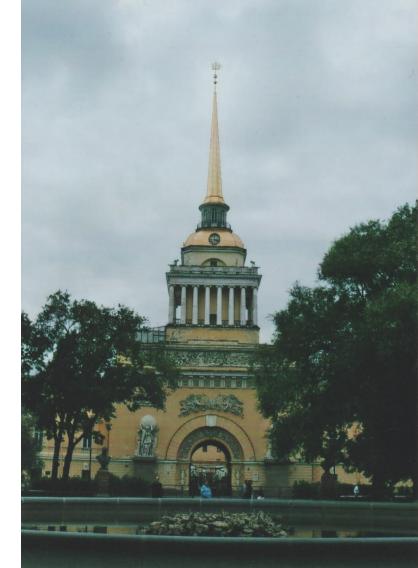
#### **Alexander Wolodtschenko**

# Leo Bagrow and St. Petersburg (1898-1918)

**BILDATLAS** 



Dresden 2015

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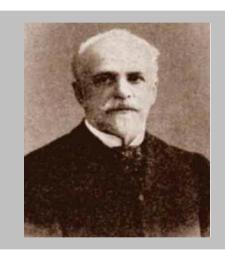
#### **Preface**

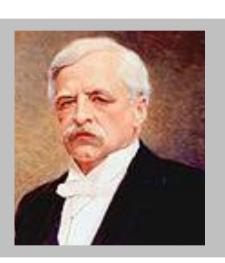
The well-known Russian-Swedish scientist Leo-Edward Semenovich Bagrow or Leo Bagrow (1881-1957) was lieutenant of the Russian Imperial Navy (1905-1917), hydrographer, collector of old maps, co-founder and editor of the international journal "Imago Mundi" from 1935 till 1957. He was an active promoter of the map, geography, and military-historical knowledges, author and publisher of books, organizer and participant of exhibitions and special missions, a member of military and civilian circles and associations. In the life of Leo Bagrow one can distinguish three main periods: Russia (1881-1918), Berlin (1918-1945), and Stockholm (1945-1957). The Russian period is subdivided into before St. Petersburg (1881-1899) and St. Petersburg (1899-1918) subperiods. 19 years of St. Petersburg period left many facts and events in the life of Leo Bagrow. From St. Petersburg he emigrated with wife for ever.

This atlas contents selected facts and events in the civilian life of nobleman Leo Bagrow in St. Petersburg and is a part of "Virtual museum of Leo Bagrow" for tablets and smartphones.

## The Teachers of Leo Bagrow







Ya.G. Gurevich (1844-1906)

S.M. Seredonin (1864-1914)

A.E. Nordenskiöld (1832-1901)

## The Teachers of Leo Bagrow

**Gurevich Yakov Grigorevich** (1844-1906) - teacher and director of the elite gymnasium, social activist, editor and publisher of the magazine "Russian school", assistant professor at the St. Petersburg University.

**Seredonin Sergey Michailovich** (1864-1914) - professor of historical geography of Archaeological Institute in St.Petersburg and assistant professor at the St. Petersburg University. He was teacher of L.S. Bagrow.

Nordenskiöld Adolf Erik (1832-1901) - famous Swedish explorer and adventurer. He was a member of the Stockholm Academy of Sciences (1858), a foreign corresponding member of the Petersburg Academy of Sciences (1879) and a honorary member of the Russian Geographical Society (1881). Leo Bagrow investigated famous map collection (Nordenskiöld's library) at the Helsingfors University (1908-1911).

#### Ya. Gurevich private gymnasium



The private gymnasium of Ya. Gurevich (Ligovsky avenue) was an elite one in St. Petersburg. In 1899 Leo Bagrow changed Tambov city gymnasium to St. Petersburg private gymnasium of Ya. Gurevich which he finished in 1902.

# Classmates at gymnasium











Lev Bagrow

Dmitry Rudnev

Igor Stravinsky

Guri Stravinsky

Andrey Rudnev

### Classmates at gymnasium

**Dmitry Rudnev** (1879-1932) - russian scientist and geographer, co-organizer of higher geographical education in St. Petersburg/Petrograd (1906-1918) and one of the founders of the Faculty of Geography of Leningrad State University. A tireless researcher of the Russian North.

