

Abandoned settlements

village / settlement	type	when abandoned	history	population	former occupations	remarks
Afonikha						shown on map as unpopulated place
Arkipovo	relocation settlement	During the 1950s inhabitants moved to the village Vizhas	Appeared during the 2nd half of the 19th Century at the site of an Old Believers' settlement	1905: 4 houses 1922: 7 houses, 30 inhabitants	Main occupations were fishing and hunting	(Arkipovskiy) village of the Oma village soviet on the right side of the Vizhas river, 110 km from the river mouth
Bedovoe	village 3	In the 1960s the village was classified as "unprosperous"; inhabitants left to neighbouring Pechora villages and Naryan-Mar	Appeared at the boundary of the 15th and 16th Century an occupational camp. Old Believers lodged here, escaping from prosecution by the official church.	1574: 4 sheds 1679: 5 houses of city people from Pustozersk, 15 men 1837: 34 men 1858: 21 houses, 130 inhabitants 1903: 31 farms, 139 inh., including 12 Nenets 1922: 30 houses, 150 inh. 1936: 126 inhabitants 1950: 17 houses, 96 inh.	Fishery, transportation, cattle farming	Village of the Pustozersk village soviet on the right bank of the Pechora river, 20 km from Oksino. Monument (1991) of fellow countrymen who fell during World War II, author A.N.Markov (A.I.Mamontov, M.J.Ruzhnikov, A.N.Markov).
Chupov	relocation settlement	In the 1960s the village was classified as "unprosperous"; inhabitants moved to the village Oma.	Appeared in the 2 nd half of the 19 th Century. First settlers were the Chupov family from the Mezen area. In the 1930s there was a cattle farm and a fishing brigade.	1905: 5 houses 1922: 8 houses, 39 inh.	Main occupations were fishing, hunting, cattle farming; fish was sold in Mezen	Settlement (Chupovskiy) of the Omsk village soviet, on the right bank of the Oma river, 7 km from the village Oma
Egorovo						shown on map as unpopulated place
Farikha						shown on map as unpopulated place
Foma-Yu						shown on map as unpopulated place
Golubkovka	village 3	In the 1960s the village was classified as "unpromising"; inhabitants left to the village Oksino and others. In 1999 some uninhabited houses were left.	Appeared in the early 16th Century as an occupational camp. 1931: kolkhoz "Golubkovsky", since 1935 under the name of P.G. Smidovich; in 1960 united with kolkhoz Pobeda (Oksino).	1679: 2 houses of soldiers and 5 houses of city people (Golubkov) from Pustozersk 1837: 18 men 1859: 37 persons, 5 houses 1903: 8 houses, 57 inh. 1922: 15 houses, 32 inh. 1936: 120 inh. 1950: 17 houses, 99 inh.	1950: cattle farming, fishing brigade	(Golubovskiy) village of the Pustozerskiy village soviet on the right side of the Golubkovskiy river channel, 3 km from the village Oksino. Native place of the storyteller M.R. Golubkova.
