



DRESSING COLONY ROSS



❖ *A Personal Approach* ❖

by
David W. Rickman
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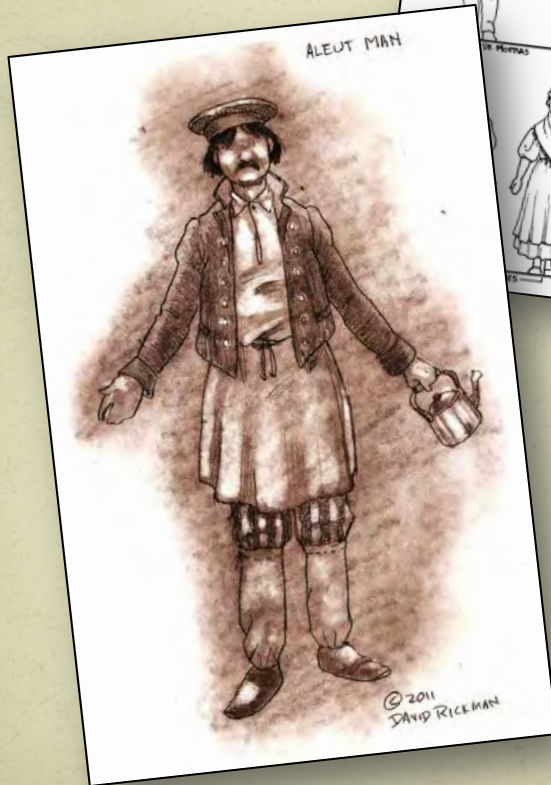
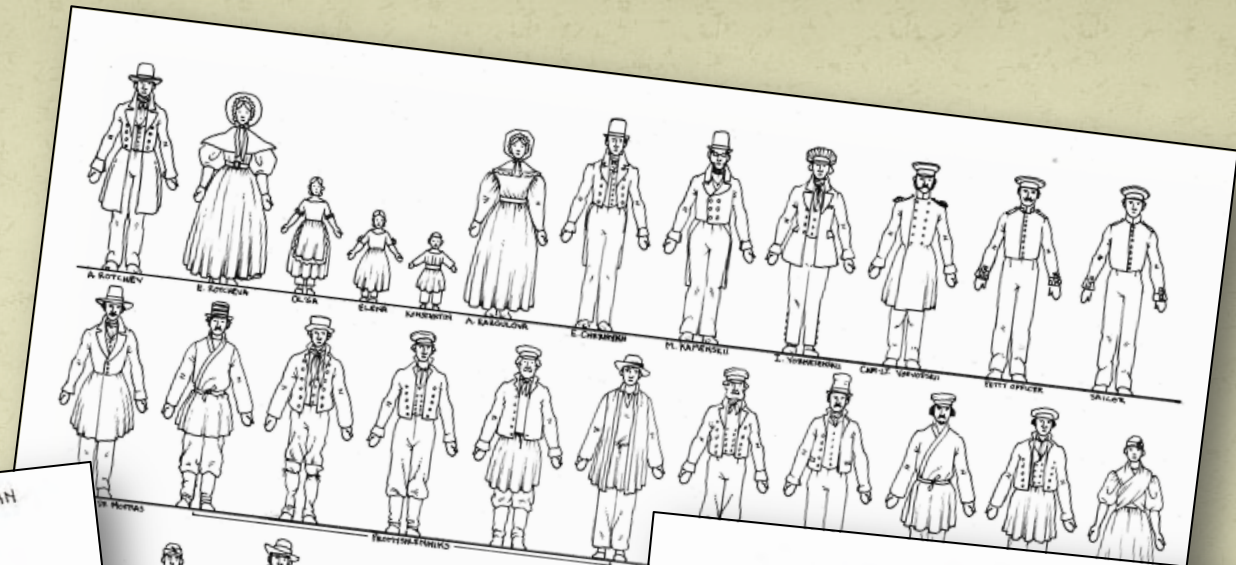


