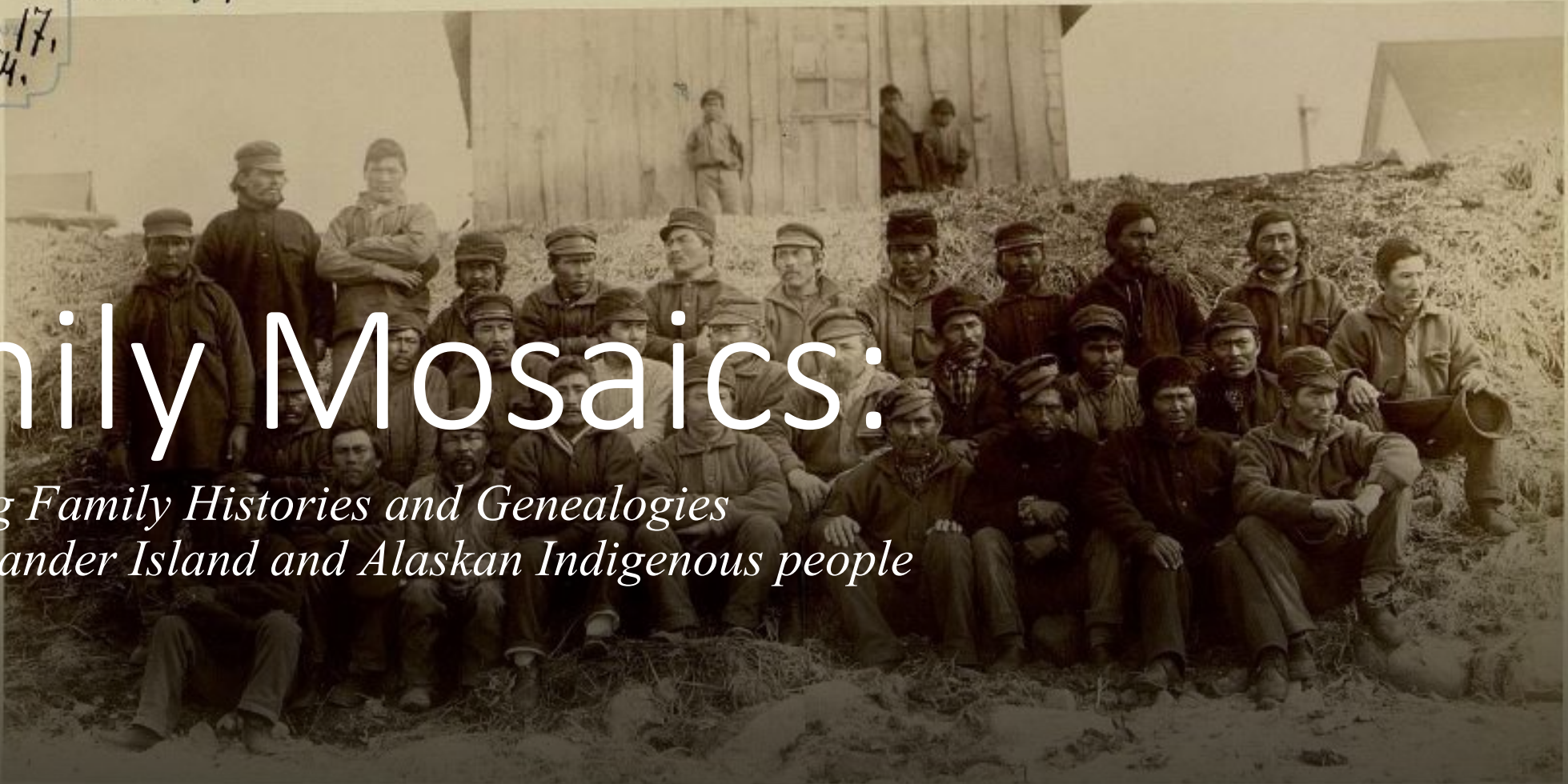


ОБЩЕСТВА  
Залъ 2. Шля 17.  
Поля 9. № 54.

