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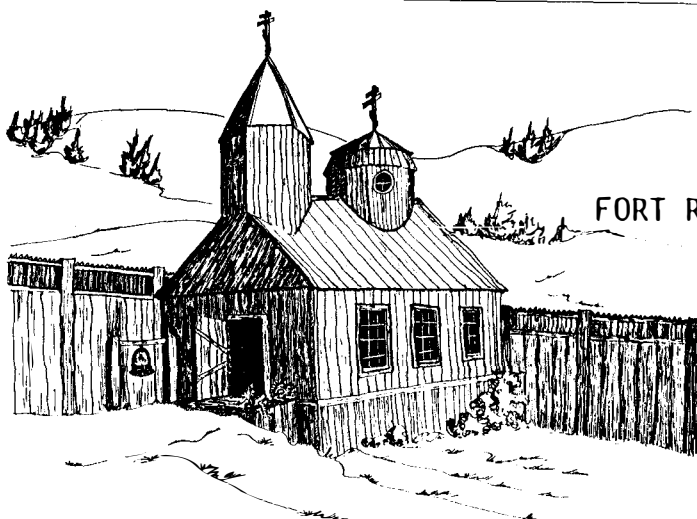
Fort Ross and Salt Point parks have benefited greatly from many dedicated volunteers and staff who have given generously to these parks. Board of directors from FRIA and FRC have fundraised, organized events, overseen volunteers, spearheaded interpretation and restoration projects, and offered substantial support to California State Parks across many decades.

These digitized newsletters capture the activities over the following historic periods:

- Fort Ross Interpretive Association (FRIA): 1976 - 2012
- Fort Ross Conservancy (FRC is the same legal entity as FRIA but the organization changed its name): 2012 - present

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Fort Ross Conservancy, a 501(c)(3) and California State Park cooperating association, connects people to the history and beauty of Fort Ross and Salt Point State Parks. © Fort Ross Conservancy, 19005 Coast Highway One, Jenner, CA 95450, [707-847-3437](tel:707-847-3437) [www.fortross.org](http://www.fortross.org)



FORT ROSS INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION  
NEWSLETTER  
JANUARY - FEBRUARY  
1991

FRIA BOARD NOTES

CONGRATULATIONS TO NEWLY ELECTED FRIA BOARD OF DIRECTORS! The 1991 Board members are:

JAN DEKAY  
GLORIA FROST, Membership Chairman  
NICHOLAS LEE  
KENT LIGHTFOOT  
BETTY MACKENZIE  
JOHN MCKENZIE  
JOHN MIDDLETON, Chairman

JEANNETTE ROSSON  
JOHN SPERRY  
FRIEDA TOMLIN, Vice Chairman  
DAVID WILLSON, Corresponding Secretary  
ELIZABETH SIDOROV  
NANCY WALTON, Recording Secretary

INDIAN, RUSSIAN AND RANCH ERA COMMITTEES are now meeting to focus on the interpretation of these periods. Please give your input to the committee heads--Kaye Tomlin for the Ranch period, John Middleton for the Russian period and Frieda Tomlin who is temporarily heading the Indian period.

VALERY TISHKOV, DIRECTOR OF THE ETHNOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, MOSCOW, visited Fort Ross on December 8, 1990 and spoke to the Board about the future publication of previously unpublished material about Fort Ross. He was accompanied by his wife Larisa and his son Vasili. The family shared a holiday lunch with the FRIA Board and Fort Ross Staff. The cannon was fired in greeting prior to a pot luck supper in the Official's Barracks. The family spent the night in the Kuskov House.

OLEG BYCHKOV, RESEARCH DIRECTOR STATE MUSEUM, IRKUTSK also visited the Fort on December 8. He too attended the dinner in the Official's Barracks and spent the night in the Fort. The next morning Oleg showed slides of Irkutsk and architectural details appropriate to Fort Ross, and shared his extensive knowledge of lifestyles and material culture of eighteenth century promyshlenniki in the North Pacific. Efforts are being made to acquire copies of these slides for the Fort Ross Library.

WELCOME VICTOR NIKOLAYEVITCH MALASCHEV, the first FRIA sponsored intern at Fort Ross, who will be working on research projects at the Fort in January and February. Victor is a graduate of Leningrad University and Leningrad Art Academy. He is a retired Captain of Artillery in the Soviet Army. He worked as Objects Conservator at the State Ethnographic Museum in Leningrad and is currently Objects Conservator at the State Artillery History Museum in Leningrad. Mr. Malashev can benefit Fort Ross with knowledge of domestic and urban architectural details, his expert knowledge in 19th century military uniforms, and technical expertise in 19th century artillery practices. As conservator and illustrator he consults with several of Leningrad's major museums for the purpose of setting up exhibitions and artifact displays. Mr. Malashev's knowledge of Russian and traditional culture will be of great importance to the interpretive program at the Fort.