Guba Dolgaya						shown on map as unpopulated place
Guba Dyrovataya						shown on map as unpopulated place
Kanin Nos						shown on map as unpopulated place
Karegovka	village 3	In 1956 inhabitants moved to Krasnoe, because the annual flooding of the village by spring floods did not allow to maintain the buildings.	Appeared in the 2nd half of the 19th Century at the site fishing camp. 1935-58: the central base of kolkhos "Kharp", elementary school, shop.	1920: 36 houses, 36 inh. (??) 1950: 19 houses, 248 inh.	No information	(Koregovka) village of the Primorsko-Kuyskiy village soviet, on the left banks of the Bolshaya Pechora river, 25 km below the settlement Krasnoe
Khabarovo						shown on map as unpopulated place
Khabuyka		Closed in the early 1970s	Appeared in the beginning of the 20 th Century.	1922: 3 houses, 13 inh. 1950: 2 houses, 3 inh.	Not indicated	On the left bank of the Kui river, 16 km from Naryan-Mar
Kharitonovka	relocation settlement	Disappeared in the early 1970s	Appeared in the beginning of the 20 th Century	1920: 3 houses, 13 inh. 1950: 2 houses, 3 inh.	No information	Settlement (Kharitonovo) of the Primorsko-Kuysk village soviet on the left bank of the Kui river, 16 km southeast of Naryan-Mar, 30 km from the village Krasnoe
Konushin Nos						shown on map as unpopulated place
Korzhi	relocation settlement	No information	No information	1950: 4 houses, 18 inh.	No information	Settlement of the Primorsko-Kuyskiy village soviet, on the left bank of the Kuyski river channel
Kostyanoy Nos						shown on map as unpopulated place
Kurbas	relocation	In the late 1940s the	Established during the 2nd half of the	1922: 7 houses, 31 inh.	Main occupations were	(Kurabozhskiy) settlement of

	settlement	inhabitants moved to the neighbouring Pechora villages	19th Century by peasants of the Puztozersk volost.		fishing and hunting	the Velikovisochnyy village soviet, northeast of the village Velikovisochnoe on the shore of the Kurabozhskiy Bay
Kuznetskaya guba						shown on map as unpopulated place
Ledkovo	village 1	In 1957, in connection with the merging of “Nyaryana ty” with the kolkhos “im. Maksim Gorki”, inhabitants moved to villages Khongurey and Kamenka. Subsequently the family of Ledkovykh moved to Indiga, and the family of Vyucheyskiy to Kotkino.	Initially build in 1926 at the site of temporary reindeer herders’ spring camp on the way to the summer pastures at the sea, and in autumn to the winter pastures in the taiga of Kanin-Timan and Mezen. Nenets without reindeer settled down nearby. The first settlers were the families of Egor Ledkov and A.V. Vyucheyskiy, who ceased to roam because of a mass mortality of their reindeer. They erected two living houses, a barn, stables and other buildings. In 1941 the base of the kolkhos “Nyaryana ty” (“Red Reindeer”) was transferred here from springs of the Khvostova river. Houses for reindeer breeders, shop, a bakery, food warehouses, a cattle-breeding farm, and a horse farm were constructed.	No information	Cattle farming	Village on the banks of the Soyma river (Nenets: Tavota), a tributary of the Sulla river, 80 km from its mouth
Ludovatoe						shown on map as unpopulated place
Malaya Naryga	village 3	Inhabitants moved gradually to neighbouring villages and Naryan-Mar	Founded in 1933 by S.I. Nikonov from Bolshaya Naryga	1861: 4 houses 1903: 8 houses (7 Russian, 1 Nenets), 40 inh. 1922: 8 houses (7 Russian, 1 Nenets), 48 inh. 1939: 40 inh.	Main occupations were fishing, hunting, cattle farming	Village 4 km east of Bolshaya Naryga
Marina Gora						shown on map as unpopulated place
Mesino	village 1	In 1958 inhabitants moved to other Pechora villages and Naryan-Mar in connection with the centralisation of salmon processing at the Pechora Fish Factory in Naryan-Mar	Fish landing place for the Pechora Fish Factory.	1950: 6 living houses, 61 inh.	Main occupations were catch and processing of salmon and white fish	Fishing settlement of the Primorsko-Kuysk village soviet, situated on an island in the Pechora river, 3 km east of the village Andeg
Morkhida	relocation settlement	At the end of the 1950s inhabitants moved to neighbouring Pechora villages.	Appeared in the early 20 th Century. The first settlers were peasants of the Ust-Tsilemskiy volost.	1922: 2 houses, 7 inh. 1950: 3 houses, 10 inh.	Main occupations were salmon fishing and cattle farming	Settlement of the Velikovisochnyy village soviet on the right bank of the Pechora river, 30 km southeast of Velikovisochnoe.
