

Fort Ross - Salt Point Newsletter

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

www.fortrossinterpretive.org

Winter 2006

ELECTION RESULTS 2007 FRIA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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We welcome Sarah Sweeder as the new President of the Board! She is among the most hard-working of our Board members. This October she traveled to St. Petersburg, Russia as financial administrator of the NEH grant funding research in the Russian State Naval Archive.

MESSAGE FROM INCOMING FRIA BOARD PRESIDENT

2006 was very busy for FRIA members:

- California Cultural Historical Endowment awarded FRIA \$72,000 for final preservation work of the Rotchev House.
- The National Endowment of the Humanities awarded FRIA \$100,000 to research 19th century colonial California history in the Russian State Naval Archives. Research is now underway.
- FRIA published Glenn Farris' translation of Cyrille Pierre-Theodore Laplace's 1839 visit to Fort Ross and Bodega Bay.
- FRIA's website is up!
- The Salt Point wayside panels are ready to be installed.

- FRIA staff produced Salt Point and Fort Ross slide shows.
- Cultural Heritage Day on the last Saturday in July broke records for attendance, bringing in thousands of visitors from points near and far.
- Countless dedicated community members volunteered many hundreds of hours at both Fort Ross and Salt Point. You folks made it all come together in 2006, and we thank you.

The Call House flourishes, with many volunteers offering time to garden and docent. John Sperry continues to research all things Aleut, including unraveling the provenance of the Visitor Center's baidarka. And Kent Lightfoot's ambitious plans for a Kashaya Pomo Interpretive Trail are moving forward. This list of accomplishments is surely incomplete, and only begins to capture the dedication and energy that people bring to FRIA. I'm certain that next year will be equally productive.

Now that the Rotchev House preservation is well under way, one of our goals for 2007 is to begin furnishing this important historic structure. We are actively pursuing grant monies, but it's difficult to locate grants that actually buy historic objects and furniture – many grants offer money to research and build exhibits, but few actually buy the goods themselves. If you are interested in offering ANY AMOUNT of financial support to purchase a piece of furniture, please let us know—you could look upon the Biedermeier sofa, piano forte, or 1830's Russian samovar and know that you helped to revitalize this historic National Landmark building. For more furnishing details please see the FRIA Fall 2006 newsletter and website at: www.fortrossinterpretive.org.

VISIT OF CYRILLE PIERRE THEODORE LAPLACE TO FORT ROSS AND BODEGA BAY IN AUGUST 1839

TRANSLATED AND ANNOTATED BY GLENN FARRIS

PUBLISHED BY THE FORT ROSS INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION, 2006

NOW AVAILABLE IN THE FORT ROSS MUSEUM BOOKSTORE FOR \$10.50

From the Foreword:

Captain Cyrille Theodore Laplace was born at sea on November 7, 1793. His career in the navy began in 1809. He rose to the rank of captain in 1834 and on to rear admiral in 1841, soon after his return from the voyage described here. After retirement in 1857, he lived in the French city of Brest until his death in 1873 . . .

This description of Bodega Bay and Fort Ross was published in 1854 by Cyrille Laplace in the sixth volume of his work, *Campagne de Circumnavigation de la Fregate L'Artemise pendant les annees 1837, 1838, 1839, et 1840 sous le commandement de M. Laplace, capitaine de vaisseau*. Laplace was captain of the French ship *Artemise* on a circumnavigation of the globe during the years 1837-1840. This work has heretofore only been translated in small sections . . . However, the wealth of information provided by Laplace made the effort worthwhile.

From "Sojourn At Fort Ross"

The mistress of the house, a young and gracious lady with a good figure and distinguished manners, speaking fluent French gave us the nicest and most eager welcome. Dinner was ready and when we had refreshed ourselves in the lovely little rooms available to new guests, we sat down to table where, in spite of the fatigue of the trip, I found that the time passed all too swiftly. The spirited and informative conversation of Mr. Rotchev, who, as an author himself, was very familiar with the works of our distinguished writers. His comments were enhanced by the charm that his companion spread over our conversation by way of a spirit that was no less sound as colorful and by her genuine and affectionate tone; this all made the hours pass quickly. Poor exiles! We spoke of Europe, of our families, of our hopes of return, happy to enjoy a moment of abandon in which a happy mutual independence allowed us to indulge. Our new acquaintanceship soon became an old relationship. In the end, counting on a busy day on the morrow, I retired early and at dawn I took a walk in the fort and its environs . . .