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE With the election of new members to the Board, we would like to encourage a new spirit of cooperation between the various groups which contribute to Fort Ross State Historic Park. Old members who have drifted away are encouraged to participate and non-active members are invited to view this new Board as their representatives. We who have received your votes assume that our programs and ideas represent your wishes, but we would like to continue to receive your ideas so that we may better represent the Association as a whole. Fort Ross is at the threshold of a new era. Soon we will be an international association. Plans are underway to develop an official relationship with the Institute of Ethnography of the U.S.S.R. and we are continually working in our efforts to establish closer contacts with the North Pacific cultures of Alaska and the Kashaya Pomo natives of the Fort Ross area. The new Board plans to work closely with the Department of Parks and Recreation so that our programs and assistance can benefit the State Historic Site for the people of California.

NEXT FRIA BOARD MEETING is on February 9, Saturday, at 10:00 a.m.

# НЕТ НА СВЕТЕ ДАЛЬНИХ СТРАН

I am sending an article from the local newspaper (August 1990) in Totma where Ivan Kuskov was born.

I was a speaker at the opening of the Kuskov Museum together with Professor V. Petrov. This article was translated by Vladimir Schenk

Nick Rokitiansky



At his age to travel from the Pacific ocean to the river Sukhona and to change a plane three times certainly is quite an achievement and takes a lot of courage. One must have a strong and wholesome character to spend a considerable sum of dollars to honor the home town of the Russian seafarers and pioneers. Having spent almost his whole life in the USA he still remained Russian at heart. He is an American citizen with a Russian soul.

The professor of the DeAnza College, Nicolas Rokhitiansky is coming to Totma. The City invited him to participate in the opening ceremonies of the memorial museum for Ivan Kuskov, the founder and the first commandant of Fort Ross, the southern outpost of Russian America. Nicolas Rokhitiansky will be the person who will raise a copy of the flag of the Russian American Company in front of the museum. The museum is dedicated to the native of Totma, Ivan Kuskov, who honestly and fully served the Company.

Fort Ross, a part of the Russian Empire and a part of its history, was the first love of the Russian-American. Nicolas "conquered" USA, a country of unlimited opportunities, a country that values hard work and talent, in great strides and with a lot of patience that he inherited from his parents. He was a stevedore, dishwasher, welder, student at Stanford University, professor of linguistics, and is one of the best specialists in the history of Russian America.

N. Rokhitiansky speaks Russian without any accent. He is well educated, well-read, very polite, and is not a snob, a trait so typical to our educators. His love for Russia is not based on longing for the homeland of his ancestors, or the admiration for the wide space and beauty of this great country, but he is proud of everything that was, is and will be Russian.

He is bringing with him to Totma, a town which is far less sunny than San Francisco, presents: beautiful photographs of an old Russian fortress on American soil. Our countryman believes that his mission is needed by both nations, who decided to stop opposing each other. The three symbols that brought him back to Russia are Faith, Hope, and Love. In Totma he wants to tell us in a fourteen minute speech about his sufferings and what obstacles he had to overcome in his life. Russians in America and Americans in Russia. How big is the world and at the same time, how small it is.

