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California *History Action*

Where It All Came From...

A Glance at Monterey's Historic Past

Monterey's complex history is layered all around you, if you know what to look for.

The Monterey Peninsula's mild weather and abundant and varied food sources supported the subtly attuned hunter-gatherer economy of Ohlone-speaking Rumsen people for centuries. A museum on the top floor of Pacific House at the Custom House Plaza, displays their artifacts. And don't miss the pleasant secluded walled Memory Garden in back, once an arena for bull-and-bear fights. Across the Plaza the Maritime Museum has permanent exhibits about the Rumsen. You can spot the Maritime Museum by the illuminated Fresnel lens from the Point Sur Lighthouse revolving behind the Museum's plate glass front.

The Maritime Museum includes permanent exhibits about Spanish explorations along the coast. The Spanish first settled at Monterey in 1770, creating a new frontier with its back to the sea. Supply ships arrived annually from Mexico and pack mules forwarded supplies to distant specks of missionary settlement by mule train. The Franciscans located their mission to the south on Carmel Bay, but the military presidio remained at Monterey; only its 1794 stone chapel survives. It is near Lake El Estero, just north of Fremont Street. Today's Presidio of Monterey is a U.S. Army installation dating from 1902. It includes a hill where the Spaniards built a gun emplacement, called the Castillo, but confusingly, it is well to the northwest of the Spanish presidio site. The Presidio of Monterey Museum highlights Monterey's military past. (Corporal Ewing Road, Bldg 113. Access via a footbridge west from Custom House Plaza; 831.646.3456.)

Housing needs soon outgrew the cramped confines of the Spanish presidio. The resulting adobes created a picturesque, compact, walkable downtown of crooked streets that can be confusing to drive. A self-guided Path of History tour follows yellow tiles inlaid in the sidewalks, and many of the historical adobes are open for docent-led tours. Docent-led tours of Old Monterey begin from Pacific House at 10:30 daily except Thursday (See historicmonterey.org and parks.ca.gov; the latter website includes a downloadable map of the Path of History.)

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Booms and Busts in California History

CCPH Annual Conference, Monterey, October 22-24, 2009

Much of California history turns on stories of booms and busts, hopes realized and dreams deferred. Evidence of feast and famine appears in archaeological strata, documentary records, material culture, in the push and pull of migration, and in the evocative imagery of social commentary, literature, music and the arts. Memories of successes and failures cut across boundaries of time and space, race, class, gender, and culture. Often hope and despair played out together; Californians Henry George and John Steinbeck pondered the enigma of poverty amid progress, and Woody Guthrie sang of hard times bound for glory, of do-re-mi and deportees.

CCPH invites you to join us in Monterey for our 29th annual conference as we explore these threads of California's history. The conference committee is working to bring together a dynamic program of sessions and field trips.

For updates concerning the conference, visit <http://www.csus.edu/org/ccph>.



A newsletter for history advocacy published by the
California Council for the Promotion of History
Bridging the Past, Present, and Future

Conference Notes

(Monterey's Historic Past, cont'd)

Mexico opened California's ports to free trade, and the Custom House Museum, now the centerpiece of a State Park, is California's oldest (1827) government building. Cargoes were lightered ashore because no wharf existed until American trader Thomas Oliver Larkin built one in 1845. Larkin also introduced the verandah and hip-roof two-story adobe style to Monterey; his house is on the Path of History, and docents lead tours of the interior daily except Thursday at 10:30 and at noon. Docents also lead Interior tours of the Cooper-Molera Adobe (525 Polk Street), Casa Soberanes (336 Pacific Street), and Stevenson House 530 Houston Street).

Commodore Sloat raised the American flag at Monterey in 1846; his chaplain, Walter Colton, became Monterey's alcalde, an office which combined administrative, judicial and law-enforcement powers. Colton built his stone Greek-revival Colton Hall on Pacific Street. It now anchors the city's civic center. A museum upstairs commemorates the state constitutional convention held there in 1849.