I saw vast stables filled with superb cows whose milk, carried into a room carefully protected against the turbulent NW winds was there transformed into butter and cheese for the consumption of the households of the principal functionaries at New Archangel or Kamchatka.

I was suddenly on a European farm. I saw barns filled with grains and potatoes, yards filled with fat, healthy pigs, a sheepfold in which the animals seemed to me in good condition and justifying the hope that the governor had in soon deriving of their fleece a new branch of revenue.

The hens scratched the pile of manure at the summit of which cocks strutted with an impudent air and with gaudy plumage whereas several paces from there were bands of geese and ducks, gathered around a pond making some deafening cries. Everything, even the momentary disorder caused by carts drawn by yoked cattle coming from the fields or even returning to them, reminded me of sweet recollections of country life, so different from that which I have led for so many months. . .

At Ross, all the colonists were soldiers and vice-versa. They worked at agriculture as one would form a guard or a drill, with the manual at hand. Each hired man received a good salary, bed and board, for a certain number of years at the expiration of which, if he was a good worker and if he consented to contract again, he would be granted a considerable extent of land and of cattle thus obtaining the means to make money either in remaining a worker or an agriculturalist or in forming a small business. Otherwise, he must return to Europe, the Company wishing to have in its possessions only men subject to its authority.

Generally, these hired men stayed in the country and married native women. Russian women were extremely rare in the Russian colonies of the northwest, but they were replaced more and more each year and not without several advantages, I believe, for the community by the most interesting part of the mixed blood race, for nature seems to have treated them very favorably by the double advantage of intelligence and physical grace . . . The [creole] man appeared to me not less advantaged by nature. They are good workers, of a gentle and yet courageous character, dedicated when necessary. They were treated in the same manner as the whites, occupied the same occupations and enjoyed the same favor of the authorities.



Frégate L'Artemise, 1841

Cyrille Laplace in the first volume of his work,



БЫТЬ По Сему “So Be It”

200 YEARS OF THE HISTORY
AND INTERPRETATION OF
“THE FLAG GRANTED BY HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS”

THE FLAG OF THE
RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY

Excerpted from the FRIA website . Please see the complete annotated article with footnotes, and numerous color pictures. The longer web version contains an intriguing illustrated history of contemporary reproductions and use in the United States, as well as in Russia, compiled by James J.Ferrigan III and John Middleton.

www.fortrossinterpretive.org

On September 28th, 1806 (October 10th, new style) Aleksandr I, Emperor of Russia, made a notation on the design submitted to him of a new flag for the Russian-American Company. His notation “So be it” approved the first flag in Russia’s history to be used by an Imperial chartered company. “After Imperial confirmation the ukaz was heard in the Senate and on 19 October 1806 was sent for execution to the main office of the Russian-American Company, (RAC) and also to the Admiralty and Commerce colleges.”

The Tsar himself was a shareholder in the new Company, as were other members of the Imperial family, and many of St. Petersburg’s aristocracy and society. Indeed, since the formation of Russia’s first joint-stock company by Imperial decree in 1799, and it’s headquarters being relocated from Irkutsk to the Imperial capital in 1801, the Company, referred to in Russian as “Under His Imperial Majesty’s protection Russian-American Company, had changed from a predominantly merchant class enterprise to a “favourite” of Russia’s upper classes.

The new Company flag design of 1806 placed the Imperial eagle in the upper left quarter of Russia’s commercial flag. In order that the State symbol remain unobstructed and more visible the width of the white stripe was enlarged to cover roughly one half of the flag’s width. The normal width proportions of Russia’s commercial flag were equal thirds. The Imperial eagle carried a scroll which dipped into the blue stripe, also for more visibility, which read, in abbreviated form “Russian American Company’s.” The symbolism of the scroll beneath the Imperial eagle complements the official version of the Company’s name “Under His Imperial . . .”

This new design had precedents in Russian history. In 1693 Peter I had used a white-blue-red horizontally striped flag

with a golden two-headed eagle in the centre called the “Flag of the Tsar of Moscow” Also in 1693 Russian merchant ships flew a white flag with a black double-headed eagle in the centre. In 1705, by Imperial decree, Peter I established the Russian commercial flag.