211 54



# Family Mosaics:

*Reconnecting Family Histories and Genealogies  
of the Commander Island and Alaskan Indigenous people*

Каземан Приамурская фотографя.

Фотографироваъ Подполковникъ Делашинъ.

МУЖЧИНЫ НА ОСТРОВЪ БЕРИНГЪ.

Evguenia (Jenya) Anichtchenko, Virginia Hatfield, Natalia Tatarenkova







Russia

Alaska

Bering

Sea

Sea  
Of  
Okhotsk

Alaska  
Peninsula

Kamchatka

Unimak

Cold Bay

Unalaska

Dutch Harbor

Umnak

Alka

Adak

Tanaga

Kiska

Amchitka

Shemya

Attu

Petropavlovsk

Paramushiro

Shimushu

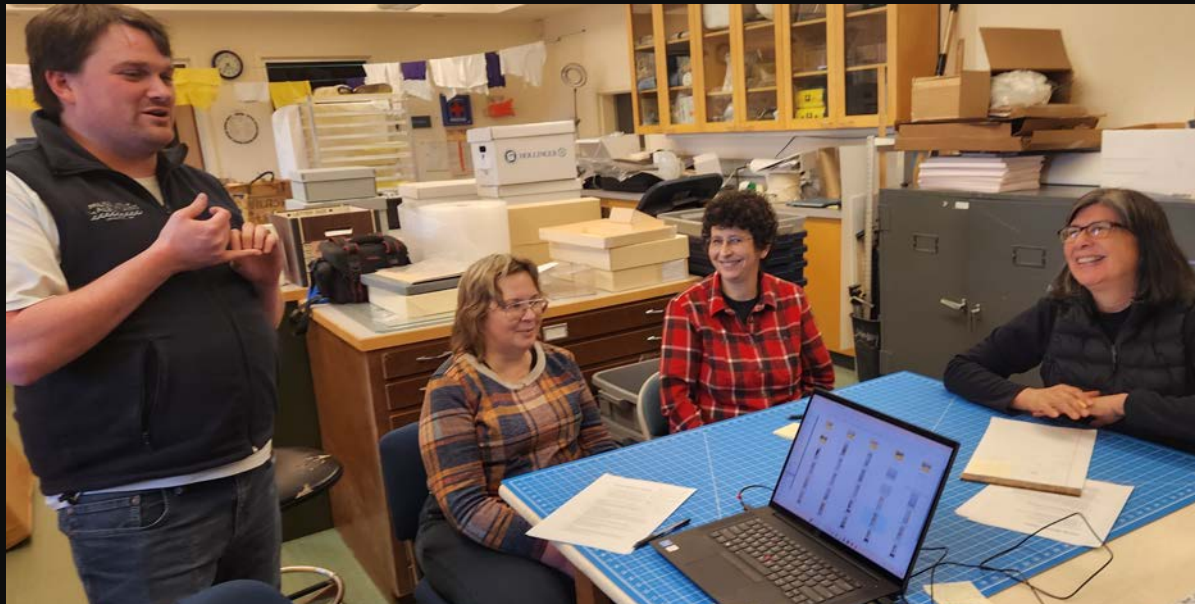
