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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

MAY - JUNE, 1994

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### BOARD NOTES

April was a full month for your directors. We had a special meeting on April 9th, facilitated by Naomi Fuchs-Willson. The skills we there learned should better help your Board to work as an effective team and to clarify our mission and priorities.

The regular business meeting was held on the following Sunday. Proposals and discussions included purchase of an additional card display rack for the bookstore, costumes policy, membership fees, modification of the signs in the Fort, location of a native plants garden, and terms under which FRIA items may be released for use by other organizations, in this instance, the Anchorage Museum. The Curatorial Committee is enjoying increased vigor with the valued assistance of Lee Kosso; interest has been expressed in organizing the McKenzie papers into a cohesive collection.

It was noted at a recent meeting (held in Sonoma) of cooperative association representatives, that organizations such as FRIA require a Board appointed treasurer; we welcome David Willson to that office.

The Ranch Committee has been recently silent, but planning. (See announcement). Summer promises to bring renewed and increased activity at the Call House, and hopefully many are now giving thought to the upcoming Living History Day. (submitted by David S. Kenly, Recording Secretary)

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

**THANK YOU** to all the many FRIA members who promptly renewed their memberships with the March - April edition of the Newsletter. Your support is very important! Members with a March, 1994 expiration date on their Newsletter label who have not yet renewed, should do so promptly. This will be the last issue you receive if we do not hear from you.

**MEMBERSHIP DUES HAVE BEEN INCREASED** \* At the April meeting the Board increased membership dues to: \$5.00 students and seniors, \$7.50 regular membership, and \$10.00 family membership (see membership application on the back page).

**CALL RANCH HOUSE RESTORATION** \* The Call Ranch House Restoration Committee has been silent, but not idle. Many preliminary steps have been progressing, and finally we expect all i's to be dotted and t's to be crossed by May 2. Hurrah! The physical work will begin as soon as the dry weather can be depended upon. We will be needing willing hands and backs to quickly prepare the earth for the new permanent stabilizing foundation. All who would like to join us in this effort, which we hope will be fun, please contact Jeannette at 847-3250, John Sperry at 847-3457, or David Kenly at 847-3618. The Call Ranch House sub committees would also appreciate your support and involvement - call Jeannette. **SOON THERE WILL BE A DRAWING FOR ANTIQUE HANDMADE CALL FAMILY QUILT.** (submitted by Jeannette Rosson, Ranch Committee Chair)

**ATTENTION LIVING HISTORY DAY PARTICIPANTS** \* This year we will ask \$5.00 for each costume borrowed to cover laundry, repair, and replacement costs. Costumes can be checked out only with the assistance of FRIA staff or costume committee members. Many costumes can be purchased from the costume locker, if you wish. If you want assistance making your own costume or wish to have one made, contact Sherry at 847-3437. (submitted by Sherry Madrone, Costume Committee Chair)

## MT. ST. HELENA

by Robin Joy

Mount St. Helena is an outstanding mountain, so to speak! It stands tall above the Sonoma Napa valleys at 4,343 feet. It has been said that it reminds some travelers of valleys in France, others places of Russia. All have agreed on its beauty, yet all do not agree on the naming of this mountain. It is a history question and one that may never be truly answered. This mountain has been historically climbed by several individuals, including Ilya Voznesensky of Fort Ross. However, before his climb a man named Father Altmira, a Spanish Padre and founder of the Sonoma Mission in 1823 was said to have laid eyes on this peak as he searched for a new mission site. The Sonoma Napa Valley and the beautiful peaks reminded him of Sainte Helena in the Abbey of Hautvilliers, in France, where he attended seminary. However, it is known that he only describes it from the base of the mountain and never mentions going to the top.

Years later in May of 1841, two gentlemen from the Russian American Company explored the inland terrain from the Ross Settlement. Ilya Voznesensky, a scientist from Moscow, and Igor Chernykh, a trained agronomist also from Moscow, travelled the entire length of the "Slavianka River" and valley finally ascended the mountain June 12th, 1841. They brought a plate of copper which they took to the summit and placed on a rock. The plate only had their two names on it, The Russian American Company name, and the date June 1841. They probably did not want to put a specific date on it not knowing exactly when they would reach the top. But they did know they were going to climb the mountain, and thus the plate of copper, not just a flag. The plate was probably forged at Fort Ross. This plate was discovered by Dr. T. Hylton, so it has been noted. It has also been said that it was destroyed in the 1906 San Francisco fire. In several articles about Mt. St. Helena it is mentioned that Alexander Rotchev climbed this peak; But if he did why isn't his name on the plaque? Being a Manager at Ross, he probably would have insisted his name be on it, if he in fact climbed the mountain. It has been said that Elena Rotchev climbed the peak with her husband which would be very unlikely. Russia's patron Saint is St. Nicholas, not St. Elena, which has been given as an explanation for the naming. Also it has been said that the naming could have come from the feast day of Saint Helena, a Russian feast day, which is June 3rd on the Gregorian Calendar. This is the calendar used at the time of Ross Settlement. But they didn't climb the mountain June 3rd, but June 12th, so this is hard to accept. A writer, Thompson, says in 1896, referring to Voznesensky, ".he named it St. Helena in honor of his Imperial Mistress the Empress of Russia and planting a post on its highest point, he nailed it to a copper plate." Who is this Empress Elena?