## VISITING RUSSIAN DIGNITARIES

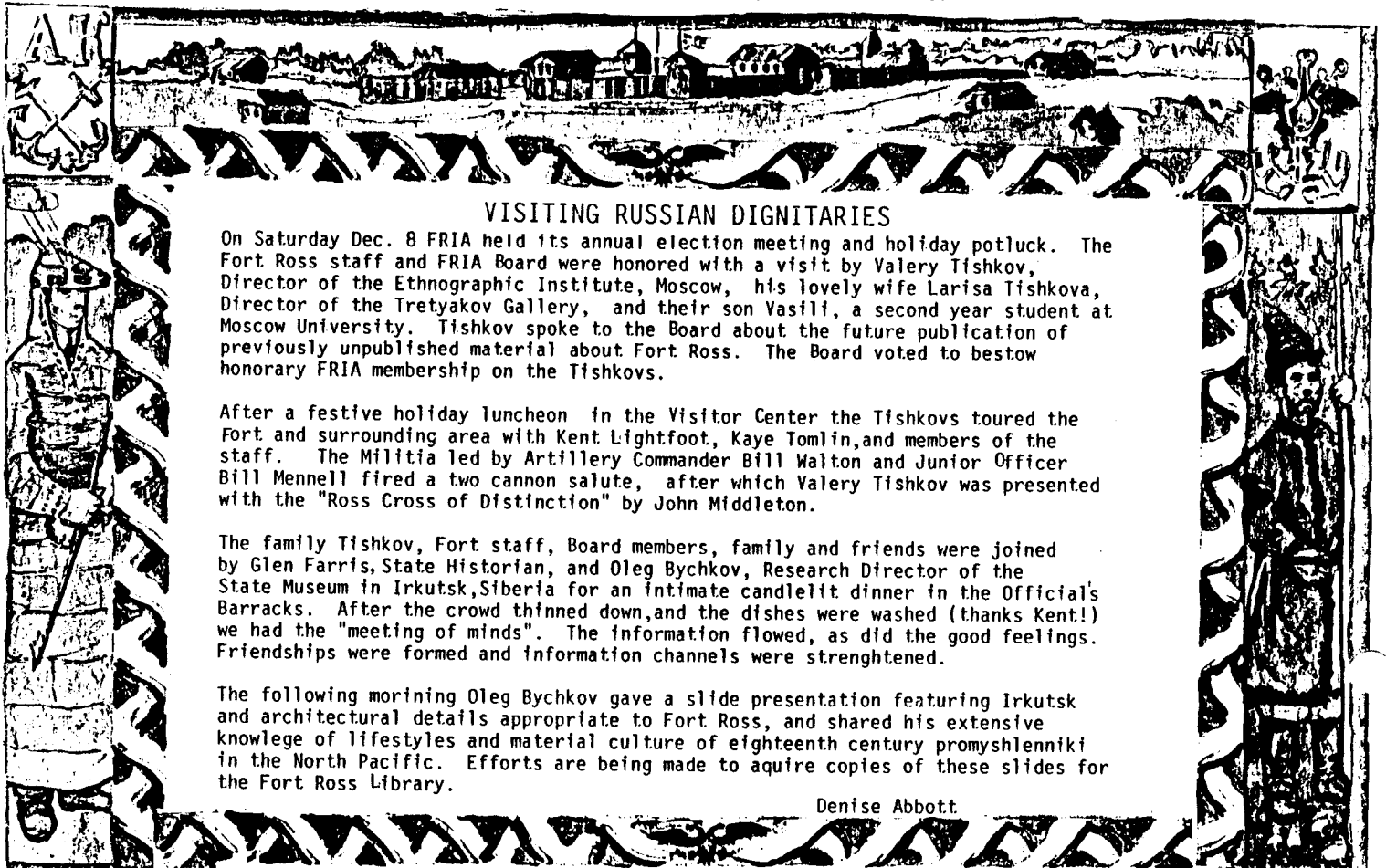
On Saturday Dec. 8 FRIA held its annual election meeting and holiday potluck. The Fort Ross staff and FRIA Board were honored with a visit by Valery Tishkov, Director of the Ethnographic Institute, Moscow, his lovely wife Larisa Tishkova, Director of the Tretyakov Gallery, and their son Vasil, a second year student at Moscow University. Tishkov spoke to the Board about the future publication of previously unpublished material about Fort Ross. The Board voted to bestow honorary FRIA membership on the Tishkovs.

After a festive holiday luncheon in the Visitor Center the Tishkovs toured the Fort and surrounding area with Kent Lightfoot, Kaye Tomlin, and members of the staff. The Militia led by Artillery Commander Bill Walton and Junior Officer Bill Mennell fired a two cannon salute, after which Valery Tishkov was presented with the "Ross Cross of Distinction" by John Middleton.

The family Tishkov, Fort staff, Board members, family and friends were joined by Glen Farris, State Historian, and Oleg Bychkov, Research Director of the State Museum in Irkutsk, Siberia for an intimate candlelit dinner in the Official's Barracks. After the crowd thinned down, and the dishes were washed (thanks Kent!) we had the "meeting of minds". The information flowed, as did the good feelings. Friendships were formed and information channels were strengthened.

The following morning Oleg Bychkov gave a slide presentation featuring Irkutsk and architectural details appropriate to Fort Ross, and shared his extensive knowledge of lifestyles and material culture of eighteenth century promyshlenniki in the North Pacific. Efforts are being made to acquire copies of these slides for the Fort Ross Library.

Denise Abbott



# LETTER FROM POLE MOUNTAIN 1877

Eds Democrat: Pole Mountain June 5 1877

Since we have completed our road to the coast there has been a dearth of news in the vicinity. To be sure, our corn is "crotch high" and other vegetables in fine condition; our wild oats stand thicker and higher than many a man's grain; our cattle are so fat that they seem to be actually in misery; our horses were never in finer condition; our pet fawns have all learned to drink milk and are flourishing, and our boys are jubilant and communicative; but it is not of these things that I wish to speak. From time to time I have seen paragraphs in the Democrat about bears, and now I want to say something on this subject.