Sakhalin

Kuril Islands

Aleutian Islands

The North Pacific





# Our Team

PI: Virginia Hatfield

Lead Researcher: Natalia Tatarenkova

NPS lead: Evguenia Anichtchenko

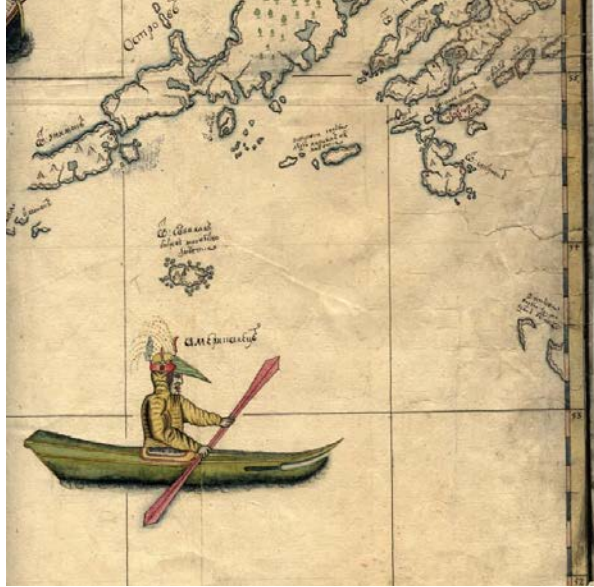
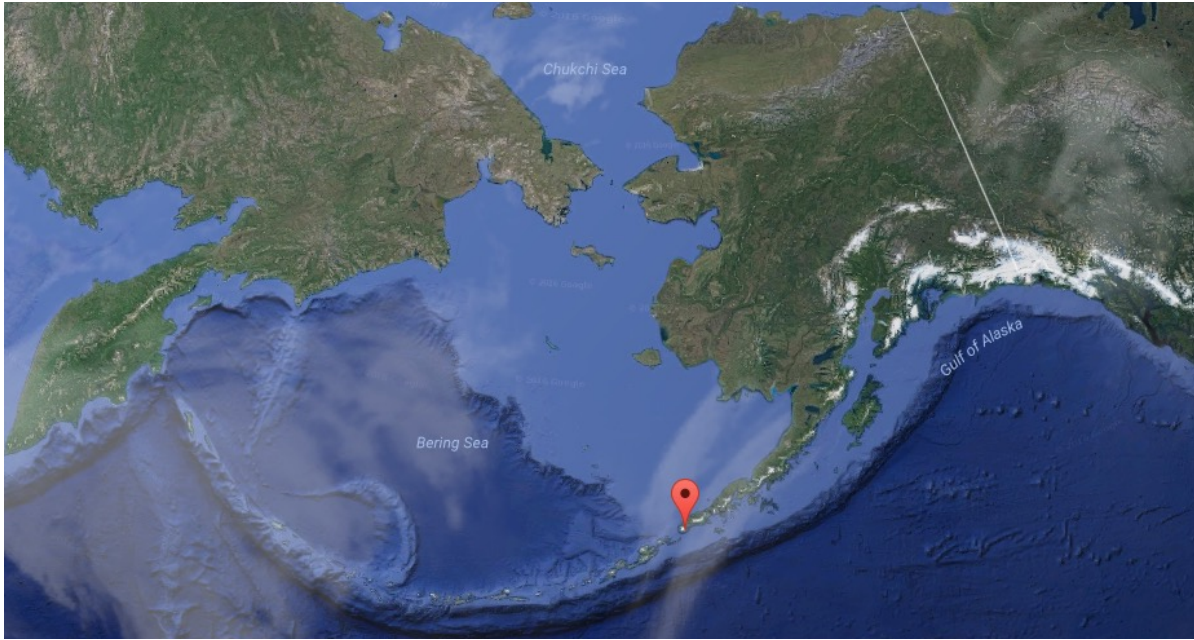
Exhibit curator: Ray Hudson

Project team:

Moses Dirks, Crystal Dushkin, Sally Swetzof, Denis O'Hearn, Michael Livingston, Rachel Mason, Risa Causey, Viktoria Chilcote, Thomas McLenigan

Washington, DC Office of International Affairs: Linda Bennett and Rudy D'Alessandro





