hielt. Ferner
05. Hehn [21], der damals bei der öffentlichen
06. Bibliothek diente. Er war aus Dorpat
07. direct ins Innere verschickt gewesen
08. + (und) auf Russen + (und) Russenthum nicht
09. gut zu sprechen [22]. #Die sah# Wie man aus
10. seinen #beissenErzä# beissenden aber geistreich vor-
11. getragenen Erzählungen leicht erkannte.
12. Der Eindruck [,] den die Gesellschaft auf den #neu#
13. Fremden machte, war derselbe wie ich ihn
14. überhaupt in deutschen Kreisen fand. Es war eine
15. Welt für sich, die mit den russischen Kreisen in
16. keinem Zusammenhang standen + (und) wo das Russen-
17. tum erwähnt wurde, geschah dies stets von
18. oben herab mit einer gewissen Überhebung. ||
19. — Von den übrigen Akademikern lernte ich haupt-
20. sächlich die Orientalisten kennen; Schiefner [23],
21. Böhlingk [24], Dorn [25], Brosset [26], {verso: Dann
auch den Historiker Kunik [27],} die Klassiker
22. Nauk + (und) Stephani [28]. Näher trat ich Schiefner

23. + (und) Böhlingk, die #mir viele gute Ratschläge#
mich
24. mit Rath + (und) That bei meinen Studien unterstütz-
ten.
25. Bei Kunik [29] allein traf ich von Zeit zu Zeit russi-
sche
26. Besucher. Auf Schiefners Empfehlung war ich
27. mit dem Director der Deutschen Privatschule
28. #auf# Wasili Ostrov [,] Herrn Karl May bekannt
29. geworden, der mich sehr freundlich aufnahm
30. + (und) mich in sein Haus zog. Der Ton im Hause
31. May's entschied [[unterschied]] sich vom dem {der}
übrigen Deutschen
32. Kreise #x#. Es war eben ein echtes Petersburger
33. Deutsches Haus. Man #sprach zwar# hörte
34. dort eben so viel russisch wie deutsch sprechen.
35. An den Sonnabenden, wo sich die Bekannten
36. + (und) Untergebenen Mays zu versammeln pfleg-
ten [30],
37. traf ich die Lehrer der Anstalt [,] die zum Teil
38. russische Lehrer zum Theil Deutsche [,] welche
39. direct aus dem Auslande verschrieben (? , instead of
erschieden?) waren |

[[IX verso on level of lines 7—8: {Deutsche Franzosen + Engländern}]]

Page X — 37 lines

10

01. Ausserdem eine ganze Anzahl Lehrer + (und) Gelehrte [,]
02. die früher in der May'schen Anstalt beschäftigt
03. waren. Die May'sche Schule war auf Veranlassung
04. Deutscher Bankiers + (und) Grosskaufleute gegründet
05. worden, die ihren Hauslehrer Herrn May veran-
06. lasst hatten [,] die Führung der Schule zu übernehmen.
07. Die Schule war vollkommen frei + (und) stimmte
08. in ihrer Klasseneinteilung + (und) Verteilung der
09. Lehrgegenstände in keiner Weise überein.
10. May, ein sehr tüchtiger Pedagoge [31], hatte deren
11. Verhältnissen gemäss eine ganz eigentümliche
12. Anstalt gegründet. In den niedrigen Klassen
13. war der Unterricht ein allgemeiner, fing aber
14. in der dritten Klasse an [,] sich in eine
15. Gymnasial + #Real# {Handels}abteilung zu spalten,
16. indem ausser den gemeinschaftlichen
17. Gegenständen, die Gymnasial + (und) Commerz-
18. ciellen Gegenstände getrennt gelehrt
19. wurden. #In den unteren Klassen# {Im allgemeinen}
war die Lehr-
20. sprache Deutsch, es wurde aber von der untersten
21. Klasse an das Russische gelehrt. Später wurde ausser
den Russi-

22. schen Sprachstunden noch besonders Mathematik
23. in russischer Sprache gelehrt. Grosse Aufmerksam-
24. keit wurde dem Unterricht des Französischen zuge-
25. wendet, der nur von geborenen Franzosen, die
26. zugleich auch Erzieher bei der Schule waren,
27. erteilt [wurde]. {Da} Die Schüler #waren# teils halb
[[X verso: {Halbpensionäre, d.h. Pensionäre [,] die von
Morgens 9 bis abends 8 Uhr in der Schule verweilten}
teils ganz
28. Pensionäre waren [,] so war es möglich #dem
29. Sprachunterricht viel Aufmerksamkeit#
30. #z# in Erlernung der fremden Sprache Deutsch
31. {(die Schule wurde von einer grossen Zahl russischer
Kinder besucht)} Fran-
32. zösisch + (und) später Englisch {für die Commere-
ceabteilung} bedeu-
33. tendes zu leisten. #Für# den Unterricht der
34. Klassischen Sprachen #ga# erteilten {fast} aus-
schliesslich
35. aus Deutschland berufene Lehrer. #Da die# In den [[X
verso: (unteren)]]
36. Klassen waren nicht über 20 Schüler,
37. in den oberen meist weniger als 10-. Es hatte |

Page XI — 19 lines

11

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 01. daher der Unterricht mehr den Character 02. eines privatunterrichts [32] als den einer öffentlichen 03. Schule, weshalb auch #sehr# die Schule 04. bedeutendes zu leisten vermochte. Die Schüler 05. gingen ferner zum Theil in russische Specialan- 06. stalten über, zum Theil machten sie das Abiturien- 07. ten Examen als Externe bei der Universität. 08. Viele Kinder von Ausländern* [[sic]] #vollendeten 09. ihre Bi# [33] gi#e#ngen nach Vollendung des Unter- 10. richts der Mayschen Schule direct ins | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Ausland um ihre Studien fortzusetzen 12. oder ins praktische Leben zu treten. 13. Sehr inter#r#essant war mir der Besuch von 14. Zusammenkünften einzelner Glieder des 15. Mayschen Lehrerkreises + (und) einiger früherer Leh- rer 16. + (und) andere Petersburger Gelehrter, die 17. #z# sich monatlich ein mal bei May #zu# 18. trafen, wo sehr interessante wissenschaft- 19. liche Vorträge gehalten wurden. |
|---|---|

