



## Fort Ross - Salt Point Newsletter

Published by the Fort Ross Interpretive Association—a California State Park Cooperating Association  
Winter 2005

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### Annual Membership Meeting & Holiday Luncheon Saturday, December 10, 2005

Regular Board Meeting 10:00 to 12:00

Potluck Lunch 12:30 PM

Come Join our Winter Celebration!

Please bring a dish to share

- salad, hot dish or dessert -

—(ham & drinks will be provided)—

### Fort Ross and Salt Point in 2005

•The Russian-built Rotchev House continues to receive preservation work. California Cultural Stewardship funds are dedicated to preserve the crumbling exterior logs, repair the hazardous fireplace chimney, and to upgrade the electrical system. The Fort Ross Magazin project is now in the bidding phase. The Magazin is the proposed new building inside of the fort compound intended to represent the importance of trade – both within the fort and internationally. Projects completed in 2005 were reconstruction of the southeast stockade wall and the Visitor Center upgrade where a new lighting system was installed along with twenty new interpretive panels. Additional Visitor Center improvements include a new video center complete with a slide show introduction to Fort Ross, and a display of the original Russian keys to the main fort gate and the chapel.

•The initial planning phase of the Cultural Heritage Trail is now complete. This project is under the direction of Professor Kent Lightfoot of the University of California, Berkeley. He is working closely with the Kashaya Pomo community to develop a trail which will interpret the historical aspect of the park before the Russian-American Company arrived in 1812. Dr. Lightfoot is working with State Parks to design the interpretive trail in conjunction with the California Coastal Trail. A section of this coastal trail between Sandy Cove and the Fort Ross Reef was completed this fall. New wayside panels for the Fort Ross trails have been designed and installed at the Fort Ross Orchard, Sandy Cove and the Call House.

•Volunteers continue to keep the Call House open the first weekend of each month, and have added many new improvements. The garden has been faithfully maintained and new paths are in the works.

•Fort Ross and Salt Point are benefiting from a closer relationship. FRIA employee Susanna Barlow now also works as the Salt Point Interpreter, leading regular programs there throughout the summer months. In addition, the Visitor Center at Salt Point is open on weekends; interpretive information is provided by volunteers and books for sale are provided by FRIA. New wayside panels focusing on the history of Salt Point and Fisk Mill are now being prepared by FRIA staff. Several of the Salt Point camp hosts have enjoyed volunteering in the Fort Ross Bookstore this summer, to the great benefit of Fort Ross.

•Fort Ross Ranger Floyd Lemly retired this spring, and we will have a new ranger by 2006. Park Maintenance Worker II Russ Slicker has been a valued addition to the North Coast this year. He supervises the park maintenance activities at Fort Ross and Salt Point. He came from the State Park ADA Construction Crew, via Empire Mine and Bodie State Historic Parks.

•Ongoing Cultural Heritage events, the Environmental Living Program for California's fourth graders, and Russian American community celebrations continue to bring the fort alive.

•The Fort Ross Interpretive Association is establishing a relationship with the Russian State Naval Archives to research documents produced on early 19th century voyages to California. Russian American scholars Jim Gibson, Katherine Arndt, and others, are working closely with the Fort Ross Interpretive Association and Dr. Vladimir Sobolev, director of the Russian State Naval Archives, to obtain funding to begin the research and translation of these important records which will enhance the study of early California.

•We are looking forward to planning the 100 year anniversary of the April 1906 Earthquake.



# Tafoni and Salt



Kashaya elder Essie Parrish using an abalone chisel to loosen salt crystals at Salt Point, 1961. From *Food in California Indian Culture*, Ira Jacknis, ed., Pheobe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California Berkeley. 2004.

Salt Point is named for the cliffs and crevices of the rocky shoreline where salt from ocean water crystallizes in sandstone depressions. The Native Kashaya Pomo gathered salt here for centuries. One of the most unusual and beautiful features of the sandstone along these sea cliffs is the honeycomb-like network called tafoni. The waves and salt spray leave salt crystals which interact with the sandstone, causing some portions to be hardened, while others are loosened. This creates the lacy, box-like pattern.