In 1803 Russia’s first circumnavigation under the command of Ivan Kruzenstern departed from Kronstadt. The Minister of Commerce, N. P. Rumiantsev, who would undertake the project of introducing the new RAC flag, sponsored the expedition which carried RAC Director Court Chamberlain N. P. Rezanov as Russia’s first ambassador to Japan. The Company underwrote the expedition’s expenses. There was some concern as to which flag the ships of the expedition, the *NEVA* and *NADEZHDA* would carry; Russia’s commercial flag, as the sponsors were the Minister of Commerce and the RAC, or Russia’s naval ensign of St. Andrew, as the ships were commanded and crewed by naval personnel. The Tsar himself granted permission for the use of the naval ensign, as this mission was to carry an Imperial ambassador to a foreign court as well as open new markets in China to the Company. The use of the naval ensign aboard the *NEVA* eventually caused difficulties to Kruzenstern in China. Upon arrival in Macao, the Chinese refused to give permission for a “ship of war” to trade in Canton. Because Kruzenstern had arrived flying the St. Andrew’s ensign aboard the *NADEZHDA*, he had to consider “changing” the *NEVA* into a merchant vessel for purposes of trade.

The relationship of the navy to the Company continued to perplex the naval officers who dealt with the Company. During a visit to New Archangel (Sitka) in 1818, Captain V. M. Golovnin had to decide what to do about official salutes to the fortress flag. He reasoned that, “Taking into account that the Company, although a commercial venture, nevertheless owns extensive territory, enjoys sovereign patronage, and has the Imperial Russian coat-of-arms on its commercial flag. A Company flag . . . in many ways deserves preference over the ordinary commercial flag” Golovnin returned the cannon salute of the Sitka fort with an equal number, an honour usually reserved for naval vessels and forts, and established a precedent to equate the Company’s flag with the naval ensign. That same year

the new governor of the colonies, Naval Captain L. A. Hagemeister instructed the administrator of Fortress Ross, "If the vessel is Russian or sent from the Chief Administrator, order the white Russian naval flag, with the blue cross of St. Andrew, or the Company flag to be raised on the fore-top gallant. Any foreign vessel arriving with permission will have one of these."

It was the first of many "firsts" involving what was to become an increasingly symbiotic relationship between the Imperial Government and the Russian-American Company, and had necessitated the creation of a new commercial flag which incorporated symbols which would identify it as a state-sponsored entity. Russia, and in particular Ivan Kruzenstern, had paid close attention to other countries' government-chartered commercial enterprises. Both England and Holland had distinctive flags which identified the British Honourable East India Company and Holland's East and West India Companies, and were modified versions of their commercial flags.



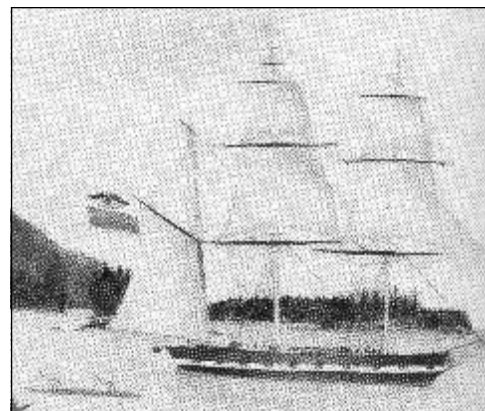
The RAC flag underwent many changes during its 75 year history. There is only one known extant flag, in the Hermitage Museum's collection in St. Petersburg, which serves as one guide to the flag's true appearance. However little is known of its origins. The flag was received by the Hermitage in 1848-49 from the Historic Artillery History Museum "... where, in turn, it had probably come from the old Hermitage collection in the 1820s" The overall design and dimensions correspond closely to the flag illustration in the 1828 *Izobrazhenija rossijskikh shtandar-tov, flagov i vympelov nyne upotrebljaemykh* (depictions of Russian standards, flags, and pennants and their use at present) the earliest official version of the RAC flag other than the 1806 edict.