Many of your readers know, and know of Willife Coburn and can testify to his cunning as a hunter and his excellence as a shot. The other day he killed a fine black bear from out a manzanita bush, and this morning upon visiting his pen he found therein a bear, a succession of yells called us to him, then to bore and auger hole in the door and take some "chunks" from the cracks that light might get in, took but a few minutes. A single shot to the "butt" of the ear killed the brute, so we raised the door, then did it seem to us as if that pen had been made for that particular bear, visa versa, he fitted as nicely as if he had grown up in it. We found him a jet black bear and a big one, but had no conception of his size still we tried to pull him out. It took five of us a quarter of an hour to get him stretched out on the ground, we rolled him down the hill to the creek, then with two horses and a sled we landed him safely beside the new road a little before noon. After looking in vain for marks or brands lest he might be the property of Tom Trospen, and finding none we concluded we might safely say that he was our meat. Unfortunately, the only scales at home would weigh four hundred pounds, so I cannot give you the weight of this huge brute, but I measured him carefully in the presence of Joe Coburn, John Peters and others, all of whom can testify to the accuracy of the following figures: from tip of nose to root of tail, 7 feet 10 inches, length of hind foot from heel to toe 14 inches, width of same 9 inches, length of fore feet 10 inches, width 7½ inches, circumference of neck 3 feet; of trunk 4 feet 2 inches; width between the ears 13 inches; height from bottom of fore feet to withers, 3 feet 8 inches.

Among the many things for which we have to be thankful there is one that is a sore disappointment to us; our bark won't peel. Never in the memory of our oldest inhabitant has the bark so successfully resisted every effort to take it off the trees. The waste of timber from here to the Valhalla and beyond is frightful; trees that should make from a half to a cord of bark frequently give out after two or three rings, and it seems to me that if it is in other parts of the county as it is here the tanneries will fall short of their usual supply for many a man who has reckoned upon cords by hundreds may now be thankful for tens.

I saw today in the barn of Mr. David Peters that which to me is quite a curiosity-- a little half-inch rope was tied over a beam so that the knotted loop hangs down about a foot, and directly on top of the knot, and it swinging to and fro with every little wind sits the tiniest of tiny hummingbirds, placidly hatching two eggs neither of which is as large as a pea. No one in this neighborhood ever saw a hummingbird's nest anywhere before and to see one lying in the knot of this little rope is certainly a wonder.

My letter is already too long and the time too far past to tell you about the jolly time we had Monday at Henry's as the guests of Mr. Gregory, but we are to have a big time on the Fourth of July at Fort Ross, horse racing & etc.

More anon, Veritas.

Submitted by Barbara Black  
(An unedited quotation from the  
1877 newspaper article)

## Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*)

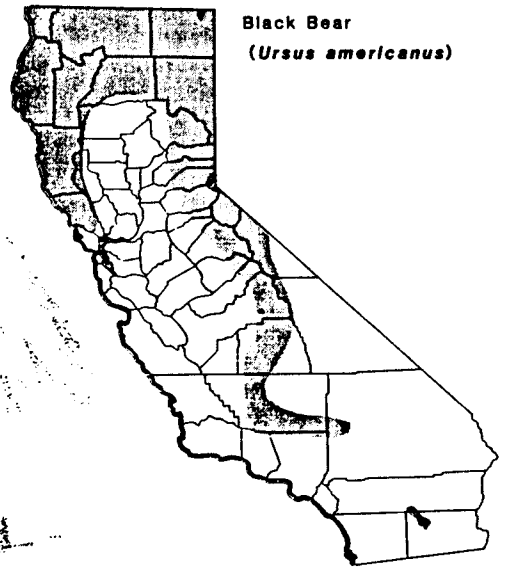
[fig. 40]

**Description:** A large, stout bear with coarse black or brown fur and a white or pale patch on the throat or belly. Sometimes more than 190 kg but usually less. Claws on forefeet about the same length as those on hind feet; in the Grizzly Bear the claws of the forefeet are much the longer. The tail is minute. (See fig. 39.)

**Distribution:** Most forested regions of the state; a pest in some of the montane parks. In the Cascades and Sierra Nevada the Black Bear occurs from the upper edge of the forested elevations down to about 1000 m or less. In the northwest coastal forests they may occur at sea level and may even venture out on the beaches. Frequently they forage in garbage dumps in mountain communities. They may invade apple orchards in autumn and also cause great damage to beehives. From the Canadian coniferous forests to Mexico. (See p. 353.)

**Food:** True omnivores, finding nutrition in almost any organic food. Bears are fond of berries, nuts, and other vegetable foods, and in autumn they often subsist on manzanita berries and acorns. Like other forest-dwellers, bears are fond of underground fungi or "truffles." Most of their animal food consists of insects, especially ant larvae and beetle larvae, but they also eat mice and ground squirrels and occasionally a ground-nesting bird.