**Igor Stravinsky** (1882-1971) - composer and conductor. He studied at the Law Faculty of the St. Petersburg University.

Andrey Rudnev (1878 - 1958) - russian scientist, mongolist and folklorist.

Brother of Dmitry Rudnev. He studied at the Eastern Faculty of the St. Petersburg University.

**Guri Stravinsky** (1884-1917) - an opera singer, soloist of the Mariinsky theatre. The younger brother of the composer Igor Stravinsky. He studied at the Law Faculty of the St. Petersburg University.

Leo Bagrow's freinds were childrens of famoust noblemann families in St. Petersburg.

## Friends of youth



Leo Bagrow (left) and Dmitry Rudnev were friends at the Gurevich gymnasium and St. Petersburg university (at the carnival 1900)

#### **Fellow students**



A.V. Zhuravsky (1882 - 1914)



A.A. Grigoriev (1883-1968)



S.I. Rudenko (1885-1969)



L.S. Lewenson (1885-1968)

# Leo Bagrow and the higher geographical education

Leo Bagrow participated in the organization of higher geographical education in the Petersburg / Petrograd during the 1906-1918 years. Together with Dmitry Rudnev he was co-founder of the first Russian geographical student circle and Geographical Bureau . The circle was formed at St. Petersburg University in November 1906. Dmitry Rudnev was the first chairman of the geographical student circle. At the end of 1907 L. Bagrov and D. Rudnev proposed a project of transition from a geographical circle to the Geographical Bureau.

On April 10, 1910 in Pedagogical Museum of military schools, the constituent meeting of the Geographical Bureau was held under the leadership of professor B.F. Adler. The student circle was reformed into Geographical Bureau and was placed at the Pedagogical Museum of military schools. Leo Bagrow was a founder of the Geographical Bureau. The head of the lecture department was professor A.I. Voeikov.

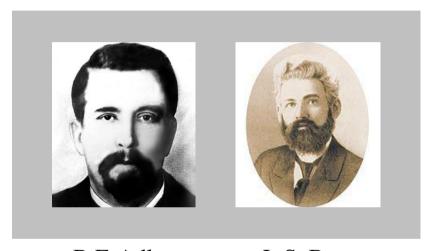
# Leo Bagrow and the higher geographical education Patron of Geographical Bureau (1910-1916)



Z.A. Maksheyev (1858-1935)

Maksheyev Zahar Andreyevich, a Russian lieutenant general, military educator. From 1906 to 1917 he served as Director of the Pedagogical Museum of military schools. Z.A. Maksheyev was a popularizer of new forms of education in St. Petersburg and patron of the Geographical Bureau from 1910 to 1916.

# Leo Bagrow and the higher geographical education Directors of Geographical Bureau (1910-1916)



B.F. Adler (1847-1942)

L.S. Berg (1876-1950)

**Adler Bruno Fridrihovich** was professor of ethnography and the first director of Geographical Bureau (1910)

**Berg Lev Semenovich** was professor of geography and director of Geographical Bureau from 1911 to 1916.

# Leo Bagrow and the higher geographical education Higher Geographical Courses (1916-1918)

The Higher Geographical Courses (1916-1918) in St. Petersburg were a first Higher Geographical School in Russian.

Prof. A.I. Voeikov was the first director of the Geographical Course. Leo Bagrow was a secretary of this Geographical School.

27 professors have performed lectures and seminars on the following disciplines (in alphabetic order): anatomy, biology, cartography, chemistry, climatology, ethnology, geodesy, geology, geomorphology, hydrology, mathematics, meteorology, mineralogy, navigation, oceanography, paleontology, peatland study, physics, plant ecology, soil science, statistics, weathering, zoology. The education was designed for 4 years.

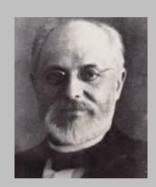
Leo Bagrow taught a course on navigation.

