

California History Action

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CCPH Meets in San Luis Obispo-- Focus on Public History on the Central Coast

The CCPH 2002 Annual Conference is now history, and those who attended and participated appear to have genuinely enjoyed the experience. Over 125 individuals gathered from October 24 through 26 at the Embassy Suites in San Luis Obispo, just across the road from the well-known Madonna Inn, for the conference. The theme for this year's conference, in recognition of its taking place in San Luis Obispo, was "Public History on the Central Coast." The speakers and sessions remained quite focused on this theme, which so often isn't the case at professional conferences, and it resulted in a wonderfully intertwined and connected program overall.

Thanks to a generous grant from the Office of Historic Preservation, we were able to award \$400 stipends to attend the conference to ten students and/or new professionals in history. The stipend recipients were Michael Adamson, Eric Chin, Stacie Ham, John Hedstrom, David Hendricks, Susan Hotchkiss, David Lemon, Kristin McCaman, and Karen McNeill. John Hedstrom and Susan Hotchkiss submitted their thoughts about the conference after the weekend's events, and these are reprinted at the end of this article.

The conference program officially began on Friday morning, with John Walton, a professor at the University of California at Davis,



Current and previous board members Leslie Masunaga and Jim Williams share a laugh between sessions



Students David Lemon, Stacie Ham, Melissa Montag, and Courtney Chambers enjoy a brief free moment Friday afternoon

speaking at the plenary session. Rather than trying to cover the long history of the Monterey area during his talk, which focused on his recently published book *Storied Land: Community and Memory in Monterey*, Walton used various examples to support a theory that many in the public history community can understand from first-hand experience. Walton pointed out that *Storied Land* isn't just a study of the history of this place, but of how historical narratives tell and shape the story of history and how that shaping of the story of history impacts and changes the future; in other words, narrative accounts of the past go on to "influence the continued unfolding of history." Thus, rather than just seeing history as impacted by events themselves, Walton puts forward the idea that it is both events and the accounts of those events that work together to shape the course of history, to shape the future. As we public historians know so well, those who tell history are also participants in it because their interpretations shape future events. This also explains why the re-interpretation of historical events can cause such controversy, because we are not only reshaping history but also ourselves and our idea of who we are. As Walton stated, "Historical narratives are written within a social process of competing interests," and, thus, we often reconstruct the past because we have a certain aim for the future, whatever that may be.



Susan Hotchkiss, one of the stipend recipients, mans the registration table with board member Monte Kim

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

CCPH Bids Farewell to Courtney Chambers

It seems as if it was just yesterday that I wrote my introductory bio for the newsletter, and now here I am saying farewell already. I have enjoyed my year serving as CCPH's Student Assistant and Executive Secretary. The highlight, of course, was attending this year's annual conference – my first CCPH conference, although I'm looking forward to attending many more. I met so many CCPH members this October and hopefully I'll be able to meet more of you in the future. Although it was a year of ups and downs, I will have many fond memories of my time interning with CCPH, including meeting Scott at comic book conventions in Sacramento (another first for me), bonding with the Jones & Stokes crowd at 4:30 am en route to a Bakersfield board meeting, and eating lunch with Jenan at the Fox & Goose. Now that I'm done with coursework in the public history program at CSUS, I'll be spending next semester writing my thesis and working part-time at JRP Historical Consulting Services in Davis, where I've interned since August. Thank you for this opportunity to serve as CCPH's intern. --Courtney ■



Courtney obligingly poses for the camera during the 2002 conference with board member Mark Bowen and stipend recipient David Lemon.

Board Meets in San Luis Obispo

The CCPH Board of Directors met at the Embassy Suites in San Luis Obispo on Sunday, October 27, following the annual conference. Present were president Scott Hudlow, vice-president Jenan Saunders, board members Jeff Crawford, Chuck Wilson, Madeline Lanz, Mark Bowen, Leslie Masunaga, Dick Orsi, Pam Conners, Monte Kim, Paul Spitzzeri, Doug Dodd, Jim Newland, Courtney Chambers, and guests Donna Harris, Michael Magliari, and Jim Williams.

After approving the previous meeting's minutes and the treasurer's report, the board discussed the annual conference, which was deemed a success. Conference Committee Chair **Doug Dodd** reported that approximately 135 historians attended the conference. The board expressed its gratitude to Doug for organizing the conference. **Jim Newland** reported on arrangements for the 2003 conference, which will be held in San Diego. Possible trips include a Carrizo Gorge railroad trip and tours of the historic Gaslamp District. The board voted to hold the 2004 conference in Eureka. **Pam Conners** gave a report on Eureka's amenities, which include Samoa, the historic company town of Scotia, and a boat tour of Humboldt Bay.

The board was joined by guest **Dr. Michael Magliari**, professor of history at CSU Chico, who expressed his concern that CCPH was failing in its role as an advocacy group, as several important

pieces of legislation affecting California's historical community were considered in the last year without input from CCPH.

The board agreed to research various means of hiring someone to do the legislative tracking, including hiring a graduate level intern or a professional legislative tracking service, and invited Dr. Magliari to present a formal proposal at their next meeting.

After the board was informed that **Nancy Mendez** must step down as Awards Committee Chair, new meeting attendee **Donna Harris** announced her desire to take over this

important responsibility. The board thanked Ms. Harris for her willingness to fill this opening.

President **Scott Hudlow** announced that Mini-Grants Committee Chair **Ellen Calomiris**

has made the application available. Student Assistant **Courtney Chambers** will put it on the CCPH website and publicize the grants.

Jim Newland announced that there are four openings on the Board of Directors for this year's election. He plans on sending out an informative postcard to the members-at-large before the election. **Jim Newland** also stated that he is stepping down as Membership Chair. **Monte Kim** volunteered to take over as chair.

Jenan Saunders volunteered to oversee the hiring of the 2003 student intern. She asked board members to submit ideas for the intern's job description by the middle of November.

The next board meeting will be February 8, 2003, at 10 am in Sacramento. **Courtney Chambers** will secure a location in Sacramento. ■



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California History Action

Conference Session Summaries

[The following session synopses were written by Courtney Chambers, John Hedstrom, and Jenan Saunders about sessions we had the opportunity to attend. Unfortunately we weren't able to attend them all, but those we did get to see were indeed interesting and provocative . . .]

The Space Race Navigates the De Anza Trail: Historic Period Properties at Vandenberg Air Force Base

CCPH board member Jim Newland chaired this session, which took place Friday morning. Lex Palmer, an architectural historian with Garcia and Associates, led the session with his



Jim Newland, Lex Palmer, and James Carucci were presenters at a well-attended session

presentation "Fire and High Water: Natural Disasters and Santa Barbara County Cultural Landscapes." Following a brief introduction to the topography and historical land uses of the county, Palmer focused on two areas, Sutton Ranch and Santa Rosa Island,

and questions regarding the maintenance of these cultural landscapes in the wake of severe changes. After what must be the first ever playing of Deep Purple's "Smoke on the Water" at a CCPH conference, Palmer described how fire coursed through Sutton Ranch in June 2002, burning 7,800 acres and destroying notable cultural resources. Reestablishment of fence lines, maintenance of significant historical buildings, grazing of cattle, and management of a feral pig population in this section of Vandenberg Air Force Base all need to be addressed by the Air Force to protect the cultural resources at Sutton Ranch. A massive flood in 1997, lack of landscape maintenance, and erosion resulting from feral pig and sheep grazing have altered Santa Rosa Island significantly since its inception as a national marine sanctuary. Population control or elimination of the sheep and pigs; reconstruction and maintenance of historically significant buildings; and landscape repair and maintenance are all issues the National Parks Service must face. Thus the issue of landscape rehabilitation/restoration is of great importance and the disagreement over what time period landscapes should be restored to has been brought to the fore. James Carucci, architectural historian and historical archaeologist at Vandenberg Air Force Base, gave a presentation titled "The Cold War and Father Time: How Have Contract Historians Treated Space Race Places?" Home to over 2,500 historic sites, Vandenberg Air Force base has recently conducted surveys of its cultural resources. With seventy-seven sites deemed nationally significant due to their connection to Cold War history, Vandenberg is at the forefront of the movement to determine how the National Register should treat significant sites less than fifty years old. Vandenberg's small cultural resources staff has to manage historically significant resources that range from landscapes with few visual cues (such as the de Anza Trail) to highly technical equipment and site architecture deemed National Landmarks (such as the missile equipment and launch pad at SLC 10). This session was a welcome addition to the confer-

ence because while many of us may have some degree of exposure to the issue of designed landscapes, such as estates and parks, these resources are very different from the rural landscapes and resources, and the issues surrounding them, discussed in this session.