In the years after statehood Monterey declined: it was no longer the capital, nor even the County seat. Geographically isolated, its access to the wider world was still by sea. Point Piños Lighthouse, the oldest on the west coast and still using its original Fresnel lens, was built in 1854. It is in part a museum; you can reach it by driving along the coastline west from Pacific Grove. In 1874 a locally-financed narrow gauge railroad, California's first, connected Monterey to Salinas in a successful effort to undercut Southern Pacific's freight rates. Southern Pacific bought the thinly-financed line in 1879 and built its own standard-gauge connection to Monterey. (Today it is a recreational trail.) Railroad interests opened the high-end Del Monte Hotel east of downtown Monterey in 1880, and created Seventeen-Mile Drive to exploit Monterey's dramatic scenery. (Rebuilt twice after fires, the former hotel today houses the Naval Postgraduate School.)

Meanwhile, Monterey was developing commercially. Chinese fishing villages dotted the coast. The Chinese exploited local marine resources commercially from 1852, drying most of their catch. Genoese fishermen came in 1874, and the Chinese switched to fishing at night for squid to avoid conflict at a time of potent anti-Chinese feeling. The Italians' colorful boats became a tourist attraction at Fisherman's Wharf. Some Japanese fished for abalone from 1887. Shore whaling flourished from the 1850s to the 1870s. The Whaling Station, near the Custom House, and California's First Theater, at Scott and Pacific Streets, both once housed whaling companies. Most whalers were Portuguese. Cannery Row, northwest of the Presidio, made sardine fishing a capital-intensive business early in the 20th century. Many workers were women and, before World War II, Japanese. Fertilizers made from inedible fish products added to the foul odor that made Monterey unappealing to visitors. The sardine catch declined drastically from the 1940s, and the last cannery, Hovden, closed in 1973. The site became the world-class Monterey Bay Aquarium in 1984. The Maritime Museum has a permanent exhibit about the sardine industry.

Controversy in the 1950s about urban renewal plans resulted in a tunnel that separated automobile traffic from the new Custom House Plaza near Fisherman's Wharf. The Plaza integrates a cluster of historic buildings into a park-like setting with major hotels, shopping, a convention center and a sports center nearby. But Monterey's complex history isn't confined to any one locale, and our Monterey conference offers us opportunities to experience the many diverse facets of Monterey's richly layered past. You just need to know what you're looking at.

Monterey's California History Research Libraries

The California History Room at the Monterey Public Library, 625 Pacific Street, houses extensive collections covering California to 1850 and the Monterey area since 1850. An archive includes photographs, maps, and unpublished materials. The collections are listed in their online catalog, which includes materials in the Colton Hall Library and the Mayo Hayes O'Donnell Library. You may visit the California reading room during library hours; bring a photo i.d. For research assistance contact Archivist Dennis Copeland at copeland@ci.monterey.ca.us or phone at (813)646-3741. For more information, visit the Library's website at monterey.org/library.

The Mayo Hayes O'Donnell Library, 155 Van Buren Street, 831 372-1838, is housed in an 1876 gothic style wood-framed former Episcopal church. It has an extensive collection of books, documents, photographs and ephemera. It is open W, F, and Su 1:30-3:45 and by appointment.

The Monterey Maritime and History Museum at the Custom House Plaza has a collection of over 6,000 artifacts and over 50,000 photographs of maritime subjects.

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Roaming Monterey

Special Sessions at the 2009 Annual Conference

Old Monterey is a compact walking city where short streets veer off at odd angles and historical delights wait around every turn. Our Friday afternoon, Oct. 23 "roaming" conference sessions will take local history out of the lecture hall and into byways once trod by the leading figures in early California History. The three themed tours are scheduled so that participants can take more than one if they wish. Those wishing to explore on their own can pick up maps and tour guides at the CCPH registration desk. See tour details in your conference registration packet.

Spanish and Mexican Monterey:

Dr. Julianne Burton-Carvajal, Professor of Latin American and California Studies at UC Santa Cruz, a specialist in early California history and art, and author of *The Monterey Mesa: The Oldest Neighborhood in California*, will be our guide to Spanish-era Monterey.

Monterey Fisheries:

Tim Thomas, Director of Public Programs for the Monterey History and Art Association, Curator of the Monterey Maritime and History Museum, and author of *Monterey's Waterfront*, will show us the history of 20th century Monterey fisheries.