Ilya Voznesensky, 24 years old at the time, came to Ross on a three masted vessel called 'Elena' in June 1840. He was a naturalist and an artist who collected plants, animals, and also materials from the local Pomo and Miwok tribes. While he was inland at Sutter's place he acquired regalia of the Kuku cult. This collection is today on display at the Ethnographic Institute in St. Petersburg. A botanist emeritus of the California Academy of Sciences, John Thomas Howell, wrote an article entitled "A Collection of Russian Plants". This was published in 1937: S. F., Leaflets of Western Botany. Many of the specimens collected by Ilya had labels from exact locations of gathering. One plant which he collected was identified as "m. St. Helenae et desertum St. Rosae." These plants found in Russian archives long ago were sent to the Smithsonian, who sent them to Cal Academy of Science. It seems as though the plant came from Mt. St. Helena. Desert also means wilderness. In June on the mountain it can be quite hot with the feel of a wilderness, so desert would have been appropriate for the naming. Voznesensky states "...one of the highest mountains, on whose summit no one had then yet been," from the "Odyssey of a Russian Scientist, I.G. Voznesneskii in Alaska, California, and Siberia 1839-1849". The Russians had a vessel named Elena which Voznesneskii came over on, and so he would have liked the name that Altmira gave the mountain. Egor Chernykh was an educated agronomist from Moscow University sent to Ross to help with the crops the company was trying to produce in quantity. He developed a ranch ten miles inland from Bodega Bay, possibly around Graton today. He put in the largest known vineyard in the west with two thousand vines. He also kept meteorological records over a four year period that are the earliest known records in Northern California.

So maybe it was true that these two gentlemen were first to climb the mountain, but not first to name it. Father Altmira names it, but does not climb it. The contact the RAC had with Spanish California was numerous. Certainly information of these valleys would be shared if so asked. So knowing the name, they kept it feeling it was quite appropriate for them as well. Mt. St. Helena a beautiful place in our valleys.

Please join us JUNE 12TH 1994 on an adventure up Mt. St. Helena as we commemorate this historic place and event. We will meet at 9:00 AM at the Robert Louis Stevenson SHP parking lot. Contact FRIA at 847-3437 or Fort Ross staff at 847-3286. Bring lunch, water, sunscreen, a hat, and wear comfortable hiking shoes. There may be a van available for those who have a hard time walking. The Napa Valley Natural History Association, Napa State parks, and Fort Ross State Park will give a brief interpretive talk before the hike and at the top.

**SOME EARLY COASTAL EUROPEAN CEMETERIES**  
**in the Salt Point Township**

by Lynn H. Rudy

For almost thirty years the Russians buried their dead with religious ceremony on the marine terrace south of Fort Ross. (The non Christian Kashaya Pomo had always cremated their dead, and did not erect European style pantheons). After the Russian exodus in 1841, there were only a few Europeans living in the original Salt Point Township. (Its boundaries were the two rivers, the Gualala on the north and the Slavianka (Russian River) on the south. The township was bordered on the west by the Pacific, and on the east by rough mountains north of Cazadero).

Here the Anglos established cemeteries slowly, as the "need arose". There are no known burials here in the 1840s, and only two in the 1850s. (The three infants of William and Josephine Benitz who died between 1847 and 1851 may have been buried quietly near their house on the Muñiz Ranch at Fort Ross. Does anyone know?)

The new California settlers came to file claims on free land and to raise cattle, or to log off the "unlimited" timber. Many deaths were in accidents - usually in the woods or a mill, or by drowning - and burials would be in the nearest convenient place. If originally marked, these graves are now unknown. Small family cemeteries were also established on isolated ranches; some of these are still known, many probably are not: There are quite a few people known to have been around in those years who aren't found in any Sonoma County cemetery!