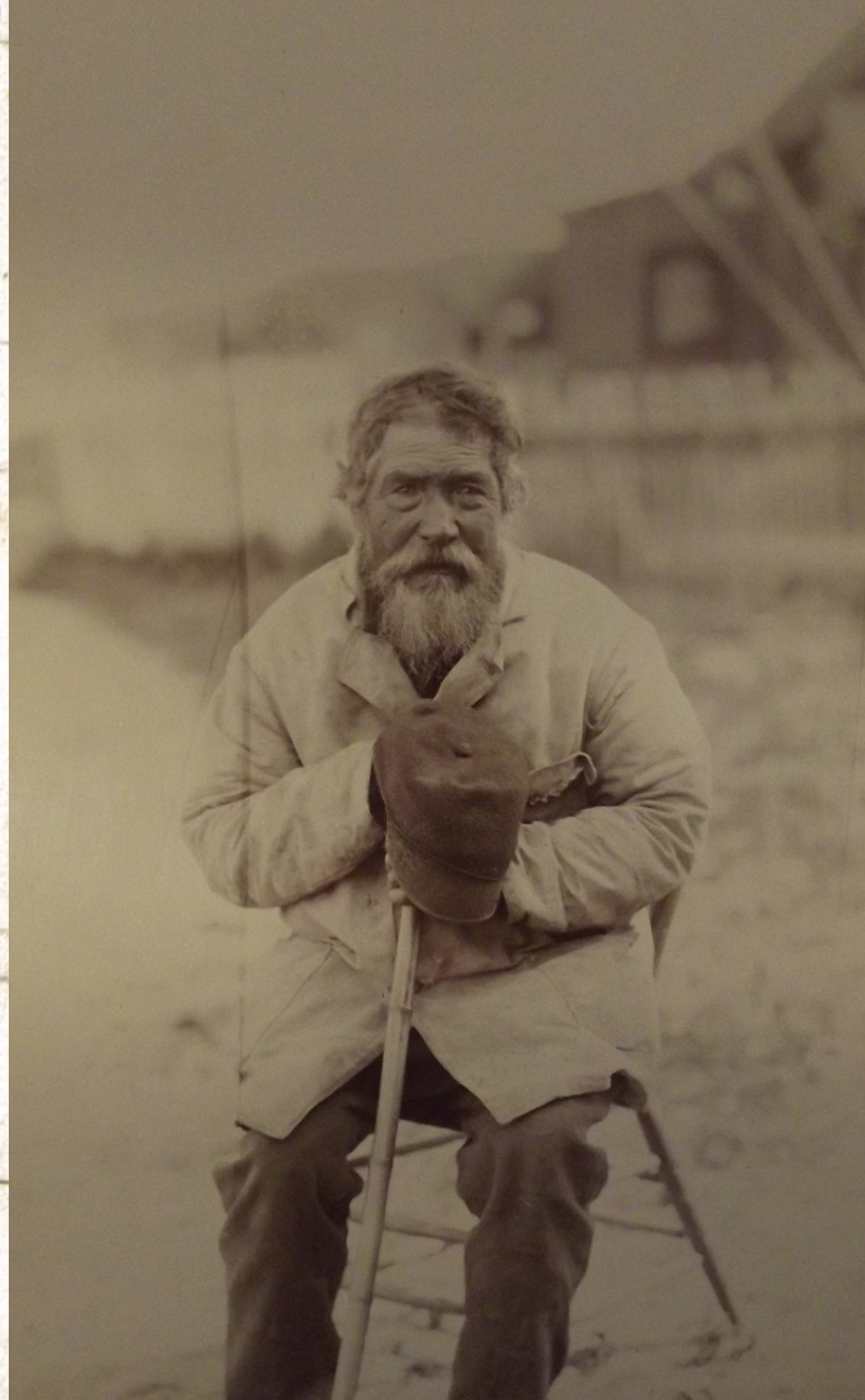




# Commander Bay, Bering Island

St. Peter's crew camping site and graves of Captain Vitus Bering and several of his crew members







**Commander Islands 1827:**

17 Russians

13 Creole men

35 Creole women

24 "Aleut" men

21 "Aleut" women

Burdokovsky,  
Golodov,  
Nevzorov,  
Berezin,  
Pankov,  
Zaikov,  
Aksenov,  
Sinitsin,  
Snegirev and others





6.



Кашинъ Прудуковскя фотографии.

АЛЕУТКА СЪ ОСТРОВА БЕРИНГА.



Семья старшины Беринговъ Восточнаго.