History, Archaeology, Architecture, and CRM on the Central Coast

In a session, chaired by Barry Price, three members of Applied Earthworks, Inc., gave presentations on the advantages of integrated approaches to inquiry into cultural resources. Wendy Nettles began with a presentation titled "Digging through Documents and Dirt: Using History and Archaeology to Build a Better Picture." Postulating that a sound understanding and application of history, sociology, and urban planning provides archaeologists with a better picture of cultural resources, Nettles made her case citing a CALPERS project in Sacramento where she conducted archaeological excavations of sites previously occupied by two families. By beginning and ending with sources common to historians, Nettles was able to make far greater sense of the sparse archaeological remnants found on the property. Carol Denardo followed with an examination of the evolution of architectural forms in the San Luis Obispo region in a presentation titled "Influences on the Development of Commercial Architecture in San Luis Obispo." Focusing on representative buildings, to include Mission San Luis Obispo, Denardo demonstrated how building materials, local ordinances, and local tastes prompted changes in San Luis Obispo's architecture over time. In her presentation "The Changing Urban Landscape," M. Colleen Hamilton focused on Santa Barbara and the changes European settlers brought to that landscape following the construction of the Spanish Presidio in 1782. Initial landscape alterations included cutting timber, filling in low lying areas, diverting water, and grazing domestic livestock. Improvements in transportation and technology changed the landscape not only through the construction of homes, roads, and rail lines but also through the introduction of public lighting in 1782. Susan Stratton, from California's Department of General Services, acted as discussant for the panel. Stratton noted the state of archaeology today, gave a brief history of archaeology in the United States, described the way these papers contributed to archaeology, and ended with considerations public historians and archaeologists must face with projects of these sorts.

California History from New Scholars

This Saturday morning session was moderated by Alicia Rodriguez of CSU Bakersfield. Eric Chin, an Archivist at Universal Studios, began the session with his film documentary "Locke: Growing Past Our Roots." Chin's film examined the history of Locke, California's last rural Chinese community. Locke is a small strip of land along the Sacramento River that was leased to Chinese immigrants in the early part of the twentieth century when Chinese immigrants were not allowed to become naturalized citizens or own



Nancy Nichols, Kathleen Freeland, and Eric Chin are new scholars who shared their work at the conference

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CCPH Invites Applications for Mini-Grants Program

- We are happy to announce that CCPH will once again distribute mini-grants this coming year. The purposes of the Mini-Grants Program are to: Promote quality history experiences for all Californians through such programs/projects as exhibitions, educational activities, publications and other appropriate projects; Further the purposes of the CCPH by making small but meaningful grants to heritage organizations throughout California; Promote continual development of high standards of historical research, presentation and preservation among California heritage organizations; Promote professional practices among California's heritage organizations in all aspects of operation.
- Typical awards range from \$250 to \$500; the maximum award possible is \$750. Applicants must be California nonprofit organizations or agencies of state, county or local government. Applicants must contribute a significant portion of the total project cost, either in cash or in in-kind volunteer time and materials.
- The Grants Review Committee will use the following criteria in evaluating grant applications: Relevance - Is the proposed project appropriate for CCPH funding? Does the project further the purposes of CCPH and its minigrant program? Significance - Is the project focused on legitimate historic themes, events or subject matter? Quality - Does the project embody or promote the development of high standards and greater awareness of history for the community? Management Ability - Does the project show careful planning; does the organization have the management capabilities to successfully carry out the project?
- Applications must be **postmarked** no later than **Friday, March 28, 2003** to be considered. Awards will be announced by June 20, 2003. For a grant application and more information, visit www.csus.edu/org/ccph. ■

CCPH 2002 Annual Conference (continued from cover)



Rand Herbert and Lucy Barber find time to chat while waiting in line at the awards luncheon

From the plenary session, participants broke out into two tracks of panel sessions that displayed the amazing breadth and depth of work that public historians are doing in California. See pages 3 and 6 for summaries of some of the sessions. Topics included rural historic landscapes, archival issues in the 21st century, cultural resource management on the Central Coast, management of heritage and historical organizations, interpretation, community history, and more.

Although the scheduled luncheon speaker, Bill Blackbeard of the San Francisco Academy of Comic Art, couldn't attend due to illness, the awards luncheon seemed to be enjoyed by all, and the lack of a speaker just left more time to sing the praises of this year's award winners: Victoria Kastner, Howard "Dick" Miller, and Robert Pavlik. (See page 5 for a story on these individuals.) Richard Orsi perhaps summed up the ceremony best when he stated at its end that these awards, or rather their recipients, are "a real testimonial" to what's happening in the Central Coast region in the arena of public history. And they are.

William Preston, Professor of Geography at nearby CalPoly, got everyone who had the opportunity to hear his talk Friday evening thinking "outside the box." Preston's theories on the condition of the flora and fauna in "pre-contact" California--or rather his theories on why previous theories are erroneous--were both exciting and thought-provoking. He pushed us to look at our own assumptions about what the "natural" state of California is, an especially important examination in light of the growing movement to "restore" natural or native habitats and landscapes. In essence, Preston questions why researchers have concluded that the way California appeared

in 1769 was the way "it had always been." Rather, he opines, and supports with much evidence, that by 1769 native California had long been sustaining impacts from the Columbus landing in 1492 through the spread of ideas, people, and diseases over the trade routes from what is now Mexico and the southwestern United States. Thus, the way the Spaniards found California in 1769, with extremely large populations of animals, was not necessarily as it had been for the thousands of years humans had inhabited the area previously. For readers interested in this timely and intriguing concept, Preston has written many articles on the subject that may be of interest.

After a whirlwind morning of sessions on Saturday, 60 lucky conference attendees got to board a bus for a very special tour of San Simeon-Hearst Castle. As Jim Newland later stated, "They really pulled out all the stops" for us CCPHers, and we truly appreciated the opportunity to visit this special place. Victoria Kastner then

finished off the conference on a sweet note (in conjunction with a dessert reception), with her presentation that evening on "the Ranch," as William Randolph Hearst had called it. (For a summary of her remarks, see the feature story on pages 10 and 11.)

Thus did the 2002 Annual Conference draw to a close, leaving participants to return home a little wiser and a little heavier (thanks to the delectable desserts). We hope that those of you who attended enjoyed your experience and that those of you who didn't can join us next year in San Diego! ■



Provocative banquet speaker William Preston



Board members Pam Connors and Doug Dodd, also our conference committee chair

To see more conference photos, visit the CCPH website at www.csus.edu/org/ccph

2002 CCPH Awards Presented in San Luis Obispo

During a well-attended luncheon on Friday, October 25, during the CCPH conference in San Luis Obispo, awards were once again presented by CCPH to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the field of public history, all of whom hail from the Central Coast.

Victoria Kastner - Certificate of Meritorious Performance and Promise

Awarded to an individual for accomplishing an outstanding contribution to promote history. Pam Conners kicked off the event by presenting Ms. Kastner with this award. As nominated by Robert Pavlik, "Victoria Kastner has authored a very popular book, published by Harry N. Abrams, *Hearst Castle: The Biography of a Country House*. She has been a tireless promoter of the [National] Historical Monument, working there over twenty years. She put in thousands of hours of her own time on this project, and continues to travel widely to promote the book and the historic site." Ms. Kastner joined CCPH in 1986 and was co-editor of *California History Action* for a time with Mr. Pavlik. The award was a plaque with the following inscription: "The California Council for the Promotion of History presents the Award of Meritorious Performance to Victoria Kastner. 2002 Annual Conference, San Luis Obispo."



Watercolor artist Joan Sullivan joins awardees Robert Pavlik, Victoria Kastner, and Howard "Dick" Miller as they display their awards following the ceremony

Howard S. "Dick" Miller - Award of Distinction

Individual accomplishing long-term outstanding contributions, dedication of career duties, or lifetime achievement in the area of promotion of history. Following Victoria's award acceptance, Richard Orsi took the podium to present this award. Said Mr. Orsi, "Support for those in the service of history is a hallmark of Dick's life." As nominated by Robert Pavlik, "The Central Coast and California has been most fortunate in having Dick Miller in our midst. He has brought an energy and depth to local and state history that has energized and excited many of us fortunate enough to work with him. It is his lifelong devotion to his craft, as well as his unstinting generosity of time and energy and intelligence that has enriched our community." Award

was an original watercolor by artist Joan Sullivan of the Spooner Ranch with the following inscription: "The California Council for the Promotion of History presents this Award of Distinction to Howard S. Miller, Master Craftsman in Clio's Workshop for his Lifetime Commitment to History, Pedagogy, and Public Service. San Luis Obispo, California, October 25, 2002."

