Scottish Purple Sandpipers

populations in Britain, ibid. 130: 221-233.


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Discovering the breeding grounds of Ross’s Gull:
100 years on

Henry A. McGhie and Dmitri V. Logunov

ABSTRACT June 2005 marked the centenary of one of the most notable events of twentieth-century ornithology: the discovery of the breeding grounds of Ross’s Gull Rhodostethia rosea, in northeast Siberia, by Russian ornithologist Sergei Buturlin. News of the discovery was announced in Britain to a meeting of the British Ornithologists’ Club on 13th December 1905 by Henry Dresser, Buturlin’s long-term correspondent. This article provides details on Buturlin’s famous discovery and investigates the relationship between Buturlin and Dresser. Previously unpublished photographs of Buturlin and his expedition are presented, together with new information extracted from correspondence between Dresser and Buturlin that is preserved at the Museum of Local Lore, History and Economy in Ulyanovsk, Russia, which houses the largest surviving archive on Buturlin.


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Ross's Gull Rhodostethia rosea is surely one of the world's most beautiful gulls. Following its discovery in June 1823, it became surrounded by an almost mystical aura; its extreme rarity and ethereal beauty combined with the harsh and remote environment where it occurred to make it one of the most highly prized trophies of the nineteenth century naturalist-collectors. It was named in honour of the famous Arctic explorer, James Clark Ross (1800–62), who shot the first specimens on the tiny island of Igloolik, in the Furry and Hecla Strait (separating the Melville Peninsula and Baffin Island, in Canada), while on an expedition in search of the Northwest Passage under the command of Captain W. E. Parry. Following its discovery, and until the end of the nineteenth century, the species was encountered only occasionally by polar explorers, and was represented in museum collections by fewer than half a dozen specimens. Inevitably, it became an object of fascination and desire for naturalists and collectors alike. Romantic stories of exploration and hardship ensured that the species' reputation remained aristocratic (Densley 1999). When De Long's ship Jeannette sank after two years drifting in the ice on a quest to reach the North Pole, Raymond Newcombe, the ship's naturalist, displayed extraordinary ingenuity and resourcefulness in saving three skins of this rare and mysterious inhabitant of the high Arctic (Dement'ev 1938). The first of these took him to the Volga basin and the Baltic Sea in the 1880s, while still surprisingly young for such ventures. In 1900 and 1902, he travelled to the remote islands of Kolguev and Novaya Zemlya in the Barents Sea. These expeditions were followed, in 1905–06, by one that took him to Yakutia and the Kolyma in northeastern Siberia, which was to result in his most celebrated achievement. He made later expeditions to the cis-Altaian steppes of western Siberia in 1909, to the Chukchi Peninsula in 1925 and, last of all, to the Archangel Region in 1936, only two years before his death (Dement'ev 1938 and 1948, Kozlova 2001, and Borodina & Gromova 2002). The Kolyma expedition of 1905–06, during which the breeding grounds of Ross's Gull were discovered, earned Buturlin worldwide acclaim, although few realise that this discovery was an accident. Buturlin had been commissioned by the Russian government to set up a state supply system to the Kolyma region, where the previous system had been destroyed during the Russian–Japanese war. Buturlin was, at this time, a High Court Judge and not a professional ornithologist. Before his journey, he contacted the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St Petersburg and requested materials with which to form natural history collections. His request was favourably received, and his supplies were sent to the remote Kolyma region ahead of him so that they were ready to be collected on his arrival in the summer of 1905.