СЕМЬЯ СТАРШИНЫ ВЪ СЕЛ. У МЫСА ЖЕЛТАГО.

Фотопортретъ  
И. В. Прудукова  
и его сына  
А. В. Прудукова  
въ 1884 г.



Кашинъ Прудуковскя фотографии.

МАЛЬЧИКИ ВЪ СЕЛЕНИИ У МЫСА ЖЕЛТАГО.



Старинъ съ ост. Надьяна.

СТАРИНЪ СЪ ОСТ. НАДЬЯНА.

217/84



Реманъ Степанъ 1885





Alaska Commercial Co. S.S. Alsea  
Capt. S. D. ...





В  
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С  
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И



Alaska

Американские алеуты  
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ КОСТЮМ

АЛЕУТСКИЕ ПЛЕТЕННЫЕ ВЕТРАМЫ И РАФОН

ОБРАЗЫ АЛЕУТСКОГО ПЛЕТЕНИЯ





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## Project objectives:

- increase knowledge about historic connections and family ties between the people of the Commander Islands and Indigenous communities of the Aleutian Islands
- to re-energize these connections
- and to create engaging and lasting resources and mechanisms for preserving, sharing, and expanding this important cultural knowledge.





Research: Smithsonian Institution and Library of Congress in Washington DC, archival collections in Alaska







**Unalaska outreach, May 2023**





# Community outreach Anchorage, May 2023





# EXHIBIT

## FAMILY MOSAICS: FAR. CLOSE. RELATED.

About 110 miles east of Kamchatka and 200 miles west of Attu, the Commander Islands were put on the map by Russian seamen in the 18th century. The Russian-American Company established Unangaʔ communities on Bering and Copper Island in the early 19th century just as they did on St. Paul and St. George in the Pribilof Islands.

Following the 1867 sale of Alaska, Bering and Copper Island remained under Russian jurisdiction while the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands passed to U.S. control. Distance and different governments led to separation between these two Unangaʔ groups. Nevertheless, they had much in common including language, subsistence practices, religion, economic conditions, and family ties.

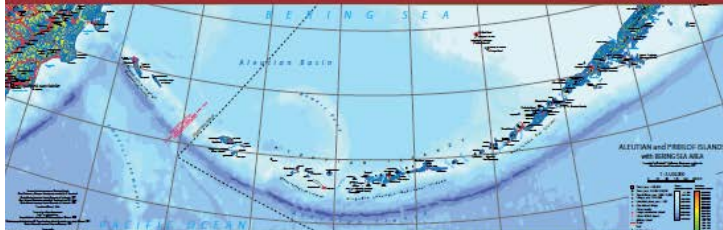
This exhibit showcases genealogical connections and explores shared histories and cultural traditions. Building on years of research on Bering Island and throughout Russia, Natalia Tatarenkova recently consulted holdings in Washington, D.C., Anchorage, and Unalakleet. She is writing a book that will be invaluable for anyone seeking to better understand the deep family and historical ties between the Commander, Aleutian, and Pribilof Islands.

### GEOGRAPHY

Dagger-shaped Bering Island is about 55 miles long and 15 mile wide. Copper Island is about 35 miles long and 4 miles wide. The Commander Islands are similar in weather and topography to the Aleutians.

### THE 1867 SALE OF ALASKA

In 1867 the Russia sold its holdings in Alaska to the United States. Bering and Copper Islands remained under Russian jurisdiction. All other Unangaʔ settlements fell under U.S. control.