Second International Conference on Russian America

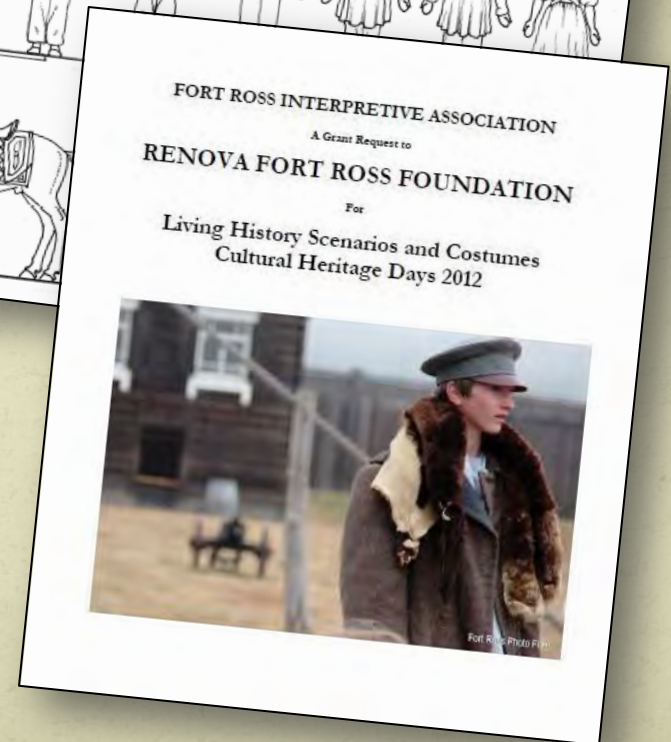


Sitka, Alaska,
1987

The Fort Ross Bicentennial Costume Project

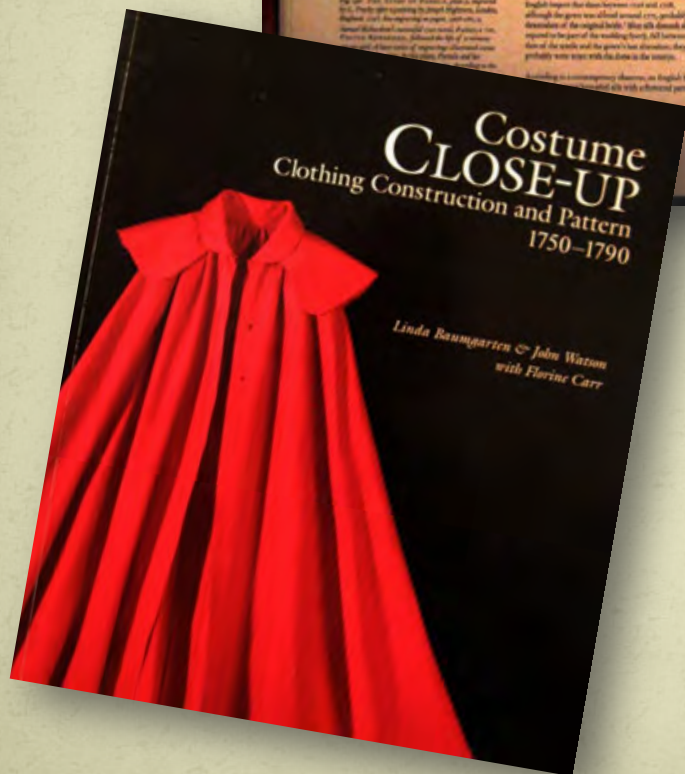


Caption here





Rip Van Winkle by John Quidor 1829
Art Institute of Chicago



Costume Research



Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

Hope on the Horizon

What would make a family leave their home for an unfamiliar land on a distant frontier? For the nearly 300 men, women, and children on the Anza Expedition, it was the chance for a fresh start. In 1775, life in northern Mexico was hard and people were poor. They hoped for prosperous opportunities along the San Francisco Bay.

New Life on the Spanish Frontier

Commander Juan Bautista de Anza understood the needs of these families as well as those of the Spanish Crown. By leading hard working settlers north to the temperate grasslands of the San Francisco Bay, Anza knew these families would build the forts and communities that would sustain their new life.

For six months, Anza led the expedition members from the deserts and mountains of northern Mexico to Alta (upper) California. Their encounters with native communities and the few births during the journey began from their daily hard work.

Settling

Settlers arrived in San Francisco and San Diego. Within a year, they had established small farms, or raising their own families and more. These families would bring a better life for themselves and the new immigrants.



Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

Congress established Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail in 1990 as a part of the National Trails System Act. The trail commemorates Anza's legacy of establishing the first Spanish overland expeditions to north California.

The National Park Service works with other land management agencies, local governments, private landowners, and volunteers to share the Anza Trail story in national, regional, and historic sites, and to establish a continuous public trail along the historic route. To find out how you can help, visit the trail website www.anza.gov/cta.

Anza established and led parties of settlers who spent several months in California.

How to Explore the Anza Trail

How to Hike

Historic routes are marked in Anza's memory and you will see the trail today in the California desert, especially on the route through Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, near the San Francisco Bay, the Delta de Anza and other nearby areas of trail, and from the Mexican border people can hike along the Santa Cruz River to reach the Texas.



Walking or Biking

Over the miles of mountain trails follow Anza's route. Hikers and bikers can travel along the Los Angeles River to Tijuana, the trail is a multi-use corridor that follows the Santa Cruz River in San Francisco, the Red Bay of the trail goes through a government area of the Golden Gate and San Francisco Bay.

Hiking or Cycling

Anza Route

From the International Border, Arizona to San Francisco, visitors can follow the route of the great Anza Expedition. Much of the route is marked by the highest mountains, communities today. Visitors can follow the trail and see the route of the great Anza Expedition.



Researching Frontier Clothing

[Left to Right]
Mission Indian Blacksmith, La Purisima SHP;
Anza National Historic Trail illustration;
Costume manual, Sutter's Fort SHP

