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BIOGRAPHY OF ARCHIMANDRITE JOASAPH.

Joasaph , in secular life, John Ilyich Bolotoff, was born at Tver, Russia in 1761 and was educated at Yaroslavl seminary. For some years after graduation , was teacher at ~~r~~glitz theological school. Took monastic orders in 1786 and joined the brothers at Tolgsk monastery. In 1794 with the rank of Archimandrite was appointed to head the first Russian mission to Alaska. Arrived at Kodiak Sept. 24, 1794 and began to christianize the natives of Alaska. In 1798, left Kodiak for Irkoutsk and in 1799 was consecrated Bishop of Alaska. On his return trip ~~to~~ in 1799 from Okhotsk to Kodiak on the ship Phoenix , was drowned (between Okhotsk and Kodiak) with all ~~on~~ board, and a very rich consignment of church goods and priests vestments were lost along with the rest.

Left, one book : "The topographical, climatological, statistical and ethnological description of the Island of Kodiak," printed in 1805 in the "Droug Prosvestcheniya ." (The friend of Enlightment) St. Petersburg.

According to Tekhmenieff's history, page 72 of the appendix, from the letter written by Shelihoff to Baranoff on Aug. 9, 1794 from Okhotsk.

The following ~~e~~xtract may be of interest:

The people of various religions (meaning the natives) should be made acquainted with Russians , but do not overlook this regulation, that during the night time , the people of various religion , should not remain in the village. At all places , where necessary guards should be placed, no one to be permitted to pass and the guards should strike signals. Even during the day time, such vigilance should be maintained. It would also be well to sound the hours by striking boards (I suppose this means some resonant wooden piece) , determining the time by (sand) hour

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glass, and if time permits, with the help of artisans, to cast a bell which may also be useful for the church.

At present I have sent you ~~about~~ twenty poods (about 800 pounds) of copper. It would not be bad, if through your exertions , you could find some American copper from Copper River.

In the same appendix page 86: From the letter written to Shelekhof in answer to the above, dated St. Paul Harbor May 20, 1795, I quote:

I found ore about Kodiak and Cook Inlet in great quantities ; I tried in a small way to melt it into metalbut time did not permit to work ~~it~~ into cast iron, and besides I do not know how. I asked Father Juvenalius to show us how to melt in hand ovens and small furnaces but did not get an answer. We need two men who know how to smelt iron in ~~a~~ hand ovens and small forges.

Page 94- Our Shaposhnikoff has cast ~~a~~ bells here for the local church , weight five poods,(about 203 pounds) .For a long time past I had intention of going to Copper River for American copper.

From the material for the history of Russian settlements on the shores of the Eastern Ocean ,Notes by Kyril Klebnikoff, compiled in 1821 ,printed at St. Petersburg 1861- vol. 3.

Page 97 on skilled occupations :

Blacksmiths : These are engaged at three forges . At one and sometimes at two of them the men are principally engaged in turning out ship's work, which is their constant occupation and more particularly during spring before the departure of the ships. At the third , they are engaged in making new axes or repairing old ones and this is the chief, and most constant occupation. If time permits they (blacksmiths) make ploughs, according to California model and mattocks for digging, for trade with California.

Coppersmiths : These are situated in three shops. At two of

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them they are engaged in making new boilers from tin and copper ; bowls, teakettles, copper pots, measures,funnels and other utensils, a part of which is used for trade with California and with savages along the North of America and also for supplying other colonies , for no utensils are imported from Russia. In the third, they manufacture small articles for ships, and bells, not larger than five poods (about 200 pounds) .

The small bells are used on the ships and large ones for trade with California.

Page 148.

Governor De Bala did not permit the Russians to establish themselves on the north side of the San Franciscan Bay and for that reason had established two new missions, one at San Rafael in 1819 and the other at Solano in 1824. At the establishment of these institutions , the missionaries being in need of various materials and instruments for their missions , had frequent intercourse with Fort Ross. There was a continuous trade between the two.