The production of RAC flags was carried out in Sitka by an individual assigned to make 6 to 10 flags annually "... for vessels and by the colonies and ships." Because his occupation is listed in the same category as painters, one might assume that the image of the eagle on the white

stripe was painted rather than applied in cloth. The Hermitage flag, made of silk, has a painted image. Khlebnikov lists this position in his description of colonial occupations in 1830. As each flag was individually painted, presumably by one man who served in this capacity for at most three to five years, it would seem reasonable to assume that the many variations that exist in design and execution are attributable to the numerous painters employed over the Company's 75 year history, and this would account for Sitka only. There were also RAC flags required for St. Petersburg, Kronstadt, and Okhotsk.



Many versions of the RAC flag appear in paintings of RAC ships and colonial establishments, and interestingly, these seem to correspond to alterations in the flag's design in official sources. The earliest, von Langsdorf's "View of the establishment of the Russian-American Company at Norfolk Sound at Sitka" [above] pleasingly shows the flag to be very similar to the original edict. Unfortunately this engraving was produced in 1812 from a sketch von Langsdorf made in 1805-06, before the creation of the Company's flag. The engraver has clearly added the RAC flag based on the 1806 edict, so this earliest version cannot



be considered an eye-witness account. ... Two very detailed watercolors by RAC skipper Johann Bartram of Sitka harbour, done between 1840-1845 [above] have precise depictions of the Company's flag. Given Bartram's profession, both the details rendered of ships and boats, as well as the flag, lend an exactitude and veracity to the subject. The eagle in the flag is not only centered, but takes up most of the white stripe, and the scroll bearing the Company's name does not extend into the blue stripe. ...

VANISHING VOICES

NARRATED BY BILL HEYMAN, EDITED BY ANNA HAWKINS

AFTER WORD BY JOHN STAFFORD

Anna Pearce Hawkins, a Call Family member who lives in Virginia, has for some time been sending us scanned digital photographs of Call Family events, people and places. Important and interesting documents from the family archives have been included. The following information was researched by Mercedes Safford. There are 55 paragraphs, and future issues of the newsletter will continue the story.

1. One hundred+ years, over a century in time, one family was closely associated with Fort Ross which was once an Indian Village, and later a Russian settlement on the California Coast. To cover this time and the continuing history of Fort Ross the story of this family will now be told beginning with the period called the "Early Days of Fort Ross."

2. In the year of 1873 the family moved to Fort Ross. The deed to the property was recorded the first week in June. At this time the family consisted of George W. Call, his wife a native of Chile, and their four young children.

3. The purchase of the Fort Ross Ranch culminated a long search by G. W. Call for a permanent home for the family, a search that had taken more than a year.

4. San Francisco was the base of the operation for the family after arriving in San Francisco when they came from Chile in South America in 1871.

5. The family lived on Rincon Hill, now the westerly anchor for the Bay Bridge, on a block known as Hampton Place which had been purchased by Mr. Call with the proceeds from the sale of his business in South America. In selling his business, his capital had decreased by \$5,000 because of the rate of exchange at the time. But this was not a matter of importance to him because he was interested in returning to the United States. He wanted his son, his third born child, to be raised in this country.

6. When the Call family made the long voyage from South America by sailing ship, three children, a son and two daughters, comprised the family group. The fourth child was born in San Francisco during the time when Mr. Call was conducting his search for a permanent family home.

7. Every day he would go to a livery stable, rent a saddle horse or a horse and buggy, and take long drives through the countryside. He went as far south as San Jose, driving down the peninsula and through the present Palo Alto area two years before Senator Stanford purchased the Stanford Farm. But he felt that that area was too hot and dry and infested with ground squirrels, and he was looking for a

more equitable climate. He also went into the East Bay on horseback the entire length of what is now San Pablo Avenue. And then he started looking in Marin County and was seriously thinking of locating in Lagunitas in Marin when he came upon Fort Ross, and that ended the search. He found exactly what he had been looking for over the long period of many months.

8. When the Call Family moved to Fort Ross the area had a very different appearance from the way it appears today, as there were many buildings within the original quadrangle. The original Governor's Quarters [Rotchev House] built by the Russians, had been enlarged and added to by the previous owners, William Benitz and Lady Fairfax. The property had been purchased from Fairfax and Dixon, a partnership consisting of the wife of Charles Fairfax of the Virginia family and her foreman, a Mr. Dixon. Mrs. Fairfax, incidentally, was the niece of President Buchanan. She lived there in high style riding in a phaeton with a pair of matched white horses. But they were forced to sell the ranch at Fort Ross as it could not support her in the style to which she was accustomed.