The 1905–06 expedition

Buturlin departed from St Petersburg on 20th January 1905, accompanied by two assistants, L. A. Shul'ga and E. P. Rozhkovskii (Buturlin 1906b). The party travelled via Irkutsk, which they left on 22nd February, and arrived at Yakutsk, 2,500 km away, on 9th March. It took them a further month to travel from Yakutsk to Srednekolymsk on the Kolyma River, a distance of over 3,000 km, using teams of horses and dogs (Uspsenskii 1973). Buturlin subsequently described his journey to the Kolyma in three short papers (Buturlin 1906a), of which the first was written when Buturlin was still staying in the Kolyma, full of the excitement and atmosphere of his trip. Buturlin set up camp on 8th May in the small village of Pokhodsk, by the Kolyma River, a settlement founded by orthodox Old Believers (plates 368 & 369) in the time before Peter the Great's religious reforms. Buturlin is known for the great number of birds (Dement'ev 1938). His most significant contribution was his four-volume Complete Identification Guide to the Birds of the USSR, published in stages between 1934 and 1941, which was jointly written with his student G. P. Dement‘ev (Ruzsiki 1938; Kozlova 1996). Buturlin combined interests in ornithology, collecting and hunting, which resulted in seven monographs on ballistics (Buturlin 1985), of which two are especially well-known: the two-volume monograph Firing with Bullet (1912–13) and Fowling-piece and Firing It (1915).

Buturlin's interest in ornithology inspired him to explore the vast regions of Russia, resulting in at least eight collecting expeditions. The first of these took him to the Volga basin and the Baltic Sea in the 1880s, while still surprisingly young for such ventures. In 1900 and 1902, he travelled to the remote islands of Kolguev and Novaya Zemlya in the Barents Sea. These expeditions were followed, in 1905–06, by one that took him to Yakutia and the Kolyma in northeastern Siberia, which was to result in his most celebrated achievement. He made later expeditions to the cis-Altaian steppes of western Siberia in 1909, to the Chukchi Peninsula in 1925 and, last of all, to the Archangel Region in 1936, only two years before his death (for detailed accounts of these expeditions, see Dement'ev 1938 and 1948, Kozlova 2001, and Borodina & Gromova 2002). The Kolyma expedition of 1905–06, during which the breeding grounds of Ross's Gull were discovered, earned Buturlin worldwide acclaim, although few realise that this discovery was an accident. Buturlin had been commissioned by the Russian government to set up a state supply system to the Kolyma region, where the previous system had been destroyed during the Russian–Japanese war. Buturlin was, at this time, a High Court Judge and not a professional ornithologist. Before his journey, he contacted the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St Petersburg and requested materials with which to form natural history collections. His request was favourably received, and his supplies were sent to the remote Kolyma region ahead of him so that they were ready to be collected on his arrival in the summer of 1905.

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Great (Potapov 1990). He also spent a week at the remote Sukharnoe village, studying the techniques used by the local seal hunters. The temperature at the time ranged between −10°C and −18°C, although at times the ice melted during the day and froze again at night, so that the party was forced to travel at night. In 1905, the ice began breaking up on the Kolyma River on 25th May, and continued to flow for over a week. Some of Buturlin’s companions also spent time collecting elsewhere, on the nearby Ola and Alazeya Rivers (Buturlin 1906b).

Densley (1999), in his excellent monograph on Ross’s Gull, quotes part of a beautiful passage from Buturlin, describing how he first saw the birds on the Kolyma:

I went to the river — where the fathom-thick ice was still quite safe — and came across several dozen [of Ross’s Gulls]. The sun was shining brightly, and in the distance each pair appeared like so many roseate points on the bluish ice of the great stream. The place was full of life when undisturbed; plenty of geese, some swans, flocks of Scaup [Aythya marila], and Long-tailed Duck [Clangula hyemalis], pairs of Baikal Teal [Anas formosa], clouds of both species of phalarope [Phalaropus lobatus and Ph. fulicarius], mixed parties of Bar-tailed Godwit [Limosa lapponica] and Grey Plover [Pluvialis squatarola], Spotted Redshank [Tringa erythropus], Broad-billed Sandpiper [Limicola falcinellus], Temminck’s Stint [Calidris temminckii], Curlew Sandpiper [C. ferruginea], Dunlin [C. alpina], Pectoral Sandpiper [C. melanotos], and Sharp-tailed Sandpiper [C. acuminata] were constantly to be seen at or near it, in company with lively Black-capped Terns [Arctic Terns Sterna paradisaea] and Rooks — mournful and silent — of Sabine’s Gulls [Larus sabini]. (Buturlin 1906a)

In the boggy alder scrub and tundra, Buturlin discovered three breeding colonies of Ross’s Gull. He thus earned himself the great honour of being the first person to observe and describe the breeding habits, habitats and some aspects of migration of this most beautiful bird.