In 1853, Samuel Duncan and Joshua Hendy established a sawmill on the ridge behind Salt Point. Two years later, they signed a lease authorizing a San Francisco company to quarry sandstone here which was used to construct San Francisco's streets and buildings, as well as the naval facility at Mare Island. Quarried rocks with visible drill holes can still be seen along the marine terrace north of Gerstle Cove.

In 1870 Duncan sold his property to San Francisco businessmen Frederick Funcke and Lewis Gerstle. The Funcke & Co. ranch shipped about 5,000 cords of wood annually, and used the surrounding land for cattle grazing. Their period of ownership, 1870-1881, was the most active in Salt Point's history. A small village known as Louisville developed around Salt Point's shipping facilities at Gerstle Cove. The Salt Point Hotel (which was located to the north of the entrance road) was built in 1870. The hotel had fifteen rooms and a large hall; it collapsed in 1923. The citizens of Salt Point Township organized parties and holiday celebrations that brought in guests from the ridge and coast.

## Gerstle Cove Landing

Coastal schooners carried wood and stone products from Salt Point to San Francisco. Prior to the 1870s cargo was loaded on to waiting ships using wire cables anchored to the cliffs. Later there were two loading chutes built at Salt Point: the Miller chute built in 1872, and the Funcke & Co. chute, a public landing, built in 1876. The location of these chutes in Gerstle Cove can be seen on this 1876 map.

There was a horse-drawn railroad to the landing from W. R. Miller's sawmill located several miles north and east of Salt Point. It employed about 50 men and had a daily capacity of 18,000 board feet of lumber. Contemporary with the sawmill, and outliving it for some time, was the Funcke & Co. tanbark industry. Bark was peeled from tan oak trees and boiled to produce the acid used in tanneries for finishing hides. The trees were used to the point of near destruction by the turn of the century.

By the 1880s and 1890s, the region had begun an economic decline. There was continued shipping of some wood products, but newspapers reported decreasing demand and production of posts, pickets, shingles, and tanbark, and before the end of the century sheep and cattle became the economic base of the region. There was one chute left in 1889, but by 1917 it was abandoned.



Extract of the Accounts of the  
Directors of the Russian American  
Company for the Two Years Ending  
the 1st of January, 1842

“Extrait Du Compte Rendu de la Direction de la  
Compagnie Russe-Americaine, pour les deux annees  
terminant le 1er janvier, 1842”

Translated by Glenn Farris

The following short extract was published in the Journal de St. Pétersbourg in its “Supplément d’Intérieur,” on October 31, 1842, pp. 153-154. It offers a stark, bottom-line explanation of the decision to sell the Russian American Company’s California base to John Sutter, including specifics of the earnings and expenses associated with Fort Ross. [This version is not the whole story since it doesn’t speak of the contract the Company had made with the Hudson’s Bay Company in 1839 to supply provisions which eliminated the last tenuous value of the Fort Ross settlement.] An interesting comment was the note that due to the political upheaval in Mexican California in 1837 [actually it had begun in 1836 with a series of revolving door California governors] that it became necessary to augment the military force at Fort Ross by a considerable amount, that raised the annual expenses from 45,000 to 72,000 rubles. This may help explain the apparent increase in the number of Europeans at Fort Ross in the last years of the colony.

Subsequent to the comments about Fort Ross is an interesting statement of the simultaneous construction that took place at New Arcangel (Sitka). The implication is that this was made possible in part by eliminating the high expense of maintaining the California establishment. In all, this short piece provides an interesting footnote to the history of Fort Ross and Russian America in general during this period of transition.

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Among the most notable dispositions, executed in 1840 and 1841 in the Russian possessions in America, we cite first the abandonment of the Colony Ross, established in 1812 on the coast of New Albion. This establishment had been formed in the hope that the cultivation of fields in this part of America where the climate is less severe [than in Alaska], would offer an easy means to provision the other colonies situated more to the north on an arid coast. At first the sea otter were found in great numbers in the vicinity of [Fort] Ross, so much so that the hunt and the commerce in pelts seemed to promise enormous economic returns.