In 1934, Mrs. E. Merritt and the D. A. R. published *Inventory of Sonoma County Cemeteries, 1846-1921*, a listing of all known burials which could be found by reading tombstone inscriptions. It includes most of Salt Point Township's cemeteries. A few people took their dead to cemeteries elsewhere in the county: Robert and Maggie (Henry) Howie's first baby was buried at Bloomfield in 1870; Hettie (Dausman) Seawell is buried at Santa Rosa Rural Cemetery. The first burial at Duncans' Mills (John Orr's first wife, Ellen Sheridan) was in 1861, although there are no Salt Point people there in those earliest decades. And some of the families settled longest in the township had all their burials far afield, usually in Oakland.

All but one of the established cemeteries in the old Salt Point Township are on private land, with access controlled by their owners. Two of the oldest and most interesting overlook the ocean and are visible from Highway One. None of the coastal cemeteries is still being used for burials.



Figure 1.  
Benitz  
Ranch  
Cemetery.

The first cemeteries established right on the coast were the single graves of Kolmer and Ruoff: **THE BENITZ RANCH CEMETERY** was begun for Michael Kolmer, the second person - to our knowledge - to be buried on this part of the coast. His grave (of 1858) and those of his wife, Josephine (1864) and son John (1890) are in a small fenced plot on private land on a cliff at Timber Cove. This cemetery also includes other graves, but probably no other markers. It may have been the only cemetery in the southern part of the township until 1880. In 1934, the D. A. R. ladies found the tombstone of one William Johnson, who died in 1879. He was a Finn, and a logger (aged ca thirty eight) who owned land with Samuel McEwen over near Cazadero.

The imposing stone in this "Benitz Ranch Cemetery" was erected (probably in 1898) by Josephine (Kolmer) Benitz, older daughter of Michael and Josephine, and wife of William Benitz of Fort Ross. She had come to California in 1846 with her parents, from Germany via North Carolina and Missouri. Michael Kolmer first tried farming on Coleman Valley Road. When he gave it up after three years, he left behind only his (anglicized) name. In 1851, he settled north of (present) Kolmer Gulch, on land owned by his son in law Benitz. Michael's son, John Kolmer, also buried in the family plot, was killed in an argument over a bottle of whiskey! The small fenced site, filled with calla lilies in the springtime, is a half mile north of Fort Ross Lodge. It is on private land - please do not trespass - but is visible from the highway.

**THE RUOFF-THOMAS CEMETERY** was established when Christian F. Ruoff was buried in a lovely cliffside site overlooking the original Stillwater Cove. Ruoff had claimed land in that wild place in 1851, and died in 1854, leaving a young wife with four children still at home. His descendants stayed in the area for seventy years; eight of them are buried with the patriarch: his wife,



Figure 2.  
Ruoff-Thomas  
Cemetery.

Francesca, in 1900; his only son, John, in 1912; a daughter, Mary Ellen, in 1910. Two sons in law are there: Mary Ellen's husband, William Thomas, who died in 1877, and daughter Frances' first husband, William Park, who died in 1871. Three of Ruoff's grandchildren are also buried with the family - two young children, George and Laura Thomas, in 1884 and 1890, and their brother, William F. Thomas who died in 1919, aged 53. Also here are two modern graves of (unrelated) men, Lyman and John Bolles, who lived at Timber Cove. A handsome stone wall was erected here in the 1920s. It is on private (Timber Cove) property, but with deeded access from the highway. Visit, but tread carefully (1.6 miles north of Fort Ross Lodge.)

(Continued)



**Figure 3** Fisk Mill Cemetery, on the bluff at Kruse Ranch (Salt Point State Park).

**THE FISK MILL CEMETERY** is the next to be found as one travels up the coast. The cemetery is but a remnant of a once flourishing burying ground. The first known burials occurred here in 1868; only one stone is still standing. It is a lovely site, and fully accessible to the public. The cemetery stands on a cliff north of Fisk Mill Cove in Salt Point State Park, ten miles north of Fort Ross. In 1934, there were seven stones to be seen, but vandalism and theft have eliminated the all the rest.

The handsome obelisk standing here is dedicated to **ANDREW J. FISK**, a founder, with his brother John of the mill bearing their name. (They also built the hotel and store at Stewarts Point to the north, in 1868). Andrew and his infant daughter, Clara Belle, died in a summer epidemic in 1874. (The obelisk is at the far right of Figure 3, above). An infant son of John Fisk is also buried here, as well as a teen-aged sister in law of Frederick Helmke, two from a Nobles family, and a young son of Nathan Inman.