Presidio:

Kent Seavey, a preservation architect, art historian, former Curator of the California Historical Society, and author of *Carmel: A History in Architecture and Pacific Grove*, will walk us through Mexican-era Monterey.

CCPH is fortunate to have three such distinguished local historians as roaming session guides. Don't miss the opportunity to see historic Monterey through their expert eyes.

George Lipsitz: "Thirty-five Cents and a Dream"

Monterey 2009 Banquet Speaker

Our conference banquet speaker, George Lipsitz, holds a Ph.D. in history from the University of Wisconsin, and is Professor of Black Studies and Sociology at UCSB. An activist scholar and compelling speaker, Prof. Lipsitz is best known for his pioneering study of the social roots of rock n'roll, *Class and Culture in Cold War America: A Rainbow at Midnight* (1982; revised ed. 1994), and more recently for *The Possessive Investment in Whiteness* (2006), which reveals the ironic effects of supposedly color-blind public policies that actually disadvantage members of minority groups. Grounding his research in labor history, Prof. Lipsitz explores the interplay of class, race, and gender in shaping popular culture and public policy. "What can we learn from labor?" he asks. "Learning from labor does not mean looking for perfect people or times without troubles. Rather it means trying to understand the roots of present problems in past policies, to understand how societies act in times of transformation, and to position ourselves for the future by understanding the legacy of labor's struggles for democracy in the past." (*Rainbow at Midnight*, p. 5.) Professor Lipsitz' banquet address, "Thirty-five Cents and a Dream: California's Past and Present," promises to challenge and inspire.

Sandy Lydon: "The Far East is West from Monterey"

Monterey 2009 Plenary Speaker

Our conference kick-off speaker is the Monterey region and Pacific Rim historian Sandy Lydon. Sandy taught at Cabrillo College, near Santa Cruz, from 1968 until his recent retirement. His scholarly and accessible *Chinese Gold: the Chinese in the Monterey Bay Region* (1985) won the Book of the Year Award from the Association of Asian Studies. He followed this with a companion volume, *The Japanese in the Monterey Bay Region* (1997).

Sandy remains an enthusiastic researcher and a popular writer and lecturer. He also leads often vigorous day and overnight field trips that explore the history of the Monterey Bay region, such as the sites of Chinese fishing villages at Point Lobos and Pebble Beach. You can find fascinating examples of his wide range of interests and activity at his website, www.sandylydon.com.

Sandy's plenary address, "The Far East is West from Monterey: Re-Orienting Our Perceptions of the Asian Lake Known as the Pacific," will remind us that the direction of the frontier always depends on which way you're facing.

CCPH Awards Mini-Grants

We are happy to announce the CCPH Mini-Grant awardees for the 2008-2009 grant cycle. These groups proposed projects that meet the Mini-Grant program standards — to promote quality historical experiences for Californians and high standards for historical research and presentation.

Friends of the Tehachapi Depot is developing a full-color brochure that provides a history of the depot site and the preservation efforts of the group, as well as local Southern Pacific Railroad history. This project fits well with the program goal of promoting quality history publications and presentations for all Californians. Award: \$750.

San Luis Obispo County Historical Society is developing content for an interpretive sign that will present the history of the Dallidet Adobe and its various owners. The sign will be located in the adobe gardens as a permanent installation. Award: \$500.

Introducing the CCPH Publications Committee

Paul J. P. Sandul, the new co-editor of *California History Action* along with Walt Bethel, recently graduated with his Ph. D in history in the joint program in public history from the University of California, Santa Barbara and California State University, Sacramento. His recent studies and publications focus primarily on suburban places and public memory in California. Indeed, he views suburbs as complex spatial communities with large degrees of diversity. He reasons that they do have a unique sense of place, sense of history, and, as social spaces, are “sites of memory.” In this context, Paul attempts to flush out the circumstantial details of suburban places by examining case study sites in California with a focus on their public memory works (e.g., textual narratives, museum exhibits, National Register nominations, parades, memorials, etc.) Paul recently married his long-time fiancée, Tosha, and is adjusting to his new life in Texas, where he just accepted a position as Assistant Professor of History and co-director of the public history program at Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches.