However, it did not turn out that way. The fields and the prairies that the Company had been able to acquire

were not extensive enough. Since they were situated at an elevation considerably above the stream banks, surrounded by rocks and precipices, these fields were too difficult to access, not to speak of the proximity of the ocean. The frequent fogs on this coast would often have disastrous results on the harvest. Soon the sea otter became rare in these places and the result was that the expenses to maintain this establishment rose to 45,000 rubles and for the period of 1825 to 1829 this became a considerable excess over the revenues that were returned to the Company which were barely 38,000 rubles annually by counting the value of the pelts as 29,000 rubles and the agricultural produce worth 9,000 rubles.

Later, in 1837, the political troubles that beset California, forced the Company to reinforce the Ross garrison so that the annual costs of this colony rose to 72,000 rubles, while the revenues dropped to 8,000 rubles, the value of the products of the land since the sea otter had become extremely rare on this part of the coast to the degree that the trade in pelts ceased entirely.

In these circumstances, the establishment and the surrounding fields were sold in 1840, with the authorization of the government, for a sum of 30,000 piastres to M. Sutter, a Swiss by birth, who had established himself in California.

Having rid itself of the need to support this onerous colony, the administration could continue more actively all the work undertaken with the goal of further developing the port of the growing city of New Archangel, headquarters of our colonies. A mill, some bath-houses, four wooden houses (of which two were on stone foundations and had two stories), a bridge on the Maly-shevka and some embankments along this river have been successively built in the course of two years at the expense of the Company. Also constructed were a magnetic and meteorologic observatory, furnished with all the necessary instruments, and in the sea, not far from the bank, a pavilion set on pilings to measure the difference between high and low tides. A new inclosure wall [stockade] begun at the same time, will offer more room in the fortress.

Since 1833, a time when only 847 inhabitants (591 men and 256 women) were counted, that is: 406 Europeans, 134 Aleuts, and 307 creoles (that is to say, children of a Russian father and a native mother), the population of this city has grown considerably, having increased at the end of 1841 to the following figures:

Europeans	427 men	61 women	488
Creoles	298 men	300 women	598
Aleuts	60 men	77 women	137
Total	785 men	438 women	1,223



This tanoak *Lithocarpus densiflorus* commonly found in the Fort Ross vicinity shows signs of Sudden Oak Death.

## Sudden Oak Death

Fort Ross was the host site of a conference and public update on the phenomenon known as “Sudden Oak Death”. (Although the disease takes 8-12 months to inflict noticeable browning of leaves, the misnomer remains.) Co-hosting the event were the Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts Point Rancheria and the North Coast Resource Conservation & Development Council. A full day was given to presentations and discussion of the virus *Phytophthora ramorum*.

Many agencies and individuals are working diligently to learn about and try to contain the spread of this forest disease. It is most common in urban-wildland interface areas. Tens of thousands of native live oaks and tanoaks have died of this infestation since about 1995 in coastal forests of thirteen counties of California, from Monterey to Humboldt and a small portion of southwest Oregon. Because *Phytophthora ramorum* can be spread through the movement of soil and plant materials, state and federal regulations are in place to control the spread of the pathogen to uninfested areas. Host species is regulated by the California Department of Food and Agriculture and the US Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Before moving susceptible plant material out of a regulated area, the transporter must contact the local Agricultural Commissioner for a permit. The California Oak Mortality Task Force provides essential information about the disease, guides for homeowners, arborists, gatherers, and recreational users on their website [www.suddenoakdeath.org](http://www.suddenoakdeath.org)

*Umbellularia californica* (bay laurel) is a foliar host that appears to play a significant role in the distribution of *P. ramorum* spores. Rhodendron, lilac, redwood, ma-

drone, California buckeye and Douglas fir, as well as 80-100 other trees and shrubs are hosts. Pathogen spores build up rapidly on the leaves of infected hosts and are dispersed by fog or rain which collects on the leaves and drips off, or by the moving water of streams and creeks in the vicinity of these trees. It has been shown in laboratory tests that given 12 hours or more of immersion in water on uninfected leaves, the spores can “attach” to the leaves. The spores can also be carried in moist air from one tree, or one hillside, to the next. Geographical microclimates can have qualities conducive to more infestation. North-facing ridges, narrow canyons, any place the air currents stagnate and moisture does not evaporate as readily, show more evidence of the blight. Locally, the disease’s affects are especially noticeable in the tanoak groves. While many hillsides are primarily a healthy green, there are swaths of brown dying trees in nearby neighborhoods and patches of them in the park. Douglas fir, grand fir, and coast redwood are susceptible to infections by *Phytophthora ramorum*, though the symptoms are limited to twig and top dieback and the wood is not known to support the pathogen.