The site is not easily seen from the road, but is a quarter mile walk over a rough field whenever the state park is open. Three other, later, coastal cemeteries lie to the north of the Fisk Mill site. They are all on private land, not on the ocean bluffs, and not accessible to the public. All three are listed in the *D. A. R. Inventory*:

**THE ANDERSON CEMETERY** is on a hilltop site, and contains five graves (three marked) of a family who lived south of Stewarts Point from before 1870 until after the turn of the twentieth century. It is on a secluded hill on a private ranch. No access.

(Continued)

**THE STEWARTS POINT CEMETERY** may perhaps one of the earliest burial grounds. It is also on a privately owned ranch east of the highway. There were fourteen graves counted here in 1934. In 1994, only four markers remain: vandals have done their work. The earliest burial here (although no marker existed in 1934) is supposed to have been that of Davenport Helms, killed in a neighborhood squabble in 1860, by eighteen year old Thomas Stewart. A trial was held over the death; the murderer fled, and his father posted \$1000 bond. The Stewart family departed and made their mark in a county farther north. They left their name to the site, however: Stewarts Point.

Other early burials here include several of the Nobles and Miller families (see Figure 4), Peter Dresser and his wife Mary, and M(ichael) T. McClellan, who came to Fishermans' Bay (as it was then known) before 1860. He was born in Tennessee ca 1808, and was a nephew of explorer and mountain man Joseph Walker. McClellan crossed the Rockies in 1848 heading for the goldfields. He was one of the first "squatters" on William Bihler's (southern) portion of the German Rancho. He later became an important functionary of the Sonoma County Democratic Party.

Michael and his wife Annie lived first in "McClellan Gulch" at Stewarts Point, then moved farther up toward the ridge to "the Orchard" site. The McClellans had fifteen children, including a boy named Sutter and a girl, Eureka, who later was called Ruth. Pioneer McClellan's marker is one of those missing from this hillside cemetery. (I believe that he died between 1880 and 1900).

This site is on private property: no access.

**THE KNIPP & STENDEL CEMETERY**, farther north yet, was established quite early, near the home of bachelor ranchers Christian Stengel and Adam Knipp, on the German Rancho (later Del Mar, now Sea Ranch). Here was buried in 1862 young Jacob Stengel, a brother of Christian Stengel, and an infant, \_\_\_ Hitchcock (no dates, and family uncertain). These were the only burials listed by the D. A. R. in 1934 for this site.

Only Jacob Stengel's headstone remains, broken but preserved. The small cemetery has been fenced. It lies high on the hill, above the barn, on private (Sea Ranch) land.

\* \* \* \* \*

The two largest cemeteries in the township - both still in use - are inland, on "the ridge". They will be dealt with in a future article. There are also several small family cemeteries, at least one site which has been destroyed by a road crew, and a few hidden burial sites, in which the victims were buried "where they fell".



**Figure 4** Miller family obelisk at Stewarts Point.



Russian American Conference in Moscow, 1993

## NEW RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY FLAGS FOR FORT ROSS

Last July the Fort Ross Visitor Center hosted an exhibition of the various Russian-American Company flags that had flown over Fort Ross State Historic park. The flags came from the collection of James Ferrigan of Sonoma, co-owner of The Flag Store, and past manager of the store that bore the same name in San Francisco, which closed in 1990.

The majority of the flags had been made for State Parks by the Paramount Flag Company of San Francisco, and the exhibit clearly showed how research had progressed over the past 50 years, and how perceptions and interpretation had followed current vexillological research (or lack of) and fashion. The last of Paramount's flags reflected the emerging cooperation of Soviet and American scholars in the final years of the USSR. The first article addressing the RAC flag was published in the United States in 1970. The author, noted Russian Academician Svetlana Federova, first published the photograph of the sole remaining RAC flag, now in the Hermitage Museum's collection. Professor Nikolai Rokitiatsky was also consulted on this last flag of Paramount, and a bulging file folder on articles, sources and letters attests to Paramount's pursuit of accuracy concerning the flag.

Economic necessity and method of manufacture forced some alterations which disturbed some of these Russian American scholars. The scroll, or banner, which is held by the eagle and carries the name of the Russian-American Company, did not dip into the blue stripe as the original design of 1806 had shown. The extra step of sewing that piece of white scroll with the Company name would have made the flags prohibitively expensive. The alternative would have been printing the entire flag, so the scroll was printed in the white stripe only, and the blue and red stripes sewn beneath.