A.C.W. (“Walt”) Bethel, who co-edits *California History Action* with Paul Sandul, taught philosophy at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo until his retirement in 2008. He has been interested in California history since the 1980s, and has published articles in *California History* and *Southern California Quarterly*. He has also contributed numerous book reviews to various journals, including *California History Action*. He has an article about Alhambra, Glendale and Burbank airports in a forthcoming Los Angeles Westerners Brand Book. Next year he will be presenting a paper on early aviation and Los Angeles transportation as part of the centenary celebration of the 1910 Dominguez Hills International Air Meet. He is also planning an article about transit planning in Los Angeles, 1906-1926. He makes his home on the Central Coast, where he edited the San Luis Obispo County Historical Society’s newsletter for several years.

Stacy Kozakavich hails from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada, where she studied Anthropology and Archaeology at the University of Saskatchewan. Her master’s thesis research on Kirilovka, a village site of Russian sectarian migrants to Saskatchewan called the Doukhobors, sparked her interest in utopian and intentional communities of the past. After moving to the San Francisco Bay Area in 2001 to attend graduate school at the University of California, Berkeley, Stacy dove into the history of utopian communities in California and completed her dissertation research on the Kaweah Co-operative Commonwealth in 2007. She currently lives in Oakland with her husband, Peter, and son, Jules.



Meet the CCPH Executive

Dick Miller, President

Trained as an academic historian, CCPH President Howard S. (Dick) Miller is a widely published public historian and consultant who has curated major exhibits for the Missouri Historical Society, the National Ornamental Metal Museum, and California State Parks. He was a founding member of Heritage Shared, and has appeared in the PBS series, *The American Experience*. He currently serves on the NCPH Book Award Committee. He also teaches frequently in the Osher Institute for Lifelong Learning program at CalPoly San Luis Obispo.

Paul Spitzzeri, Past President and Treasurer

Paul Spitzzeri, CCPH's Immediate Past President, former director, and current Treasurer, has been involved with CCPH since 2001. An active scholar, Paul earned a BA and MA from CSU Fullerton, and has published articles on such diverse topics as overland emigration, railroads, and criminal justice in *Journal of the West*, *California History*, and *Southern California Quarterly*, and has contributed several book reviews to *California History Action*. He has also contributed to the anthologies *Law in the Western United States*, *Encyclopedia of Immigration and Migration in the American West*, and *Icons of the American West*. His book, *The Workman and Temple Families of Southern California, 1830-1930* (2008) received the 2009 Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History. Paul is currently Collections Manager at the Workman and Temple Family Homestead in the City of Industry.

Upcoming Conferences and Workshops

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Nashville, Tennessee, October 13-17, 2009

www.preservationnation.org

Get inspired with new ways to sustain your own community and organization at the National Preservation Conference. Discuss the latest research and strategies to place preservation at the center of green practices. In addition, discussions will be informed by the cutting-edge research and policy advocacy of the National Trust's Sustainability Initiative.

Oral History Association

Louisville, Kentucky, October 14-18, 2009

www.oralhistory.org

The 2009 Annual Meeting celebrates this basic unit of oral history, the interview, by placing it within a circle of critical issues necessarily encountered in working with oral histories — in “doing something” with the materials oral historians collect. Too often relegated to the methodological sidelines, these include technological, philosophical, analytical, archival, collaborative, ethical, educational, and public aspects of working with oral history interviews.

California Council for the Promotion of History

Monterey, California, October 22-24, 2009

www.csus.edu/org/ccph

This year, we explore the themes of boom and bust in California history as members assemble in historic Monterey.

Western Museums Association

San Diego, California, October 24-30, 2009

www.westmuse.org

The 2009 annual conference's sessions and events will explore how museums across the West are embracing the opportunities and challenges of sustainability in all its forms.

The National Association for Interpretation

Hartford, Connecticut, November 17–21, 2009

interpnet.com/workshop

The NAI annual workshop brings together more than 1,000 interpreters to train, network, share ideas, and enjoy a different part of the country.