Robert Pavlik - James C. Williams Award

Awarded to an individual for accomplishing an outstanding contribution to promote history. Doug Dodd closed the ceremony by presenting this award

to Mr. Pavlik. As nominated by Richard Orsi, "Bob has for more than fifteen years been a devoted leader of CCPH and contributor to its activities. He has served several terms on the CCPH Board, organized numerous sessions and made many presentations at CCPH conferences, and, importantly, worked for a long time as a very active chair of the Awards

Committee. In that capacity, Bob instituted CCPH's much-praised practice of giving original works of art to awardees to signify their honor. Bob also served as joint editor of *California History Action* and as its long-time book review editor." Mr. Pavlik's first words after taking the podium following the obligatory listing of his contributions--and Bob's have been many--was, "That was excruciating." Award presented was a "Nugget Pan" with the following inscription: "The California Council for the Promotion of History is proud to present the James C. Williams Award for Outstanding Service to Robert Pavlik. In grateful appreciation for your many years of dedication to our organization. 2002 Annual Conference, San Luis Obispo." ■

Next year's awards nominations will be due before you know it. Now is the perfect time to start thinking of someone to nominate. You know there are deserving public historians out there, so tell us about them! To find more information on the awards program, visit www.csus.edu/org/ccph.

Conference Session Summaries (continued from page 3)

property in the United States. Originally attracted to the work opportunities in the agricultural region of the Sacramento delta, most Chinese left when agricultural jobs shrunk and opportunities grew in other portions of California. Though Locke possesses few Chinese residents today, the town retains the physical appearance it possessed when it was a thriving Asian community. Locke stands as a tangible example of the dreams and sacrifices our immigrant ancestors made to bring our families here to the United States. Kathleen Freeland, a graduate student at California State University, Bakersfield, presented a paper titled "Local Interests vs. Federal Policy: The Battle Over Isabella Dam" in which she explored the Isabella Dam and the tremendous debate surrounding its dam financing, dam location, and dam construction. The Isabella Dam was erected in the middle of the Kern River in Kern County, California, in 1948, but the debate that surrounded the dam went back over fifty years. Issues included the size of farms in the area; Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Land Reclamation battles to determine the purpose and control of the dam; and interpretation of excess land laws and reclamation laws. In her presentation titled "Mexican-American Women and the Bakersfield Community Service Organization" Nancy Nichols, a graduate student at the University of California, San Diego, delved into Bakersfield's chapter of the Community Service Organization (CSO). From its inception in 1947, the Community Service Organization grew to possess one hundred forty thousand members in numerous posts at one time. Although hindered by racism in Bakersfield, the local CSO overcame many obstacles to benefit the local community, thanks in large part to Mexican-American women who dominated the leadership of the organization during years when women and minorities rarely occupied positions of power. Due to declining interest and several unfortunate incidents, Bakersfield possesses the only remaining CSO chapter today.

Museums and Historical Organizations on the Central Coast

Friday afternoon's panel, "Museums and Historical Organizations on the Central Coast," featured panelists from two very different house museums. Moderated by Ronald Nye,



Paul Spitzzeri, Ronald Nye, and Dennis Headrick discussed museum issues at a lively session

president of the Goleta Valley Historical Society, panelists included Paul Spitzzeri, Collections Manager at the Homestead Museum in City of Industry, and Dennis Headrick, president of the Board of Directors of the Lompoc Valley Historical Society. The panel highlighted the difference experiences faced by a modern museum run by professional historians as opposed to a smaller museum with no staff that relies entirely on volunteers. Paul's presentation, "Being Frank: Balancing Documentary and Representative Interpretation in Living History Characterizations," highlighted his experience portraying a Hispanic foreman on the Workman and Temple family's farm, which is now preserved as the Workman and Temple Family Home-

stead Museum. The Homestead Museum, owned by the City of Industry, is the site of a land grant era ranch, complete with an 1840s adobe, 1920s mansion, and 19th century cemetery. As Paul explained, the museum conducted many oral interviews with descendents of family members and ranch workers, and the living history presentations are based on these interviews as well as the museum's vast collections of photographs. Paul discussed the difficulties portraying a man with whom he shares little physical characteristics. Dennis Headrick discussed the difficulties of running a museum with an elderly, non-professional staff in his presentation, "Preserving the Central Coast's Past: The Lompoc Valley Historical Society." The Society's headquarters and historic house museum, the Fabing-McKay-Spanne House, was built in 1875. Founded in 1964, the Lompoc Valley Historical Society took possession of the house two years later. Dennis pointed out that his museum, unlike larger museums such as the Homestead Museum, is not supported by the City of Lompoc and is run entirely by volunteers, whose average age is 72. Although the historical society wishes to implement a living history program based on oral interviews conducted in the 1960s with surviving family members, they have neither the staff nor the volunteers to do so. The house is open only one weekend per month for tours, and the research room a few mornings per week.



Christina Ziegler-McPherson and Michael Adamson spoke about community history on Saturday morning

Community History on the Central Coast

This session, moderated by Christopher Castaneda of CSU Sacramento, took place Saturday morning. Michael Adamson, visiting scholar at the Office for History of Science and Technology at UC Berkeley, gave a talk entitled, "The Socioeconomic Effects of Mid-Twentieth Century Oil Booms on Coastal California." He postulated that the oil industry in Ventura County should be approached using an industrial model rather than an

extractive model, in other words, it doesn't fit with the standard boom and bust pattern that follows using an extractive model. Rather, due to the permanence of the oil fields in Ventura County, oil workers put down roots, created communities, and due to their relatively high salaries, became a large middle class. As a result of the industry, there were relatively few class distinctions in Ventura County. By the mid-twentieth century, economic diversification in the county helped cushion the impact of the decline of the oil fields and Ventura County fairly smoothly transitioned into the focus on the defense industry and as a bedroom community for the Los Angeles area it is today. Following Adamson, Christina Ziegler-McPherson of the American Institute for Research in Palo Alto presented a very interesting paper entitled, "More Than Just Parks: The Isla Vista Recreation and Park District, 1972-1998." She described the conflicts that erupted in this small special district between interests that promoted local parks doing "more" (such as music, cultural events, feeding the homeless) and those that felt parks should focus on maintenance and recreation. The conflict largely fell along the lines of students and former students at nearby UCSB (the "more than just parks" group) and property/home owners in Isla Vista (the "just parks" group). The park

(continued on next page)

Member News

Meta Bunse has well-deservedly become a partner in the Davis-based JRP Historical Consulting Services. Meta started with JRP in 1990 as a research assistant and continued working on a wide variety of cultural resources management projects and litigation support research while completing her graduate work in public history, earning promotions to Staff Historian in 1996 and Senior Historian in 1999. Meta did her undergraduate work at UC Davis and received her masters degree in History from the CSUS Capital Campus Public History Program in 1997. Her masters project, written with Jeff Crawford, was entitled *Building Our Own Rivers: Mining, Hydroelectric, Irrigation, and Multi-Purpose Canals in California, An Historical Context and Proposed Evaluation Methodology for a Troublesome Cultural Resource*. Since completing her Masters Degree, Meta has worked on a number of interesting and complicated projects, including a National Register of Historic Places nomination of the Saturn II Second Stage Assembly Plant at Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach. She recently took the lead in preparing JRP's portion of a massive and complicated finding of effect analysis for the replacement of Doyle Drive through the Presidio of San Francisco and led the inventory and evaluation of over 230 buildings and sites in the south Bay Area as a part of BART's proposed extension to San Jose. Congratulations, Meta!



Fiona Mary Byrd figures out those fingers are her own

On September 28, Fiona Mary Byrd was born to **David Byrd**, immediate past CCPH president, and his wife, Suzi. Fiona weighed in at 9 lbs., 4 oz, and was 19 inches long. Both mom and baby, and dad and her big sister, are doing just fine.

Eric Chin, who completed his Masters of Arts degree in Public History at CSU Sacramento last year, just accepted a full-time job as an archivist trainee at Universal Studios in Los Angeles. Congratulations Eric!

CCPH President **Scott Hudlow** and his wife, Kristin, recently announced the birth of their second daughter, Marcelline Ann Hudlow! A beautiful, healthy baby girl weighing 6 pounds, 9 ounces was born November 27 at approximately 4:00 PM, PST. Mother and daughter are fine. Clarice, their first daughter, got to meet her little sister on Thanksgiving. Marcy is named for her maternal great-grandmother and her paternal grandmother, who sadly passed away a few days after Marcy's birth.