Signs of infection by the *P. Ramorum* virus are many, and can also be symptoms of other *Phytophthora* species. Only a laboratory test can give a definitive diagnosis, and still there are false negatives. (See the COMTF site for instructions for collecting samples for a lab test, or contact a county Agricultural Commission or University of California Cooperative Extension.) Symptoms include spontaneous drooping or wilting of new growth, bleeding cankers that produce a viscous seep, and leaf spots. Not all bleeding on oak trunks is indicative of SOD. Other causes such as *P. cinnamomi*, wet wood, *Armillaria*, or insects may be responsible and cause similar symptoms. In the advanced stages of decline, color changes rapidly from healthy green to chlorotic yellow and finally brown. It takes at least one

growing season for an infected tree to die. Leaves may cling to branches for up to one year after tree death.

To date, several trial treatments are under use for *P. ramorum*. There is a systemic fungicide Agri-Fos, injected alone, or with Penetra-Bark, a surfactant, applied externally. Matteo Garbelotto, a conference presenter, has conducted a comprehensive series of experiments to develop treatments. (A copy of the report is available at the visitor center.) In areas where SOD is present, the removal of bay laurel foliage from around individual valued trees may help lower the risk of infection if it is determined that the trees are currently free of the disease. Insecticides will NOT prevent infection by *P. ramorum*. Chemical treatment consists of a phosphonate material, approved for preventative treatment of uninfected oaks and tanoaks, and to treat those in the early stages of infection. (This treatment may be appropriate for individual high value trees in landscape or park situations, but not for large-scale use in wildland situations.).

Trees are killed by *Phytophthora ramorum* and they may quickly become falling hazards due to secondary beetle and decay organisms. (*P. ramorum* primarily attacks the tree's vascular system just below the bark, girdling the tree. A tree infected with the pathogen is weakened and may also be attacked by other tree pests, such as bark beetles and decay fungi.) The disease itself does not seem to spread from bark cankers, so removal of diseased or dead trees will not affect the spread of the spores. It is important to leave dead wood on site. It can be split and used as firewood, again, on site. The piled wood should be outside to sun dry, away from oak trees, as beetles are likely to be present. Very importantly, the leaves of an infected tree will contain many spores and must not be moved, especially those of host plants: tanoak, rhododendron, huckleberry, bay, madrone, buckeye, honeysuckle, camellia, manzanita, toyon, bigleaf maple, coffeeberry, and others. They will be a source of infection. There are Sudden Oak Death debris collection facilities; a permit must be obtained to transport material to them. Details are at the County Agriculture Commissioner's office. New research is underway to determine the effectiveness of composting as a method of disinfecting and utilizing the results. SODbusters is a project funded by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the USDA Forest Services to evaluate many aspects of *P. ramorum* and disposal options. Its website is <http://groups.ucanr.org/sodbusters/>

Prevention of the spread of Sudden Oak Death is the best defense. Clean and disinfect all pruning, cutting, and chipping tools with a household disinfectant (such as Lysol, ethanol, or diluted bleach) after pruning plants. Monitor oaks for bleeding symptoms year round. If

bleeding symptoms are detected, seek confirmation of the cause. If living in an infected county, do not move host material to uninfected areas (maps are included in the websites above). It has been proposed that perhaps it would be appropriate to take out any bay laurels on ridges, since they are such reliable hosts, and that location is advantageous for air dispersal of the spores.