The National Council for History Education

San Diego, California, March 25-27, 2010

www.nche.net/index.html

The theme for the 2010 national conference is “Crossroads of Peoples and Places Over Time.” The NCHE conference is a place where everyone who loves to teach and learn history can come together and share. NCHE encourages conference proposals that illustrate collaboration and history education.

The National Council on Public History

Portland, Oregon, March 10-14, 2010

www.ncph.org

The NCPH holds an annual meeting each spring for professionals, students, faculty members, and anyone else interested in public history. The next conference's theme is “Currents of Change” and will be held simultaneously with the American Society for Environmental History.

Museums and Archives

The Southwest Museum Looks Ahead

The architecturally significant 1914 Southwest Museum of the American Indian on Mt. Washington near the Arroyo Seco in Los Angeles has suffered from water damage and infestations of vermin, including silverfish, threatening the Museum's 250,000-artifact collection. Happily, grants from the California Cultural and Historical Endowment and FEMA support restoration and seismic retrofitting of the building, to be completed by 2011. At present the Museum's Arroyo Seco campus is open weekends 12-5, and visitors can view some of the ongoing conservation work in the former exhibit spaces through glass doors (autrynationalcenter.org/southwest).



Because of inadequate exhibit space, only a small fraction of the Southwest Museum's collections could be displayed at the Arroyo Seco facility. The Museum had hoped to create a new, larger exhibit and research facility at the Center's Griffith Park campus, but political obstacles have made this impractical. Instead exhibits at the existing Griffith Park campus will utilize the Southwest Museum's collections, such as the Art of Native American Basketry, opening this fall, while the Arroyo Seco building will be adapted to other cultural, education, research and exhibit uses. Meanwhile the Braun Research Library in the Arroyo Seco campus remains open by appointment. (swmfuture.org.)

The Autry's National Center's problem is symptomatic of a nationwide crisis in collections preservation. The Institute of Museum and Library Services (imls.gov) sponsors an initiative, Connecting to Collections: A Call to Action, to raise public awareness of libraries and museums, many of whose collections are "in need of swift protective action" according to the 2005 Heritage Health Index Report on the State of America's Collections. You can learn more at heritagepreservation.org/HHI/.

National Archives Launches YouTube Channel

From the National Archives News



Screenshot from the 1935 film Land of the Giants on the National Archives YouTube channel.

On Friday, June 19, the National Archives formally launched a YouTube channel to showcase popular archived films, inform the public about upcoming events around the country, and bring National Archives exhibits to the people. The URL is www.youtube.com/USNationalArchives.

Every week the National Archives will roll out a new film on one or more of its YouTube channel playlists. These include the following: (1) From the Archives to the Moon: This video playlist features footage from the start of the space race through the landing of a man on the moon; (2) Favorite Things: What's at Your Presidential Libraries: Over a series of 14 videos, directors from 12 separate presidential libraries discuss their 'favorite things' from their respective Presidential Libraries including Air Force One and the famous rooftop

staircase from the embassy evacuation in Vietnam; (3) Tracing World War II: Released in chronological order, these War Department reels follow American progress through World War II from the bombing at Pearl Harbor to Armistice; and (4) Touring 1930s America: Combining well-crafted, first-hand accounts from the Great Depression and sweeping footage from the Department of Interior taken in the 1930s, this playlist guides viewers through Depression-era America. For more information or to contact the National Archives call 1-866-272-6272 or (TDD) 301-837-0482.

Obama Administration Proposes Increases for Historic Preservation Fund Programs

From Preservation Action

On May 7, the Obama Administration released its plan for fiscal 2010 spending — which recommends increases for many historic preservation programs. The breakdown of Historic Preservation Fund programs includes:

State Historic Preservation Offices are recommended to receive \$46.5 million, up \$4 million from FY2009. Tribal Historic Preservation Offices are recommended to receive \$8 million, up \$1 million from FY2009. The recently authorized Save America's Treasures (SAT) program is recommended to receive \$20 million, level with the FY2009 appropriation. Preserve America (PA) is recommended to receive \$3,175,000. This program received no funding in the FY2009 appropriation. Historically Black Colleges and Universities received \$15 million from the Historic Preservation Fund within the Recovery Act earlier this year — this is accounted for in the FY2010 budget proposal.