Translation

Memories of Scholar

[[Page 1]] In August 1858 I arrived in Petersburg by ship-passage coming from Stettin. This journey was quite tiring because of the stormy weather during the last days. My co-travellers have been for me of less interest. I remember only of one elder gentleman, obviously belonging to social standing of commoners, who attracted my attention because he lived in Petersburg for many years; and because of that he told me a lot about the conditions there. Already in Kronstadt he offered to me his support in order to get a flat on Vasil'evsky Island. After my passport was judged to be right, my luggage was taken by porters and I was able to reach the embankment after crossing the toll-barque. Although I had learnt Russian language quite well, it was really difficult for me to make communication with porters and haulage men who were waiting at the embankment. Therefore my acquaintance from the ship was of great advantage for me, because he told them the address of his home. The first problem that was presented to me and that embarrassed me, were the vehicles themselves. These were small riding-cabs on which one could only take a seat in style of horse-riding. The seat [[page 2]] had only a length of three or four feet and was one and half feet of breadth. In the rear there was a rounded back with rounded shape of three to four inches, there were foot-boards on both sides, one foot of breadth. The coachman's box was ahead and about half a foot higher. The whole seat was hanging with straps from towered up springs. I was standing with two suitcases in front of this vehicle, which was the only that remained for my use; I got highly embarrassed about how to take my place with both suitcases. Finally I took the decision and took my place astride in the very rear of the vehicle; both porters put the big suitcase across the seat and the smaller upon. I kept myself and the luggage on the staggering seat grasping with both hands the handles of the upper and I pressed my knees against the lower suitcase. Situation turned to the worse after the horse began moving. The fragile vehicle staggered from one side to the other along the most hideous pavement that I ever saw. Neither I took notice of the heavily pouring rain nor did I risk a view around, because I feared at every moment to drop down from the vehicle. Happily the distance was not far

so that I soon had survived my misfortune. We stopped at the store of the tinsmith-master W. who lived in the First Line. A journeyman and the coachman deliberated [[page 3]] me from the distressing luggage which they brought to the store, and finally I met with a dry place within the small living room where I could take a rest. The housewife entertained us with a cup of coffee and already after one hour there was met a room for me in the neighbouring house so that after some hours I was able to be settled at a comfortable place in accordance with the circumstance. I am not able to describe my impressions about Petersburg. Too much time had passed by since that time and during the later periods I learnt so much about the city. I only remember that I was deeply impressed by the beautiful embankment of River Neva and by the glittering maze at Nevsky Prospect. Most of the streets seemed to be planned with a too big width and they were deserted, the places were dreary, nowhere a green tree to be seen except at Summer Garden and at the avenue in front of the façade of the Admiralty. There was a much more difference between Vasil'evsky Island and the city itself than nowadays. Beginning at the Big Prospect the lines had wooden houses with only one floor, and very rarely there could be seen stone-houses with two or three floors. The wooden hut of policemen cause a peculiar impression as they were small wooden constructions placed at several wide places; and sinister police soldiers were sitting or standing around these huts. [[Page 4]] Although these watch posts of policemen had to protect the people in public, I got the impression that people avoided them, because they seemed to be more dangerous than the rabble himself. As I was told, they [[i. e. policemen]] allowed no farmer to pass by without fleecing his goods, they were under the same hood like the thieves, but they never appeared if they were needed to come, and it seemed that some outrage like murder and second-degree murder was caused by policemen during night. Of course, I myself have not seen such by my own eyes. Although there were many police stations, security at the Peterburgian streets was not at the best. I was warned never to go without any company at the Small Prospect after sunset, also I was proposed to avoid the great Isaac's place and place at

Admiralty, because pedestrians there were completely robbed during evening and night hours. Gaslight was only at Nevsky Prospect more splendid than in Berlin at that time. Except the English Quay and the Castle Quay, places and quays had less and insufficient lanterns. Mostly the distant streets scarcely were enlightened by petroleum lanterns. During the first time of my stay I nearly met Germans of several social classes so that I nearly forgot that I dwelt in the Russian capital if there never would have been the Russian people on street life. Farmers wearing bast-shoes on their feet caused a strange character of street life, they used to wear their shirts over the trousers, [[page 5]] and there were merchantmen with long tailed jackets and high boots, soldiers dressed in very shabby and ragged coats, coachmen on their fragile vehicles, which I have described beforehand. In these streets it was a unique chance to use and enlarge my knowledge in Russian language. German population was a compact unit which strictly separated themselves from Russian population and they superciliously looked upon them. In every talk including talks with people from very low social class of German population one could hear rejecting judgments about Russian conditions. It was always proposed to buy only in Germans stores, because of the fraudulence in Russian stores. German handcrafts would be the only people which delivered suitable results of work; bread from German bakeries would be eatable and much more, delicate meat only from German butchers. — I had many letters of recommendation addressed to German scholars and high ranking officials and because of that I had access to high-ranking German social groups. I met friendly acceptance in the house of Dr. Resenberger, who was medical superintendent of Russian fleet, where I met many medical specialists, as for example professor Solekauer who was professor at Medical Academy. Because of my recommendations addressed to academician Schiefner and the permanent secretary Mr. von Middendorf I got in touch with the scholarly members of Academy (and) with German teachers. [[Page 6]] All Germans were divided into two or rather three groups which fairly were separated from each other: 1st migrants from Germany, so-called foreigners, 2nd Germans from the Baltic provinces, 3rd Germans from Petersburg, *i. e.* Germans which were born and grown up in Petersburg. There was a keen contrast between foreigners and Baltic people. Germans in Petersburg rather were between them because of their relatives in both groups or because of their study at the Baltic University of Dorpat they became close with the Baltic inhabitants. The last mentioned group of Germans was very close to the Russians because of the fact that they knew Russian language very well and because they lived with Russians since childhood. Foreigners only had less interest in Russians, they did not concern with them because there were only less points of joined interest. The Baltic people were hostile against Russian affairs because of the fact that they [*i. e.* the Baltic people]] defined themselves to be a more high-ranking race, but politically depending from the lower race. Naturally Academy was the main centre of the educated sphere in Petersburg. All highly educated