From Unites States Customs Records:-From the manifest of vessels cleared coastwise beginning Oct. 18, 1867.-

On Jan. 21, 1868, Hutchinson and Hirsch from Sitka , shipped on the schooner " Growler " , Horace Coffin, Master, eight bells, 2,509 pounds , consigned to Schloss & Co. ,San Francisco.

On Nov. 16, 1868, the Russian American Co., from Sitka, shipped on steamer "Alexander " M.C. Erskine Master, nine bells ,weight not given , consigned to M.Klinkovstrom, San Francisco. (M. Klinkovstrom was the Russian Consul at S. F. at that time.)

How they cast the bells in Alaska , is a problem I cannot answer.

I may some day run up aginst something that will also clear up this interesting phase.

I have a picture of Shelikof and Baranoff , the copies of which I shall send as soon as I have some made.

According to J. J. Underwood the story goes "and so Resanoff loaded his ship with bells and furs and set out for Yerba Buena."

As Sitka was less than two years old , it is very improbable that any bells had as yet been made there. What really happened was this : Supplies at the Sitka colony were very low and and starvation was staring the inhabitants in the face unless something was done at once, so Baranoff contracted with an American Captain D'Wolf and purchased the ship, Juno with her cargo of flour, sugar and other necessary articles. This releived the immediate necessity but by the spring time the supply became so, low that Rezanoff set sail in the Juno for San Francisco , with articles for trade with the Spaniards, and also with the idea of making arrangements for a base for future supplies for Alaska.

Klevnikoff's notes on the material for history, page 146, gives the following articles carried : Linen, raven's duck, thick cloth, handkerchiefs, needles, boots, saws axes and bed-ticking.

The bells of which you speak are from European Russia , brought on ships around the world to Alaska. The first two ships, Neva and Nadezhda making the first trip in 1803-4. The bells from Russia were for the churches here , donated by the Russian American Company , which was obliged to maintain the churches at its own expense for the benefit of the employes.

It is very likely that some bells were at Fort Ross. No gifts of bells were made by Royalty, at least I do not recall having seen any such reference.

The Roman Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church began their

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separation in the 9th Century. Post-

Post. The first church established at Sitka was in 1816, with Father Alexis Sokoloff as pastor.

About Madame Shelikoff.

From the History of Tekmanieff- Page 7.

On the 18 day of Aug. 1783 on the Ship " Three Saints " Gregory Shelikoff , accompanied by Madame Shelikoff , left Okhotsk. The ship wintered at Bering Island. Next spring the ship called in at Unalaska ,where some repairs were made. On the3rd of Aug. 1784 the ship reached Kodiak Island and entered a harbor ,which was named the Three Saints Harbor.

After establishing himself on the inhospitable shores of Kodiak Island Shelikoff began to erect buildings. He made a stockade and built some small houses . Shelikoff remained at Three Saints Harbor until the 22nd of May 1786 when he sailed for Okhotsk. He reached Bolsheretcks on the 8th of Aug. 1786and in Jan. 1787 arrived at Okhtsk. From here with his family , he proceeded to Irkoutsk. He left Eustraty Delaroff in charge of his business at Kodiak, who remained there until 1791 or until superseded by Alexander Baranoff.

Baranoff , seeing that Three Saints Harbor was not suited for his headquarters , as there was no timber there, removed the post further North to St. Paul Harbor in 1792. (The Saint Paul Harbor is the present town of Kodiak.) The post at Three Saints remained as a hunting lodge.

Shelikoff died at Irkoutsk on July 20,1795. His business was continued by his wife and his partner ,G. Golikoff , who united with a company Irokouts merchants in order to continue the fur operations in Alaska.

I fail to see in the historic records where Madam has taken any active part in conducting her husband's business.