The placement of the eagle in the center of the white stripe was also disturbing to some. The 1806 design shows the eagle in the upper quarter of the flag. Economic decisions also were at work in this. The majority of Paramount's customers for this flag were understandably up in Alaska. Their main period for interpretation was the 1860's, and their research had shown that by the 1860's the eagle was indeed most commonly shown in the middle of the white stripe. The scroll had appeared in several representations in the white stripe only, not dipping into the blue. So Fort Ross, which chose for its period of interpretation 1830-1840, had to use for its flag one which may have been too late for the period represented. Professor Rokitiensky had long championed the use of the earlier flag, and had even gone to considerable personal expense to have several hand painted silk flags produced in Turkey.

In 1992 The Flag Store was approached by a Russian with connections to the Naval flag Factory in Russia. Realizing a rare opportunity to have a high quality flag produced inexpensively with traditional materials, James Ferrigan asked John Middleton to design a historically accurate flag for use primarily at Fort Ross. Middleton had consulted with Svetlana Federova and Professor Rokitiensky on the production of a new flag, and had researched the subject in the archives of the Central Naval Museum and the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, Russia. Victor Malyshev's copy of the Hermitage flag, which now hangs in the Fort Ross Visitor Center, was also considered.

In early 1993 two prototypes were received by the Flag Store. The method of production was exactly that of the Russian navy's flags. A smaller version was also produced in silk "crepe de chine", the same type of cloth used in the Hermitage's original. The design was the 1806 one with the eagle in the upper quarter; this flag appears as late as 1855 in Russian America, and this style was thought to be the most appropriate for Fort Ross.

This new flag already has a history developing around it. In 1993 the first prototype was flown at sea on board the Californian during her visit to Fort Ross on Living History Day. The second prototype flew from the Fort's flag staff, courtesy of James Ferrigan who loaned his flag for the occasion. The first prototype was taken to Russia and presented to the Tot'ma Regional Museum, in memory of Stanislav Zaitsev, whose ashes the Californian had carried to Fort Ross. The new flag has also gained recognition in Russia. Vladimir Kolychev, President of The Russian-American Society in Moscow, took the new flag on the Society's pilgrimage to the island monastery of Valaam, home to many of Russian America's missionaries, including Ioann Veniaminov, Saint Innocent. The same flag was present at a conference in Moscow last summer, hosted by the Society. This same flag was taken to Tot'ma, where it represented the Russians and Americans who gathered to pay their final respects to the past director of the Kuskov House Museum.

Thus the flag, which in the last century represented the Company's territories and holdings in America, now has come to represent scholars and those who preserve an interest in and study Russian America. This new flag would also seem to represent a cooperation between the citizenry of these two nations, just as the involved history of the creation of this particular flag has shown; produced and designed by Americans using Russian sources, manufactured in Russia by the navy which used to manage the Company, and flown largely by people of goodwill interested in furthering better relations between these two countries.

The new flags are now available in the Fort Ross Bookstore. They come in three sizes and fabrics, 4 x 6 inch nylon, 12 x 18 inch silk, and a 3 x 5 foot wool flag will also soon be in stock.



## WINDMILLS AT FORT ROSS

by I. B. Medvedev,

Architectural expert for Vologda Provincial  
Architectural Monuments and Chief Consultant for the  
Tot'ma Regional History Museum  
(translated by Oleg Terichow)

In the watercolor picture showing the Fort at the beginning of the 19th century (1), and the perspective view dated 1843 (2), a windmill is clearly visible. This type of mill is known as the post type mill (*stolbovka*) which is typical for the Russian north. The base of the mill serves as a strong post securely embedded in the ground. The general plan of Fort Ross dated 1817 (3), shows the location of the mill... By comparing the sketches it is possible, relying on the Russian experience, to reconstruct its actual appearance.

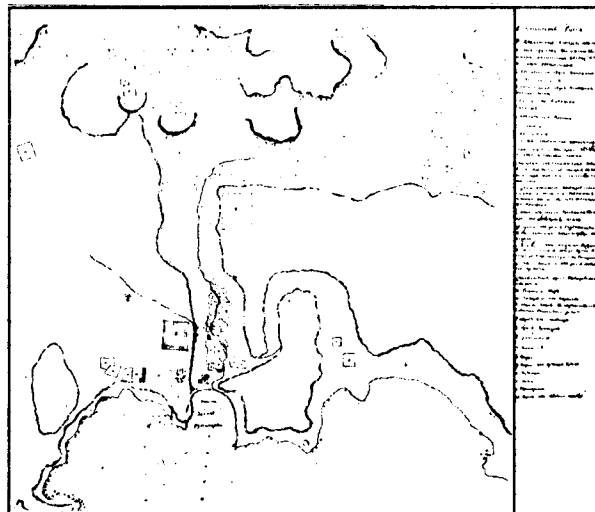
For the reconstruction of the mill it is important to select a most suitable model. It must be noted that with the start of collectivized farming and with an increase in the scale of farming, windmills in the Soviet Union were not utilized, and by the mid 20th century have completely vanished. Only a few have survived and are transferred to local museums. Frequently, they have lost their mechanisms and survive now only as decorative exhibits.