9. The enlargement of the Governor's Quarters consisted of a two-story addition which was divided into bedrooms and was rather attractive as the two end rooms had marble fireplaces and beautiful views from the windows. This addition was connected by a room put in at an angle and called the bias room. And here was located a bathroom with a permanently installed tin bathtub.

10. Next came the stairway leading to the bedroom. A long porch had been added across the front of the original building which was the main residence of the Call Family. While the family was living in this building and calling this their home, two more children were born into the family.

11. In addition to the main residence, within the quadrangle, the original barracks building was in use. One end as a wash room for the residents and storage room, the opposite end contained a small store, and some years later a saloon. There were also several barns and sheds for wagons and buggies, a blacksmith shop and a large granary within the Fort Ross quadrangle.

12. Also at Fort Ross had a very large orchard which had been planted by William Benitz consisting of 1699 trees with 34 different varieties of apples. This orchard was located in the foothills and not visible from the small settlement, as it was on the fringes of the forest. The older orchard planted by the Russians was bearing well in 1873. It was visible and within easier reach than the Benitz

orchard, which was called the “New Orchard” by the Call family to distinguish it from the original Russian orchard. There was another apple orchard at what is now called Seaview on the ridge above Fort Ross. Mr. Call used to tell people the reason he bought Fort Ross Ranch was because it was the only way in which he could keep his wife supplied with apples, her favorite fruit.

13. The dairy, dairy barns and herd of dairy cows were all located about one half mile from the settlement on a rise of hilly ground about half way between the Benitz orchard and the settlement. Here butter was made and shipped to San Francisco by schooners which would anchor at the landing in Fort Ross Harbor. This landing had been used by William Benitz to ship his produce to the growing cities to the south, and later by Fairfax and Dixon to ship the wood products they produced. G. W. Call improved the shipping conditions with a wharf and small warehouse and continued to ship not only the produce from the ranch, but also produce from the surrounding farms and ranches.

14. In these early days, there was a great deal of shipping along the California Coast. These were the days when water transportation was the prime method, roads usually being in poor condition, if roads were available at all. Mr. Call said he once saw as many as 45 sails all in one day as he sat on the porch at Fort Ross looking seaward. These sailing ships and schooners were all carrying merchandise to the ranches and lumber mills; when outward bound were loaded with wood products.

15. In this early period it was difficult to go over the mountains to Santa Rosa, so San Francisco was the city with which the Call family communicated by the sea route. The family maintained a home in San Francisco at the corner of Washington and Jones, 1231 Washington Street. The original intention had been to spend the summers on the ranch and the winters in the city. This family home in San Francisco was very useful in later years, when the family members were old enough to attend school, after they had attended the local school, a small one-room school which was established at Fort Ross in 1885. Prior to the school being there, Mr. Call had hired governesses to teach his children.

16. The road building at Fort Ross was done in the 1870's by a gang of Chinese laborers, who worked for Mr. Call and built the road which is now known as Fort Ross Hill Road [sic]. He also spent about \$7,000 in building a road along the face of the cliffs to the south where Highway One is now located. Because of heavy slides this road later became impassable and abandoned. The Chinese camped on one of the coast side fields and lived off the produce of the sea including abalone. Mr. Call visited their camp during meal time and later expressed a hope to his family that he would never be forced to eat abalone.

Below: Call House Interior, photo from Jack Tomlin



MUSHROOM COLLECTING AT SALT POINT FROM A RANGERS PERSPECTIVE

Foraging for edible wild mushrooms is an integral part of the culinary traditions of many European and Asian cultures. Located within a three hour drive of the densely populated Bay Area, whose population has mushroomed past 8 million, Salt Point State Park lures mushroom lovers from all over the state. After the first rains in the fall, quiet groups fan out through the woods, baskets over their shoulders, eyes cast down, intent on discovery.