Kristin Hudlow looks on her new daughter, Marcy, born November 27

Donna Pozzi, a past CCPH award winner, was named Division Chief of the Year by California State Parks for her outstanding management of that department's Interpretation and Education Division. During her tenure as division chief, she has managed the integration of the publications section, and she and her staff have coordinated a multitude of projects, including the Admission Day 2000 event to commemorate the sesquicentennial of California's admission to the Union. ■

Conference Session Summaries (continued from previous page)

board, which is the only elected governmental entity for Isla Vista (not an incorporated city but under the jurisdiction of Santa Barbara County), was long controlled by the "more than just parks" group. Briefly, from 1994 to 1998, the "just parks" group gained control and tried to institute changes to the operations of local parks in Isla Vista, but wasn't able to accomplish much in such a short time period. Ziegler-McPherson's presentation underscored how community interests can make for heated conflicts even over an issue many of us might think of as relatively controversy-free.

Interpretation - The Next Generation: Adapting to Changes and Challenges

During the last session slot of the conference, three interpreters from California State Parks presented a session that served as the perfect precursor to the afternoon tour to Hearst Castle. Karen Beery, who worked for many years at the Castle before moving to State Parks' Southern Service Center in San Diego, moderated the session and started things off by talking about her experiences with interpretation, especially at Hearst Castle. She reiterated the keys to effective interpretation as knowing your audience, knowing your resource(s), and knowing how to communicate information about your resource to your audience. She also pointed out that one of the main interpretive challenges at Hearst Castle, as with many historic sites, is that so many visitors are getting their "history" from popular media, most notably Citizen Kane in the case of Hearst Castle and that is Winter 2002

shaping their perceptions and creating a situation where our responsibility is not just to inform and inspire but to correct mistaken impressions. Michelle Hachigian followed Beery and spoke about the history of interpretation at Hearst Castle. She talked about how far they've come since the estate was opened to the public in 1958, when very little information was available upon which to base interpretation. Since then they've developed an extensive oral history program, a staff library, manuals for the different tours, a guide association, maintenance classes, curriculum guides for school tours, and opened up the castle as an Elder Hostel. But, as she made clear, it's an evolving "never-ending road," as is true with interpretation at most historic sites. As an example, Hachigian described her work in producing Remembering San Simeon, which used oral histories from workers at the estate to round out the story that used to focus solely on the famous people and big events associated with Hearst and the estate. Muna Cristal closed the session by exploring the overlaps between effective customer service and effective interpretation. She sees customer service as inherently linked to good interpretation and therefore feels those who "do" interpretation can learn much from advice related to delivering outstanding customer service. As Cristal pointed out, interpreters present information, but "ultimately our product is a feeling." The goal is to inspire that feeling in visitors, to inculcate the desire to preserve and protect the resource and to learn more. ■

Government News

President Announces National Initiatives on American History, Civics, and Service

In a White House rose garden ceremony on September 17, President George W. Bush observed the 215th anniversary of the signing of the United States Constitution by announcing several federally-sponsored initiatives designed to "improve students' knowledge of American history, increase their civic involvement, and deepen their love for our great country." After being introduced by historian David McCullough, the President briefly talked about the National Endowment for the Humanities' We the People initiative (www.wethepeople.gov) that seeks to encourage scholars, teachers, librarians, and others to explore significant themes and events in America's history. He announced a new component to that initiative--a national essay contest entitled the Idea of America Essay Contest targeted to high school students focusing on "principles and ideals of America." The President also announced plans were in the works for a White House Forum on American History and Civic Education that would take place at a future unspecified time. The President stated that at the forum, "We will discuss new policies to improve the teaching of history and civics in elementary and secondary schools, and in our colleges and universities. We will hear from educators and scholars about ways to better monitor students' understanding of American history and civics, and how to make more of our great national treasures, how to make them more accessible and more relevant to the lives of our students." The President then discussed the Our Documents: A National Initiative on American History, Civics, and Service initiative. The initiative was created out of a

collaboration between the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), National History Day, the Corporation for National and Community Service, the USA Freedom Corps, and the government website, FIRSTGOV. It focuses on 100 milestone documents selected by NARA and National History Day and drawn from various public laws, Supreme Court decisions, inaugural speeches, treaties, constitutional amendments and other historically significant papers that shaped the American nation. Beginning with the Richard Henry Lee's resolution of 1776 calling for American colonies to be "free and independent states" and culminating with the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the document collection is designed to engage students, teachers, and others to explore the nation's civic legacy and reflect on the meanings of citizenship. For information on the initiative, visit www.OurDocuments.gov. ■

The next issue of California History Action will feature an extensive discussion of State legislation over the last year, especially the issues surrounding the passage of Proposition 40 and AB 716, which creates a California Cultural and Historical Endowment within the California State Library. We apologize for having to wait until the Spring 2003 issue, but the holidays just caught up with us and this will give us time to thoroughly research and report on this important topic.

The 107th Congress in Retrospect

How will the 107th Congress be remembered? Some have already dubbed it "historic." It was a Congress that met under the cloud of a contested presidential election; it survived a possible terrorist attack on September 11, 2001, and an anthrax attack shortly thereafter. The Senate witnessed three changes of party control, and the House expelled its second member since the Civil War period. Both chambers valiantly tried to stem accounting scandals and a meltdown of public confidence in corporate America and began preparing a nation for a war. It may have been "historic," but it certainly left a lot of work on the table and earned few kudos for legislation benefiting history or archives.

When lawmakers adjourned last month, they left literally hundreds of non-controversial bills to die, many of which had passed both the House and Senate in similar but not necessarily identical versions. Three history theme studies--Cold War

(H.R. 107), Peopling of America (S.329), and Reconstruction (S. 2388--are dead; dozens of minor boundary adjustment bills for historic national park units are dead; the Museum and Library Service Act of 2002 (H.R. 3784) is dead. Congress also shirked its most important constitutional responsibility when it failed to pass a budget resolution, let alone act on eleven pending appropriation measures that allow the executive department agencies to

operate at their fully authorized levels. Perhaps it will be remembered as the Congress where "talk beat the clock."

So what did pass of note in the second session of the 107th? The USA Patriot Act (P.L. 107-56), which includes many controversial provisions relating to privacy, whistleblower protections, and government oversight; and a Homeland Security Act (P.L. 107- 296) that raises new worries about implementation of the FOIA and creates new powers to ensure government secrecy. This Act also fails to include any statutory provision for the creation of a history office.

On the positive side, Congress did pass the TEACH Act (P.L. 107-273) that rewrites copyright rules for distance education and the E-Government Act (S. 803) that seeks to improve citizen access to government services and information. Congress enacted legislation authorizing \$10 million a year until 2008 for Civil War Battlefield Preservation (HR 5125); created a host of new national parks, heritage areas, and historic sites. A handful of suitability studies for historic trail designations was also authorized (HR 37). Quietly, Congress also passed a joint resolution (H.J. Res 117) approving the location of the monument to President John Adams in the District of Columbia.

The good news is that all that work last session may not be totally lost. At the end of every Congress there usually are bills left in limbo that members want to see enacted. To attend to these measures, Congress will probably not create an omnibus bill but rather will move the non-controversial bills individually--probably without benefit of mark-up or hearing--and try to rapidly push them through their respective houses. ■

CCPH thanks the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History for its Washington Update, which provided many of the government news and legislative items reprinted in this newsletter, for more information, visit, www.h-net.msu.edu/~ncc/

National Coalition for History to Be Launched

For over 25 years the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (NCCPH) has served as a voice for the historical and archival professions on Capitol Hill. On January 1, 2003 the NCCPH will formally cease to operate and a successor advocacy organization--the National Coalition for History (NCH)--will take its place.

The decision to reorganize the NCCPH under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and change the organization's name to the National Coalition for History (to be popularly known as "the history coalition") was unanimously adopted by the NCCPH Policy Board during the organization's annual board meeting back in January 2002. At that time, the Policy Board approved an ambitious three-year strategic plan that seeks to better position the history and archival communities coalition to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

The new Articles of Incorporation provide that the National Coalition for History is to serve as "a central educational/advocacy outreach office for history and archives." To that end, "the NCH seeks to encourage study and appreciation of history and archives by serving as a clearinghouse of information to, and encouraging cooperation between the historical and archival professions and their partners. The National Coalition for History promotes the interests of history and archives on the state and federal levels, with special attention given to the funding and welfare of public agencies with history or archival programs and policies, regulations, agency directives, and programs that affect historical and archival interests."

The NCH will continue the NCCPH's long-time commitment to history advocacy. Through the weekly electronic posting of the "NCH Washington Update" the organization will continue to serve as a clearinghouse, bringing news of interest to the

professional communities the NCH serves. In addition, periodic NCH Action Alerts will be issued when circumstances warrant prompt action by the Update's readers. Current subscribers to the NCC Washington Update will be automatically subscribed to the new NCH Washington Update, the first issue of which will be electronically transmitted in the first week of January 2003.