scholars met within these groups. There existed scholarly circles and academic soirées where such highly educated community, most of them were Germans, met each other. [[Page 7]] About some hundreds of guests met at the soirées by invitation of Mr. von Middendorf, mostly gentlemen. Tea was offered for guests' arrival, after that they went to the great hall where one of the participating gentlemen gave a lecture; after the end of lecture some of the guests were divided in several groups, they still remained at the place, they took their seat and they shared until late night with nice chatting a good drink of Academic punch. I remember one evening when our kind landlord gave a lovely lecture about bees. He finished his lecture with a lousy remark that the system of these insects would cause in fact an example for the higher developing of mankind. One could recognize that already the ladies were busy to wear stays connecting breast and body like insects, and that for music in future there would be really a delight of art if such human-insect organisms like bees would be able to present a duet or a quartet. Later in that evening conversation became very lively. I was introduced to general-major Hoffmann, who was professor of mineralogy; he was a very jovial elder gentleman who, unlikely being dressed with a general's uniform, told the funniest tales in style like it is known from the jargon of the Dorpat University student-fellows in the students-club. He became [[page 8]] a military person because he was employed as a professor of the mountain-corps and because of the officer status of mining engineers. After he had heard that I was planning for Siberia he started to inaugurate me by funny travel anecdotes into the conditions of Eastern Russia and Siberia. I remember well an humorous anecdote concerning A(lexander) von Humboldt's travel to Altai region. He was requested by Emperor Nikolai I in order to visit Ural region, because of his statement that Ural mountain region would be exactly of the same structure like some of the South American mountain regions where diamonds could be discovered. The Emperor really would have been highly delighted about the discovery of diamond mines in Ural region, and Alexander von Humboldt really had to inspect Ural region. Indeed there were discovered some diamonds by mining activities. However, he commented with an arid humour that by opinion of specialists these diamonds already have been cut. Later there was no further success to investigate diamonds in Ural region [34]. On the whole, Humboldt would have seen very less in Russia, because of his personal and official style of travel there could only be seen such what was presented and never those things which really were existing. Except of General Hoffmann I met the physician in ordinary [[page 9]] of Grand Duchess Elena Pavlovna; at late evening in the home of Middendorf he gave a very interesting lecture about Italian folk poetry. Moreover [[I met]] Mr. Hehn, who was serving in public library at that time. He came from Dorpat and was directly sent to the interior regions of Russia, and he did not like to talk about Russian and Russian identity as it could be easily recognized from his acid but witty tales. The impression that was caused by this society towards

the foreigner was the same as I generally met within German circles. It was a world of its own without any coherence with Russian circles; and as soon as the Russian identity was mentioned, this happened with certain arrogance. — I also met some other academicians, most of them were orientalists: Schiefner, Böhtlingk, Dorn, Brosset {verso: also the historian Kunik,} specialists of classics (academicians of science) and Stephani. I got in closer contact with Schiefner and Böhtlingk who were supporting me with proposals and practical advice. Only with Kunik I met from time to time Russian visitors. Because of Schiefner's recommendation I was introduced to the director of German Private School, Mr. Karl May, at Vasil'evsky Island; he accepted me in a friendly manner and invited me into his home. The social manners in May's home were deferring from the other German circles. It was a really true German home in Petersburg. Russian language could be heard there as well as German language. Usually on Saturday, when May's friends and employees met, I also met the teachers of the institution which were partly from Russian, partly from German origin; the last mentioned directly appeared from the foreign country. [[IX verso on level of lines 7—8 of German manuscript: {Germans French + Englishmen}]] [[Page 10]] In addition there was a great number of teachers and scholars who in former time were employed in May's Institute. May's school was founded by the initiative of German bankers and wholesale merchants, who installed their private tutor for director of the school. This school was completely free and as different in style of classes, teaching subjects [[compared with other schools; see commentary]]. Compared with the surrounding conditions May was a very competent pedagogue who founded a unique Institute. The lower

classes were on a common level, but from the third class there was a division into branches of Gymnasium and branch of commerce where with the exception of common subjects the subjects of Gymnasium and commerce were separated from each other. Commonly the teaching language was German, but from the beginning Russian language was also part of the curriculum. Later there were also mathematics in Russian language in addition to the Russian language studies. They paid a great attention to French language which was taught only by mother tongue speakers who in the same way became pedagogues at this school. The school pupils partly were full time residents partly were they half-time residents which spent their time in school from 9 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; this caused very effective results with foreign languages such as German — because many Russian children learnt at that school —, French language and later English in the branch of commercial studies. Nearly all teachers for classic studies appeared from Germany. In the early classes there were not more than 20 school pupils, in the later classes there mostly were less than 10. Because of that [[page 11]] this teaching style was more close to the character of private tutoring than public teaching. Partly the school pupils later changed to special Russian institutes, but partly they received from University their Matura degree as externals. After finishing school at May's Institute many foreign children left to abroad countries in order to complete their study or to begin their career in practical life. It was very interesting for me to get in touch with several members of May's collegium as well as with former teachers and other scholars from Petersburg who met once a month with May on occasion of giving very interesting lectures.