**Reproduction:** The Black Bear mates in summer, and implantation is delayed for several months (see Delays in Birth). This schedule provides for birth of one or two small young in winter, when the female has retreated for a winter rest. The young nurse and grow during the winter, while the mother remains in a somewhat lethargic state. Her fat stores, accumulated during the previous summer and autumn, contribute to the manufacture of milk, which is the sole nourishment of the rapidly growing young. This species breeds only every other year. Apparently this schedule is necessary because of the tremendous drain of stored energy of the female during an extended period of fasting.



Black Bear  
(*Ursus americanus*)

FIG. 40. Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*).

## TIDBITS FROM THE RANCH ERA

by Kaye Tomlin

With the Call House project finally underway, I feel it appropriate to begin sharing some tidbits of information of history at Fort Ross to enhance understanding of people, events, and activities that have occurred since the Russians left. To start this out, below I am providing an unorganized collection of such historical information that I have gathered over the years. I hope you enjoy it.

**Robert Livermore**, after whom the city of Livermore is named, had a Fort Ross connection. After **Johann (John) Sutter** purchased the Russian assets in California in early September 1841, he put Livermore in charge of a drive of about 2,000 head of stock (of the approximate 3,540 purchased from the Russians) from the Fort Ross area to his Hock farm near current day Marysville; crossing the Sacramento River, about 100 head drowned, but most of the hides were saved. On the drive, Livermore was assisted by **Ezekial Merritt**, **Joel P. Walker**, and 40 Indian vaqueros.

**John Bidwell**, was at Fort Ross as Sutter's second manager for 14 months in 1842/43, his main job being caring for the property and getting all moveable items to Sutter's Fort. The 100 or so cattle that were left, however, were so wild that Bidwell said that deer were tame in comparison. He also wrote, "antelope, elk and deer I could kill--but not those wild horses". Bidwell hired skilled vaqueros to lasso them, but he reported, "For ten days they labored with the utmost effort. In that time they lassoed nine grizzly bears, one black bear, many elk, antelope and deer--but they only caught five of the wild horses. One that they killed had an arrow embedded in its liver."

**William Benitz** was Sutter's last manager at Fort Ross and, after **Manual Torres**, owner of the **Muñiz Rancho** (17,760 acres of land between the Russian River and Timber Cove). He wrote in 1855 that he had shipped 500,000 lbs of potatoes (at 2¢ per lb) and 20,000 lbs of apples (at 25¢ per lb) from Fort Ross the previous year. This was done before there was a shipping chute at Fort Ross, so everything had to be lightered out to ships anchored in the cove.

**Ada Benham Fairfax** was a resident of Fort Ross from about 1867 to 1873, moving there after having to sell her Marin County estate after the death of her husband, **Charles Fairfax**. The 1870 census of Fort Ross showed her household (the Rotchev House and it's addition) as being rather diverse. Besides Ada there was **James Dixon**, born in Ireland; **Mary Benham**, Ada's mother, born in Virginia; **Mary Dupont**, Ada's niece, of Ohio; **Erma Sanderson**, a dressmaker, of France, and her husband, **Henry Sanderson**, of California; **William Thomas**, an 18-year old "gentleman", of Kentucky; **Ah New**, a cook, of China; **Ah Him**, a laundryman, of China; and **Leegan**, a 14-year old Indian, of Oregon.

**George Washington Call**, who purchased the Fort Ross property in June 1873, ran a dairy as part of his ranching operations. During the 13-year period between 1887 and 1899, he produced, in addition to other products, an average of 22,230 lbs of butter per year, netting a yearly average of \$4,298; this was mostly shipped out of Fort Ross Cove, but some was shipped from Timber Cove, some sent by railroad via Cazadero, and some sold locally. In 1888, he recorded 471 cattle on the ranch, including 250 cows, 25 bulls, 50 heifers, 40 steers, and 106 calves.

**William C. Morgan**, affectionately known to all as "Uncle Billy", was a resident of Fort Ross at least the mid-1880s until his death in 1915. During this time, he was the postmaster, ran the store, and was the local jeweler and watchmaker; after he and his brother, **George Morgan**, dissolved their partnership in early 1894, Uncle Billy continued operating the saloon and providing room and board for occasional guests at the hotel. The following entries from his cash journal show some of his activities: August 1891--**Jas. A. Gould** 1 pair shoes - \$4.00, 2 neckties - \$1.50, repair on shoes - \$1.00, and suit clothe - \$16.50; May 1892--**Jullus Eckert** 1 Century #3 watch - \$12.00, 1 cart whip - 75¢, repair on gold watch - \$1.50; April 1905--**Loaned Ock [Oscar] Charles** one violin, cost \$39.00, returned same; April 1904--**Mike Bohan Examiner**, six month - \$4.00.