Nikittsy	village 3	In 1955 transmigration of inhabitants to Kuya started	Mentioned in spiritual lists of the Arkhangelsk Spiritual Consistory of the 18th-20th centuries. In 1936 the collective farm “Nikittsynsky” was renamed “Bolshevik”; in 1955 is was merged with the collective farm “Krasnoe znamya” in the village Kuya. From the beginning of the 1920s to 1960s it was the centre of the Kuyskiy village soviet, and until 1963 of the Primorsko-Kuyskiy village soviet.	1897: 25 houses of local peasants, 5 of foreign persons; 64 men and 69 women 1928: 34 households 1933: 30 households of collective, 2 individual. Collective farm: 22 horses, 42 cattle, 36 sheep. Individual farms: 3 cattle, 1 sheep. 1963: 196 inh. 1977: 4 households, 5 inh. Early 1980s: abandoned	Main occupations were salmon fishing, hunting and cattle farming	Situated on the right bank of the Pechora river, 15 km north of Naryan-Mar. Since the 80s, inhabitants of Naryan-Mar and Iskateley have their kitchen gardens here.
Nizhniy Shar						shown on map as unpopulated place
Nizhnyaya Baza						shown on map as unpopulated place
Nosovaya	village 1	1958	Appeared in 1937 in the place of a fishing plot. First inhabitants resettled for economic reasons Tsilemsk district (Komi) and organised in the kolkhoz “20-let Oktyabr”. 1943: additional settlers from Kirov Oblast arrive. 1950: central base of kolkhoz “20-let Oktyabr”, fishing place, school, shop. 1958: inhabitants resettled to Naryan-Mar and other villages.	1950: 276 inh. (50 houses)	Catch and processing of salmon and white fish	
Popovka	relocation settlement	No information	The first settler was F. Karmakulov from Pinegi in 1742, who made a fictitious “pleasant” deal with one of the Nenets in the Pinezhskiy district in about the acquisition of long-term user rights of the Indiga and Volonga rivers. In 1795 under the will of Karmakulov, the possession was	1859: 2 houses, 2 families ‘Popov’, 19 inh. 1920: 1 house, 11 inh.	Fishing, hunting, cattle farming, reindeer herding	(Indiga-Popovy) Settlement of the Timansk village soviet, on the right bank of the Indiga river, 60 km from its mouth

			inherited by the brothers F. and V. Popov. Through Popovka passed the winter route from Mezen to Pechora.			
Poylovo	village 3	The population left in the 1960s.	Established at the site of an occupational post. In 1574 there were 2 summer sheds, in 1697 4 inhabited houses, 3 of them belonged to a Putozerian named Shevelevy.	1574: 2 summer sheds 1697: 4 houses, 16 inh. (men) 1785: 8 houses 1816: 78 inh. 1834: 9 houses 1850: 86 inh. 1859: 5 houses 1888: 2 houses, 8 inh. 1950: 5 houses, 17 inh.	Fishing	Settlement of the Primorsko-Kuyskiy village soviet, on the right bank of the Pechora river in the Poylovskiy river channel, 15 km from Krasnoe
Prosunduy	relocation settlement	Disappeared from censuses since 1936	Appeared at the site of an occupational camp in the 2nd half of the 19th Century	1859: 1 house, 12 inh. 1888: 1 house, 4 inh. 1897: 10 inh. 1920: 2 houses, 22 inh.	Fishing	Settlement of the Putozerskiy village soviet at the Kuya river, 45 km from Pustozersk
Pustozersk	town	A jail existed until 1762. In the 1950s inhabitants started to move to neighbouring villages and Naryan-Mar. In 1962 the last house at the river mouth was removed.	<p>The name is “stamped” in the autumn of 1499 by the governors under the decree of Moscow’s Tsar Ivan III. In the 16th-18th centuries it was the administrative, economic and cultural centre of the Pechora area, whose territory stretched north-south from Barents Sea to the Vychegda river and east-west from the Urals to the Mezen river.</p> <p>With the closing of a sea way to Siberia in the beginning of the 17th Century it became deprived of its role as a storage terminal and strategic stronghold in the north of Russia.</p> <p>In the end of 17th Century, there were city houses, a governor’s mansion, a jail and a church.</p> <p>In the 17th-18th centuries in Putozersk, persons were sent there which were banished due to their objection to the authorities and official church, participants of the revolts of K. Bulavina, S. Razin, Solovetsky’s “sittings”; protopriest Avvakuma and its associates and others. Putozersk was the centre for tax (yasak) collection.