Sutter's Fort State Historic Park

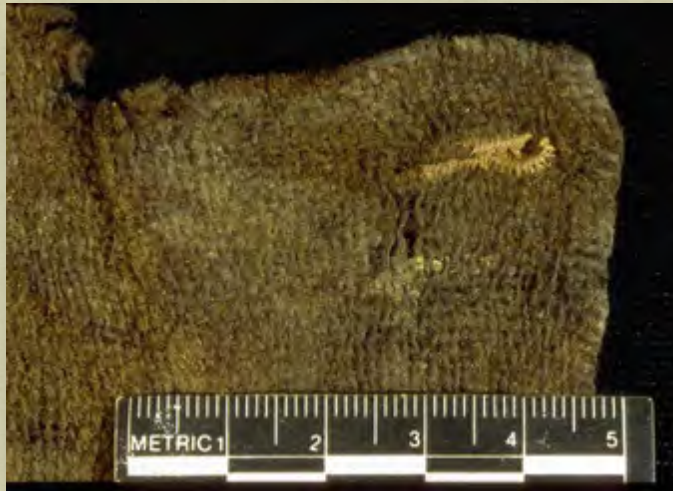
Costume Manual

A Guide to the Clothing Worn in California and the Far West, CA 1845

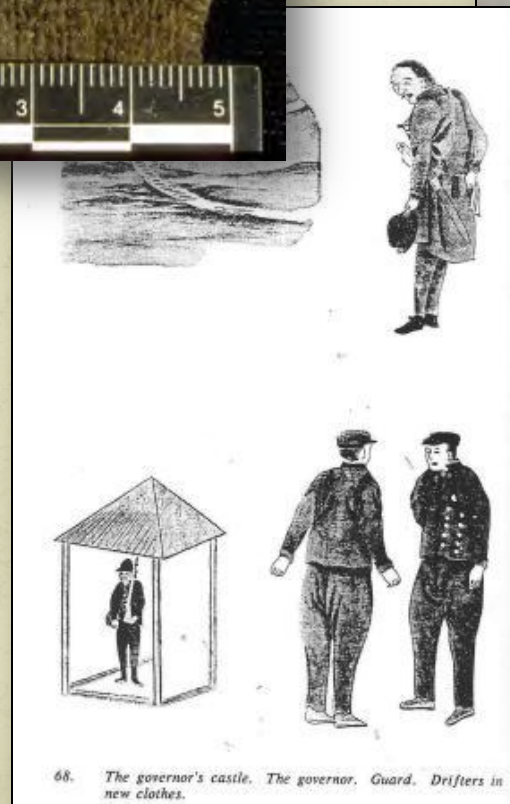
Text and Illustration by David W. Buckman



Researching Russian American Company Clothing



[Left to right] Clothing fragment with buttonhole, Castle Hill, Sitka; a page of drawings from New Archangel by Japanese seaman, Jirokichi; title from the atlas to Russian naval officer Frederic Litke's account of his voyage of circumnavigation



Recent Discoveries

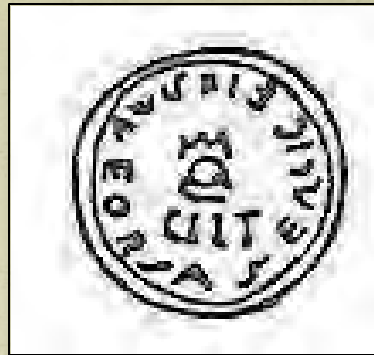
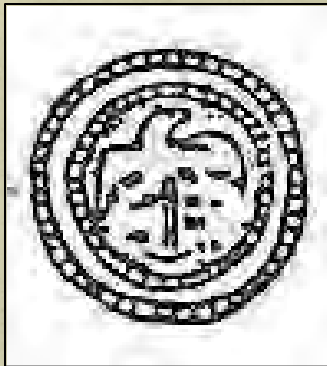


[Above] Detail from a print in the *Atlas* of Litke's voyage, 1827 [Right] A page from Dr. Edward Blaschke's *Topographia medica portus Novi-Archangelscensis, sedis principalis coloniarum rossicarum in Septentrionali America*

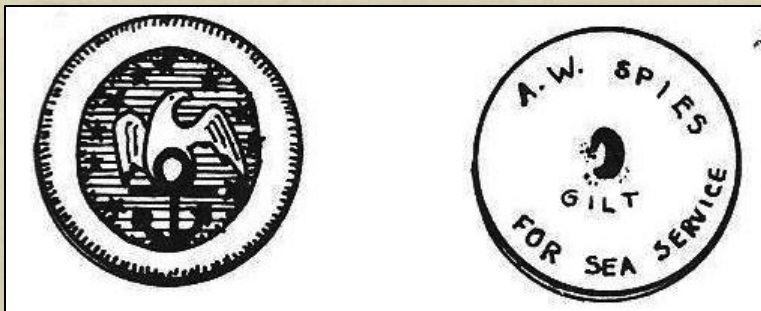
Outsiders' Perspectives



[Left] Two drawings of his clothing made by the Japanese seaman, Jirokichi, at Sitka, circa 1842] [Above] Portrait of one of the naturalists on the Litke Expedition, c. 1827.



Jirokichi's drawing of a button on his Jacket



Button excavated from the Russian Hospital, Sitka (note inscription, "A.W. Spies – Gilt – For Sea Service")



Gilt U.S. Navy officer's button manufactured by A.W. Spies, (author's collection)



[From left to right]
Kamchadal hunter, Great
Russian peasants. Aleut
hunters



[Left] Prison shoe shop
near Irkutsk [Below]
Army workshop
producing overcoats,
1905



[Right] Native Alaskans in
European clothing, 1867 [Below]
Tlingit woven cap modeled on
Russian naval cap

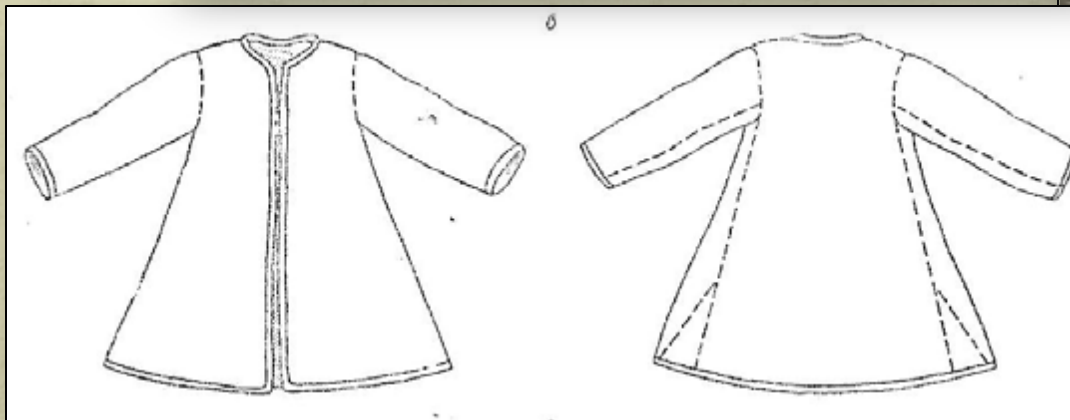
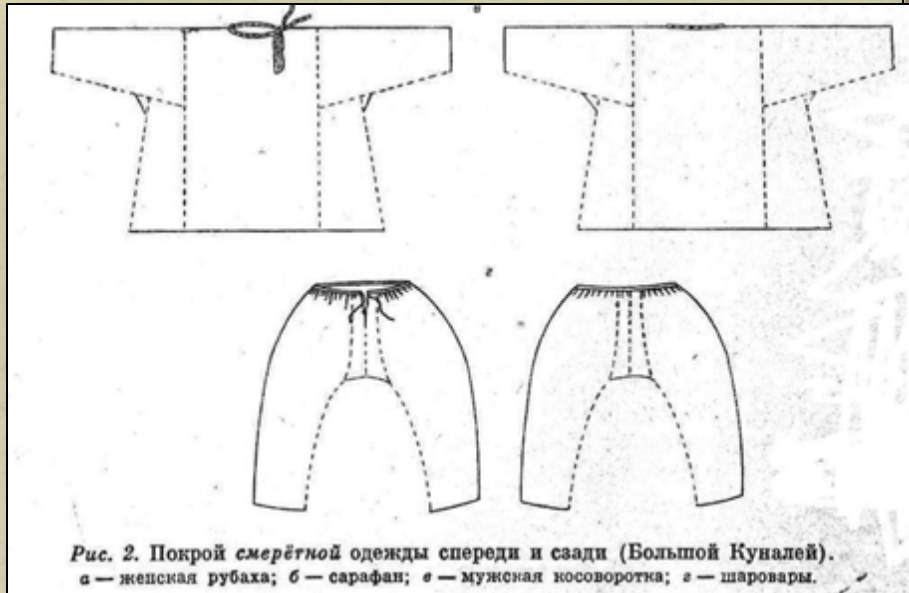