In the coming months, the NCH will also implement other aspects of the strategic plan. The organization will expand its outreach and education programs by targeting special educational programs to the news media and professional staff on Capitol Hill. Also, the organization's web page will be revamped and updated regularly, thereby serving better as a centralized location for up-to-date information on issues of concern to historians and archivists. To review the NCCPH/NCH strategic plan, visit www2.h-net.msu.edu/~ncc/.

The National Coalition for History, like its predecessor organization (NCCPH) will not have individual members; however, tax-deductible contributions from individuals are welcome. The Policy Board envisions that the fiscal backbone of the history coalition will continue to be the annual contributions by Institutional Supporters--organizations that are committed to the history coalition's mission and activities and financially support its programs through an annual contribution (as does CCPH).

If you belong to a history or archives organization that is not currently an Institutional Supporter of the NCH (please refer to the NCCPH web page for the current list of supporters) and would like information on how your organization can become a Charter Member of the new history coalition, please contact Bruce Craig at rbcraig@nccph.org. ■

CCPH Attends CAM Conference

CCPH joined California museum professionals at the California Association of Museums conference in Sacramento on July 27. President Scott Hudlow and CCPH Board members Dave Byrd, Leslie Fryman, and Courtney Chambers spent a pleasant day conversing with museum curators, board members, staffers, and volunteers, visiting other exhibitors' tables, and partaking in the day's programs and activities. CCPH's table featured the popular, 1970s era "CCPH: Impoverished Californians for a Better California" t-shirt, which was a big hit with conference attendees. Many CCPHers and other museum workers were interested to learn what CCPH has to offer small museums: our mini-grants program, and the History Museum Roundtables. Additionally, CCPH offered a gift of one year's free membership in CCPH at the event's drawing, which was won by Terri Cousins of San Francisco. Congratulations, Terri! ■

Remember - if you or your organization attends a conference in the future, take CCPH along with you! Contact the office at (916) 278-4296 or ccph@csus.edu, and we'll be happy to send you brochures and copies of the newsletter.

New "Teaching Cultural Heritage" Course

The National Park Service (NPS) has produced a new course "Teaching Cultural Heritage Preservation." The course emerged out of a curriculum forum conducted in April 2001. The course introduces three basic concepts on how to explore historic preservation: places and culture; power and politics; and process and profession. For details on the course or to apply for a hard copy, visit: www.cr.nps.gov/crdi and click on "Colleges and Universities." ■

A Very Public History

by Victoria



The well-known spires of Hearst Castle

[Victoria was a big presence at this year's CCPH conference, as is only fitting considering the conference's theme of Public History on the Central Coast. As CCPH board member Pam Conners stated about Victoria's *Hearst Castle: The Biography of a Country House* when she presented Ms. Kastner with this year's Certificate of Meritorious Performance and Promise Award, "Vicki will credit others for the success of this book and for her many other public history accomplishments. And to be sure, all great works stand on the shoulders of many. But I'm here to tell you that it would not have happened without Victoria's vision, her intellect, drive, her commitment to public history, and her heart." Victoria was gracious enough to entertain and enlighten conference attendees with an insightful and lively talk prior to a delectable dessert reception on the conference's

final evening--following a packed tour to the great estate itself. What follows is a summary of that presentation.]

Amid periodic breaks for updates on the sixth game of the World Series, I discussed changing perceptions of Hearst Castle, which will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary as a California State Park in 2008. William Randolph Hearst didn't actually call it "Hearst Castle"--he informally referred to it as "the ranch" and formally as La Cuesta Encantada, the Enchanted Hill. Whatever its appellation, there is no doubt that the place has been undergoing a Renaissance. Long a popular success, Hearst Castle has recently become a critical success as well.

In part this has been due to the efforts of Museum Director/Superintendent Kirk Sturm, Chief Curator Hoyt Fields, and many other staff members, who were successful in obtaining accreditation for Hearst Castle from the American Association of Museums. This professional distinction makes the Castle unique among properties in the California Department of Parks and Recreation, putting it in an elite group of fewer than 1,000 accredited museums across the country.



Jim Newland and Karen Beery sport shades on what was a perfect, sunny late October afternoon

Another indication of the high esteem in which the Castle is currently held came when *Conde Nast Traveler* magazine declared Hearst Castle the top cultural monument in the United States, an award that extends from 2000 to 2003 and was determined by polling 28,000 travel experts.

That's quite a change for a place the cognoscenti once loved to scoff at, influenced largely by the indelible images of *Citizen Kane*. Hearst's eclectic collecting tastes, and his mixing of high art and low art, have been echoed by many other collectors since the 1960s, when he was dismissed by W. G. Constable in *Art Collecting in America* as "a gigantic and voracious magpie." Many aspects of Hearst Castle deemed most objectionable in the years after its builder's death in 1951 (including the presence of Marion



CCPHers are such an attentive group

History of San Simeon

by Lisa Kastner

Davies, his hostess and companion, who was never his wife) are now viewed as some of its most appealing features. As the noted architectural historian David Gebhard declared, "Every generation hates its parents' taste and loves its grandparents' taste."

In my book *Hearst Castle: The Biography of a Country House* (Harry N. Abrams, 2000), I identify the Castle as an important part of the American country house tradition. These great landed estates--built primarily in the east--were intended for seasonal entertaining and a life spent in the outdoors, away from the constraints of the city. Hearst devoured *Country Life*, and its imitator, *Country Life in America*, barraging his architect Julia Morgan with clippings from these periodicals which served as the procedural manuals for living the



Jaw-dropping views abound and graceful architecture is a treat for the eyes and a gift to the soul

English country life of the landed gentry. He even purchased the other great shelter magazine of the genre, *Town and Country*, and published it from 1925. Where he differed was in building his country house on the wrong side of the country, and filling it with all the wrong sorts of people--Hollywood and newspaper folk who would never have been welcome in East Coast drawing rooms.

In his views about the primacy of the West and in his greater social egalitarianism, Hearst was controversial in the 1920s, though he seems prescient in these aspects today. It was Walter Winchell, a Hearst columnist, who announced, "Social position is now more a matter of press than

prestige." And in a grand house built for a media mogul, designed by a woman architect, hosted by a movie star, and immortalized--however unjustly--by a film, we can appreciate many factors that have shaped American culture in the fifty years since Hearst's death.

Hearst Castle is located on California Highway 1, about halfway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Driving time from either city is four to six hours, depending on traffic and road conditions. It is open every day except for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day. There are four daytime tours and one evening tour available each day. Day tours begin at 8:20am daily. The last tour starts at 3:20pm in winter; later in summer. Evening tour start times vary according to the time of sunset. For tour information call 800-444-4445. For general information, call 805-927-2020. ■

Winter 2002



• The large CCPH tour group stops by the Castle's famous pool



Just imagine the last member of the CCPH tour group turning head over shoulder to look back once more on this stunning vista (you should see this photo in color--the sky couldn't be bluer!)

In Memoriam

During the month of October, the historical community has lost three individuals who each, in his or her own way, served to alter and expand the way we view and define this evolving idea that is--Public History.

Harry H. L. Kitano was a leading authority on ethnic and race relations and a social scientist at UCLA. Kitano died unexpectedly on Saturday, October 19 of a stroke in West Los Angeles at the age of 76. His wife, Lynn, said that he had spent that morning working on his well-known textbook, *Race Relations*, which he was preparing for its sixth edition. Kitano is probably most renowned for his published works, which include his first book *Japanese Americans: The Emergence of a Subculture* and *Achieving the Impossible Dream: How Japanese Americans Achieved Redress*, his last book. Publication of the former in 1969 thrust him into the spotlight, both in the academic and public arenas, and led to his becoming a sought-after speaker. He served UCLA for more than forty years, during that time serving as co-director of UCLA's Alcohol Research Center and twice as acting director of the Asian American Studies Center, the largest facility for such research in the country. In 1990, Kitano received the newly endowed chair in Japanese American Studies at UCLA. "He was very adept at being able to describe how things once were, how things are now, and, most important, how things could be," said Mitchell Maki, acting dean of the College of Health and Human Services at Cal State Los Angeles. Kitano was born in San Francisco, to immigrant parents who ran a hotel. His family was forced to leave their home in Chinatown after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and ended up at the Topaz internment camp in Utah. After their release in 1945, Kitano changed his name to Henry Lee and went to Milwaukee then Minnesota, where he played trombone with several jazz bands. Returning to the Bay Area in 1946, he enrolled at UC Berkeley, where he earned degrees in sociology and social work and a PhD in education and psychology. Kitano is survived by his wife, five children, and one grandson.