Other preservation programs included within President Obama's budget include: \$25,000,000 for the Centennial Challenge program supporting improvements to National Parks, and quite a bit of historic preservation work. The proposed figure for "cultural programs" within the National Park Service remains level at \$23 million. These programs include the maintenance of the National Register program, certification for the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit program, management of federally-owned historic properties, government-wise archaeological programs, documentation of historic properties, and grants under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, among many core services.

Lowe's and PAC-SJ Announce Agreement Regarding Historic IBM Building 25

From Preservation Action Council of San José

The Honorable Leslie Nichols of the Santa Clara County Superior Court has approved the resolution of an environmental lawsuit that has been pending since 2004 regarding a Lowe's Home Improvement Warehouse on the site of the historic mid-century IBM Building 25 in San José. Historic preservation organization Preservation Action Council of San José (PAC-SJ) sought to require further consideration of alternatives to demolition of Building 25 in conjunction with the proposed Lowe's project. In March, representatives of Lowe's and PAC-SJ together had crafted a solution that would have allowed the Lowe's store to be built on the site while re-using a portion of Building 25 for future retail use. However, a fire destroyed Building 25 before settlement documents could be signed.

"To Lowe's credit, following these last court ruling its representatives worked very cooperatively with us to allow the important architectural and historic significance of the site to be reflected in the new construction, and they continued to focus on achieving that settlement after the fire," said PAC-SJ Interim Executive Director Brian Grayson. The settlement, approved May 21, provides that a wing of IBM Building 25 will be reconstructed for future retail use, that elements of the unique ceramic tile design — resembling computer punch-cards — will be reflected in the design of the new Lowe's store and in future buildings on the site, and that an interpretive display of the Building 25 history and achievements will be constructed outside of the reconstructed Building 25 wing for public viewing.

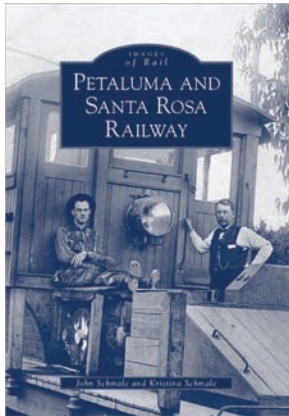
"Lowe's is pleased to reach this resolution with PAC-SJ that includes plans to incorporate certain features of the prior IBM Building 25 that was destroyed by fire in its future development at the IBM site," said Michael Skiles, Lowe's vice president of real estate, Western region. "We look forward to serving our customers in San Jose soon in a brand new store that will reflect the community's history."

National Park Service Awards Battlefield Preservation Grants

From the National Coalition for History

On June 22, the National Park Service announced the award of 33 grants totaling \$1,360,000 to assist in the preservation and protection of the America's significant battlefield lands. These grants are administered by the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP). This year's grants provide funding at endangered battlefields from the King Philip's War (1675-1676), Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Second Seminole War, Mexican-American War, Civil War, World War II, and various Indian Wars. Awards were given to projects in 23 states or territories entailing archeology, survey, mapping, documentation, planning, education, and interpretation. Among the winning projects was boundary identification for the Mexican-American War battle of San Pasqual in California. More information about ABPP is available at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/abpp>.

Book Reviews



Images of Rail: Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railway

John Schmale and Kristina Schmale

Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2009. 128 pp., maps, illus., \$21.99 paper.

Like all books in Arcadia's Images series, this attractive history of a rural short-line interurban electric railway relies chiefly on well-captioned, crisp photos, sketch maps and historic advertisements and brochures to tell its story. A concise, four-page introduction provides an overview of the subject, but this reviewer soon found himself drawn to compare the photos and maps with a magnifying glass in order to find his imaginary way down streets lined with long-vanished buildings. Some of the buildings are still there: Santa Rosa's Spanish-revival depot is now a Chevy's restaurant; Sebastopol's stone depot now houses the Western Sonoma County Historical Society. Some captions call our attention to such easily overlooked details as the community-oriented advertising slogans painted on the side of an interurban car ("Protects Farm Values") and a spittoon in the car's vestibule. Illustrations like these open windows into the past for us.

