

**APPENDIX 9.3**  
**REFERENCES MADE TO FABRICS AND CLOTHING**  
**BY K.T. KHLEBNIKOV**  
**(Compiled by Margan Allyn Grover, from Khlebnikov 1994)**

## **REFERENCES MADE TO FABRICS AND CLOTHING BY K.T. KHLEBNIKOV**

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### When and at What Price Goods Were Purchased from Foreigners:

Frieze, 150 yards, 1805 - 2 piasters 14 cents, 1808 – 4p, 1810 – 20p, 1811 – 2p  
Blue nankeen, 100 funts, 1808 – 1p 50c, 1811 – 2p  
Large blanket, piece, 1808 – 3p 50c, 1811 – 2p  
(from Khlebnikov 1994: 20, Table 2)

### Goods traded by Mr Ebbets in Canton under contract with Mr Baranov:

4,000 pieces of nankeen – at 90 centimes  
2,000 pieces of blue nankeen – at 1 piaster 20 cents  
800 pieces of flesh-colored nankeen – at 90 cents  
300 pieces of black nankeen – at 2p 75c  
200 pieces fustian – at 2p 75c  
600 pieces of cotton – at 6p 50c  
10 piculs velvet – at 28p  
250 pieces of demi-cotton - at 1p 50c  
10 piculs of thread – at 100p  
55 pieces of seersucker – at 4p  
595 silk waistcoats for 840p  
500 pieces of silk material – at 9.20p  
(from Khlebnikov 1994: 21-23)

### Goods Issued in Sitkha to Mr O'Cain and Exchange of Same in Canton, 1806:

500 pieces of silk material, 6p 85c  
200 pieces of silk material, 5p  
147 pieces of satin, 20p 25c  
50 packets of handkerchiefs, 9p 75c  
70 pieces of satin, from 18p to 19p  
150 pieces of satin, 16p 50c  
30 pieces of taffetta, 12p 75c  
28 catties of silk, 6p 50c  
5 pieces of camelot, 26p

Mr Baranov continued to figure the piaster at the exchange rate of two rubles throughout his administration. Based on that rate, he marked up his prices by percent and imposed a tax on the sale of these goods in the colonies.  
(from Khlebnikov 1994: 23, Table 1)

### Prices Set by A.A. Baranov on Foreign Goods Sold in the Russian Colonies in America (after 1810):

Fine white nankeen, 8 14/16 arshins long, 9 vershoks wide, 3rubles in Sitka, 3r 50 kopecks in districts  
[Dull] cherry nankeen, 14 arshins long, 7 1/2 vershoks wide, 4r in Sitka, 4r 20k in districts  
Black nankeen, 13 15/16 arshins long, 12 1/2 vershoks wide, 8r 80k in Sitka, 9r in districts  
Half cotton, 14 1/4 arshins long, 8 vershoks wide, 5r in Sitka, 5r 50k in districts  
White fustian, 14 1/4 arshins long, 8 1/2 vershoks wide, 6r 50k in Sitka, 7r in districts  
Bengal linen, 1<sup>st</sup> sort, 47 arshins long, 10 vershoks wide, 21r in Sitka, 25r in districts  
Bengal linen, 3<sup>rd</sup> sort, 47 arshins long, 10 vershoks wide, 18r in Sitka, 22r in districts  
Bengal linen, 4<sup>th</sup> sort, 48 1/2 arshins long, 8 1/2 vershoks wide, 14r in Sitka, 18r in districts  
Velvet, 89r 60k in Sitka, 18r in districts  
Thread, 3r in Sitka, 4r 20k in districts  
Seersucker, 7r in Sitka, 9r in districts  
Velvet waistcoat, 7r in Sitka, 9r in districts  
Taffeta, 22 1/2 arshins long, 29r 30k in Sitka, 35r in districts  
Smooth foulard, 20 1/2 arshins long, 11 1/2 vershoks wide, 22r in Sitka, 28r in districts  
Semi-dimity, 16 3/4 arshins long, 17r in Sitka, 20r in districts  
Colored dimity, 23 6/16 arshins long, 65r in Sitka, 70r in districts