Stephen Ambrose passed away early Sunday, October 13 due to complications from lung cancer at the age of 66. While best known for his World War II books and as the founder of the National D-Day Museum in New Orleans, Ambrose wrote about numerous aspects of American history. In 1963 former President Eisenhower asked Ambrose, then a 27-year-old history instructor at the University of New Orleans, to edit his papers and write his biography. Ike was impressed by Ambrose's 1962 book on Henry Halleck, Lincoln's chief of staff. Later books by Ambrose addressed former President Nixon, the Transcontinental Railroad and the Lewis and Clark expeditions of the American West. His last book, *To America: Personal Reflections of an Historian*, was just recently released. He didn't begin writing it until after his cancer diagnosis in April. In early 2002 Ambrose was accused of plagiarizing several passages in a handful of books. The passages lacked quotation marks but were footnoted. He apologized for the errors but otherwise stood by his work. Ambrose wrote over 26 books on American history, including *Band of Brothers*, *Comrades*, and *The Wild Blue*. While we in the professional historical community may have varying opinions on the work Ambrose did over his lifetime, his ability to impact and shape the general public's perception of history can and should at least serve to help us further refine, and define, our chosen field and our opinions on how we choose to go about doing what we do. ■

Beulah Quo, who died of heart failure on Wednesday, October 23 at the age of 79, was a woman known for many significant advancements and projects over her lifetime, but the historical community may know her best for one she undertook within the past few years--the commissioning of *Heading East*, a stage musical telling the story of Asian Americans in California. *Heading East* combined Quo's life in theater with her love of history and was one of her contributions to the Gold Rush to Statehood Sesquicentennial--she also served as a Sesquicentennial Commissioner. Quo was born in Stockton and earned a bachelor's degree in social welfare from UC Berkeley and a master's degree in sociology from the University of Chicago. She was a teacher in China after World War II, from where she and her husband, Edwin Kwoh, escaped with their month-old son just as the communists took over. When teaching sociology at a community college, she responded to a request for a dialect coach for Jennifer Jones, who was playing a Eurasian woman in 1955's "Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing," and instead was hired to play a small role in the film as Jones' aunt. Thus began her long acting career, which included roles in more than 20 feature films (*Flower Drum Song*, *Chinatown*, *Gypsy*), 16 movies for television (she played Kublai Khan's empress in the NBC miniseries *Marco Polo*), and more than 100 television shows, including six years in a recurring role on ABC's *General Hospital*. In 1965, Quo co-founded East West Players, the first Asian American repertory group in the country, and served for eight years as its board president. The following decade she helped organize the Association of Asian/Pacific American Artists, an organization that seeks to create opportunities for Asian/Pacific American artists in front of and behind the scenes. Quo is survived by her husband, two children, and five grandchildren.

Darryl Babe Wilson. *The Morning the Sun Went Down*. Berkeley: Heyday Books, 1998. 178 pp.; glossary; 6 x 9, paper, \$13.95.

This autobiography is as exceptional as it is unusual. A poet at heart, Darryl Babe Wilson tells the story of his life by weaving personal memory and tribal history into the narrative. Born in 1939 into the *Achumawe* and *Atsugewi* tribes (now part of the Pit River Nation) of northeastern California, Wilson's book is a moving recollection of his childhood, growing up in a rural California Indian family and a world of beauty and magic, pain and struggle. The father of seven sons, Wilson currently lives in Carson City, Nevada. His previous publications include *Surviving in Two Worlds* (University Press of Texas) (co-authored with Lois Hogle) and numerous articles in *News from Native California*, the quarterly magazine that for 15 years has documented and celebrated California Indian art and culture.

Early in the book, Wilson shares his memories of the day his mother and baby brother were killed in an auto accident when he was eight years old and then goes on to describe the subsequent loss of his father to alcoholism. But the story is not all grim, for Wilson also tells how he gradually learned to live with the lingering pain of these losses and, with the support of members of his tribe, in 1989 entered the University of California at Davis where he earned a bachelor's degree in 1992. After receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Arizona, Tucson, in 1997, Wilson returned to California and began teaching Native American literature, California history, and contemporary native life, as well as English and writing courses. It was while attending the University of Arizona that he began work on the manuscript that later became *The Morning the Sun Went Down*. In the Acknowledgements section, Wilson recalls that he began the book "in part because my committee insisted that the expressions of my people be catapulted out of the shadowy mists of mythology and into the lighted arena of literature."

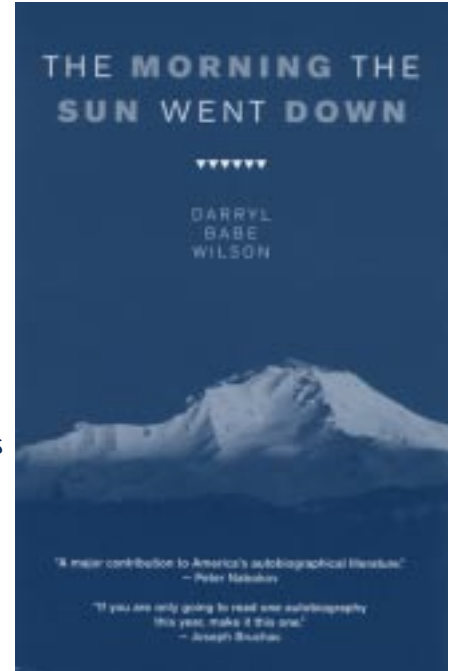
The story begins simply but forcefully:

"At Likely, south of Alturas, in the extreme northeastern corner of California, there was a run-down, worn, and warty white-man's shack. It was, as were my people at that time, dilapidated. Not so long before, in autumn 1868, the US horse soldiers had assaulted a gathering at *Tuwut-lamit Wusche*, later to be known as Infernal Caverns, about eight miles from this place. Military historians still claim that the soldiers broke the spirit of my people in that action, a military move that was nothing more than the assault of men armed with cannon and rifles upon a native people whose defense was sticks and stones. That maneuver, however, did not break the spirit of my people. We were not created so fragile that our spirits can be broken with bullets."

Although well-written and intriguing, the book can be a difficult read at times because of the lack of a consistent narrative thread and the fact that the author melds autobiographical details and tribal history throughout in a non-linear, magico-style that requires some mental adjustment by Western/non-Indian readers. The book both expresses and reflects Wilson's experience (and that of other California Natives) that have "survived living in two worlds."

Overall, this autobiography draws on the ancient traditions of Wilson's ancestors, yet is anchored solidly in the modern world. It is a welcome addition to contemporary Native American and Native California literature, with its ability to extend both the reader's sense of what it means to be Indigenous, and also what it means to be human.

J. Charles Whatford, M. A., is an associate state archaeologist with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, based in Santa Rosa. ■



Reviews

• **Linda Flint McClelland. *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction.*** Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, in cooperation with the Center for American Places, 1997. 614 pp.; illustrations, notes, appendices, index; 7 x 9, hardcover, \$35.00.

• At the turn of the century several important social and cultural movements left their marks on the North American landscape. It was a time of great upheaval and unrest, with women's suffrage, labor strife, political reform, and conservation struggles all on the upswing. America had entered its post-frontier era searching for a new identity as a world power, and the realization that the wealth of our natural resources equaled the historical and cultural achievements of other countries gave the United States a much needed base on which to establish its own unique identity. At the same time, the nation's rapidly expanding population and growing industrial strength heightened the need for respite and escape from an increasingly fast paced life. It was during this period that the National Park Service (NPS) was created in 1916, supported in large part by wealthy industrialists and businessmen who championed the preservation of public parks and pleasuring grounds for the renewal and reinvigoration of the population at large (who, in turn, would maintain high levels of production for the corporate good).

• Concurrent with the creation of the Park System came the need to create a style of architecture that would harmonize with the spectacular natural surroundings, while accommodating growing numbers of employees, concessions and visitors.

• The task was enormous. Not only were modern roads required to convey increasing numbers of motorists to and through the parks, but so were campgrounds, trails, restrooms, visitor centers, employee housing, maintenance facilities, and sewer and water systems--in short all the needs and requirements of small cities, tucked into sensitive environments.

• *Building the National Parks* is a detailed, descriptive chronicle of the efforts of the nascent National Park Service to develop the parks in a harmonious fashion. The author, Linda Flint McClelland, is an NPS Landscape Architect who has written several articles and handbooks on historic and cultural landscapes. In this comprehensive work she provides an historical context for the type of architecture that has become known as the "NPS Rustic Style." McClelland shows its origins in the Arts and Craft move-

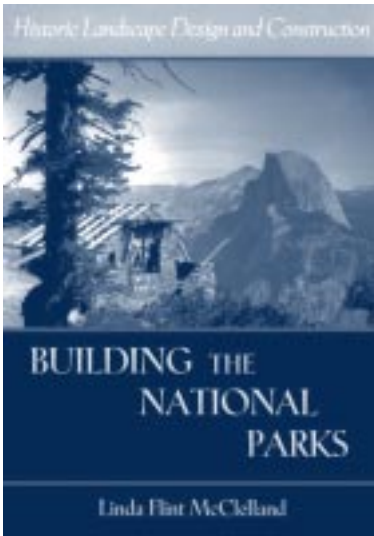
ment and the Shingle style that became popularized on both coasts at century's turn. The architects of the age, including Charles S. Greene and Henry M. Greene, Bernard Maybeck, Frank Lloyd Wright and others, emphasized the handmade and rejected an increasingly impersonal modern machine-like, mass-produced age. They relied, in turn on the work of their predecessors, Andrew Jackson Downing, H.H. Richardson, and Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., to inform their ideas regarding architecture and landscape design. These individuals and movements had a great influence on the architects hired by the NPS both as contractors and as employees.