In order to select a correct mill model we studied mills that exist in museums as well as the historical materials of Russian folks - architecture and ethnography. Unfortunately, the researchers of the Russian life of the 19th century paid insufficient attention to such romantic buildings as the windmill. Ubiquitous, and not representing a great diversity, windmills did not

(1) "Settlement Ross", watercolor 44x18 cm made by I.G. Voznesensky for A.G. Rotchev, the last manager of Fort Ross (1839-1841) during the expedition in 1840-1845. St. Petersburg, Archive of the Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography. RAS coll. 1142-6.



(2) The perspective view of Fort Ross (view from the sea) drawn in 1843. From the California Archives, publ. 1933 by California Historical Society.



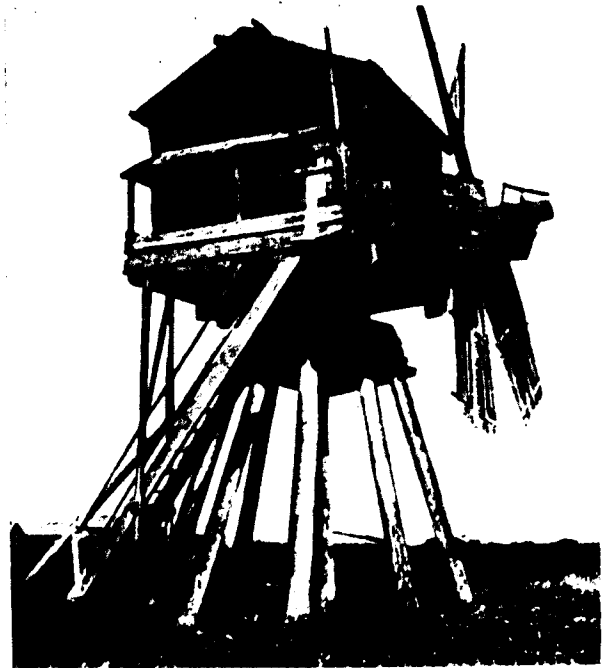
(3) Plan of Fort Ross drawn in 1817. St. Petersburg, Russia. State Archive of the Navy. f. 1331, op.1, doc. 221.

represent a great "appetite" of the investigators. A simple architecture and simple technological process were well known. People's dwellings, because of their diversity, were much more interesting because each region had its own and unique attraction. All publications of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century contain a variety of homes and huts, and the archives are full of the details of their structures and interiors.

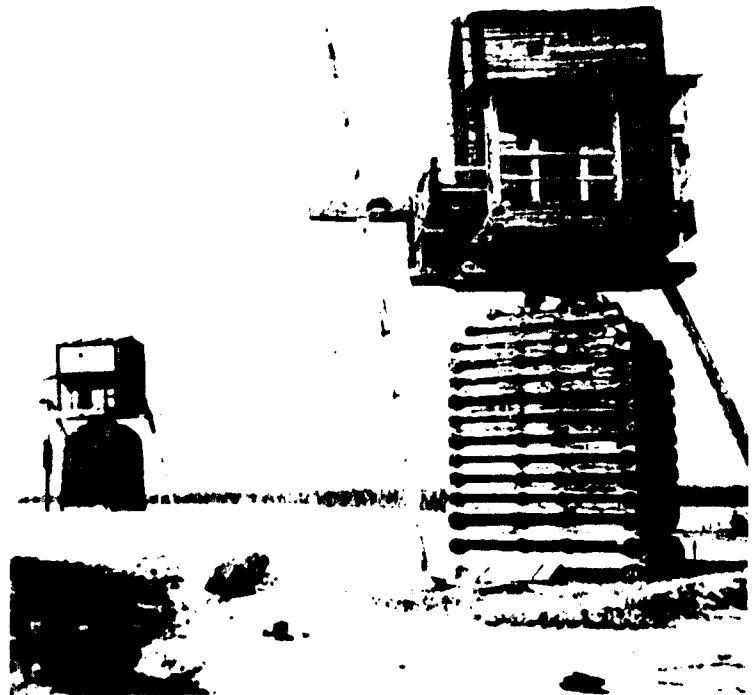
Mills represent another story. Only a rare photograph shows them on a general view of some village. From the material available to us, we have selected three types of mills that resemble the mill shown in the Fort Ross views. They all are identical as far as the upper structure is concerned, but differ in the type of support structure. The first type has a base of frame support construction (4), the second type has a crib structure (5), and the third type is of the mixed frame-crib base construction (6). I consider that the second type is closest to the one shown in the watercolor. It is coincidental that such a type is preserved at a distance of 50 km from the hometown of Ivan A. Kuskov, the founder of Fort Ross. This unexpected discovery was made by me in 1975 during research in the Tot'ma region of the Vologda area.