Two Approaches: Classes of people versus types of clothing

- Russians
 - Officials
 - Promyshlenniks
- Native Alaskans
 - Aleuts, Chugach, etc.
- Associated Native Peoples

- Voyaging and work Clothing
- European fashion and military-influenced clothing
- Company wives' clothing
- Californio Clothing

Voyaging and Work Clothing



[Left] Russo – Siberian clothing
[Above] Working-class dress, St.
Petersburg, c. 1835

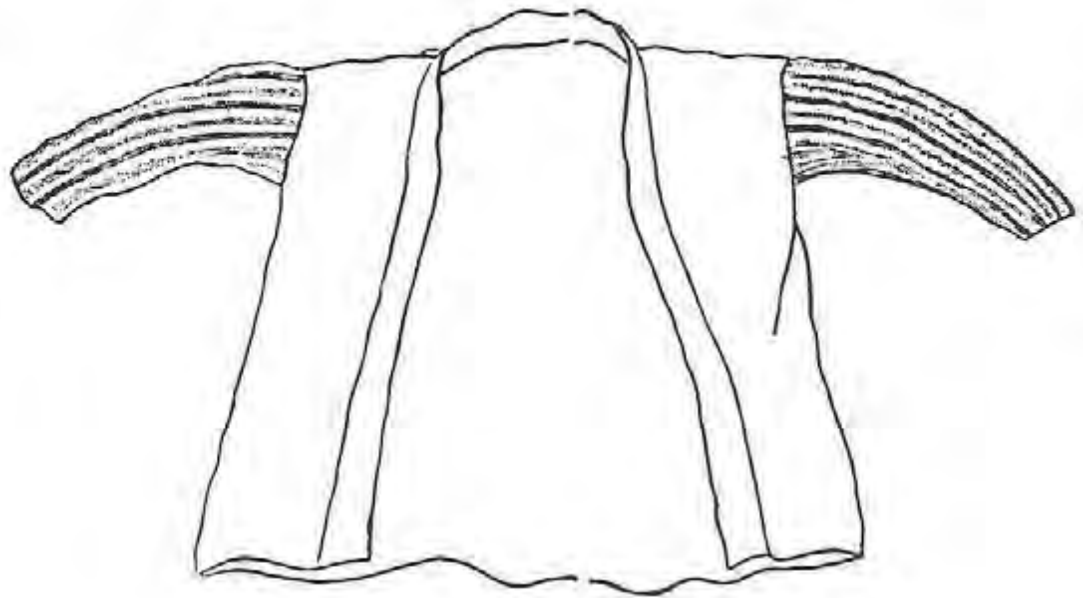


The Tenacity of Traditional Dress

Russian traditional dress
meets European fashions
in the streets of St.
Petersburg – detail of a
print by I.G.
Shchedrovskii, c. 1835



[Left] Man wearing kaftan, Kamchatka, c. 1828, from Litke's *Atlas*. [Below] A kaftan or kurtka drawn by Jirokichi, c. 1842



navis, saeviente tempestate et laboribus gravioribus, cui-
vis nautae quotidie mensuram assignare possit; hisce ad-
dantur thea, syrupus molassus, succus citri et solani
tubera.

Amictus operariorum, longiori commorationi in aëre
libero et climate valde correspondens, maxima parte con-
sistit ex indusio laneo, ex tunica et braccis, panno utrin-
que villosa vel panno laneo confectis, et tunica indusio
non absimili ex stragulo laneo anglico, tempore laborum
motum liberum non impediens. Tempestate, pluvia, prae-
cipue autem in aperto mari, superinduunt camleas (indusia