Commentary

The preserved text obviously is the beginning part of an autobiographic essay which unfortunately remained incomplete and without mentioning a fixed date. F. W. Radloff introduced his description of mid nineteenth St. Petersburg beginning with his arrival to the city in 1858. The author gives an elaborate description of his transfer by special Russian cab from harbour to Vasil'evsky Island. It seems that even during his first travel the author was focused to get in touch with people by whom the young researcher was expecting kind support for his personal need, surely this was a realistic and practical attitude that was combined with the description of interior structure of public and social life. His first impression concerning the City was focused to the public situation and security which for a German police-officer's son was of primary interest. The close personal inclination to the policemen world can be imagined by special phrases which are until today well-known as the typical language of German phrases of police-investigation: Radloff confirms his personal distance to the world of criminals by the special German sentence that is well-known to every German policeman until today: “Ich selbst habe natürlich in der Beziehung keine persönlichen Beobachtungen gemacht” (IV, 12—14) [35].

We see the young man with the typical attitude that we know very often from inexperienced travellers especially when they left the personal place or the capital of their home country: after arrival at their new destination it seems for them that the new destination's places are different from the home country, the customs more rough and the inhabitants behaviour — if they came from lower social class — simple, crowded, shabby and non-urban at all, especially because of reasons of public security. In the same way we see author's talent of utilitarianism when he described his co-traveller who invited the young man into his handcraft's home.

When F. W. Radloff focused his attention on the academic circles of Academy, he obviously used the chance to get in touch with very important researchers and he was invited to the lectures and introduced to their soirée circles. In German archives mostly huge collections of documents and correspondences from V. A. Hehn, O. v. Böhtlingk, A. Th. v. Middendorf(f), A. v. Schiefner, M. F. (M. I.) Brosset, E. E. (A. A.) Kunik and L. Stefani are preserved; these materials are listed in Kalliope-Archive [36]. With these academicians F. W. Radloff met several specialists who told him about their special professions and Siberian experience. Obvi-

ously it happened in those circles that young Radloff established his relations with some Baltic scholars, especially those from famous University of Dorpat, where he 10 years later received his second doctorate [37] — surely this was the beginning of the networking character in his research and science following the principle of “acquaintance of great advantage” which is well-known from his later biography, too. However, although young scholar was attending the evening-meetings of Academy, he turned to a more practical level of teaching when he got access to the circles of German Private School in St. Petersburg (Vasil'evsky Island, Line 10), whose director, Karl Johann (Ivanovich) May (1820—1895), was a well-known pedagogue, because of the special and very successful teaching curricula in his school [38], which followed a step of modernization in that time because of bilingual teaching units [39]. From this point we can understand why young Radloff became first a teacher at public school in Siberia (Barnaul).

Connected with the description of the academic meetings he mentioned also details of Academicians' soirée. There are small details that can help to define the date of the document. On occasion of one of the academic evening lectures, F. W. Radloff mentioned a typical male-joke concerning female body and fashion based on a literary well-known and frivolous (VII, 16 “laussige Bemerkung”) comparison of women and insects (VII, 13—29: bees) [40] — but easily to understand from point of history of fashion [41] —, whose adult character and style from context of German mother tongue speaker may be unveils an aged author of that lines — “even scholars are men” [42] —, including the many corrections of handwriting in that part of memories (VII, 16—29). Also the memories concerning academic jokes, corporate behaviour (VII, 33—VIII, 10) and acid scholarly running-down about late Alexander von Humboldt's impressive and important travel to Siberia (VII, 8—34) show that the author's concept of memories turned to some easy details as they are typical for aged scholars' spoken memories, especially when they are meeting for soirées in their club [43]. Taking into consideration Alexander v. Humboldt's (Berlin, 14.09.1769 — Berlin, 06.05.1859) famous lecture given before the members of Academy and in the presence of the tsar's family in St. Petersburg 16/28.11.1829, which is well-delivered [44], including the circumstances of biography and scientific results, it seems that this running-down, memorized many years later by F. W. Radloff, was the result of envy by Humboldt's German contemporaries which never reached the same publicity like the famous scholar himself, and finally this caused the rising of legends [45]. Alexander v. Humboldt mentioned in his personal memories, published in letters addressed to members of his family, colleagues and friends, that the energytaking and detailed protocol that was followed during his travel to Altai region and Siberia in 1829 was caused by his high publicity and surely also because of his honourable age (he was sixty years old at that time). A. v. Humboldt wrote in a letter from June 9th / 21st, 1829 (Katharinenburg) addressed to his brother Wilhelm v. Humboldt:

Die Vorsorge der Regierung für unsere Reise ist nicht auszusprechen, ein ewiges Begrüssen, Vorreiten und Vorfahren von Polizeileuten, Administratoren, Kosakenwachen aufgestellt! Leider aber auch fast kein Augenblick des Alleinseins, kein Schritt, ohne dass man ganz wie ein Kranker unter der Achsel geführt wird [46].

In addition he absolved also many social meetings as he wrote on June 13th / 26th, 1829, in a letter addressed to Graf Ferdinand von Galen:

Notre voyage a été des plus heureux et agréable surtout pendant la navigation sur le Wolga de Nischnei Novgorod à Casane... On me soigne si bien que l'on m'a forcé de danser à une fête du Club de Catherinbourg, car partout il y a des Clubs et des “savans du lieu” [47].