Natalia Shelikoff , wife of Gregory Shelikoff, was elevated to the dig-

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nity of Nobility by an Imperial Ukaz of Nov . 10, 1797. In the Ukaz it reads : For the perils and hardships shared woth her husband, the late, Gregory Shelikoff, deceased, for the services rendered to the crown by imperriling his life in uniting the inhabitants of of North America toh the scepter of theCzar , for laying the foundation of the Greek Catholic Christian religion among the aborigines and for opening instituions beneficial to thefatherland , Madam Shelikoff and her children are elevated to the dignity of nobility. (The reference of Madam Shelikoff doing tapestry work during cold winters at Kodiak , is some romantic talk to make some book more human.)

The first Russian Mission arrived at Kodiak (St. Paul)on the ship Three Saints, sept 24, 1794; the mission was headed by Archmandrite Joasaph. (This is the correct way to spell it and pronounce it.) The rest of the clergymen were as follows : Hieromonks (or priest monks), Juvenalius, Markarius and Athanasius. Hierodeacons (or monk deacons), Stephen and Nectarius. Lay Brother : Herman and Joasaph.

Bella of Kodiak.

Biography of Archimandrite Joasaph.

Joasaph, in secular life , John Ilyich Bolotoff, was born at Tver, Russia in 1761, was educated at Yaroslavl seminary. For some years after graduation was teacher at Uglitz theological school. Took monastic orders in 1786 and joined the brothers at the Tolgsk manastery. In 1794 with the rank the rank of Archimandrite was appointed to head the first Russian mission to Alask Arrived at Kodiak in Sept 24, 1794 and began to christianize the natives of Alaska. In 1797 left Kodiak for Irkoutsk and in 1799 was consecrated as Bishop of Alaska. On his return trip from Okhotsk to Kodiak, on the Ship Phoenix wa drowned betwenn Okhotsk and Kodiak with all on board, including his deacon and lost a very rich consignment of church goods and prists vestmen . Left one book: The topographical, climatological, statistical and ethnological description of the Island of Kodiak." Printed in 1805 in the Droug Prosvestcheniya. '(The friend of Enlightment) St. Petersburg.

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Blacksmiths: These are engaged at forges. At one and sometimes at two of them principally in turning out ship's work, which is their constant occupation and more frequently particularly during spring before the departure of the ships. At the third they are engaged in making new axes or repairing old ones and this is the chief and the most uninterrupted occupation. If time permits they(Blacksmiths) make plughs, according to California model, and mattocks for digging, for the trade with California.

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ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF PACKAGE	DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS	DATES COVERED	
			From—	To—

3—6667

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~~I always said that J.J. Underwood was a dreamer.~~ according to the story we have " And so Resanoff loaded his ship with bells and some furs and set for Yerba Buena" What ~~liberties some people do take with history.~~ Resanoff sailed away on the ship Juno which Baranoff bought from an American Captain George D'Wolf with its cargo of flour, sugar and other articles. This relived the immediate necessity but ~~after~~ the spring the supply became so low that there was fear of starvation So Resanoff sailed for San Farncisco with articles for trade with the Spaniards. Khlebnikoff's Notes on the Material for History page 146. Give the following articles carried: Linen, Raven's duck, thick cloth, Handkerchiefs, needles boots, saws, axes and bedticking.

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The Russian orthodox church and the Roman Catholic church began their separation in the 9th century.

Post. The first church established at Sitka was in 1816, with Father Alexis Sokoloff as pastor.

At Sitka there is one bell that was cast by Baranoff in 1816 (I think). It has quite a lot of inscription on the base. This I will supply to you in the near future, or just as soon as I can get some one to send it to me. Also I will send the photographs of the bell in the belfry and as much data upon them as I can get for you.

Natalaia Shelihoff, the wife of Gragory Shelihoff was elated to the dignity of Nobility by an Imperial Ukaz of Nov. 10, 1797. In the ukas it reads : For the perils and hardships shared with her husband the late Gragory Shelihoff, deceased, for the services renedered to the crown for imperiling his life in uniting the inhabitants of North America to the scepter of the czar, for laying the foundation of the Greek Catholic Christian religion amongst the aborigines and for opening institution beneficial to the fatherland, madam shelihoff and her children are elevated to the dignity of nobility.