A perfectly preserved mill (7) is located in the field located between three villages and is on the top of a hill above the surrounding forests. Today it is a completely deserted area, each village has no more than five abandoned huts, although one still has a surviving church dated to the 18th century. The discovered mill consists of two parts: the upper, square in plan, freely rotates on the shaft pole (45 cm in diameter), and the lower, a crib structure (8.1) which supports the shaft pole in vertical position. The upper part is rotated by means of an attached pole. The rotating housing is built with the logs extended beyond the walls (*oblo*) (8.2) made of squared beam of 20 x 22 cm and is divided into two floors by cross beams.

The shake roof is made of 15-20 x 3cm battens and is double-sloped; the roof frame (*slegi*) (8.3) consists of beams 15-11cm in diameter hewn into the seams of short frontal beams; the roof frame is protected by headers (*prichelina*) (8.5); the roof ridge is covered by a longitudinal hewn beam (*okhlupen*) (8.6). The rear wall of the upper floor has a small window of 22 x 18 cm. In the center of the building at a distance of 1.2m the floor is penetrated by the shaft pole; slightly to the rear and to the side are the granite millstones with a hole for the grain feed. The lower compartment is wider than the upper on account of a side platform.

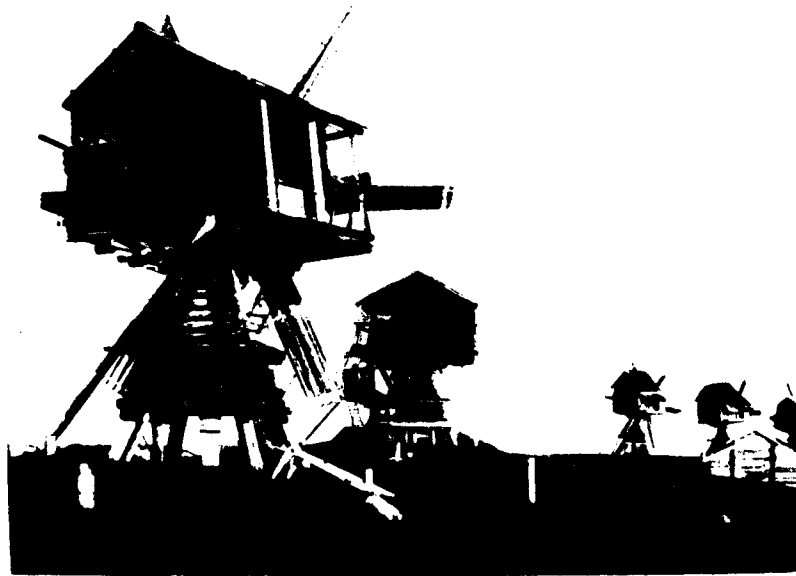


(4) Windmill near village of Gorka, Kargopol region, Archangel'sk provinces. From the book by S. Zabello, V. Ivanov, P. Maksimov *Russian Wooden Architecture*, M. 1942, Fig. 118.