# Leo Bagrow and the higher geographical education **Board of Higher Geographical Courses (1916-1918)**











A.I. Voeikov (1842-1916)director

V.N. Sukachev (1880-1967)deputy chairman

(1881-1957)secretary

L.S. Bagrow I.D. Lukashevich Ya.S. Edelstein (1869-1952)(1863-1928)member member

# Leo Bagrow and the higher geographical education List with 27 professors of Higher Geographical Courses (1916-1918)

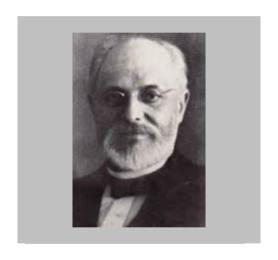
Багров, Лев Сем. (Определение места в пути). Бородин, Викт. Викт. (Геодезия, картография, черчение). Бубнов, Ив. Григор. (Математика). Бялынициий-Бируля, Алексей Андр. (Зоология, зоогеография). Виттенбург, Пав. Влад. (Геология). Гутман, Роб. Юр. (Метеорология). Дейнека, Дмитрий Иван. (Янатомия). Кауфиан, Алекс. Аркад. (Статистика). Колосовский, Ник. Алекс. (Химия). Комаров, Влад. Леонт. (Экология растений). Лукашевич, И. Д. (Геоморфология). Любименко, Влад. Никол. (Ботаника). Марков, (Основы географической науки). Неуструев, Серг. Сем. (Почвоведение, География почв).

# Leo Bagrow and the higher geographical education List with 27 professors of Higher Geographical Courses (1916-1918)

Полыков, Бор. Борис. (Кора выветривания). Руденко, Серг. Иван. (Палеоэтнология). Советов, Серг. Алекс. (Климатология). Срезневский, Бор. Измайл. (Метеорология). Стопневич, Андр. Диен. (Гидрология суши). Суначев, Влад. Никол. Болотоведение. Толмачев, Инн. Павл. (Геология). Ферсман, Ялекс. Евген. (Минералогия). Филиппченко, Юрий Алекс. (Введение в биологию). Форш, Эдуард Эдуард. (Физика). Шиидт, П. Ю. (Зоология). Шпиндлер, Иос. Берн. (Океанография). Штернберг Лев Яковл. (Этнография).

# Leo Bagrow and the higher geographical education

First Director of Geographical Insitute (1918-1919)



I.D. Lukashevich (1863-1928)

# Leo Bagrow and the higher geographical education Geographical Insitute (since 1918)

**Lukashevich Iosif Dementevich** was professor of geomorphology and the first director of Geographical Insitute (1918-1919). He was a decisive figure in the conversion Higher Geographical Course into Geographical Institute. Geographical Institute consisted of two faculties: the geographical and ethnographical ones.

Leo Bagrow planned to open the department of the History of Geodesy and Cartography on the geographical faculty, but these plans were not realized. In November 1918, he emigrated to Sweden and then to Germany.

Dmitry Rudnev involved in the work of the Geographical Institute after the mobilization in 1918. He organized a study on the art of travel and led the seminars, as well as a course "Technology of travel" to the end of his life.

### List of slides with photographs

Slides 1, 22: archive of author

Slides 4, 6: archive of wikipedia (www.wikipedia.com)

Slides 7, 9: from (Кац 2007)

Slides 10, 13: archive of wikipedia (www.wikipedia.com)

Slide 12: from Central State Archive of Audiovisual Documents of

St. Petersburg

Slides 15, 18: archive of wikipedia (www.wikipedia.com)

Slides 16, 17: from (Лукашевич 1919)

# References and imprint

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Wolodtschenko, Alexander

Leo Bagrow and St. Petersburg (1898-1918)

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#### About the author



Alexander Wolodtschenko, dr. dr.h.c. (born 1949) is a graduate of the St.Petersburg University, Institute of Cartography and Geodesy (1974); promotion at the Dresden University of Technology, Department of Geodesy and Cartography (1987).

Chairman of the ICA Commission on Theoretical Cartography (1999-2003, 2003-2007 and 2007-2011).

Editor-in-chief, almanac < geocontext> 2014-2015.

Co-editor of the cartosemiotic issue since 1998 (together with H. Schlichtmann).

Co-editor of the e\_journal <meta-carto-semiotics.org> since 2008 (together with F. Hruby).

Co-chair, section on Eco- and Cartosemiotics of the German Society for Semiotics (since November 2015).

Author of 15 cartographic-semiotic monographs, ca. 30 Bildatlases and more than 350 diverse articles.