</p> <p>Throughout the 17th-18th centuries it was exposed to attacks of “Charuchy Samoyeds”.</p> <p>Since 1780 Putozersk was the volost centre of the Mezen district, but gradually lost its significance.</p> <p>In 1918 the 1st and 2nd volost congresses of the revolutionary Soviet councils for the lower reaches of Pechora took place here.</p> <p>In 1964, at the initiative of Dr. Phil. V.I. Malyshev, the city monument, an obelisk, was established.</p> <p>In 1989 a wooden memorial symbol was placed at the site of execution of protopriest Avvakuma and its associates.</p> <p>In 1991, the Pustozersk complex became a historical-natural museum.</p>	1563-64: 97 houses, 230 inh. 1574-75: 144 houses, 282 inh. 1926: 121 inh. 1936: 105 inh.		The first Russian city above the Polar circle, an advanced post of the Moscow State at its northeastern frontier. Established at one of the channels of the Pechora river, 100 km from its mouth, on the bank of lake Pustoe. Pustozersk was the main stronghold for the advancement of Russia to the northeast. It played a significant role in the development of the Far North and Siberia. Its inhabitants deserve a considerable merit in opening the ways to the Arctic islands and the mouths of the Siberian rivers. Pustozersk was an important place for northern mineral prospecting expeditions, in which some of its inhabitants participated. In the 17th-18th centuries there was a special house for “prospectors”.
Sakharovo	relocation settlement	In the 1960s the village was classified as “unprosperous”; inhabitants moved to Oma	Appeared in the beginning of 20 th Century. First settlers were the family Saharov from the Mezen district, who were engaged in seasonal fishing and sea mammal hunting. In the 1930s the village became the base of the reindeer-herders’ artel named after V.P. Chkalov.	1922: 3 houses, 20 inh.	Fishing, hunting, cattle farming, some families had private reindeer	(Sakharovskiy) Settlement of the Omsk village soviet on the right bank of the Oma river
Savino	relocation settlement	In the 1960s the village was classified as “unprosperous”; inhabitants moved to Oma	Appeared in the 2 nd half of the 19 th Century. The initial name, Markovy, Markovskits, derives from the first settler family, Markov, from the village Oma. Trading activity with Mezen; villagers exchanged with Nenets dairy products, furs, reindeer products.	1905: 7 houses 1922: 14 houses, 67 inh.	Occupations were hunting, fishing, cattle farming	(Savinskiy) Settlement of the Omsk village soviet on the right bank of the Oma river
Sengeyskiy						shown on map as unpopulated place
Sinkin						shown on map as unpopulated place
Smekalovka	village 3	Abandoned in the 1960s, inhabitants moved to Oksino, Pylemets and Naryan-Mar	Founded in 1919. First settlers were peasant families of the Pechora district, I.A. Ostashova from the village Denisovo and A.S. Chuprov from Ust-Tsilmy. In 1930 peasants of Smekalovki and the adjacent village Pylemets founded the fishing kolkhos “Probuzhdenie”, later named “Novyy put”. There was a cattle farm within the kolkhos, after World War II	1921: 7 houses 1950: 5 houses, 25 inh.	Fishing, cattle farming, potato and turnip gardening	Village of the Putozersk village soviet, on the banks of the Staraya Pechora river, 12 km south of Oksino

			moved to the village Pylemets.			
Sopka	village 3	No information	Founded in the middle of the 19 th Century by inhabitants of the neighbouring villages (Malaya Sopka, ca. 2.5 km and Staraya Sopka, ca. 1.5 km) who were annually affected by high spring floods at the coast of the Pechora river. First settlers were a family of the rich peasants and reindeer herders, Ivan Mikhaylovich Chuklin from Malaya Sopka.	In 1858 in Staraya and Malaya Sopka lived 87 persons of both sexes. 1903 in Staraya Sopka: 17 houses	No information	Other names: Sopochnaya, Bolshaya Sopka. On a hill slope, where the Bolshaya and Malaya Pechora divide, 25 km southwest of the village Telviska.