After all, despite what humans have done and will do, it is agreed by all who have studied it, that *Phytophthora ramorum* is here to stay. The trees will live with it just as humans live with the common cold or the flu. There are well-known common-sense practices that can make either situation less damaging and less wide-spread. The larger perspective of whole forest health must be taken into account to include diversity of plant and animal life, clean air, undisturbed and unpolluted watersheds, ecological logging, and appropriate recreational practices.

There are numerous agencies and organizations that are currently addressing the problems of *Phytophthora ramorum* and Sudden Oak Death. Here are a few.

California Biodiversity Council 916.653.0502

California Department of Education <http://www.cde.ca.gov>

California Department of Fish and Game <http://www.dfg.ca.gov>

California Department of Parks and Recreation <http://cal-parks.ca.gov>

California Native Plant Society <http://www.cnps.org>

California Oak Foundation [www.californiaoaks.org](http://www.californiaoaks.org)

Kashia Environmental Department, Veronica Corella & Reno Franklin, 707.591.0580 x 104

Nature Conservancy, Invasive Species Initiative <http://tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/products/gallery/phyra1>

North Coast Research Conservation & Development, Kate Symonds, 707.569.9710

University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources (DANR) <http://news.ucanr.org>

Dr. Dave Rizzo, Dept. of Plant Pathology and Dr. Matteo Garbelotto from University of California, Berkeley,

USDA Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service, Bob Clement

by Lake Perry



## New Books

### In The Fort Ross Museum Bookstore

This beautiful plate is from ***The Tree in the Wood, an Old Nursery Song***, adapted and illustrated by Christopher Manson. Each page of lilting text is adorned with intricate border art set around a scene from the story. Large format for young people. \$14.95

***Food in California Indian Culture***, edited by Ira Jacknis, is the first book devoted to the native cuisines of the state. Representing all regions of modern California, these detailed descriptions present the full range of native food from gathering through storage, processing, cooking, and eating, as well as the role of food in myth and ritual. The many photographs include Kashaya elder Essie Parrish harvesting salt at Salt Point, and preparing acorns (see page 2). \$34.95

***Tending the Wild, Native American Knowledge and the Management of California's Natural Resources***, by M. Kat Anderson, could be thought of as a companion book to the previous title. This one lends a broader perspective to such topics as methods of caring for the land, basketry (cultivating forbs, sedges, grasses, and tules), plant foods (aboveground and belowground), and "from arrows to weirs: cultivating shrubs and trees." Part 1 describes California at contact with non-native visitors, including "The Collision of Worlds"; Part III, Rekindling the Old Ways, includes restoring landscapes with native knowledge. \$39.95

***The New Atlas of Planet Management***, general editors N. Myers and J. Kent. This is a large format soft-bound book with ample graphics and photographs interspersed with text on: Land, Ocean, Elements, Evolution, Humankind, Civilization, and Management.

Pulitzer Prize winner E. O. Wilson provides the foreword. "It follows inexorably that our self-interest is best observed by not overly perturbing Earth's environment. This, the message of *The New Atlas of Planet Management*, can be put another way by redefining environmental damage as that which alters our surroundings in any direction contrary to humanity's hereditary needs . . . As complex eukaryotic organisms we cannot, like bacteria, mutate to fit a spoiled environment . . . And best to try to understand right now what we are doing to our planet and hence to ourselves . . . there is nothing inevitable about [this] mindless destruction. It can be slowed, halted, then (except for the extinction of biodiversity) reversed . . ." \$39.95

The Honeyman Collection is a treasury of the works of artist-adventurers: surveyors, scientists, sailors, soldiers, and seekers of fortune and fame. ***Drawn West*** is a selection of those artworks, pictorial interpretations of the old west with an emphasis on early California and the gold rush, in works dating from c. 1790 through the early 1900s. The book is not meant to be a chronological narrative of the history of the western states, but a montage of time and place, the west's inhabitants and visitors, its landscapes. Many works are reproduced for the first time in this book of such acknowledged artists as Bierstadt, Keith, Hill, publishers such as Currier & Ives, but also images from anonymous or little-known artists. HB \$39.95