It seems also that general and professor Hoffmann possibly did not know the details and interpretation of Humboldt's analysis concerning the possibility of discovering diamonds in Altai region. Obviously the first hypothesis was discussed with colleagues in Dorpat and from side of Russian mining directors; and the idea was followed by geological analysis and a report written by five specialists and published in 1841 [48]. This report was commented on by W. v. Humboldt himself, who knew about critics and legends as they were still cited many decades later in F. W. Radloff's memories. W. v. Humboldt wrote about the special geological conditions:

Zum größten Mißvergnügen derer, die in der Entdeckung von *Diamanten im Russischen Reich* einen Betrug oder eine lächerliche Mystifizierung sehen wollten, haben wir also die gewichtigen Zeugnisse von fünf Sachverständigen, die seit 1829 die Schauplätze der Entdeckung besucht haben: nämlich die Zeugnisse der Herren Parot, Engelhardt, Karpow, Graube und Helmersen. Außerhalb der Tropen zeigen sich die Diamanten unter 54° und 58° Breite wie in der Äquinoktialzone nie anders als kristallisiert, und man braucht nicht den Verdacht zu hegen “geschnittene brasilianische Diamanten, die bei Moskauer Juwelieren gekauft wurden, seien in die goldführenden Schuttlager des Ural geworfen worden, damit man sie beim *Waschen* als inländische Diamanten wiederfände” [49].

We can argue that there was a great gap of time between these events and the writing down in F. W. Radloff's memories as he expressed page III, 13—14.

However, it seems to be of special importance to have a glance on the description concerning social conditions and public opinions inside German community in St. Petersburg. The chapters dealing with this subject are detailed (VI, 23—VII, 37) and they unveil a certain change of relations between Germans and their German-Baltic and Russian environment, especially from point of ethnic and social debate. For the first time we see that F. W. Radloff himself used a changing orthography of the word “German” in connection with adjective links: he wrote partly with initials “Deutsche Bevölkerung”, “Deutsche Gelehrte”, “Deutsche Kreise”, “Deutsche Handwerker”, “Deutsche Bankiers + Grosskauf-

leute” (V, 14—19; V, 23—24; IX, 31—32; X, 4). From point of historic analysis especially the description of the German community contains some indications which can be seen under the relation with the well-known ethnic and political activities of that community at the end of 19th century and later up to the mid of 1st decade of 20th century. Although Germans had a special and privileged status since they appeared in Russia during the reign of Catherine II, named Catherine the Great, their heterogenic group was dominated by their church communities, schools and societies as symbols of their ethnic structure [50] as T. Maurer pointed out:

Die Deutschen waren *mehr* als Gäste im Russischen Reich, sie waren *Teil* Moskaus, Petersburgs, Odessas, multiethnischer Städte. Ihre Identität war komplex, definiert durch Beruf und Stand, Konfession und eine nationale Haltung, die zwischen den Polen “deutsch” und “russisch” in Wirklichkeit eine Vielfalt von Abstufungen kannte. Dabei vollzog sich das Leben der einzelnen in sich überlappenden Kreisen, die zwar von zwei Kulturen dominiert wurden — der deutschen und der russischen — sich aber doch nicht auf diese beschränkten [51].

Statistical analysis of demography shows that in 1863 Germans, defined as mother-tongue speakers, with factor of 6,8% were the biggest group of non-Russian ethnicity, but this group was divided into half-half from Baltic origin and German individuals which were born in St. Petersburg. High qualified professions were known until First World War especially for women (language teachers, in domestic professions) and for academicians such as medical doctors and other academic scholars etc. who were inclined to assimilation, marriage into Russian families and polylingual education. Obviously the social group of handcrafts remained in their German ethnic group by profession, style of holidays, societies and preference of German restaurants [52]. This separation exactly was described by F. W. Radloff with the examples of German bakeries and butchers (V, 8—22). It is a well-known fact that, from point of Russian eyes, special German behaviour must be seen as a certain inclination for crankiness, which indeed until our time can be noticed watching Germans at foreign places or in foreign countries. This may be caused by German folk-character to present them with an attitude of special perfectionism in connection with their working or profession. Obviously from Russian side existed some evidence of humour concerning these facts (*e. g.* theatre plays and operas on the subject) such as “Die Bäckerei oder der Petersburger Deutsche” (“Bakery or St. Petersburg German”) mentioned by M. Busch:

Ein deutscher Handwerker suchte sich eher als Wurstmacher denn als Fleischer sein Auskommen, so daß das deutsche Übergewicht in diesem Gewerbezug schließlich die Spottlust der Russen hervorrief, die den Ausdruck „deutscher Wurstmacher“ (*nemeckij kolbasnik*) für ihre deutschen Nachbarn gebrauchten. Das deutsche Bäckerei-

wesen war sogar Thema von Bühnenstücken und Opern [53].

Because of the fact that F. W. Radloff mentioned in his memories an increasing racism against Russian identity (and culture?) from side of social level of German handcrafts and especially from side of Baltic Germans including Academicians connected with them (IV, 29—V, 8; VI, 23—29; IX, 4—18) we should take into consideration the political change that was caused by nationalistic and hyper-patriot attitude in all levels of society since 2nd half of 19th century and especially since the riot in Poland 1863 and the result of German-French War 1870/71 which opened for Germans in Russia a path to revolution in 1905 [54]. The debate of that time was dominated by the request for access to the passive voting-right, access to St. Petersburg city Duma, change of tax-system and finally the attempt to unify all Germans in Russia in order to form a common political will. This heated situation caused — unless the many nationalistic jubilees and rejoices (which were also inspired by activities of Protestant Church) —, a conflict inside the still existing German loyalty to the Russian government and society [55].