**John McKenzie** has apparently been around longer than most of us thought! A John McKenzie had dealings with both Call and Morgan in the early 1890s. For example, in October 1891 Uncle Billy Morgan charged McKenzie 50¢ for 1 lb of tea and \$1 to repair a clock. On a number of occasions between 1890 and 1892, G.W. Call sold McKenzie butter and beef, and charged him for freight.

The US Coast Guard established a lookout station at Fort Ross during World War II that was manned 24 hours a day. The five-man contingent arrived on January 12, 1942 and left around mid-August 1945. They lived in a small, ramshackle three-room house, located about 50 ft north of the chapel, the place "our" John McKenzie and his mother lived when John first came to Fort Ross in the summer of 1947. The small lookout station was located toward the ocean from where the current road from the Visitor Center to the Fort intersects the old abandoned Highway 1.

## The Historic Russian-American Cemetery at Fort Ross

by Sannie Kenton Osborn and Lynne Goldstein

### Introduction

Excavation of the Russian American cemetery at Fort Ross was started this summer following nearly two years of preliminary investigations and coordination. This work is part of a cooperative effort between the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM), the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), and the local Orthodox churches. The immediate purpose of the project is to identify the location and extent of the cemetery in order that it may be more effectively protected and managed by the State Park. Ultimately it is hoped that the cemetery will be restored to its historic appearance to become part of the park's interpretive program and to recognize the final resting place of these early colonists. Analysis of the burial customs at the frontier Ross colony will be completed by doctoral candidate Sannie Osborn as part of her dissertation research at UWM. Dr. Lynne Goldstein will coordinate the project and will focus her research efforts on an analysis of the use of space within the cemetery. Reburial ceremonies will be conducted by church officials once the scientific analysis has been completed.

The four week cemetery excavation was co-directed through UWM by Ms. Osborn and Dr. Lynne Goldstein, Professor of Anthropology. Teaching assistants from Milwaukee for the project were Robert Brubaker, Geryl Flick and Ellen Ghery Paulus. The 10 Wisconsin students enrolled in the summer field class were assisted for the first two weeks by four students from a UWM geography class taught by Dr. Robert Brinkmann. Brinkmann, a soils scientist, provided the initial analysis of the soils and continues to act as a consultant. During the last two weeks of the summer's work, a number of local students and other interested individuals volunteered their time to help with the excavation.

Excavation and restoration of the cemetery have received enthusiastic endorsement from representatives of two Orthodox church groups in California. Father Vladimir Derugin, a member of the now disbanded Fort Ross Citizens Advisory Committee and a priest at the Protection of the Holy Virgin Russian Orthodox Church in Palo Alto, and his family participated in the excavation for several days. We were also visited by Father Alexander Krassovsky from Sts. Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church in Santa Rosa. Father Michael Oleksa from the Protection of the Holy Virgin Orthodox Church in Santa Rosa, a strong supporter of the cemetery investigation, was in the process of moving to a new parish in Juneau, Alaska and was unable to make arrangements to meet us at Fort Ross.

## Background

Historic accounts and photographs place the location of the cemetery opposite the fort, across the steep ravine cut by Fort Ross Creek. Early accounts such as that of Rufus in 1893 describe the markers which remained after the departure of the Russians in 1841. The cemetery is also discussed by Flora Faith Hatch in 1922 and Ynez Haase in 1950. Prior to our excavations, few indications of the cemetery were visible, other than the large wooden cross erected by orthodox church members in 1976 and some decaying timbers that may be related to some of the graves.

## Preliminary Research and Field Studies

Vital statistics for Fort Ross are thought to be included in the metrical books for the Sitka parish. The original Russian American Company period church documents, known as the Alaska Church Collection, are curated in the Library of Congress. A microfilm copy of this collection is now being translated as part of the cemetery study in order to locate names of individuals who died at Fort Ross. The records from the Sitka parish do not begin until 1816, and it is thought that no information was entered from Fort Ross until 1819. This leaves a significant void during the early period of Russian occupation and we will attempt to gather information from other sources.

During the winter of 1989-1990 a magnetometer survey was undertaken by Dr. Lewis Somers of Sea Ranch. Dr. Somers donated the use of his scientific equipment and hundreds of hours of his time to map the cemetery area using this remote sensing technique. His sensitivity maps are now being compared with the results of the actual excavation.