The author provides useful and interesting sections on some of the landscape architects and designers who worked in the national parks. Among those featured are Charles P. Punchard, the first NPS "landscape engineer;" Daniel Hull; Thomas Vint; and Herbert Maier. In addition, there were several architects and engineers engaged in private practice that designed significant structures, including Bernard Maybeck, Walter Huber, Charles Sumner, Myron Hunt, and Gilbert Stanley Underwood. The harmony and uniformity that these buildings exhibit, both with each other and in their respective environments, is a credit to their designers and the NPS landscape architects who oversaw their placement in the park.

The advent of the Great Depression was a boon to the parks, as a series of "alphabet agencies" (CWA, PWA, ECW) were created by President Franklin Roosevelt for the purpose of unemployment relief and the development of the nation's infrastructure. These "Armies of the unemployed" built water and sewer systems, trails, roads, and numerous structures still in use today. These developments made the national parks accessible to millions of tourists, and displayed the best features of the parks to a rapidly expanding cadre of outdoor enthusiasts. McClelland rightfully devotes an entire section of the book to this important era in National Park development.

• The post-World War II era, in particular "Mission 66" (inaugurated in 1956 by director Conrad Wirth in preparation for the park service's 50-year anniversary ten years later) is treated in a cursory fashion. This important time in the park service's history--its abandonment of the Rustic Style, the embrace of modern architecture and road building standards, and the seemingly uncritical accommodation of record numbers of visitors--warrants a greater examination than this volume allows. Nonetheless, *Building the National Parks* is a thorough and comprehensive study of the physical development of the parks, and provides important information in an era of rising visitation and shrinking maintenance dollars.

• *Robert Pavlik is an Associate Environmental Planner and Historian with the California Department of Transportation in San Luis Obispo. He was formerly employed as an environmental education instructor with the Yosemite Institute (1981-83) and as a graduate student-historian with the National Park Service (1984-86).* ■



Harvey Meyerson. *Nature's Army: When Soldiers Fought for Yosemite.* Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, published as part of the Development of Western Resources series, 2001. xvi + 318 pp.; photos, notes, abbreviations to notes, index; 6 x 9, hardbound, \$35.00.

The Development of Western Resources series is described as an interdisciplinary focus on the use and misuse of resources in the American West. It emphasizes both historical and contemporary perspectives as related to resource exploitation and economic, social, and political experience.

This book explores a not widely known historical episode when soldiers of the United States Army patrolled our national parks. Henry Meyerson identifies these soldiers as the Old Army, led by men who were trained in West Point to be scientists, engineers, and astute observers, as well as Army officers. If you were a fan of the television series "Connections," then this book will appeal as it starts with Thomas Jefferson's involvement in the founding of West Point, wends its way through politics and philosophies of western expansion and civil service in relation to national parks, to end at the development of the National Park Service in 1916. Along the way, Meyerson profiles several of the officers who were instrumental in policing for shepherders and cattlemen and limiting development and land holdings while surveying, mapping, building trails and roads, writing endless reports, and managing encampments for their troops in Yosemite. In addition, many of these gentlemen came from well-to-do social backgrounds and were accomplished in music, dancing, entertainment, discourse, and formal manners. They used these skills to impress and influence the tourists and politicians with whom they came in constant contact.

Yosemite officially became a national park in 1890 after being indifferently managed as a California State Park. Land speculators, hotel operators, game hunters, squatters, cattlemen, shepherders, and tourists had managed to degrade the formerly spectacular valley area until native plants and animals were significantly threatened. Based on the success of U.S. troops at Yellowstone in keeping at bay many attempts to exploit its wilderness wonders it was decided to have the Army patrol and manage Yosemite; the Calvary was selected for its ability to be mobile in the field.

Stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco, each spring Calvary officers established field camps near Wawona and followed every trail and canyon in search of hunters and sheepherders. Many of the officers that Meyerson describes were seasoned from years of riding miles on Indian patrol and frontier post duty. When not engaged in strenuous patrols of several days over hundreds of miles of terrain, these officers entertained each other and the visiting tourists and dignitaries with musical concerts, banquets cooked and served by their staff, and by their imposing presence in full-dress military uniform. As Meyerson describes, and can be seen in several of the photos, full-dress Old Army uniforms were quite impressive in the late nineteenth century.

The involvement of John Muir, George W. Stewart, Robert Underwood Johnson, and Charles Sprague Sargent in the Winter 2002

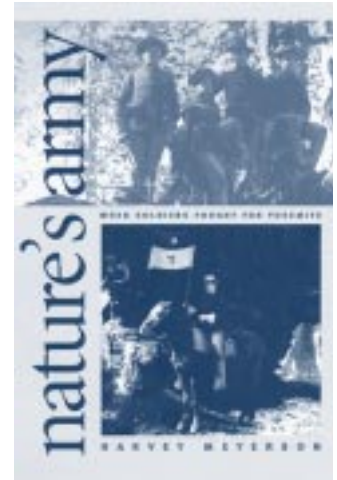
creation of Yosemite is documented in outline here and is covered more deeply in other publications. Meyerson's emphasis is on the day-to-day materials he uncovered in nine years of copious research into Army documents. His background as a senior staff member at the Library of Congress's Congressional Research Service provided the dedication to explore many collections of documents and personal reminiscences and this is where the book suffers a little in storytelling. His admiration for the Old Army values of communal bonding, discipline and routine, personal ethics, honesty, and elevated sense of civic duty is apparent in his descriptions of the personalities of such officers as Jug Wood, Joe Dorst, Harry C. Benson, and others. These sections are also very detail oriented.

This attention to detail in the middle of the book leads to a somewhat abrupt ending and quick summary of the last few years of early twentieth century military service when the National Park Service comes into being, as if Meyerson lost interest when old friends were out of the picture. For instance, I was not aware that Major John Bigelow, Jr., commanded Troops K and L of the Ninth Calvary, the famous "Buffalo Soldiers" at Yosemite in 1904. It would have been interesting to have read more of their presence at the Park and the reactions, if any, of the local settlers, cattlemen, and sheepherders.

The book is organized in three sections, and each builds on the other in providing perspective on nineteenth century attitudes of westward movement and efficient and extractive utilization of wilderness resources. Meyerson's qualities as a researcher are evident in the copious notes at the end of the book. His courtesy as researcher also shows through in the careful annotation at the top of every odd-numbered page that cross-references those notes back to the text.

Finally, Meyerson's perspectives on the debate between Muir, Sargent, and Gifford Pinochet on the efficiency of utilitarian conservation versus conservation for aesthetics and scenic values for future generations is quite pertinent to the current debate of the Bush Administration. Gayle Norton might be a distant cousin of the politically expedient Pinochet and his brand of mixed-use, commercially exploitive conservation. We can only hope there are still some protectors of nature with the refined sense of civic, and civil, service exemplified by the officers of the Old Army who helped save Yosemite as our shared legacy of elegant wilderness.

Jeanette Schulz is an archaeologist with the California Office of Historic Preservation in Sacramento and has worked for many years for the State Department of Parks and Recreation. ■



Websites of Interest

www.civilwar.si.edu



The Smithsonian Institution has launched a new website called CivilWar@Smithsonian that features more than 250 images taken from uniforms, paintings, photographs and other artifacts. According to Marc Pachter, acting director of the National Museum of American History, "the Website will contain links to other Civil War era sites and organizations and will grow to become the ultimate Civil War visual resource on the World Wide Web."

[www.lib.ohio-state.edu/arvweb/
glenn/glenn.htm](http://www.lib.ohio-state.edu/arvweb/glenn/glenn.htm)

- February 20, 2002, marked the fortieth anniversary of John Glenn's historic space flight aboard the Friendship 7 Mercury spacecraft. During this flight Glenn became the first American to orbit the earth. To commemorate the anniversary the John Glenn Archives located at Ohio State University mounted a web exhibit featuring photographs, video and audio recordings, and manuscripts from the archives documenting the space flight and its impact upon the nation. The exhibit is available through the website of the John Glenn Archives.