From context of the memories and because of coincidence with historical topics around the year 1905 when F. W. Radloff for the first time was proposed for Order Pour le Mérite in Berlin after his friend and colleague Otto von Böhlingk died in 1904 [56], we could argue that these memories possibly were written around 1905 or up to 1908, when he finally received the Order pour le Mérite. It seems that a small deletion in the manuscript, which shows the name of v. Böhlingk page V, 35 in a very early context, should be taken into consideration. Was this only a corrected mistake depending from the structure of the text at that point, or was this incorrect writing caused under a personal impression because of a special, personal reason? We cannot answer this, but from all names mentioned in these memories this is the only correction of a name by reason of change of the sentence in the manuscript.

In addition we have to take into consideration a later date for the memories, but because of the fragmentary character the preserved text ends too early. However, could it have made a sense to write after 1908 or even as a well-known Russian citizen of German descent after 1914 such a summary of precise but partly unpleasant details of German folk character and behaviour in St. Petersburg?

Anyhow the manuscript opens a glance into F. W. Radloffs style of description and personal character, and finally the document should be estimated for an important contribution and summary of German-Russian social and academic history. May be there is also a deeper meaning in the character of this unfinished form — until the time of contemporary readers up to now after about 100 years later.

Notes

1. See: G. Ziethen, "A young scholar in a hurry — the promotion and academic life of Friedrich Wilhelm Radloff (1837—1918) in 1858. A contribution to scholarly relations in the 19th century. Part 1", *Manuscripta Orientalia* XIX/1 (2013), pp. 48—66, and idem, *ibid.* XIX/2 (2013), pp. 59—62 (part 2).

2. See commentary below.

3. Instead of "vorderen".

4. Instead of "Nebenhaus".

5. The term is from Berlin dialect for "Polizeibüchchen" (small wooden hut for policemen on street watch).

6. Instead of "Waren" ("goods").

7. From point of German custom of upper class in that time it was a symbol of uneducated behaviour to wear the shirt over trousers in public especially in the city. A change of accepting such style first came in German society after social revolution 1967, but until now mostly is not accepted by elder educated generation. This small detail caused lot of differing opinions between generations in German families of middle or upper class as author remembered well by own experience.

8. Instead of "gebrechlichen".

9. Instead of "das".

10. Instead of "Brot".

11. Instead of "Empfehlungen".

12. Alexander Theodor v. Middendorff(f), zoologist (born in St. Petersburg 6/18.6.1817, died in Hellenorm 24.1.1894). *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* (print version, electronic edition: <http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/index.html>) LII (1906), pp. 387—95; H. Neuschäffer, "Middendorff, Alexander", *Neue Deutsche Biographie* (print version, electronic edition: <http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/index.html>) XVII (1994), p. 463sq, <http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd119211963.html>, 12.10.2013; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_von_Middendorff, 12.10.2013; http://de.wikisource.org/wiki/ADB:Middendorff,_Alexander_von, 12.10.2013. Archival details: *Kalliope Portal*, electronic data resource: <http://www.staatsbibliothek-berlin.de>; <http://www.kalliope-portal.de>.

13. See note 24.

14. Instead of "zerfielen".

15. Ostseeprovinziellen.

16. Instead of "stand".

17. Instead of "tea".

18. Geologist, mineralogist and Generalleutnant Ernst Reinhold v. Hoffmann (born in Berlin 20.1.1801 — died in Dorpat (Tartu) / Estonia 4.6.1871) and Gregor v. Halmersen (1803—1885) accompanied A. Humboldt in 1829 at travel route from Miass to Orenburg. "Alexander von Humboldt. Briefe aus Russland 1829. Mit einem einleitenden Essay von Ottmar Ette", *Beiträge zur Alexander-von-Humboldt-Forschung* XXX, ed. by E. Knobloch, I. Schwarz, Chr. Suckow (Berlin, 2009), p. 307 (Biographie). http://et.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernst_Reinhold_Hofmann, 12.10.2013; http://et.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernst_Reinhold_Hofmann, 12.10.2013. Archival details: *Kalliope Portal*.

19. Humoristischer / humoristischster Finten, Erzählungen?

20. See commentary below on diamonds.

21. Victor Amandus (Amadeus) Hehn, historian, linguist (born in Dorpat 26.9/8.10.1813, died in Berlin 21.3.1890). *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* L (1905), pp. 115—21; *Neue Deutsche Biographie* VIII (1969), pp. 236—8. Archival details: *Kalliope Portal*.

22. Because of his political activities connected with liberalism he published under pseudonym A. E. Horn and was imprisoned for some time: K. Deichgräber, "Hehn, Victor Amadeus", *Neue Deutsche Biographie* VIII (1969), pp. 236—8, <http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd118163981.html>, 12.10.2013. Later he became nobilized.

23. Anton v. Schiefner, tibetologist (born in Reval (Tallinn) 6/18.6.1817, died in St. Petersburg 4/16.11.1879). H. Walravens, "Schiefner, Franz Anton von", *Neue Deutsche Biographie* XXII (2005), pp. 736—8, <http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd117228427.html>, 12.10.2013. Archival details: *Kalliope Portal*.

24. Obviously this was the beginning of good relations with famous indologist Otto von Böttlingk, born 11.6.1815 in St. Petersburg, he died in the year 1904 in city of Leipzig; because of that reason F. W. Radloff was proposed the first time in 1905 for the honour of Order Pour le Mérite; see commentary below and Ziethen, "A young scholar...", pp. 61sq. W. Kirfel, "Böttlingk, Otto Nikolaus von", *Neue Deutsche Biographie* II (1955), pp. 396—7, <http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd116221909.html>, 12.10.2013. Archival details: *Kalliope Portal*.

25. Famous orientalist Johann Albert Bernhard v. Dorn (11.05.1805—31.05.1881) became biographer and relative of Christian Martin Fraehn (because one of Fraehn's sons was married with a daughter of v. Dorn) and his successor on the post of director of Asiatic Museum (St. Petersburg); Ziethen, "Christian Martin Joachim v. Fraehn (Rostock 1782 — St. Petersburg 1851) — his life as documented by the records from German archives", *Manuscripta Orientalia* X/2 (2004), pp. 57—70, especially pp. 61, 67, note 1.