## Excavation

We excavated two large trenches: one north-south in orientation, and the other east-west. One trench was 40 meters by 4 meters, and the other was 50 meters by 5 meters. In addition, we excavated two smaller excavations in areas where surface indications suggested grave sites. Excavation was extremely difficult. The natural geologic formation contains extensive deposits of bedrock and a sandstone "pavement" below the surface soil. Once the depth of the graves was determined by hand-excavating a north-south trench, heavy equipment was used to strip the upper two feet of deposit in order to expose additional graves. Even this was a formidable task due to the density of rock, but we were fortunate to have Warren Parrish, a skilled and patient equipment operator behind the wheel. Shovels, mattocks,

## CEMETERY, continued

and picks were required to clear the trenches until we were at a depth at which the graves were well defined. Inmates from the Black Mountain Conservation Camp were used one day to strip a cobble and clay layer from several of the trenches.

At the suggestion of Fort Ross Maintenance Supervisor Bill Mennell, the trenches were backfilled at the end of the summer with pea gravel. The gravel will deter vandalism to the cemetery, and will also prevent potential injury to the public from the open trenches. The gravel can also be relatively easily removed prior to excavations next summer.

### Results

A total of 44 "features," or soil discolorations, were recorded. Of these, 21 were excavated and were clearly graves, seven yielded no human bone but were likely graves, and nine are likely to be graves but were not excavated because of time constraints. Six of the features were probably grave markers or posts, and the remaining feature was not cultural.

The 21 definite graves included the remains of twelve adults or subadults and nine infants or children. All of the individuals excavated thus far were interred in wooden coffins and aligned according to church traditions in an east-west direction with the head at the west end. It is thought that the high incidence of infant and child mortality may be related to a historically documented measles epidemic at Fort Ross; records indicate that as many as 29 individuals may have died within a three-week period.

Preservation was very poor. Although teeth (or fragments of teeth) were usually found, the rest of the skeleton was rarely preserved in any form. Similarly, the wooden coffins and articles of clothing were generally decomposed, but nails or nail fragments from the coffins were found in almost every grave. Many of the individuals were buried with what are presumed to be orthodox crosses; the metal in these crosses would occasionally help to preserve a fragment of cloth. One person was wearing the uniform of a junior Russian naval officer, according to FRIA president John Middleton, who identified the fabric and uniform buttons.

Dr. Peter Schulz, an osteologist with the Department of Parks and Recreation in Sacramento, has completed an initial evaluation of the human remains, which overwhelmingly consist of teeth and teeth fragments. His report will be completed this winter and the results included in the cemetery report. Preliminary indications are that the teeth from all the graves appear to be remarkably similar, indicating a homogenous population. Based on the teeth, there is no evidence that any persons of Native



Californian descent were among those excavated.

### Summary

The first season of the Fort Ross cemetery excavation could not have been accomplished without the support of numerous individuals and organizations. DPR staff at Fort Ross State Historic Park, the Northern Region office, <sup>(and in particular, Breck Parkman),</sup> the Resources Protection Division, and the Cultural Resources Protection Unit were both enthusiastic and instrumental in the successful outcome of this past summer's effort. The Sonoma County Coroner's office provided aerial pictures of the cemetery, and have been very supportive of the project. Additional field equipment was loaned by the DPR and the Department of Anthropology at the University of California Berkeley. FRIA officers and members have also provided encouragement and assistance.