Black dimity, 23 arshins long, 16 vershoks wide, 62r in Sitka, 68r in districts  
 Trimming, 37 arshins long, 1 vershok wide, 60r in Sitka, 65r in districts  
 Silk [second rate], 23 1/2 arshins long, 1 vershok wide, 42r in Sitka, 50r in districts  
 Serge kerchief, 1r 75k in Sitka, 2r in districts  
 Silk, 16r in Sitka, 18r in districts  
 (from Khlebnikov 1994: 25, Table 3)

List of Newly Set and Old [until 1818] Prices on Principle Goods:

Bombazine, arshin, new price = 2r  
 Ordinary English cloth, arshin, new price = 8r  
 Flannel, arshin, new price = 1r 25k  
 Frieze 1<sup>st</sup> grade, arshin, new price = 6r, former price = 5r  
 Frieze 2<sup>nd</sup> grade, arshin, new price = 5r, former price = 4r 50k  
 Frieze 3<sup>rd</sup> grade, arshin, new price = 4r  
 Blue nankeen, piece, new price = 6r, former price = 4r  
 Bengal calico, piece, new price = 24r, former price = 18r  
 Silk scarves, piece, new price = 30r, former price = 22r  
 Atlas [silk material], piece, new price = 120r, former price = 65r 70k  
 Taffeta, piece, new price = 50r, former price = 29r  
 Black serge kerchiefs, piece, new price = 4r, former price = 2r  
 Canton cloth kerchiefs, piece, new price = 1r 50k, former price = 1r 20k  
 English cloth kerchiefs, piece, new price = 2r 50k, former price = 2r  
 English sole leather, piece, new price = 18r, former price = 12r  
 Baize blankets in 3 1/2 marki, piece, new price = 12r, former price = 10r  
 Baize blankets in 3 marki, piece, new price = 10r, former price = 8r  
 Large, black nankeen, piece, new price = 10r, former price = 8r 80k  
 (from Khlebnikov 1994: 31)

Table showing the date and price of goods purchased from foreign merchants in  
 Novo-Arkhangel'sk, in Spanish piasters [and cents], 1818-1825.  
 (from Khlebnikov 1994: 103-105, Table b.)

Goods	Measure	1819	1822	1823-24	1825
Large blankets	Piece	3p	3p	3p 25c	
Frieze	Yard	2p	2p 20c	1p 75c	1p 45c
Wool stockings	dozen	4p			
Short nankeen	Yard		81c		
Blue nankeen	Yard		1p 65c		
Serge kerchiefs	Packet		13p 50c		
Thread	English lb.			3p 30c	

Prices of Provisions Purchased in California, 1818-1825.  
 (from Khlebnikov 1994: 111-113, Table d.)

Goods	Measure	1818	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825
Thread	Funt			2p			5p	
Silk	Funt				16p		16p	16p
Broadcloth	Vara	1p 50c	1p	1p 2c		6p		
Good calico	Vara	2p	1p 4c	1p 4c			1p	1p
Medium calico	Vara			1p 2c	1p	1p	6c	6c
Bengal calico	Piece	15p	12p	10p		8p	9p	
Grey Flemish linen	Piece	50p	48p	45p	50p	42p	35p	40p
Raven duck	Piece	38p	25p	35p		50p	32p	

White Kiakhta nankeen	Piece	4p		4p	4p		3p 2c	3p
Blue Canton nankeen	Piece	3p 4c	4p		3p 4c	3p 4c	2p 4c	
Flesh-colored nankeen	Piece		2p 4c	2p		2p 4p	3p	
Broadcloth	Vara			12	12			12
Cloth, 6-golovk	Vara	6p 4c	8p 4c	7p		6p		6p
Baize	Vara	1p 4c	4p	2p 4c		1p 6c		1p 6c
Frieze	Vara				3p 2c	2p 6c	3p 4c	2p 4c
Plush	Vara	2p 4c	3p 4c	3p		3p 4c	2p 4c	2p 4c
Ordinary flannel	Vara	1p						1p 2c
Double flannel	Vara			2p 4c				1p 6c
Men's cotton stockings	Dozen	30p				24p	18p	1p 6c
Women's cotton stockings	Dozen				15p			1p 2c
Beaver hat	Piece	6p	6p	6p	6p	6p		
Needles	Thousand	3p	4p					
Spanish socks	Piece		2p	2p	2p	2p	2p	2p 4c
Ticking	Vara			9c	6c			5c