Several newcomers to the bookstore would make exceptional gifts. These include ***Russia***, photographs by Andrew Moore, a pictorial journey through contemporary Russia. (A close-up of a flagrantly red piano is on the cover!) HB \$40. ***The High Sierra of California*** intertwines the exquisite woodcut prints of Tom Killion with John Muir's writing, and the High Sierra Journals of poet Gary Snyder. HB/PB \$50/\$24.95. ***Mother Earth, Through the Eyes of Women Photographers and Writers***, is a visual delight. The combination of color photographs and written word enhances both. "The Passion to See: About the Photographers" adds insight about the art. PB \$24.95. An old friend in new clothing, ***Ishi In Two Worlds, A Biography of the Last Wild Indian in North America*** is newly published as "the deluxe illustrated edition", which means more photographs and larger size, this is a classic. PB \$24.95

As usual, the selection of children's books and gifts is plentiful. They range from books of Russian fairy tales and Native coyote stories to nature guides, posters, nesting dolls and educational coloring books. More adult gifts include Khokloma lacquerware, silk embossed icons from Russia, Lomonosov blue Cobalt Net porcelain ware, jewelry, and wool challis Russian scarves.

To Order: Call 707 847-3437 or write [fria@mcn.org](mailto:fria@mcn.org)

## The Call House Museum

Pam Pearce Heyman, granddaughter of Anna Rosa Call Pearce, has been donating photographs to the Fort Ross archives as well as a variety of items for use in the Call House, such as lace doilies hand crocheted by Mercedes Leiva Call. All of these items were saved by her aunt, Mercedes Pearce Stafford for future use in the restored Call House. In August of this year, Pam wrote:

“As an aside, these photos reminded me of two stories I heard from my father and Aunt Mercedes about my great grandmother. You are aware, I am sure, of her love for her garden and for all kinds of plants. I believe she planted the first of the now prolific fuschias. She was a friend of Luther Burbank. My uncle, George Pearce, recalled that during his childhood, he rode the carriage to Santa Rosa to visit Luther Burbank. My father, Carlos Pearce, loved to tell me about the times he found her hiding behind a door, laughing until she had to wipe the tears with her apron. This is what happened when she heard her children bickering and arguing. In time, I am sure, I will be remembering more stories about this incredible woman who apparently had quite a sense of humor, which she passed on to her children and grandchildren.”

The Fort Ross Staff, and Call House volunteers extend a big thank you to all the descendents of George and Mercedes Call who are bringing family heirlooms to enrich the house furnishings. The house, built in 1878, is open with guided tours on the first weekend of each month, Saturday and Sunday, from 1 to 4 pm.

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## Tot'ma, Russia

Stanislav Aleksandrovich Filipov, at the request of Vladimir Kolychev, has sent us a photo of the Church of the Assumption in the city of Tot'ma where bells are rung simultaneously with the Fort Ross chapel bell in the summer. This tradition has occurred a number of times since it began in 1991, and it unifies Fort Ross with the ancient city of Tot'ma, Russia, the home of Ivan Kuskov, the first administrator of the Ross settlement.



## Harvest Celebration

At our annual Harvest Celebration October 15 we had the great pleasure of using our very own juice press from Happy Valley Ranch in Paola, Kansas. Several staff members and one volunteer took 6 boxes of materials and made one great juice press. To celebrate the event more than 30 volunteers, many from Kedry House and Scout Troop 407 from Cupertino, as well as park visitors, went to the orchard across from the fort and picked apples and pears. Members of the Kedry House sang traditional harvest songs while in the orchard, and upon return to the fort they danced and sang, welcoming everyone to join.

Just before the potluck lunch Bill Lange was surprised with a presentation of a framed certificate. We wanted to thank him for his dedication volunteering his time and skills. “Fort Ross State Historic Park Certificate of Excellence hereby granted to: Bill Lange. In the past year Bill Lange has brought his expertise of photography, Internet skills and pure joy of life’s visual aspects to all of us at Fort Ross. His work has enriched the education of visitors of all ages. We thank you.”