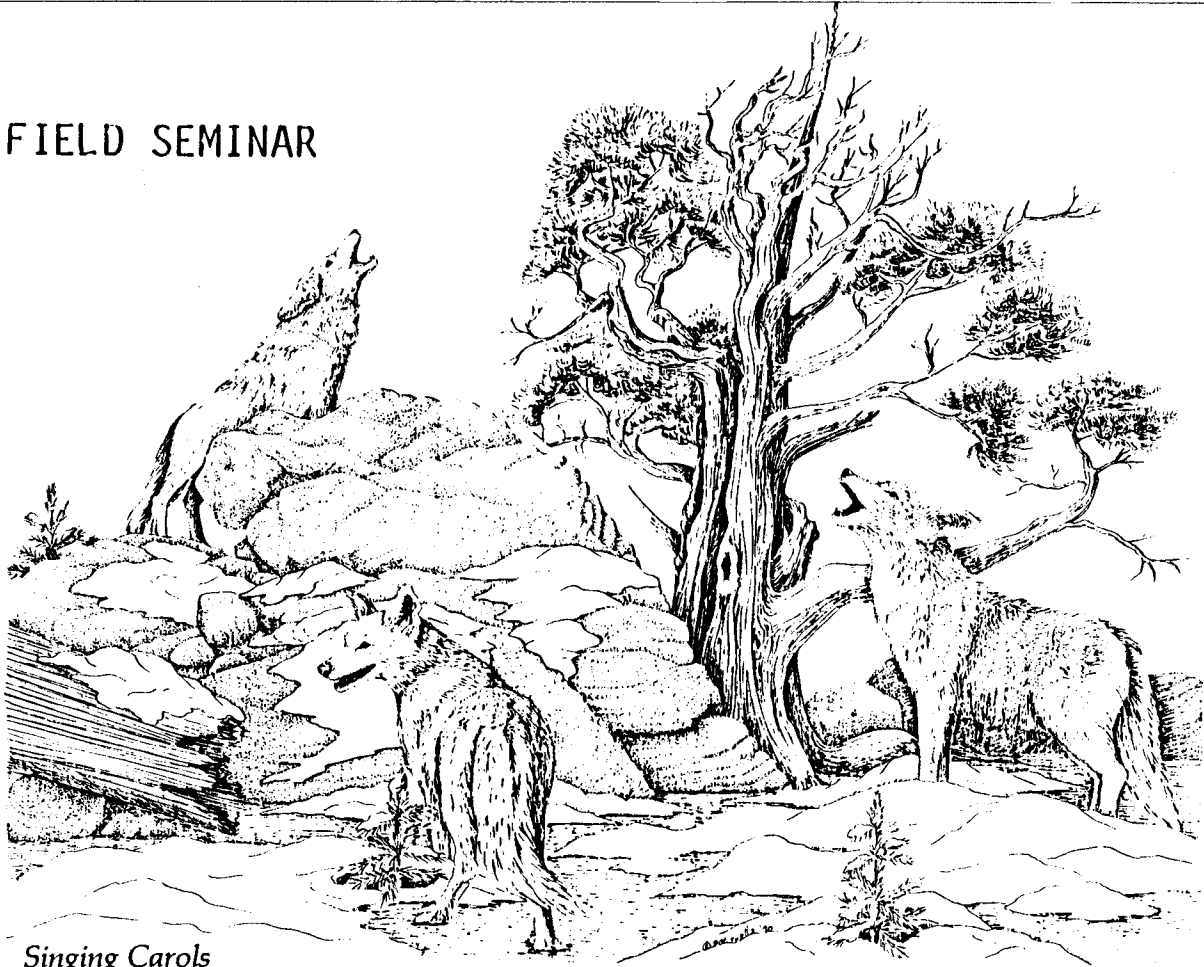
Discussions are ongoing to determine if and when a second (and final) field excavation will be undertaken next summer. The additional work is necessary to establish cemetery boundaries and to analyze spatial arrangements within the cemetery.

Anyone with information on the Fort Ross cemetery or other Russian American cemeteries is encouraged to contact Ms. Osborn at 3236 Gates Canyon Road, Vacaville, California 95688-9716; (707) 446-9548.



Bill Walton and Lynne Goldstein  
standing in the foreground

# FIELD SEMINAR



*Singing Carols*  
©1990 by Ane Rovetta

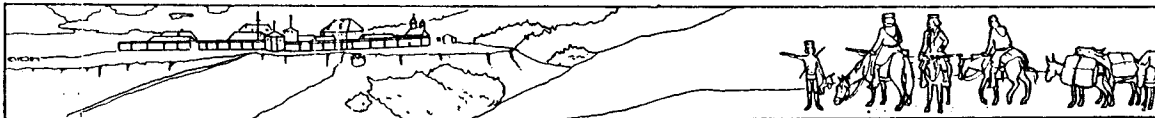
MYTHICAL MAGIC: A Lesson in Storytelling  
ANE ROVETTA

Saturday, March 9  
10:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.

Our unique western wildlife is often the theme of magical tales. Come spend the day with master storyteller Ane Rovetta, and hear stories based on ancient legends that make the "animal people" come alive. After telling a few tales, Ane will share her secrets of finding and enlivening the legends. She will coach participants on how to use their voices, sound effects, movement, and even silence while sharing stories with others. After a day of instruction, each student will perform a short story around our campfire. This is a perfect day for classroom teachers, outdoor leaders, and other educators for whom storytelling would enhance their presentations.

Fee: \$25.00

ANE ROVETTA is a naturalist and an artist. She is a science specialist with the San Rafael School District's Gifted and Talented Education (G.A.T.E.) program. She travels from class to class in five different schools each week making science exciting and real for school children.

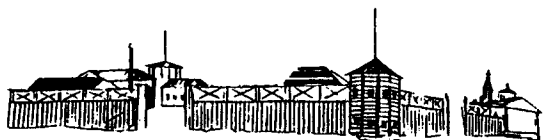


## SEMINAR REGISTRATION FORM

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

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE ENROLL ME IN MYTHICAL MAGIC. ENCLOSED IS MY CHECK FOR \$25.00 IN FULL PAYMENT OF CLASS FEES. CHECKS SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE TO FORT ROSS INTERPRETIVE ASSOCIATION, 19005 COAST HIGHWAY 1, JENNER, CALIFORNIA 95450 (707 847-3437)



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