26. Marie-Félicité (Marius; Marij Ivanovic) Brosset, French Orientalist in St. Petersburg (1802—1880). Archival details: *Kalliope Portal*.

27. See note 29.

28. Ludolf Stephani, archaeologist, specialist in ancient Greek language and epigraphica (born in Beucha near Leipzig 29.3.1816, died in St. Petersburg in May 1887); G. Kieseritzky, "Stephani, Ludolf", *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie* XXXVI

(1893), pp. 93—5, <http://www.deutsche-biographie.de/pnd117272930.html?anchor=adb>, 12.10.2013. Archival details: *Kalliope Portal*. This academician is mentioned in a 4-pages handwritten outline which was preserved as an inlay of book from library of Kunstkamera. This document is without signature of its writer. Thanks to great cooperation with chief-librarian Natalia Syssoeva, Kunstkamera, St. Petersburg, I was allowed to read this document at April, 9th 2013. The unnamed author discussed his proposal and personal influence on behalf of installation of sinologist W. F. Wassiljeff (1818—1900) for the post of academic chair (1886 after common biographic data) and for being responsible for several innovations in field of sinologic studies (installation of new typographia of chinese letters, supervising the project of a new catalogue of Asiatica in the museum, duties concerning publications, edition of a lithographic brief chinese dictionary). Style of that handwritten outline is such that author tried with a tough style to convince collegium and unamed high-ranking person (minister?) to follow the reasons discussed in the outline. Obviously this author was well networking with academician Stefani. Whole context should be discussed under the assumption that in later years F. W. Radloff, who became director of Kunstkamera since 1884, perhaps was the initiating person of that procedure and also author of this outline. Cf. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vasily_Vasilyev, 13.10.2013.

29. Ernst Eduard (Arist Aristovich) Kunik, historian with special field in Byzantine history and turkologic ethnographica, philologist and specialist in numismatics (born in Liegnitz / Silesia / Schlesien 2/14.10.1814, died 18/30.1.1899 in St. Petersburg). http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Ernst_Eduard_Kunik, 12.10.2013; <http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Arist+Aristovich+Kunik>, 12.10.2013. Archival details: *Kalliope Portal*.

30. <http://www.kmay.ru/index.php>, 12.10.2013. A. N. Chesnokova, *Nemcy v Peterburge (Germans at St. Petersburg)* (St. Petersburg, 2001), p. 53:

Eine interessante Einzelheit: zu Mittag setzten sich alle Lehrer und Gymnasiasten an den gemeinsamen Tisch zusammen und die Schwestern des Direktors teilten die Suppe aus. Im Gymnasium kannte man keinen Standes- oder Nationalunterschied. Der Unterricht wurde in 2 Sprachen — Deutsch und Russisch — geführt und kennzeichnete sich durch ein hohes Niveau. Es ist kein Wunder, dass soviele Zoeglinge des Gymnasiums, die sich stolz “Maykaefer” nannten, zu berühmten Wissenschaftlern, Malern, Baumeistern wurden.

Postcard with the new building from early 20th century (line 14, no. 39), *op. cit.*, fig. 21 (without numeration). The special style of collegial community and social life was already mentioned by Christian Martin Fraehn (1782—1851) concerning the house of famous pedagogue Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746—1827) in Burgdorf, Kt. Waadt / Switzerland; see: Ziethen, “Christian Martin Joachim v. Fraehn...”, pp. 57—70, especially pp. 60, 65sq. See also commentary below and http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%CF%E5%F2%E5%F0%E1%F3%F0%E3%F1%EA%E0%FF_%F8%EA%EE%EB%E0_%CA%E0%F0%EB%E0_%CC%E0%FF, 12.10.2013.

31. Instead of “Pädagoge”.

32. Instead of “Privatunterrichts”.

33. “vollendeten ihre Bi(ldung)”.

34. See commentary below on diamonds.

35. I thank my husband Gerhard Humberg, Polizeihauptkommissar i. R., for details about policemen's language.

36. Single archival informations see above under each name.

37. See: Ziethen, “A young scholar... (part I)”, pp. 51, 63, note 42.

38. M. Busch, *Deutsche in St. Petersburg 1865—1914. Identität und Integration* (Essen, 1995), pp. 144sq. This school existed until 1976. N. Juchnjowa, J. Juchnjowa, *Sankt Petersburg. Am Kreuzweg der Kulturen. Die Deutsche Route, ein Wegweiser mit der Karte* (St. Petersburg, 2003), pp. 34—5 mentions on p. 35 for graduates of this school famous academicians like

Die Akademiemitglieder A. A. Sawarsin, D. S. Lichatschow, M. Fasmer, O. D. Chwolson, die korrespondierenden Mitglieder der Akademie N. N. Katschalow, J. F. Frenkel, die Künstler A. N. und N. A. Benois, N. K. und S. N. Röhrich, K. Somonow, I. Puni, A. Jakowlew, die Architekten J. J. Benois, A. A. Ol, G. D. Grimm, F. F. Postels, I. I. Fomin sowie die Schriftsteller I. W. Uspenski und T. Eichenbaum.

See also: Chesnokova, *op. cit.*, p. 53.

39. T. Maurer, “Folgen des Kulturkontakts: Bewahrung und Wandel deutscher Kultur in den Städten des Russischen Reiches”, *Leben in zwei Kulturen. Akkulturation und Selbstbehauptung von Nichtrossen im Zarenreich. Schriften zur Geistesgeschichte des östlichen Europa XXII* (Wiesbaden, 2000), pp. 26sq.