Many ornithologists had expected the nesting grounds of Ross’s Gull to be found in the barren, high Arctic tundra, so Buturlin’s discovery of the first nests in the southern tundra zone, among thickets of willow Salix, birch Betula and alder Alnus, came as a complete surprise. Densley (1991) provided a detailed account of a well-studied breeding colony on the tundra of the lower Kolyma River, c. 140 km to the northwest of Cherskiy. In this region, Ross’s Gulls nested in small, scattered colonies, often alongside Arctic Terns, which provided protection from marauding Vega Gulls [Larus argentatus vagae]. Other predators in the nesting area included Arctic Stercorarius parasiticus and Long-tailed Skuas S. longicaudus, Peregrine Falcons Falco peregrinus and Arctic Foxes Vulpes lagopus.

The study colony was located in a marsh on open tundra, approximately 1.0–1.5 km in diameter, and comprised numerous water-filled polygons (the surface of periglacial areas is often characterised by the presence of ground materials arranged in a variety of symmetrical geometric shapes, such as polygons) and a small elliptical-shaped lake, 200 m in length and 100 m wide. The dominant vegetation was Water Sedge Carex aquatilis, which grew on ridges formed by ice polygons, while towards the edges and on the drier ridges, various grasses (Poaceae), willows including Tealeaf Willow Salix pulchra, Dwarf Birch Betula nana, Marsh Cinquefoil Potentilla palustris and the lowsewot Pedicularis sudetica grew. Within the marsh and, in particular, in the wet sedges preferred by Ross’s Gulls, numerous waders were also nesting, including Pectoral Sandpiper, Ruff Philomachus pugnax, Common Snipe Gallinago gallinago, Long-billed Dowitcher Limnodromus scolopaceus, Spotted Redshank, Wood Sandpiper Tringa glareola and Red-necked Phalarope.

In 1990, the study colony comprised 23 pairs, which were breeding in small discrete groups throughout the marsh, although in previous years, numbers here varied between 10 and 17 pairs. This colony is smaller than the 10–12 pairs noted by Buturlin (1906a). Adult Ross’s Gulls return to the breeding colonies in late May, and the first eggs are usually laid between 1st and 9th June (earlier in warm springs, later if the weather is particularly inclement). The preferred nest-sites are either on small islands in water-filled ice polygons, or in damp areas of marsh within 1.5 m of the margin of a lake or pool. Two or three eggs are laid in a nest, which is merely a shallow hollow in the Sphagnum lined with dead leaves and stems of Water Sedge. Hatching occurs in late June, typically 19–20 days after laying, and by the time the eggs hatch, the surrounding vegetation has grown high enough for the chicks to be able to hide in it. Two weeks after hatching, chicks achieve their maximum weight of c. 170 g, when they exceed the weight of the adults. Chicks remain in the vicinity of the breeding colony for up to four weeks after hatching, during which time the juvenile plumage replaces the hatchling down. Chick mortality is heavy, with many lost to predators, while cold and wet conditions also take a heavy toll. Densley estimated that, in 1978, a climatically favourable year, chick mortality was 63%. In cold springs, such as that of 1979, many adults do not even lay eggs (and only seven young fledged from 29 eggs laid that year). Dispersal from the breeding colonies takes place from late July, with the first birds appearing at Point Barrow, Alaska, in mid-August.

**Collaboration with Henry Dresser**

Dresser was one of the most prominent of the wealthy nineteenth-century ornithological collectors, and had led a most adventurous life (plate 371). He could speak many of the major European languages (although not Russian). Like Buturlin, he produced an enormous body of work, most notably the *History of the Birds of Europe*, issued in 84 parts over a decade (1871-1881). Dresser also had an extensive network of ornithological correspondents throughout Europe and the British Empire, built up largely through his business as a timber and iron merchant.