Payment for Furs Bartered from the Kolosh, 1821-1825:

1821 March, 1 sea otter, 2 large blankets for 24r  
1821 April, 1 sea otter, 2 ½ arshins frieze for 22r  
1821 April, 1 otter, 3 ½ arshins Flemish linen for 6r  
1821 April, 3 medium otter, 10 arshins of calico for 12r 50k  
1822 January, 2 river beaver, 6 ½ arshins Flemish linen for 11r 20k  
1822 March, 3 cross fox, 3 large blankets for 36r  
1822 November, 1 sea otter, 3 armor, native 15 slats and 3 arshins of frieze 26, 40 for 41r 40k  
1822 June, 1 yearling, 1 blanket for 12r  
1822 August, 2 otter, 10 arshins of calico for 12r 50k  
1822 August, 1 medium bear, 5 arshins Flemish linen for 8r 50k  
(from Khlebnikov 1994: 124, Table b.)

Extract from Price Schedule [for Foodstuffs] and Goods for 1825:

Thread, funt, 6r  
Leather, iufta, funt, 2r  
Leather, dubbed, funt, 1r 60k  
Nankeen, large Kiakhta, piece, 9r  
Nankeen, large Canton, piece, 10r  
Blankets, large American, piece, 17r  
Blankets, small American, piece, 11r  
Blankets, large English, piece 18r  
Blankets, medium English, piece, 14r  
Frieze, best, arshin, 8r  
Frieze, medium, 6r  
Frieze, kamluk, arshin, 6r  
Calico, best English, arshin, 3r  
Calico, medium English, arshin, 2r  
Calico, Russian, arshin, 2r 25k  
Cloth, best English, arshin, 36r  
Cloth, Holland, arshin, 25r  
Cloth, ordinary, arshin, 10r  
Cloth, calico, arshin, 8r 60k  
Cloth, soldier, arshin, 5r  
Cloth, Lenskoe, arshin, 1r 50k

Calico, each, 40r  
 Kerchiefs, pocket Bengal, each, 2r 50k  
 Stockings, cloth men's, pair, arshin, 5r  
 Stockings, women's cotton, pair, arshin, 3r  
 Stockings, cotton thread, pair, 2r 25k  
 Stockings, wool, pair, 2r  
 Cloth, Romanovskii, arshin, 60r  
 Ticking, striped linen, arshin, 1r 20k  
 Ticking, blue, arshin, 50r  
 Ticking, blue, arshin, 56r  
 Flemish cloth, each, 75r  
 Ravensduck, each, 50r  
 (from Khlebnikov 1994: 135-6, Table a.)

- *Concerning calico, etc.*

Calico, semi-calico and printed linens are generally used in the colonies. Even the Aleuts have grown fond of using this cloth, and therefore it has become one of the necessary demands for women's clothes. Calico is used by the families of officials and clerks; the semi-calico is used by the promyshlenniks and Aleuts. (from Khlebnikov 1994: 202-205)

- *Nankeen.*

The colonies prefer getting Cantonese nankeen because it is larger in size, and one piece of it is sufficient to make someone a coat or dress, and the price is almost the same as that of calico. When there is no means of getting Cantonese calico, we can get Khiakhta nankeen, which is cherry-colored, glossy and non-glossy, and has great breadth. The Russian nankeen brought here on the ship *Elena* was of good quality, but it faded quickly, and could only be sold when needed. If the color of the cloth becomes more durable and does not fade, it may replace the Cantonese and Khiakhta nankeen. This would be more advantageous because it is cheaper. (from Khlebnikov 1994: 202-205)

- *Concerning coarse calico.*

Thin calicos are designated for the officials, while the grey American calico is used mainly in Sitkha for trade with the Kolosh, who are paid in calico for small fur pelts; to a certain extent, by established custom, this material has now become a barter good. The Kolosh who sell bear skins of various sizes, price them as 2, 3, and 4 sazhen of calico or at 5, 7 ½ and 10 arshins. With the calico we buy sheep and other goods from them. At Ross, calico is used to pay the Indians for working the soil and harvesting grain. The Indians use the calico to wrap themselves in instead of using blankets. (from Khlebnikov 1994: 202-205)