The Petaluma and Santa Rosa Railway (P&SR) was begun in 1904 by Sonoma County businessmen and agriculturists, notably Petaluma financier and grain merchant John A. McNear, with the help of San Francisco sugar millionaire Rudolph Spreckels. At the time, electric interurban railway construction was booming nationally, exploiting a proven technology that opened rural and small-town America to cheaper and more frequent rail service than steam railroad branch lines provided.

A regional steam railroad, the California Northwestern (CNW), opposed construction of the competing P&SR physically as well as legally, resulting in a much-photographed comic-opera battle over the installation of a crossing diamond in Santa Rosa, where CNW toughs shoveled dirt and gravel from flatcars onto P&SR construction crews and sprayed steam onto them. The Schmales's book devotes a chapter to the imbroglio, showing us laborers and railroad managers amid a crowd of spectators, some of whom are climbing a telephone pole for a better look. (A court order favoring the P&SR ended the battle after about three months.)

The book places the railroad in the context of regional history. Before the railroad was built the meandering Petaluma River, really an estuary, had made Petaluma into California's third busiest river port, served by sailing schooners and handy shallow-draft stern-wheel steamboats. The P&SR's rails brought agricultural products to a wharf-side freight house, and the railroad's own steamboats provided next-day delivery in San Francisco until 1950. Other tracks, still in place, stretched south along the river to serve Petaluma's extensive warehouse district.

The book documents Petaluma's major poultry and egg industry: chicks crowding around a locally-devised incubator, a towering feed elevator, the interior of the Petaluma Co-operative Mercantile Company's store, the Chamber of Commerce's heroic plaster chicken promoting the Egg Basket of the World, and a romanticized brochure showing a happy farm family with their free-range chickens in front of their Spanish-revival bungalow.

Plant breeder Luther Burbank had an experimental garden near Sebastopol, about seventeen miles north of Petaluma, and orchard crops, particularly apples, furnished cargoes for iced refrigerator cars that diminutive wood-bodied electric locomotives then hauled to an interchange with long-haul railroads in Santa Rosa. To handle their growing freight business, the P&SR acquired additional locomotives during the 1920s and rebuilt older ones from their original Toonerville Trolley appearance.

A dozen well-appointed wooden interurban cars sufficed for the passenger and express package business. Passenger volume peaked at about 760,000 in 1912, then declined by about eighty per cent as rural America adopted the automobile. Though there were still nearly fifty single-car passenger train movements at Sebastopol in 1932, the year that passenger service ended, passenger business was by then only about five per cent of the railroad's revenue.

In 1929 the Southern Pacific's subsidiary Northwestern Pacific Railroad, successor to the CNW, acquired the P&SR. In 1946 management replaced the P&SR's ageing electric locomotives with two small diesel electric ones and took down the overhead trolley wire. Increasingly trucks captured the railroad's freight business. Melancholy photos show abandoned rural right of way and the disused track that remains in Petaluma. Some rural right of way has been recycled as a trail for hiking, biking and roller skating. Enthusiasts hope to operate restored P&SR cars on a short historic trolley route in Petaluma, a vision that they are striving to articulate with the city's development plans.

Rail buffs will enjoy this book, but they will miss detailed equipment rosters, and the book is not intended just for them. It also gives us a broader, intimate look at how a vanished railroad shaped a part of rural California's historical development.

A. C. W. Bethel is professor emeritus at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo

Images of America: Cleveland National Forest

James D. Newland

San Francisco, CA: Arcadia Publishing, 2008. 128 pages; photographs, maps, bibliography; \$19.99 paper.

James D. Newland's *Cleveland National Forest*, a recent addition to Arcadia Publishing's "Images of America" series, combines plentiful photographs with thorough captions and brief essays to tell the story of California's southernmost national forest, from its earliest days to the present. Newland is a historian with the California State Parks. The book is divided into an introduction and five chapters, each focusing on a period on the forest's history: the pre-national forest era, the early years of the forest, the New Deal era, the post-WWII "multiple-use" era, and the more recent era of environmental planning and public participation.