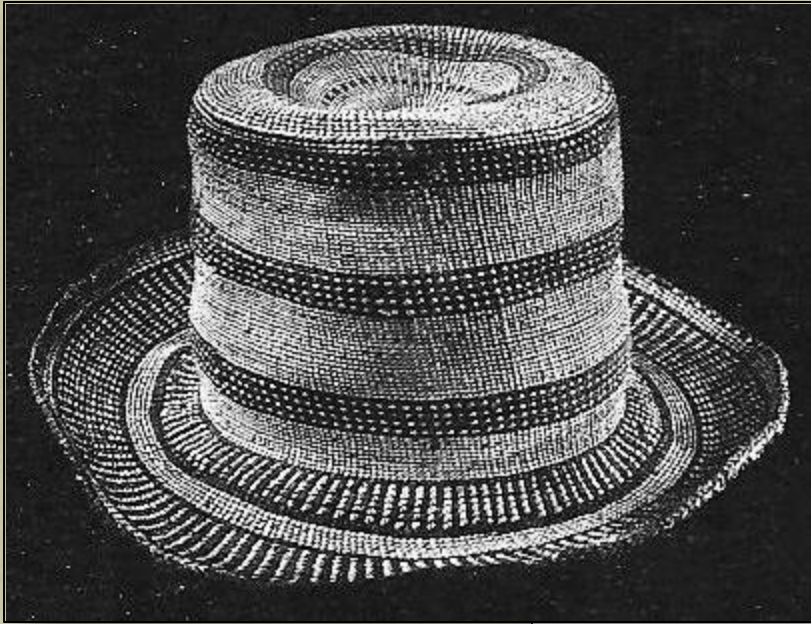
*“et tunica indusio non absimili ex stragulo laneo
anglico”* – “and a coat, not unlike an English blanket”

Edward Blaschke, *Topographia Medica Portus Novi-
Archangelscensis*, 1842



[Left] Woven belt found at
Castle Hill, Sitka [Right]
Carpenters, St. Petersburg, c.
1835. Detail of a print by I.G.
Shchedrovskii





[Both] Spruce root
hats, Tlingit, n.d.

“[The Sitka Tlingit] offered to sell us two small round hats woven of bast – which are very common here, although apparently made for visitors. A native is never seen wearing such a hat, rather the Russian and American sailors, who seem to love them very much.”

Frederic Kittlitz, 1827





[Left] - *A Russian carpenter and a peasant from province of Tver, 1866* – New York Public Library [Above] *The Wrestlers*, by I.S. Shchedrovskii, 1835

European Fashion and Military Influenced Clothing



Camp scene from the Kashevarov Expedition, c. 1838. Anonymous
Anchorage Museum of History and Art



[Above] Polynesians visit the
Seniavin, 1827 from Litke's Atlas
[Right] Sailors at a *Bootmakers* by
A. Denisov, 1832





Early daguerreotype
taken by J.P. Abert at a
mining compound near
Irkutsk





[Clockwise] Managers and workers; a working man walking in St. Petersburg; a tailor and his apprentice; textile mill workers – All late-19th to early-20th centuries

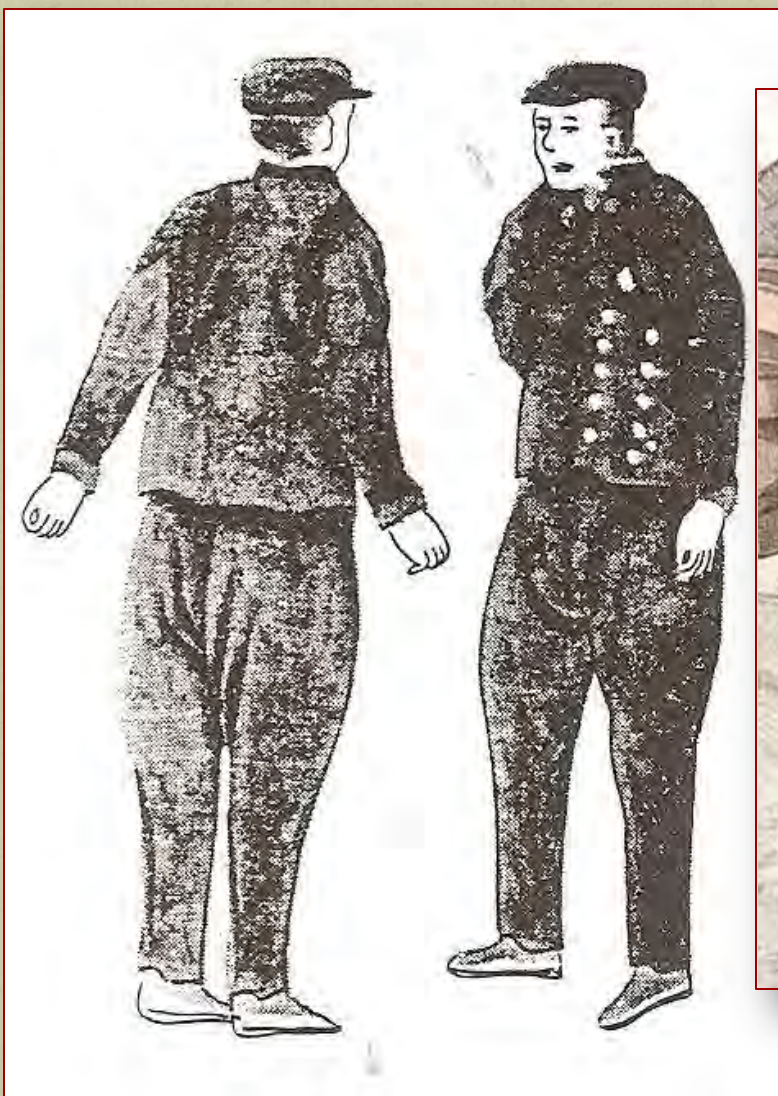


[Above] *Aleksandr Baranov*
, lithograph after the portrait
by Mikhail Tikhanov, 1818
[Right] *Portrait of the
President of the Academy of
Arts, Aleksei Nikolaevich
Olenin* by Alexander
Warnecke, after 1824





[Above] Detail of a lithograph in Litke's Atlas showing a warehouse in Sitka, 1827 [Right] An Inhabitant of Sitka c. 1842 by Jirokichi



[Left] Jirokichi's drawing of the kind of clothes he was given to wear at New Archangel, c. 1842
[Right] A woodworker hawking his wares in the streets of St. Petersburg. Detail of a print by I.G. Shchedrovskii, c. 1835