Buturlin and Dresser first met in 1903 at Buturlin’s home at Wesenberg, although they had been in correspondence since the 1890s. Dresser wrote to Buturlin from London in February 1903:

*... is there a chance to get a carriage or a horse as I am a lame man. I used to sleep outside without a duvet quite often. At that time I got cold legs and can’t walk quickly. But as I used to be a good rider in the past. I ride on four legs better than walk on two.*
I am very keen to meet with you and become acquainted with you.

Dresser and Buturlin collected eggs together on some islands in the Gulf of Finland, and visited Baron Harald Loudon, a pioneer in migration studies. They maintained a stream of correspondence between 1903 and 1911, discussing questions of taxonomy and distribution. At Buturlin’s request, Dresser inspected bird specimens held in the collection at the British Museum (Natural History), London, and provided him with taxonomic assessments on various specimens, especially pheasants (Phasianidae), ducks (Anatidae) and woodpeckers (Picidae), in which Buturlin was particularly interested.

Buturlin became Dresser’s main correspondent in Russia in the early twentieth century, and he provided Dresser with unique notes on the distribution of birds within Russia, many of which were incorporated in the Eggs of the Birds of Europe (Dresser 1900-10). These notes, amounting to c.100 sheets in total, are deposited in the Dresser Archive in the Manchester Museum.

**Publication**

Buturlin returned to Moscow after the Kolyma expedition in January 1906, the journey back having taken three months, during which he lost two toes through frostbite. He had written to Dresser from Pohodsk, informing him of the discovery of the breeding grounds of Ross’s Gull, and providing notes on the area. Dresser announced Buturlin’s discovery at a meeting of the British Ornithologists’ Club (BOC), held at the Restaurant Frascati in Oxford Street, London, on 13th December 1905, confirming that Buturlin had sent full particulars of his discovery, which would be published in the *Ibis*. The first instalment of this three-part paper was already published by the time Buturlin reached Moscow. The second part appeared in April 1906, followed by a short correction, and the final part was published in July 1906. As a result of his observations and discoveries, particularly those of Ross’s Gull, Buturlin was elected as a Foreign Member of the BOU in May 1906.

Although Dresser had announced the discovery in December 1905, it was not until April 1906 that Buturlin received his first eggs from Siberia. These he sent to Dresser to be exhibited to the avian members of the BOC, many of whom were egg collectors. Dresser wrote a short paper in the *Ibis* (Dresser 1906e), in which he described the eggs of Ross’s Gull as ‘undoubtedly the first authentic eggs of this species that have yet arrived in Europe’. Details of the breeding habits were also published in the *Ibis* (Buturlin 1907a), and included an illustration of the tip of the nest. As Buturlin could not send Buturlin’s main ornithological collection to Dresser, he instead published his main paper in German and Swiss journals (Buturlin 1906b, 1912), the 1912 paper being accompanied by photographs.

Buturlin also sent a number of specimens of other species to Dresser, which he believed represented undescribed races, to be exhibited to the BOC. These were rejected as representing new forms by Ernst Hartt, then curator of the Walter Rothschild collection at Tring, so he described them in the German journal *Ornithologische Monatsberichte* (Buturlin 1907b). He also sent specimens of several rare, little-known and interesting forms to Dresser, details of which were published in *Ibis*. These included Spectacled Eider Somateria fischeri (Dresser 1908e), Asian Dowitcher Limnodromus semipalmatus (Buturlin 1909e, Dresser 1909a), and even Slender-billed Curlew Numenius tenuirostris (Dresser 1909b). In spite of being associated mainly with birds, Buturlin later published a book on the mammals he had seen on the Kolyma expedition (Buturlin 1913).