Staryy (Old) Varandey	village 2	Since the late 1990s measures to resettle inhabitants of Old Varandey to Naryan-Mar and other settlements of the district were taken. By 2000 all were moved to Naryan-Mar and settlement Red. On 30 Nov. 2000 Old Varandey was excluded from the register of settlements of the NAO by decision of the Assemblage of Deputies of the NAO.	Appeared in the 1 st half of the 1930s after the formation of the Varandeykiy Nomadic Tundra Council, in which territory 650 persons roamed. From 1978 administrative centre of the Varandey Village Council 1982: secondary school, kindergarten, cultural centre, hospital Beginning of 1990s flood disaster 1993: Varandey was declared a zone of natural disaster In 1996 emigration of inhabitants started	1936: 8 households, 28 inh. 1939: 6 living houses, medical ward, primary school (in 1940: 10 graduates) 1966: 240 inh. 1978: 63 inh. 1998: 120 inh. 2007: approximately 20 persons; population is officially registered in Naryan-Mar, some older persons not at all.	Main occupations were reindeer herding, fishing, hunting	Village at the shore of the Pakhancheykaya Bay. Until 1978 a national village of the Primorsko-Kuysk village soviet.
Sukhanikha	relocation settlement	In the 1950s the inhabitants moved to Vizhas.	Appeared in the 2 nd half of the 19 th Century.	1905-22: 4 houses, 11 inh.	Main occupations were fishing, hunting and cattle farming	Settlement (Sukhaninskiy) of the Omsk village soviet, at the mouth of the Sukhanikha river into the Vizhas river.
Sula	village 3	Since the beginning of the 1960s no people have lived in Sula.	Appeared in the beginning of the 19 th Century. First settlers were the Nenets families of Ardeev, Apitsyn and Kanyukov. Russian and Komi from Mezen and Pechora settled later. Houses were two-storeyed, of Mezen type. Sula was situated on the winter post route, where carvans with cargo and passengers traveled to Arkhangelsk and Ust-Tsilma. Until 1926 a school, a shop, a medical ward and a creamery operated. In 1927 the school was transferred from Sula to Kotkino, in 1929 the shop, and then the creamery. During World War II the majority of men was lost on the fronts, the families remaining without supporters moved to Kotkino.	1859: 3 houses, 9 inh. 1922: 16 houses, 105 inh. 1926: 90 inh. 1950: 3 houses	Inhabitants held horses, sheep and cattle and were engaged in fishing.	Village of the Velikovisochnogo village soviet, at the Sula river, 20 km down from the village Kotkino
Syavma						shown on map as unpopulated place
Tarasovo	relocation settlement	In the 1950s the inhabitants moved to Oma.	Appeared in the beginning of the 20th Century. First settlers were the Semyukin family from the Mezensk district. Later the Tarasov family, also from Mezensky district, settled.	1905: 1 house 1922: 4 houses, 11 inh.	Inhabitants held cattle, sheep, horses, were engaged in fishing and hunting, potato, turnip and radish gardening and they sowed barley. Dairy products were exchanged with the Nenets people for furs, reindeer furs, and were brought for sale to Mezen.	Settlement (Tarasovskiy) of the Omsk village soviet, on the left bank of the Oma river, 130 km from its mouth
Taratinskaya	village 3	In the 1960s the village was classified as “unprosperous”; inhabitants moved to neighbouring villages.	Appeared in the early 20 th Century. First settler was A, Taratin from Verkhnyaya Pesha. Houses of Mezen type.	1905: 3 houses 1922: 8 houses, 45 inh.	Inhabitants held cattle, horses and sheep. In the winter they caught navaga cod in the river mouth at Pesha, which they sold in Mezen. Dairy products exchanged for furs at the Nenets people.	Village of the Peshsk village soviet, on the left bak of the Pesha river, 57 km from its mouth