Buttons from Castle Hill – Sitka





[Left to right] Part of a man's garment excavated at the Fort Ross Cemetery; a tail coat and frock coat, both American c. 1835 – 1840, private collections



[Left to right] Sunday morning on Unalaska, 1842, by Voznesenskii; two portraits of Native men by Pavel Mikhailov, 1827



The Real Traditionalists



[Above] Bodega Miwok by Mikhail Tikhanov, 1818.-
Scientific Research Museum of the Russian Academy of
Arts, St. Petersburg [Left] Sitka Tlingit man, 1827. Detail of
a plate in Litke's Atlas



Tailors and Apprentices



The Novice by Ivan Bogdanov, 1893



*She stretcheth out
her hand to the
Poor – She looketh
well to the ways of
her Household –
Proverbs 31*

Frontispiece to *The
Workwoman's Guide*, by A Lady,
London, 1838

High Style



[Left] Portrait of Olga Vladimirovna Basina by Petr Basin , 1837 - State Museum, St. Petersburg [Above] Silk day dress, American, 1835 – Metropolitan Museum of Art

RAC Wives' Clothing



[Left to right] Kamchadal woman in clothing derived from Great Russian traditions, c. 1770; Kamchadal women c. 1828; Aleut woman c. 1816

Jirokichi's Women of New Archangel





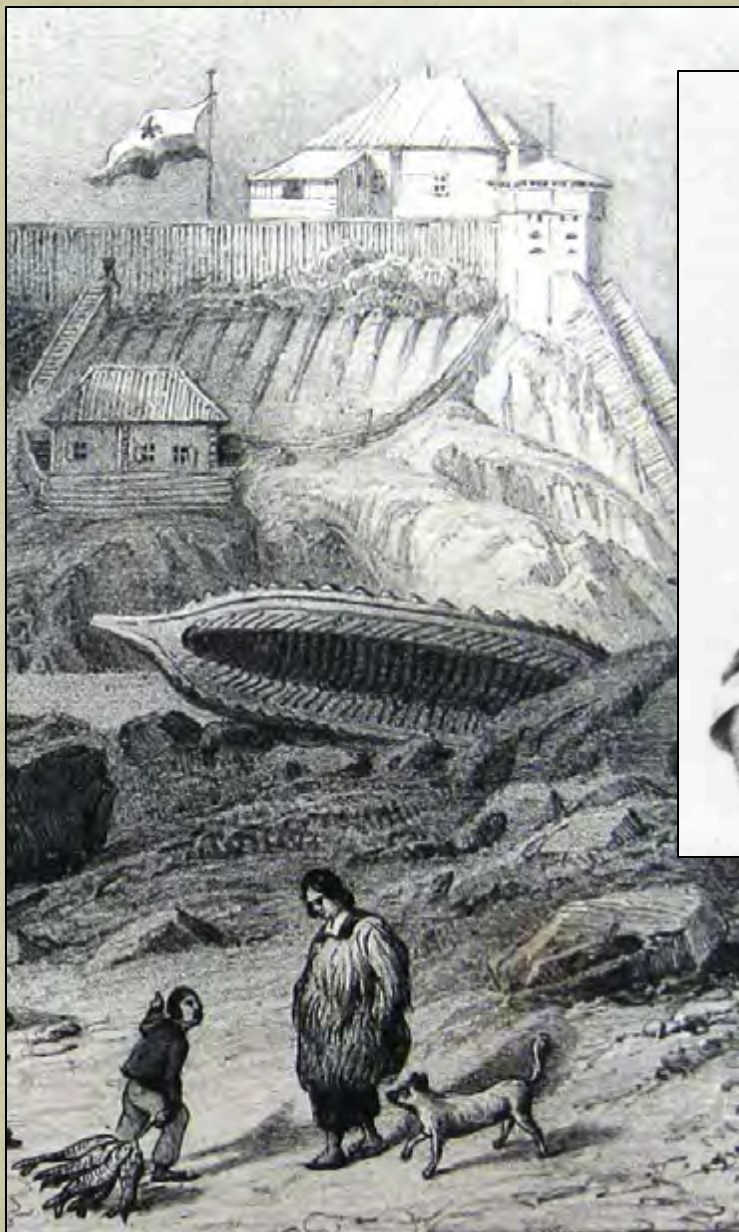
VUE PRISE DANS LA COLONIE
RUSSE DE NOVO-ARKANGELSK, 1827
from Litke's *Atlas*





“Women’s clothing consists of a garment made of fine cotton or even twilled linen; a silken cloth, which is wrapped around the head . . .”

Drawing of a Native Alaskan woman
from by Pavel Mikhailov, 1827.