What is a mushroom? In the simplest terms a mushroom is the fruiting body of a fungus. A fungus "fruit" may be picked, or harvested without damaging the mycelium or fine threads of the fungus underground. This begs the question, if picking mushrooms does not harm the fungus, why do many parks forbid collecting within their borders? Assuming the autumn rains are propitious, this is a renewable resource. Unfortunately, over-enthusiastic collecting in the past has threatened this privilege. Greedy mushroom pickers are legendary. A local resident recalls seeing a pick-up truck completely loaded to the gills! with King Bolete, *Boletus edulis* in the 1970's. Visitors to Salt Point State Park are now required to limit their gathering to **FIVE POUNDS OF MUSHROOMS PER PERSON, PER DAY**. They are asked to avoid destroying or disturbing mushrooms they do not intend to collect, and avoid breaking branches or trampling grasses and ferns. Visitors are asked not to rake back the ground cover, as moist duff helps keep the mushroom mycelium from drying out and this promotes continued mushroom fruiting. Discarded mushroom trimmings and smashed mushrooms detract from the otherwise pristine beauty of Salt Point State Park. Though all of Salt Point State Park is open to gathering, the two adjacent parks, Kruse Rhododendron State Reserve and Stillwater Cove Regional Park both prohibit the gathering of mushrooms. Ignorance is not bliss! Fort Ross State Historic Park, like almost every other state park, also enforces a no mushroom gathering policy and stiff fines are levied on park visitors in possession of mushrooms. Trespassing on private lands in the area has caused local residents to urge state parks to ban all collecting.

One last caveat about the edibility of local mushrooms. The joy of the hunt can turn to misery without an expert understanding of the toxicity of the mushrooms collected. Thirty five years ago the deadly poisonous Death Cap mushroom, *Amanita phalloides* was rarely seen, but is now numerous and accounts for 95% of mushroom ingestion deaths. This mushroom looks alarmingly like benign mushrooms in other parts of the world. Severe gastro-intestinal symptoms appear as late as 6 to 24 hours after consumption, followed by a period of apparent improvement, followed by liver and or kidney failure, coma and in many cases, death. Our beautiful Mediterranean climate provides the exact conditions for this extremely toxic mushroom to flourish.



Dr. Bill Freedman's poster WARNING! PICKING AND EATING WILD MUSHROOMS CAN KILL YOU! (the text is translated into nine languages) is part of the North American Mycological Association effort to educate recent immigrants in the lethal risks of assuming that a mushroom gathered in Sonoma County is identical to the one gathered in say, Russia or Laos.

Mushroom organizations:

Sonoma County Mycological Association
SOMAmushrooms.org; Mycological Society of San Francisco mssf.org; affiliated with North American Mycological Society, NAMA; MykoWeb.com; Fungi of California

Fun Fungus Romps:

Fungus Fair, Oakland Museum, early Dec.
Marin Mushroom Mania, Jan. 27, 2007

Brochure available upon request:

Mushroom Collecting in Salt Point State Park

Some of the best edible mushrooms that are found in Salt Point: King Bolete-Porcini *Boletus edulis*; Queen Bolete *Boletus aereus*; Chanterelle *Cantharellus cibarius*; White Chanterelle *Cantharellus subalbidus*; Black Chanterelle *Craterellus cornucopioides*; Funnel Chanterelle *Cantharellus tubaeformis*; Coccoli *Amanita calypttrata*; The Prince *Agaricus augustus*; Cauliflower Mushroom *Sparassis crispa*; Hedgehog Mushroom *Hydnum repandum*; Oyster Mushroom *Pleurotus ostreatus*; Candy Cap *Lactarius fragilis* var. *rubidus*; Honey Mushroom *Armillaria mellea*; Shaggy Mane *Coprinus comatus*; Man-on-Horseback *Tricholoma flavovirens*.



King Bolete-Porcini *Boletus edulis*

by Susanna Barlow, Salt Point Interpreter

Membership Application

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

_____ \$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, February 3, at 10:30 AM

www.fortrossinterpretive.org

Visit the Fort Ross web site: 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 & Corresponding Secretary, Sarah Sweedler; Vice President, Bob Madrone; Recording Secretary, Thomas Fujiyoshi; Treasurer, John Sperry; Directors, Jim Allan; Carolyn Coryelle; Ludmila Ershow; Kent Lightfoot; Marion MacDonald

Staff: Lyn Kalani—Executive Director; Lake Perry—Membership Secretary & Administrative Assistant; Susanna Barlow & Sarjan Holt—Administrative Assistants

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