Map of the Bering Sea and Pribilof Islands with Bering Sea Area. Courtesy of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

#### RUSSIA

**Tonaʔin**  
Nikolski Village on Bering Island

**Preobrazhenskoye**  
Village on Copper Island

#### United States

**Tanaʔ Amʔt**  
St. Paul

**Angaʔachataʔ**  
St. George

**Ungaʔ**  
Unga

**Tonaʔanuk**  
Korovin

**Unabaʔ**  
Wanesenski

**Taʔtomaʔ**  
Belkovski

**Tachʔ**  
Pavlovski

**Ungʔigaʔ**  
Morzhovoi

**Sanaʔax**  
Sanaʔ

**Shigaxʔ**  
Unimak (Shishalini)

**Chulʔ**  
Alun

**Qigʔigʔan**  
Tigʔida

**Agʔutanaʔ**  
Avatanaʔ

**Qakʔlux**  
Barka

**Chalʔuknaʔ**  
Setvshetskʔi

**Iluʔukʔ**  
Unalaska

**Ignʔchiknaʔ**  
Makushin

**Qusʔix**  
Kashega

**Ikaʔga**  
Chernofski

## FIRST RUSSIANS



Cross on the symbolic graves of Vitus Bering, 1741. Photo by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Vitus Bering's ship *St. Paul* wrecked on Bering Island at the end of his 1741 voyage to Alaska.

After survivors reached Kamchatka, subsequent fur-hunting expeditions used the Commander Islands to rest and restock their food supplies before venturing into the Aleutian Islands in pursuit of sea otters, fur seals, and fox.

Foremost among food sources was the sea cow, hunted to extinction by about 1768.

### FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN COMMANDER AND PRIBILOF ISLANDS

The first workers stationed on the Commanders were Russians taken to Copper Island in 1805. The Russian-American Company, chartered in 1799, recognized Unangaʔ as unmatched sea otter hunters and brought them to the islands. Initially, fur seals were of less value than sea otters, but as sea otter populations declined the harvesting of fur seals assumed more importance. Permanent Unangaʔ settlements on both islands began in the 1820s with the arrival of families from Atka, Attu, and other locations where Unangaʔ lived.

The Russian-American Company initially brought people from Atka to work in the Pribilof Islands. They were replaced by Unangaʔ from the Fox Islands. The transient population shifted until the 1820s when permanent villages took root.

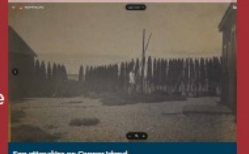
The Pribilof Islands were named after Gavril Pribilof after he and his men chanced upon the islands in 1786 and 1787. Large northern fur seal populations drew Russian hunters from competing companies until the end of the century when the Russian-American Company was chartered.

Stagener drawing of harvesting a sea cow.



## SEA OTTERS AND FUR SEALS

For the first half of the 19th century, men hunted **sea otters** with spears thrown from atlatls. Later, men hunted at night, luring males ashore and clubbing or shooting them. Hunting with nets became common beginning in the 1870s with the introduction of suitable rope and continued into the 20th century. After harvesting fur seals dominated the local economy, men supplemented their income by hunting sea otters.



Sea otter skins on Copper Island in the 1850s.

By the 1890s sea otters were nearing extinction in the Aleutian Islands. However, they continued to flourish around Copper Island, and young men from Bering Island would visit there for this purpose. An international treaty to protect fur seals and sea otters was signed in 1911. The last sea otter hunting season in the Commander Islands occurred around 1925.

**Northern fur seals** hauled out on the Commander and Pribilof Islands to breed and give birth. Various conservation practices were developed by the Russian-American Company to ensure this resource continued in good health on both groups of islands.

After the 1867 sale of Alaska, the Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco received a contract to harvest fur seals in the Pribilof Islands. A sister company of the ACC contracted with the Russian government to take fur seals in the Commander Islands. Each company introduced changes in the management of the herds and in the life-styles of the residents. Each faced challenges from other firms and from pelagic hunters who took fur seals on the open seas.

The contracts with ACC and its sister company ended in 1889 and 1891. The North-American Commercial Company received the contract in the Pribilof Islands for 20 years after which management of fur seals passed to the U.S. government. A ten-year contract in the Commander Islands with the Russian Seal Skin Company was followed by similar contracts with private Russian companies until the Soviet system reached the islands in the early 1920s.