40. For examples in classical literature see: M. Saiko, “Cura dabit faciem. Kosmetik im Altertum. Literarische, kulturhistorische und medizinische Aspekte”, *Bochumer Altertumswissenschaftliches Kolloquium LXVI* (Trier, 2005), 62sq on Phokylides 14 (7th—6th century BC).

41. This is the description of fashion of so-called crinoline combined with bodice: J. Zander-Seidel, *Kleiderwechsel. Frauen-, Männer- und Kinderkleidung des 18. bis 20. Jahrhunderts* (Nürnberg, 2002), pp. 48—50, 51—7; J. Peacock, *Kostüm und Mode — das Bildhandbuch* (Bern — Stuttgart — Wien, 2003), p. 160 (Russian lady, 1848), p. 161 (German and French ladies, 1854, 1855), p. 162 (German ladies, ca. 1856 and 1858), p. 163 (Russian ladies, ca. 1865, 1868). A. Fukai et al., *Fashion. Eine Modegeschichte vom 18. bis 20. Jahrhundert, Band 1: 18. und 19. Jahrhundert. Die Sammlung des Kyoto Costume Institute* (Köln, 2006), p. 216 (evening dress: ca. 1855), p. 224 (about oversize), pp. 198sq. (dessous). The detailed steps of procedure of dressing in: U. Karbacher, “Zu der Weibspersonen Unterkleidern”, *SECRETS — Einblicke in das Reich der Dessous, kommentiert von Chantal Thomas, Begleitband zur Ausstellung im Textilmuseum St. Gallen, 8. Mai — 30. Dezember 2008* (St. Gallen — Bern, 2008), pp. 22—7, pp. 24—5 with three unique photo-sequences about dressing procedure of this kind of cloth (1887, Paris).

42. Cited after informant in note 35.

43. Such style is still alive in academic clubs or soirées in Germany of today as the author of this article met some years ago.

44. Alexander von Humboldt, *Zentralasien. Untersuchungen zu den Gebirgsketten und zur vergleichenden Klimatologie*. Nach der Übersetzung Wilhelm Mahlmanns aus dem Jahr 1844, neu bearbeitet und herausgegeben von Oliver Lubrich. Mit einer Auswahl aus Alexander von Humboldts Reisebriefen und Gustav Roses Reisebericht (Frankfurt am Main, 2009).

45. *Alexander von Humboldts Reise durchs Baltikum nach Russland und Sibirien 1829*, ed. by H. Beck (Stuttgart — Wien, 1983), pp. 45sq. (diamonds), p. 126 (geology as defined by A. v. Humboldt), pp. 162—5 (special items of v. Humboldt's travel) and pp. 157sq.: “Am 28. November 1829 hielt er in der Petersburger Academie eine Rede, die er in zwei Nächten verfaßt hatte. Sie wurde ein wissenschaftliches und ein gesellschaftliches Ereignis. Der Thronfolger, die Großfürstin Helene, der Großfürst Michael ‘die ganze Stadt und die Frauen’ lauschten dem französischen Vortrag”. The speech is published under the title “Rede, gehalten von Alexander von Humboldt in der außerordentlichen Sitzung der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften von Sankt Petersburg, 16./28.11.1829” in “Alexander von Humboldt. Briefe aus Russland 1829...”, pp. 266—85 (especially p. 273 on precious stones and diamonds).

46. Citation after M. Geier, *Die Brüder Humboldt* (Reinbek bei Hamburg, 2009), p. 290sq. after the publication *Briefe Alexander's von Humboldt an seinen Bruder Wilhelm*. Hg. von der Familie von Humboldt in Ottmachau (Stuttgart, 1880), p. 186.

47. “Alexander von Humboldt. Briefe aus Russland 1829...”, p. 141sq. no. 40. Alexander von Humboldt, *Im Ural und Altai* (Bremen, 2009) = Nachdr. *Im Ural und Altai. Briefwechsel zwischen Alexander von Humboldt und Graf Georg von Cancrin aus den Jahren 1827—1832* (Leipzig 1869), pp. 9—18.

48. Alexander von Humboldt, *Zentralasien...*, pp. LXIV, 707—711.

49. *Ibid.*, p. 709. Cf. exhibition catalogue *Russen und Deutsche. 1000 Jahre Kunst, Geschichte und Kultur. Staatliches Historisches Museum*, Moskau, 21.06.2012 bis 25.08.2012, Neues Museum, Berlin, 06.10.2012 bis 13.01.2013 (Petersberg — Berlin — Moskau, 2012), pp. 242sq. (minerals and A. v. Humboldt's travelbooks), p. 245 no. IV.48 (diamond from Bissersk).

50. Maurer, *op. cit.*, pp. 15—36, especially pp. 20, 24sq.

51. *Ibid.*, p. 35sq.

52. With detailed analysis N. V. Juchneva, “Die Deutschen in Sankt Petersburg von der zweiten Hälfte des 19. bis zum Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts”, *Die Deutschen in der UDSSR in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Ein internationaler Beitrag zur deutsch-sowjetischen Verständigung*, ed. by I. Fleischhauer, H. H. Jedig (Baden-Baden, 1990), pp. 83—96, especially pp. 83sq., 86sq., 88, 90sq., 92sq.

53. Busch, *op. cit.*, pp. 51, 60sq.

54. Maurer, *op. cit.*, p. 36; A. Hendrikson, “Nationalism, assimilation and identity in late Imperial Russia: the St. Petersburg Germans, 1906—1914”, *The Russian Review* LII (Ohio, July 1993), pp. 341—53, especially pp. 343, 345sq. *Russen und Deutsche...* p. 212.

55. Busch, *op. cit.*, pp. 144sq., 201—9, especially p. 205 concerning October-Manifest in 1905; pp. 216sq., 221, 224.

56. See notes 13 and 24.