The first chapter relates how conservation-minded southern Californians in the 1890s worried that homesteading, timber cutting, and livestock grazing in the mountains of Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties threatened the region's vital rivers and creeks and contributed to the risk of wildfire. In response to their concerns, public lands were withdrawn from settlement under the 1891 Forest Reserve Act to create Trabuco Canyon (1893) and San Jacinto (1897) Forest Reserves. In 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt combined these reserves and renamed them the Cleveland National Forest, honoring former President Grover Cleveland, who had died that year.

Photos in this chapter depict several national and regional conservation leaders as well as many of the region's colorful homesteaders, cowboys, and rangers. The rangers, Newland points out, were often themselves former cowboys. Other photos and maps provide an overview of the region's physical setting, from sprawling orange groves at the foot of mountains to timbered higher peaks.

The second chapter show us how the Forest Service began managing the land by establishing regulatory practices, training a staff of rangers and fire guards, surveying and inventorying the land and its resources, and creating a rudimentary network of ranger stations, lookouts, and trails despite inadequate budgets.

Photos of the earliest show a hodgepodge of administrative facilities: tents, former homesteads, and cabins built by the rangers themselves, but by the 1920s, photos show standard-plan facilities that resembled the modest Craftsman bungalows of the Forest's rural and suburban neighbors. Other images document many of the conservation challenges facing the Forest Service: wildfire, overgrazing, and soil erosion.

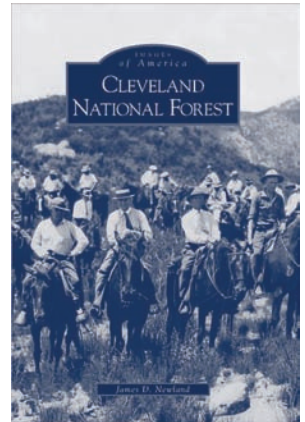
The third chapter addresses the New Deal years, 1933-1941, when Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps housed young workers who build roads, trails, campgrounds, ranger stations, and lookouts. The CCC enrollees also formed a firefighting army, clearing fire breaks and attacking wildfires early before they had a chance to grow. Photographs illustrate CCC camps, their staffs, and enrollees, and their work in construction and firefighting. Other photos show how architects created new, more modern facilities and used the Spanish colonial revival style to create reflect a sense of place. Photos also document the attractive, rustic style campground facilities (pp. 89-90) that the Forest Service built to meet increasing demand for outdoor recreation.

Chapter 4 records the post-World War II period, dominated by intensive, multiple-use management. New, larger, contemporary-looking ranger stations had a pre-fabricated, engineered look, while more extensive campgrounds were designed to accommodate the increasingly common travel trailers and motor homes favored by affluent post-war recreationists. Firefighting now utilized air tankers and helicopters. Manipulation of the forest landscape in the 1950s and 1960s included planting even-aged, monoculture stands of trees and stripping off native scrub-brush to increase forage for deer, which benefitted deer hunters. This emphasis on construction and development reflected a hubristic faith in science and technology to reshape the land for human purposes.

The final chapter documents the shift in Forest Service land management policy since 1970, when environmental concerns led Congress to pass the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the National Forest Management Act of 1974. These acts limited the Forest Service's powers of administrative discretion and opened many management decisions to public input. To comply with new planning requirements, the Forest Service hired large numbers of new professional biologists, archaeologists, sociologists, and historians, who began changing the culture of an agency once ruled by foresters and range conservation specialists. Another change was the growing role of law enforcement on the forest, as crime and vandalism spread from nearby urban areas.

Newland has created an effective historical and commemorative document for the Cleveland National Forest centennial.

Douglas Dodd is an associate professor of history at CSU Bakersfield.



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It is preferred that articles and other material be submitted electronically by email (either in the text of the message or as an attachment). However, typewritten printed material is also accepted via fax or mail.

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Are you a member of a heritage association that you would like to represent as a CCPH liaison? Contact us at ccph@csus.edu or 916-273-0317.

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