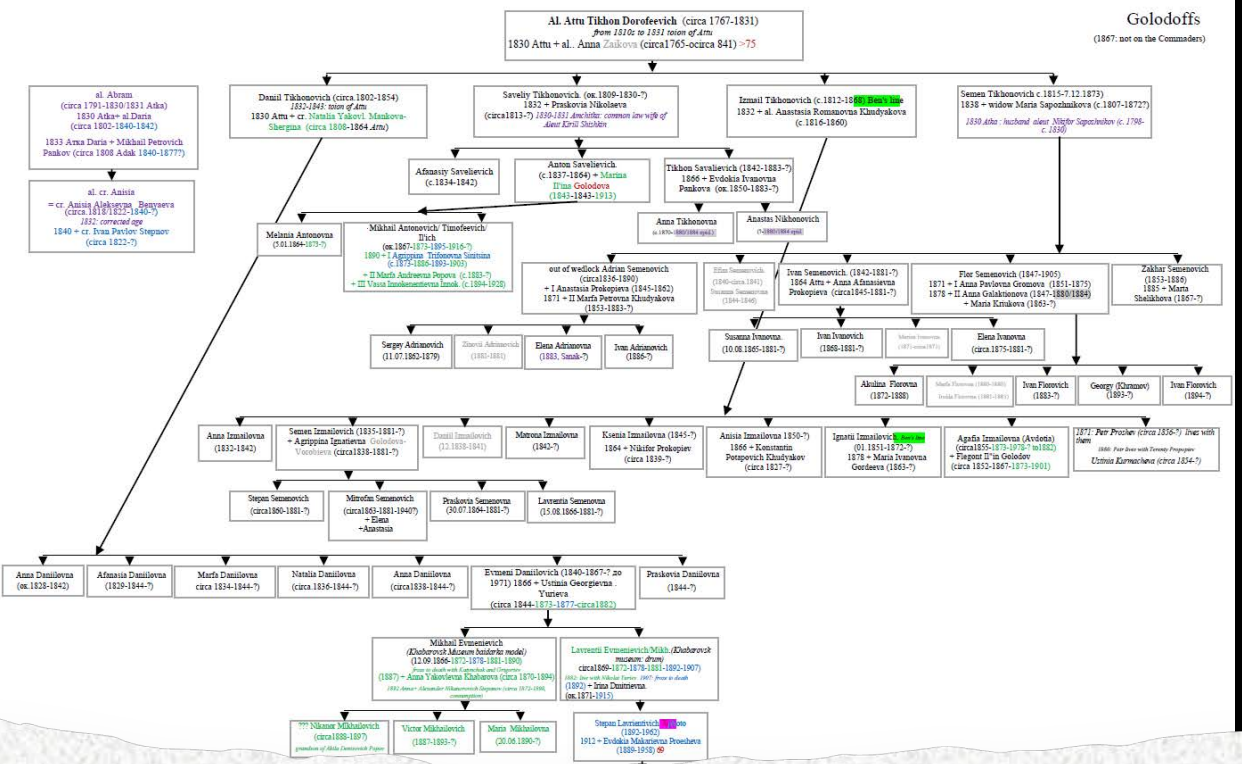


Caption about fur seals.

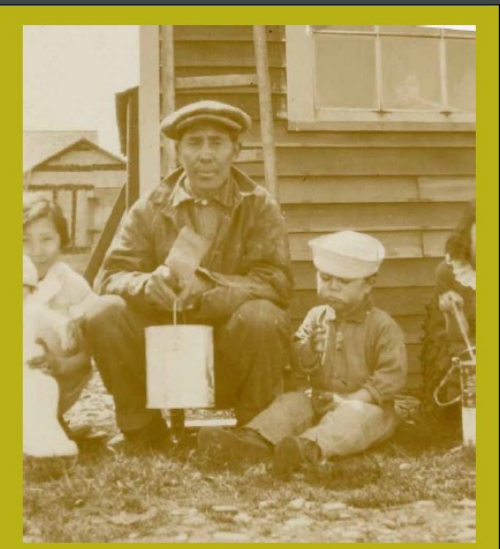
Sea otter hunting in the Aleutian Islands. Courtesy of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.