Tarkhanovo	Fishing camp	In the early 1970s beluga whale fishing in Tarkhanovo stopped.	The Bay of Tarkhanovo is sheltered from the sea by a ridge of reeves, serving as a good harbour. In the late twenties the Trust “Arkhoblastryba” stopped beluga whale fishing. From the end of the 30 th beluga whale fishermen of the kolkhos “Severnny polyus” from Nes worked here.	1925: 6 buildings of the Trust “Arkhoblastryba”, houses, sauna, shed, barn, 2 dugouts	Pomors from the Mezensk district came here on carbasses to catch beluga whale, herring, cod and haddock with lines and rods.	Fishing camp on the Kanin Peninsula, 12 km southeast of the Cape Kanin Nos
Tobseda						shown on map as unpopulated place
Torna	farm	In the end of the 1970s work stopped, the inhabitants moved to Shoyna and Nes.	Appeared in 1926 at the place of a working camp of fishermen from Dolgoshchelya and Nes. First settlers were Gr.И., G.И., Ja.A. Kotkin and N.E. Sakharov from Nes. In 1931 the fishing place produced 50 to 80 tons of herring and flounder per year. A fishing brigade from the kolkhos “Severnny polyus” conducted seasonal salmon fishing.	No information	People were engaged in salmon, navaga cod, herring and flounder fishing, sea mammal hunting, and hunted polar fox, partridges and waterfoul.	Farm at the mouth of the Torna river, 20 km north of Shoyna
Tri Bugri	village 1	In 1952 operational constructions were transported to the	Founded in 1939 at the site of fishing huts according to a decision of the kolkhos “im. V.I.Chapaeva” as a	No information	Reindeer herding, animal farming, brick production	Village (from Nenets language: Three Dugouts) of the Malozemelskiy tundra

		settlement Nelmin Nos, the central base of the kolkhos “im. I.P.Vyucheyskogo”, with its attached kolkhos “im. V.I. Chapaeva”. The settlement Tri Bugri ceased to exist.	base for themselves. At first there were three apartment houses, an office building, a warehouse with a shop, a farmyard, a stable, a barn, a shed and a sauna. Tundra people with their families lived in private chums, in total 10 pieces. The mouth of the river Tri Bugri served as a bay for keeping the boats. A wooden bridge was build across the river, and at the northern margin of the settlement a factory for roasting of a red brick for sale was established. Wetlands allowed to develop animal farming. In 1951, in the public sector, there were 36 cattle, including 14 cows (prod. 2488 l milk per year), and 20 horses, and 6 private sheep and goats. The livestock of commonly owned reindeer made up 3509.			soviet. Situated at the mouth of a small river of the same name.
Ust Oma						shown on map as unpopulated place
Vangurey						shown on map as unpopulated place
Vashutkino						shown on map as unpopulated place
Velikaya						shown on map as unpopulated place
Velt						shown on map as unpopulated place
Vostochnyaya Kambalnitsa						shown on map as unpopulated place
Yazhma	village 3	In the 1960s the village was classified as “unprosperous”	Appeared in the 1 st quarter of the 20 th Century at the site of a working place of the Mezen pomors. A site of the fishing kolkhos “Severnny Polyus”. The fishermen fished during the winter developing a seasonal trade.	In 1902 there were 15 trade log huts and a chapel; in 50 – more than 10 houses 1966: 2 houses; no permanent settlement	Navaga cod catch	Village of the Kaninsk village soviet, at the mouth of the Bolshaya Yazhma river, 35 km northwest of the village Nes; one of the main navaga cod producing places of the Kanin Peninsula
Yushino	fishing settlement	In 1959 inhabitants moved to other Pechora villages and Naryan-Mar in connection with the centralisation of salmon processing at the Pechora Fish Factory in Naryan-Mar.	Appeared in the 1930s. In 1950 Yushino was a fish landing site for the Pechora fish factory and a shop.	1950: 11 living houses, 109 inh.	Main occupations were fishing an processing of salmon and white fish	Fishing village of the Primorsko-Kuysk village soviet on the right bank of the Pechora river, 35 km from Bolvanskiy Nos and 35 km from the village Krasnoe
Zelenoe						shown on map as unpopulated place

Data from the Encyclopedial Dictionary ”Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug” (Moscow, Dom knigi “Avanta+”, 2001)