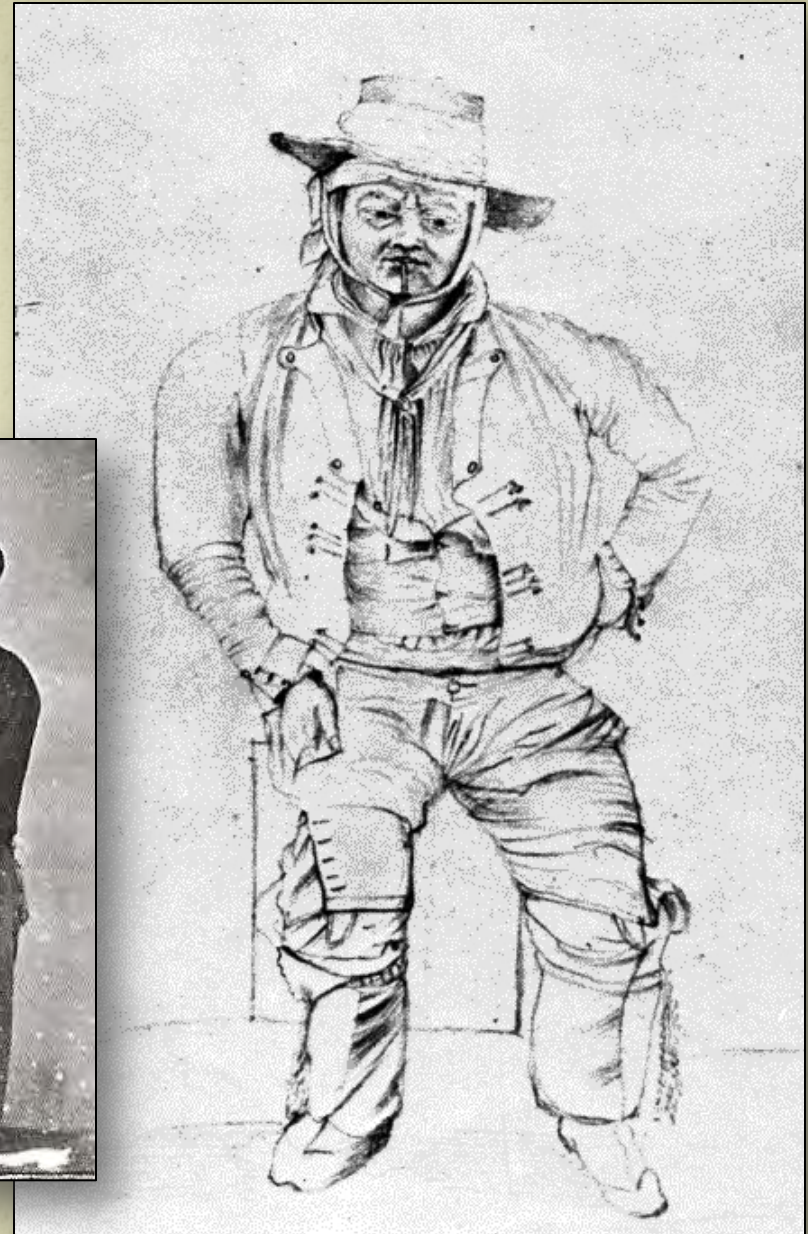
[Left] Detail of a plate from the Litke Atlas showing a Native Alaskan woman and boy, Sitka, 1827
[Right] Portrait of a woman from Unalaska by Pavel Mikhailov, 1827

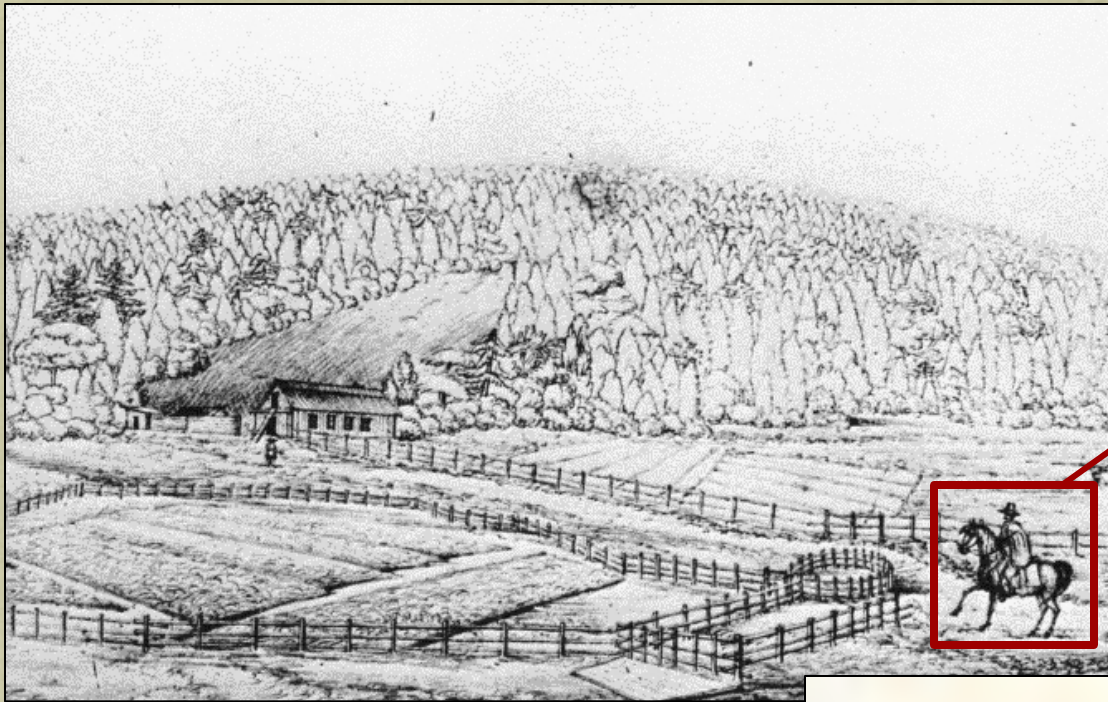
“... and they almost always wear over all the fur of ground squirrels which keeps their bodies warm, but unevenly, because they often go about barefoot.”

Dr. Edward Blaschke, 1841

Californio – Influenced Clothing

[Left to right] Two
Americans in Californio
clothing, c. 1850
(private collection); *A
Spaniard, Don Garcia*
by Il'ya Voznesenskii,
1840.





Don Cirilio

[Above and right] A drawing of Cherynykh's Ranch
 [Below right] Mexican caballeros, c. 1830. Detail from
 Carlos Nebel's *Voyage pittoresque et archéologique
 dans la partie la plus intéressante du Mexique*



Cependant la jeune fille qui nous servit des rafraîchissements au salon du directeur, et pour la toilette de laquelle celui-ci probablement avait fait quelques frais, ne me parut pas trop mal. Ses cheveux étaient bien peignés et soigneusement relevés derrière la tête ; ses traits me parurent assez réguliers ; son coup d'œil et sa physionomie exprimaient la gaieté et le contentement ; disons encore que sa chemise blanche serrée à la ceinture et son jupon en toile de coton, d'une propreté irréprochable, laissaient soupçonner des charmes que du moins les durs travaux et la misère n'avaient pas encore flétris.