Golodoff  
(1867: not on the Commander)



**John Golodoff**  
In the Aleutians, Ivan (John) Golodoff (1892-1965) was renowned as a choir leader in the church, a master of subsistence, and a fine traditional dancer. His father was from Attu, but he was raised at Chernofski and spent most of his life at Unalaska. Home Family Photograph.



**Stepan Lavrentievich Golodov**  
Members of the extended Golodoff family were masters of subsistence. Stepan Lavrentievich Golodov (Birth and death years) from Bering Island was a noted fisherman. [What else could we say about him?] Photograph from early 1950s, AKM Archives

# Genealogical research Golodof family tree: Bering Island/Unalaska





Reaching out to families:

[www.aleutians.org/family](http://www.aleutians.org/family)

## FAMILY MOSAICS

The Museum of the Aleutians is pleased to present the Family Mosaics project, which seeks to reconnect the family histories of families from the Russian Commander Islands to their American relatives. Researcher Natalia Isarenkova has compiled a list of the Unangan residents of the Commander Islands based on Russian archival sources.

To complete the family and personal histories of these names, we're soliciting community feedback! If you're a member of one of these families or know about any of these names, please fill out the form at the bottom of the page.

As we gather responses and continue our research, names and individuals will be added to this page.

### Family Names

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Aksimov (Аксимов)                            | Meleshkov (Мельников)                |
| Anislov (Анислов)                            | Novosov (Новосов)                    |
| Artamonov (Артamonov)                        | Nislov (Нислов)                      |
| Badaev (Бадяев)                              | Nichikov/ Nuzikov (Ничиков/ Нюзиков) |
| Berazin (Берзин)                             | Olgin (Олгин)                        |
| Budakov (Будakov)                            | Pankov (Панков)                      |
| Burdakovskiy (Бурдаковскій)                  | Pakhomov (Пахомов)                   |
| Volokitin (Волокитин)                        | Pononov (Пононов)                    |
| Galkin (Галкин)                              | Pishanov (Пишанов)                   |
| Golodov (Голодов)                            | Popev (Попев)                        |
| Gripiyev (Грипиев)                           | Proshov (Прошов)                     |
| Dorshov (Доршов)                             | Rogov/Rogin (Рогов/Рогин)            |
| Ermsky (Эрмский)                             | Sivitskiy (Сивитский)                |
| Zakov (Заков)                                | Simutin (Симутин)                    |
| Ivanov (Иванов)                              | Singov (Сингов)                      |
| Kadin (Кадин)                                | Startov (Стартов)                    |
| Katrychok (Катрычок)                         | Stepanov (Степанов)                  |
| Karov (Каров)                                | Stepanov (Степанов)                  |
| Kichov (Кичов)                               | Sinbrov (Синбров)                    |
| Klimov (Климов)                              | Ivanov (Иванов)                      |
| Kondayak-Sakzanov (Кондайак-Сакзанов)        | Udachin (Kamchadal family) (Удачин)  |
| Korakovskiy (Корakovскій)                    | Khalonov (Халонов)                   |
| Kukalov - Ishku, Idak (Кукалов - Ишку, Идак) | Kharshov (Харшов)                    |
| Lufygin (Луфьгин)                            | Khudaykov (Худайков)                 |
| Lambert (Ламберт)                            | Shalov (Шалов)                       |
| Lonev (Лонев)                                | Shangin - Pashok (Шангин - Пашок)    |
| Makov (Маков)                                | Shipatyn (Шипатин)                   |
| Morshonov (Моршонов)                         | Yarov (Яаров)                        |
|  | Yakovlev (Яковлев)                   |

### Individuals

### Let Us Know here

Name (required)

First Name  Last Name

Email (required)

Name (optional)

What names do you recognize from this list?



Thank you!



Изенна Прамурскя фотографии.

Стереофотография

ЖЕНЩИНЫ НА ОСТРОВЪ МЪДНОУЪ.