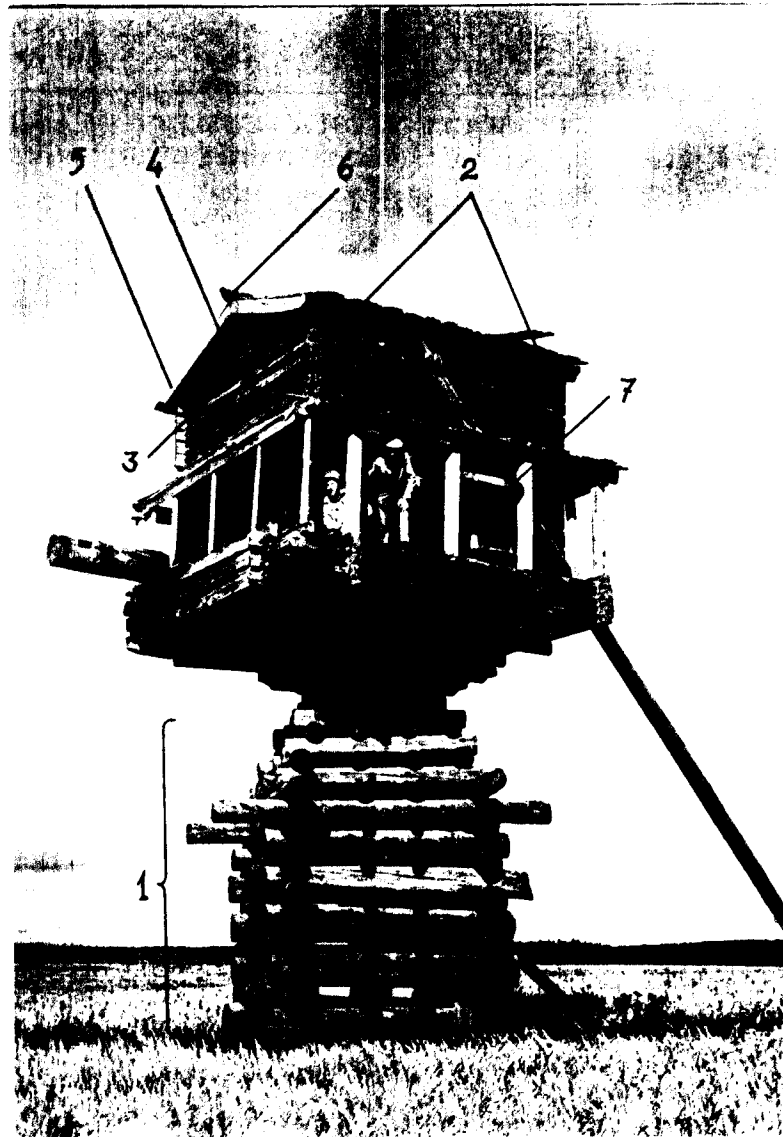
(5) Windmills near the village of Pogoreloye, Mezen' region, Archangel'sk provinces. From the book by B. N. Fedorov *Architecture of the Russian North*. Lengd. 1976, p. 206.

There used to be a ladder from the ground to this platform. The platform's fence is attached to four posts supporting a sloping roof. The two middle posts have a wooden winch (8.7) used to lift the sacks with grain. Mill wings were installed into slots of the horizontal shaft (45 cm diameter). From the number of slots it is concluded that it had six wings. In the interior of the lower compartment still preserved is the wooden drive mechanism that transfers the wing shaft rotation to the millstones. Wooden details of the friction surfaces are covered with metal stripes or there are stone wedges. The floor of the lower deck is resting on four beams, supported by the cantilever beams of the rotating base of the mill. The bottom of the crib structure contains huge, heavy boulders. The whole structure of the mill is from fir wood (pine, larch). Unfortunately there is no date of construction. The methods of hewing are traditional. All elements of the building and all mechanisms are well preserved. Similar methods of construction probably were utilized in the beginning of the 19th century. According to the stories told by local old timers, this mill was used the last time during the war of 1941 -1945. During the study of the mill its dimensions and its elements were recorded.



(6) Windmills near the village Shchelkovo Kirillovsk region, Vologda province. From the book by S. Zabello et al, op. cit., M. 1942, Fig. 117.

The collected information can be utilized for the restoration of the mill at Fort Ross. The attractive appearance of the mill will enhance the scenic panorama of the Forts's museum. It is known that Fort Ross was intended to be a granary of Russian America, and the restoration of the mill should symbolize the agricultural nature of the settlement and of its intentions.



(7 - 8) Windmill near the village of Vasilievskaya, Zaozersky village council, Tot'ma region, Vologda province. 1976 picture.

1. Crib structure, light (not compact) base
2. Structure in *oblo*, timber protruding beyond the walls
3. *Slegi*, the horizontal beams of the roof structure
4. *Samtsy*, singles, shortened timber of the front walls
5. *Pricheliny*, headers protecting the roof beams
6. *Okhlupen*, hewn top beam, holding the shakes of roof
7. Winch, rotating piece

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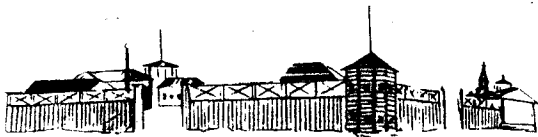
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**CALENDAR**

**MAY 18, WEDNESDAY, LHD MEETING, 10:00 A.M. (F.R. VISITOR CENTER)**  
**MAY 30, MONDAY, RUSSIAN ORTHODOX SERVICES IN THE FORT ROSS CHAPEL**  
**JUNE 11, SATURDAY \* FRIA BOARD MEETING, 10:00 A.M.**  
**JUNE 12, SUNDAY \* MT. ST. HELENA HIKE, 9:00 A.M.**

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