**Specimens**

The collections made on the Kolyma expedition were enormous; 2,000 bird skins, 500 clutches of eggs, over 4,000 skins, 3,000 herbarium sheets and some ethnographic collections were brought back (Kozlova 2001). Buturlin and his collaborators worked in a small hut, preserving skins; a photograph taken inside the hut and showing some of the specimens collected on the trip is preserved in the Manchester Museum (plate 327). Buturlin (1906f) recorded that he had collected, by far, more than 36 skins and 36 eggs of Ross’s Gull up to 23rd June 1905, and he undoubtedly collected more. The majority of Buturlin’s Ross’s Gull specimens went to the Zoological Museum of Moscow University, which still retains 24 skins. Of the remainder, Dresser returned to London, who sold them on Buturlin’s behalf to his fellow collectors. Skins and eggs were sold for £5.00 each (around £300.00 at today’s prices). There was a rumour (based upon a note in the R. Hay Fenton collection, held at Aberdeen University) that a bounty of £100.00 had been offered by the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, for specimens. Although unfounded, this story serves to illustrate the mystery which surrounded Ross’s Gull at that time. Many of these specimens did, however, end up in well-known collections: the Royal Scottish Museum (now National Museums Scotland) in Edinburgh purchased one skin from Dresser; Aberdeen University bought two; the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, has three; and Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, has one. In addition, the Museum of Local Lore, History and Economy in Ulyanovsk, Russia, contains four Ross’s Gull skins from Buturlin’s collection.

Other collectors evidently continued to desire specimens of Ross’s Gull, as Dresser asked Buturlin, in 1907 and 1909, whether he could obtain any more specimens. Eggs from Buturlin are currently found in Aberdeen University, World Museum Liverpool, Cambridge (UK), NHM (Tring), Oxfordshire Museums, the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and Cambridge, Massachusetts. There are no eggs in the Manchester Museum, and it is unclear whether they were dealt away by Dresser or removed from the collections sometime prior to 1975.

Buturlin’s main ornithological collections and archives were lost during the Russian October Revolution in 1917 and subsequent civil war. Some are still in existence, however, shared between the Ulyanovsk Museum of Local Lore, History and Economy, which holds 421 of his bird study skins and his main archive containing c. 6,500 items (Borodina & Gromova 2002), and the Zoological Museum of Moscow University, which holds 6,420 bird study skins, mostly from Yakutia (Sudilovskaya 1973; Borodina & Gromova 2002). A small collection of birds, some books and manuscripts are kept in the University of Tartu, Estonia (Kozlova 2001). The Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, and the University of Amsterdam both have small collections of specimens, including some type specimens, and Bergen Museum, Norway, has a small number of specimens. The Manchester Museum appears to have the largest collection of specimens from Buturlin in Britain, holding approximately 65 specimens collected by Buturlin himself, mainly on the Kolyma expedition, and a small number of additional specimens received through Buturlin.

**The century since discovery**

Since the discovery of the first nest, additional colonies of Ross’s Gull have been discovered in Arctic Siberia, along the Alazeya, Indigirka, Yana and Lena Rivers (Dement’ev & Gladkov 1969; Degtyarev et al. 1987; Densley 1991), and the breeding population is estimated to be in the region of 45,000–55,000 adults (Degtyarev 1991). Occasional breeding has occurred west to the Taimyr Peninsula (Favlov & Dorogov 1976; Yessou 1994) and east in the Chum River delta (Pearce et al. 1998), but these attempts seem to have been erratic and opportunistic. More surprisingly, there have been breeding attempts beyond Siberia, at Isfjorden, Spits

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372. Photograph of the inside of Buturlin’s hut in the Kolyma delta, 1905, showing, on the table and windowsill, the birds collected on his trip; marked on reverse by Buturlin NE Siberia, Kolyma’s delta, VI. Pohodskoe, 67° T N, a room, where we prepared bird skins. Near the window four skins of adult Ross’s Gull, and four of their pull. The photograph shows stuffing material and preserving spirits.