The potluck included Norwegian meatballs and Russian apple piroshki among a wide variety of shared foods. All afternoon apples and pears were chopped totally by hand and squeezed by the blades of the press resulting in an excellent juice. Much of the juice was consumed on site but many of the volunteers have learned to bring their own containers so that they may enjoy the juice at home. Thanks to the Scouts, wheel barrel loads full of fruit mash were taken to the Environmental Living Program garden compost. The Scouts had the honor of firing the cannon in the late afternoon. By the way, the compost pile showed no remnants of the apple and pear crushing within a few days! Was it all enjoyed by the wild pigs who have been around the fort digging up the ground for the last few months? They must have been very happy pigs.

Please keep an eye on our newly, beautifully updated website [www.fortrossstatepark.org](http://www.fortrossstatepark.org) designed by Robin Joy. Our next volunteer event will be announced there. Soon after the first of the year we will get together to celebrate the new season by making pelmeni. Also tentatively scheduled in March is a demonstration and training for a new craft that we would like to add to our programs at Fort Ross, Straw Art. Please check out the website for the American Museum of Straw Art in Long Beach, [www.strawartmuseum.org](http://www.strawartmuseum.org).

by Sarah Gould

# Membership Application

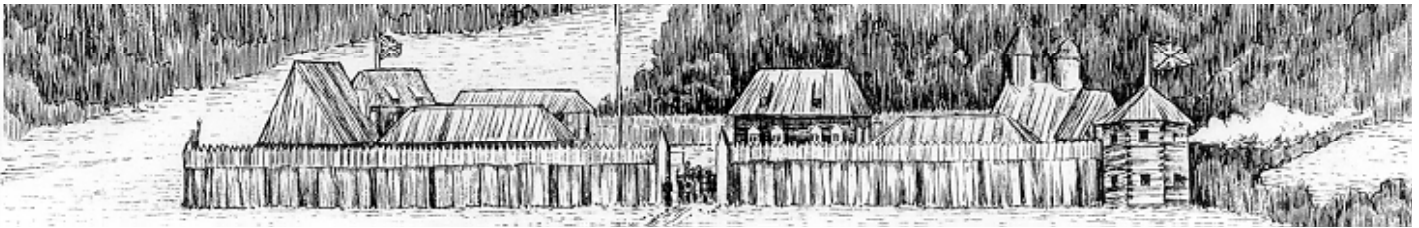
NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_ \$10.00 Senior/Student    \_\_\_\_\_ \$15.00 Regular    \_\_\_\_\_ \$20.00 Family    \_\_\_\_\_ \$25.00 Organization    \$\_\_\_\_\_ Donation

Fria board meetings are scheduled for the second Saturday of every other month.  
The next regularly scheduled meeting is Saturday December 10 at 10 AM

Visit the Fort Ross web site: [www.fortrossstatepark.org](http://www.fortrossstatepark.org)



## Mission Statement

The mission of the Fort Ross Interpretive Association, Incorporated, is to promote for the benefit of the public the interpretive and educational activities of the Russian River Sector of California State Parks at Fort Ross State Historic Park and Salt Point State Park.

To enhance and conserve the cultural and natural historic, interpretive and educational resources of Fort Ross and Salt Point State Parks.

To sponsor, publish, distribute, and sell appropriate items which increase visitor understanding and appreciation of this area.

To acquire materials and equipment to assist in the educational and interpretive programs at Fort Ross and Salt Point State Parks.

To develop and maintain a library.

To preserve and archive historical material associated with Fort Ross and Salt Point State Parks, and to provide and maintain adequate and secure storage facilities.

To sponsor, support, and assist scientific research and investigations relating to Fort Ross and Salt Point State Parks, and presentation of these studies to the public.

To promote interpretation that reflects current research.

To plan, organize, and implement fund raising programs to support interpretive and educational activities at Fort Ross and Salt Point.

**Board of Directors:** President, Bob Madrone; Vice President, David Willson; Recording & Corresponding Secretary, Sarah Sweedler; Treasurer, John Sperry; Directors, Jim Allan; Carolyn Coryelle; Ludmila Ershow; Kent Lightfoot; Marion MacDonald

**Staff:** Lyn Kalani—Executive Director, Newsletter Editor & Publications; Lake Perry—Membership Secretary & Administrative Assistant; Susanna Barlow—Bookstore & Interpretation; Sarjan Holt— Bookstore, Interpretation & Publications.

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