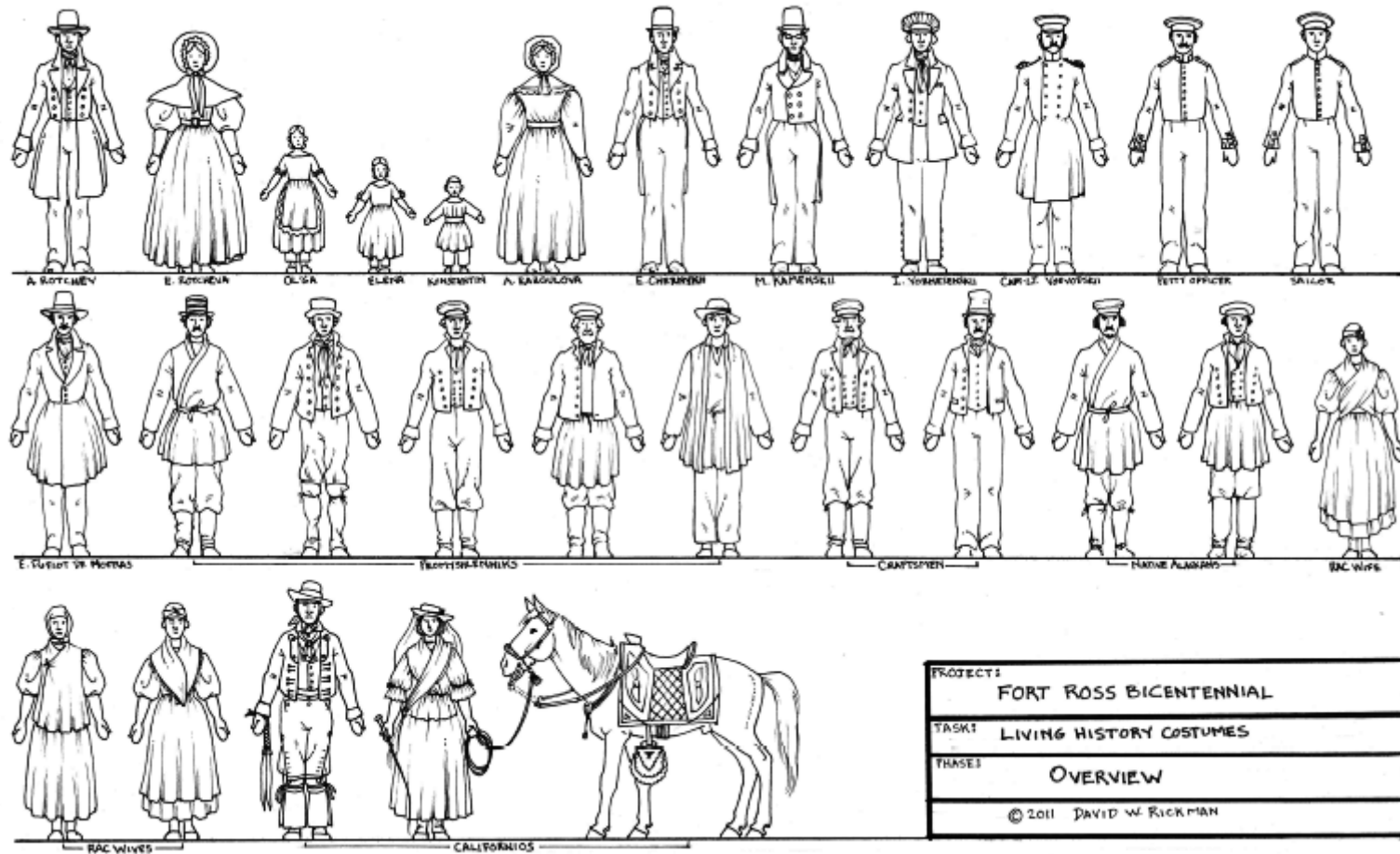
*Cyrille Pierre Thèodore Laplace, Campaign
de Circumnavigation de la Fregate L'artemise*

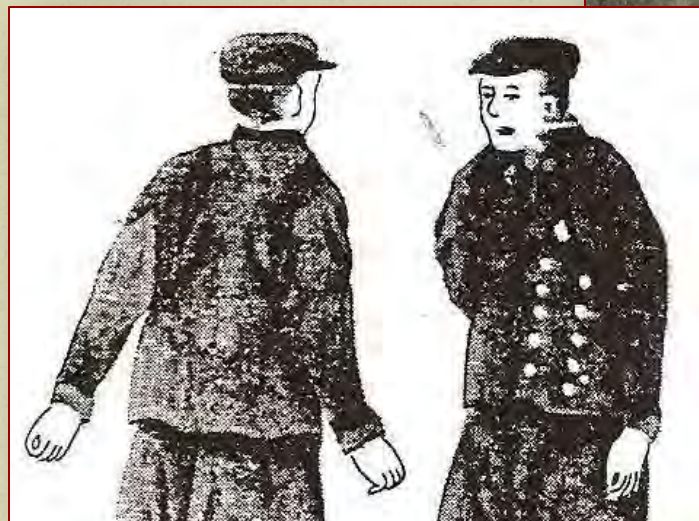
Mexican woman in chemise and petticoat, c.
1830. Detail from Carlos Nebel's *Voyage
pittoresque et archéologique dans la partie
la plus intéressante du Mexique*



Спасибо

Application

















A world and a
lifetime apart,
but still . . .



[Above] Settler and
his wife in
California, 1840, by
Voznesenskii [Left]
*The Shanty of the
Settler Artemis,*
Russia c. 1910