- *Concerning linen.*

Linen (canvas-like) cloth is used mainly in hospitals and schools, for sheets, pillow cases, shirts and towels. In Sitkha this linen is exchanged for fish and other goods from the Kolosh. After supplying the hospitals and schools, the various offices sell this linen to the promyshlenniks and Aleuts so that they might make shirts out of it. At Nushagak they make shirts for the neighboring peoples; at Ross they make them for the Indians as payment for their chores. The unpacked linen is generally used to make shirts for the workers and Aleuts. (from Khlebnikov 1994: 202-205)

- *Concerning ticking.*

The promyshlenniks and Koloshes in general use ticking to make their shirts. The type they need are made of inexpensive linen. They rarely use half-cotton or full cotton cloth because of their cost. Ticks and deburets are used to make hospital robes, sheets and light work clothes. The Aleuts especially like these materials. They are also used by the Kenais and Aglegmiuts, who make women's kamleiki out of them; these are exchanged for river otters. In California this material is in general use by the Indians because of its durability and is readily bought at the mission and by the Indians. (from Khlebnikov 1994: 202-205)

- *Concerning sacking.*

Sacks are extremely necessary in Sitkha in order to transport grain to the different offices, but because of the lack of them we have to ship the grain in piles and barrels. In the first case the grain is wasted and becomes damaged because of the dampness from being enclosed inside damp boards; in the second case, when shipped in barrels, it takes up more room on the ship and makes it hard to unload; and the worst of all, it is harder in places where the grain has to be unloaded at sea.

In order to buy wheat in California, it is always necessary to have up to 300 sacks to facilitate the loading of the ship. In Kad'iak sacks are needed to transport grain to the various offices; in Ross they are needed to transport the ground grain from the fields, to the stores and granaries. It would be more advantageous to send ready-made sacks from St. Petersburg; the sacks should be three-quarters of an arshin in width and one and a half arshins long in order to contain one fanega of wheat. (from Khlebnikov 1994: 202-205)

*- Flemish linen.*

In Sitkha it is used to make tents for workers who work in the forests; it is used as a trade item with the Kolosh and to make light summer sailor's clothing; part of it is sold in California. This linen is used by the various offices to mainly make sails for baidaras, tents, clothing for the workers and Aleuts. (from Khlebnikov 1994: 202-205)

*- Concerning broadcloth.*

During Mr. Baranov's management of the colonies, frieze was generally used to make clothing; soon after it was replaced by linen; good soldier's linen and the ordinary type of linen are comfortable for worker's clothing. Russian and Aleut promyshlenniks buy them willingly; but there is competition among them because they want to have the best clothing for the holidays; that is why it is necessary to have linens of average prices; let us say 6 to 10 rubles per sazhen. Colors most used are blue and grey. The grey, dark-green, black and blue linens must also be of high quality; part of them are needed in California. (from Khlebnikov 1994: 202-205)

*- About friezes, flannelettes and flannels.*

Part of the frieze cloth is designated for trade with the Kolosh; the rest, along with the flannelette and flannel, is used for winter clothing for the families of officials and workers. In the winter the temperature often reaches 10 to 15° celsius; since there are no pelts, except ground squirrel ones to make winter clothing, the men and women need flannels and flannelettes to make their clothing. (from Khlebnikov 1994: 202-205)

*- Concerning woolen cloth.*

The dark-green is designated for use by the officials; the red by the Aleuts who use the threads to embellish their kamleika, parkas and baidarkas, etc. (from Khlebnikov 1994: 202-205)

*- About blankets.*

Large, medium and small blankets of very good quality are needed by the officials, workers and hospitals throughout the colonies. The blankets are used mainly as trade items for the sea otters with the Koloshes. This type of blanket must be medium, of average quality and cost 14 to 16 rubles. (from Khlebnikov 1994: 202-205)

For more lists of clothing see Middleton (1996: 117-120).