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373. Water-filled ice polygons and thaw lakes on the lower Kolyma River, northeast Siberia, June 1994. Ice polygons are formed by the continuous freezing and melting of the Arctic ice, and form the marshes that are the preferred habitat of Ross’s Gull Rhodostethia rosea. Although small breeding colonies of up to 30 pairs are widespread throughout this region, the remote nature of the Arctic tundra renders them largely inaccessible.

bergen, in 1955 (Lovenskjold 1964), at Disko Bay on the west coast of Greenland in 1979 (Kampp & Kristensen 1980), and at Peary Land, Greenland, in 1980 (Hjort 1980). Three pairs were discovered near Devon Island, Nunavut, Canada, in 1976, and increased to six pairs in 1978 (MacDonald 1978). In summer 1980, three pairs were found at Churchill, Manitoba, the first documented breeding on the North American mainland (Chartier & Cooke 1980).

Most recently, a breeding pair was discovered on Prince Charles Island, Nunavik, in July 1997, only about 200 km from the spot where Ross shot the type specimen in June 1823 (Béchet et al. 2000).

Where Ross’s Gulls disappear to when they leave the breeding sites remains almost as much of a mystery today as it was 100 years ago. An annual passage of adults and juveniles passes Point Barrow, Alaska, in September and October as they depart from their northeast Siberian breeding areas and migrate east to unknown wintering grounds (Densley 1979). It appears that a substantial population of non-breeding birds, both adults and first-summers, spend the summer among the pack ice between north Greenland and Franz Josef Land. During a transect on the Swedish ice-breaker HMS Ymer, from northern Svalbard to Franz Josef Land in July–August 1980, Meltofte et al. (1981) observed a total of 1,326 Ross’s Gulls in pack ice, with the largest concentrations being found north of Nordaustlandet, eastern Svalbard, and off northernmost Franz Josef Land. A transect between Svalbard and North Greenland in August and early September 1980 revealed the presence of at least 116 birds, while a second transect from Svalbard to Franz Josef Land in mid September produced 482 records of at least 116 individuals. Whether this region also represents the main wintering area remains unknown. Elsewhere, single birds are occasionally recorded off the northern coastline of Hokkaido, Japan, but a flock of about 100 at Shari, northeastern Hokkaido, on 23rd–27th February 1985 was exceptional (Brazil 1991).

374. In the breeding season, Ross’s Gull Rhodostethia rosea require freshwater marshes formed by numerous water-filled ice polygons and small lakes that still remain partially frozen in mid June. The dominant vegetation here is Water Sedge Carex aquatica, which grows on the damp ridges formed by ice polygons, while towards the edges of the marsh, and on the drier ridges, various grasses (Poaceae), willows including Salix pulchra and Dwarf Birch Betula nana predominate. Lower Kolyma River, northeast Siberia, June 1994.

376 & 377. Adult Ross’s Gull Rhodostethia rosea on nest in a small marsh near the settlement of Chukotsky, 200 km to the northwest of Cherskiy, lower Kolyma River, northeast Siberia, June 1994 (left); adult feeding over thaw lake adjacent to same nesting colony, June 1994.
Discovering the breeding grounds of Ross's Gull

This does, however, suggest that a population spends the winter in the pack ice off the coast of the northwestern Pacific Ocean.

Closer to home, the first British Ross's Gull was captured by the crew of a fishing boat near Whalsay, Shetland in 28th April 1936 (Penny nton 2005). Since 1969, the species has occurred almost annually in Britain, with a total of 83 birds recorded to the end of December 2003 ( Rogers 2004). Despite this, it remains one of the most highly sought-after species by today's generation of birders.

In recent years, observing Ross's Gulls on the breeding grounds has become a realistic possibility. Since 1980, the regular breeding by a handful of pairs near Churchill, Canada, attracted many birders to see them at their most accessible breeding site. Although regular breeding no longer occurs here, other possibilities remain. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, adventurous (and wealthy) birders have travelled to the Siberian breeding grounds and enjoyed the large nesting colonies on the boggy tundra of the lower Kolyma River.

Ross's Gulls still present us with many unanswered questions. Undoubtedly the most fascinating is the location of the main wintering area. If this really does lie among the Arctic pack ice, the unbelievably harsh conditions and perpetual darkness will ensure that Ross's Gull retains this final secret for many years to come.

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