[memory.loc.gov/ammem/
alhtml/malhome.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/alhtml/malhome.html)

- The Library of Congress National Digital Library Program and the Manuscript Division announced the final release of the Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress. This final release of the Papers includes 20,000 documents, comprising 61,000 digital images and annotated transcriptions of approximately 10,000 documents. The Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress contain items dating from 1833 through 1916. Most of the approximately 20,000 items in this release are from the 1850s through Lincoln's presidential years. Treasures include Lincoln's draft of the Emancipation Proclamation; his March 4, 1865, draft of his second Inaugural Address; and his August 23, 1864, memorandum expressing his expectation of being defeated in the upcoming presidential election. Other correspondence relating to these treasures provides historical context for understanding how and why they were written. The Lincoln Papers richly documents historical events of the period, such as the crisis surrounding the reinforcement of Fort Sumter in early 1861, the Sioux uprising in Minnesota in the fall of 1862, and the writing of and popular response to the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. Letters to Lincoln from a wide variety of correspondents-- friends and legal and political associates from Lincoln's Springfield, Illinois, days; national and regional political figures and reformers; local people and organizations writing to their president-- offer sources on the political, social, and economic history of the times as well as insights into Lincoln's personal and professional life. This release completes the online presentation of the Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress.

bancroft.berkeley.edu/

- Recently, the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley announce the debut of a revised and expanded website at bancroft.berkeley.edu. Bancroft's new website is designed to facilitate access to the extensive collections of primary source and published resources housed in The Bancroft Library, one of the nation's premier archival and manuscript repositories. The website serves as an information gateway to Bancroft's collections including more than 500,000 volumes; 50,000,000 manuscript items; 2,800,000 photographs and pictorial materials; 43,000 microforms; and 23,000 maps. Collection strengths feature: The Bancroft Collection of Western Americana and Latin Americana; the History of Science and Technology Program; the Mark Twain Papers and Project; the Pictorial Collection; Rare Book Collections; Regional Oral History Office; and University Archives. The website also provides access to online finding aids and other digital resources including the Online Archive of California (OAC); the California Heritage Collection; and such specialized resources as the Tebtunis Papyri/Advanced Papyrological Information System (APIS) Project and the Digital Scriptorium (medieval manuscripts). Information is also available concerning physical and digital access to The Bancroft Library and its holdings, the care and handling of rare and unique resources; the reproduction and publication of materials; and enhanced email reference service. Press releases and news announcements; publications, including online shopping capabilities; and information on the Friends of The Bancroft Library are also provided. ■



Conferences and Calls for Papers

The **California Mission Studies Association** will hold its 20th Annual Conference February 14-16 at Mission Santa Cruz and Holy Cross Conference Center. For more information, visit www.ca-missions.org.

The **Society for California Archaeology** will hold its 37th Annual Meeting in Sacramento March 27-30. Planning is in progress for events for the 2003 Annual Meetings and includes tours, workshops, paper sessions, and receptions. Local attractions include Old Sacramento, the State Capital, the California State Railroad Museum, the Discovery Museum, the California Military Museum, and Sutter's Fort. For more information, visit www.scanet.org.

The **Organization of American Historians** will meet in Memphis, Tennessee, April 3-6 for its annual meeting. The program will be organized around the theme of Social Justice and American History. That choice is centrally informed by the location of the meeting in Memphis and, particularly, by the coincidence of the meeting with the thirty-fifth anniversary of the assassination of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. While the program will include a number of key sessions on the Civil Rights Movement and on Dr. King, the incoming president, Ira Berlin, and the program co-chairs envision the program as a broad and creative exploration of the struggle for justice in American history, with respect to chronology, topic theory and method. The deadline for pre-registration is March 13, 2003. For more information, visit www.oah.org.

The **Society of California Archivists** has announced that its 2003 Annual General Meeting will be held in conjunction with the **Northwest Archivists**. Details on the meeting, which will take place in Sacramento, April 9-12 at the Capitol Plaza Holiday Inn, should be forthcoming in the next few months. For more information, visit www.calarchivists.org.

The 68th Annual Meeting of the **Society for American Archaeology** will be held April 9-13 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. SAA's 68th Annual Meeting is likely to be one of the best ever. A wide selection of papers, posters, symposia, workshops, and roundtables will provide a myriad of opportunities to learn about the latest research and to pursue opportunities for professional development. At the same time, the array of tours, receptions, and the city of Milwaukee itself will provide an ideal place to meet old friends and to make new acquaintances. Prepare yourself for an enjoyable and productive experience! Deadline for pre-registration is March 7, 2003. For more information, visit www.saa.org.

The **Southwest Oral History Association** will hold its Annual Meeting in April in Las Vegas, Nevada. The conference will include panel presentations, an introductory oral history workshop, a luncheon, and an evening reception. SOHA is offering scholarships to individuals interested in attending the conference; applications are due February 15. For more information, visit soha.fullerton.edu or www.dickinson.edu/oha/.

The 28th Annual **California Preservation Conference** will be held April 24-27 in Santa Barbara. Details are forthcoming. For more information, visit www.californiapreservation.org.

The **American Association of Museums** holds its Annual Meeting and MuseumExpo in Portland, Oregon, May 18-22. The meeting has the theme, "Bridges to the World," and will be held at the Oregon Convention Center. AAM breakfasts, lunches, registration, exhibit hall, program sessions, general sessions, Job Center, and Bookstore will be located at the convention center. For more information, visit www.aam-us.org.

The **California Association of Museums** will hold its annual conference July 16-18 in Glendale. Details are forthcoming. For more information, visit www.calmuseums.net

The **American Association for State and Local History** will hold its 2003 Annual Meeting September 17-20 in Providence, Rhode Island. The theme of the meeting, *Responses to Change*, is timely given the economic, social, and political changes we are seeing all around us. Proposals for sessions were asked to focus on the following: Provide models for responding to the multitude of changes historical organizations are confronting; Discuss examples of innovative partnerships; Provide examples of lessons learned, both successful or unsuccessful; Illustrate best practices in addressing museum education, collections management, museum administration, technology, revenue generation, tourism, and staff/volunteer recruitment, retention and reward; and Bring current scholarship to meeting participants. For more information, visit www.aaslh.org.

The **National Association for Interpretation** has just released its Call for Presentations for its **2003 National Interpreters Workshop**, to be held at John Ascuaga's Nugget in Reno, Nevada, November 8-12. The Workshop will feature more than 100 sessions in 12 different tracks, including Arts in Interpretation, Critical Issues, Cultural and Living History Interpretation, Environmental Education, Interpretation for Diverse Audiences, Research, Visual Communications, and more. Presentations will be selected based on originality and creativity of the topic, technique, or research and clarity of idea, content, and presentation methods; of secondary importance inclusion of hands-on activities and techniques and experience and expertise of presenters will be considered. All applications for presentations must be submitted by April 1, 2003. For an application form or more information, visit www.interpnet.com. ■

CCPH Liaisons

The following is a list of CCPH liaisons with state and national heritage organizations. This list of representatives has been established so that liaisons can supply important information to the CCPH membership and so members will have an appropriate contact should the need arise. Are you a member of a state or national association and want to serve as a CCPH liaison? Contact us at ccph@csus.edu or 916 278-4296.

American Association of Museums (AAM)

Open

American Assoc. for State and Local History (AASLH)

Mike Bennett, michaelbennett@sanjoaquinhistory.org

California Association of Museums (CAM)

Carola Rupert Enriquez, 805 861-2132

California Historical Society (CHS)

Dick Orsi, rorsi@csuhayward.edu

California Mission Studies Association (CMSA)

Linn McLaurin, 619 435-7394

California Preservation Foundation (CPF)

Anthea Hartig, 909 683-1573

Conference of California Historical Societies (CCHS)

Nan Hauser Cotton, 916 644-2610

National Council for Public History (NCPH)

David Byrd, DSBYRD93@peoplepc.com

Northwest Oral History Association (NOHA)

Alan Stein, 916 447-7071

Society for California Archaeology (SCA)

Steve Mikesell, smike@ohp.parks.ca.gov, 916 757-2521

Society of California Archivists (SCA)

Patricia Johnson, pjohnson@cityofsacramento.org

Southwest Oral History Association (SOHA)

Susan Douglass Yates, douglass@library.ucla.edu

Southwest Mission Research Center (SMRC)

Linn McLaurin, 619 435-7394

Western History Association (WHA)

Ken Owens, owensk@csus.edu

Western Museums Association (WMA)

Rebecca Carruthers, rcarr@parks.ca.gov

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California History Action is the official publication of the California Council for the Promotion of History. Its purpose is to disseminate news to the membership. The organization's numerous committee chairs provide much of the information herein. It is the responsibility of the general membership to provide input to the newsletter. This sharing of information is critical to the well-being of the organization.

Issues will be produced quarterly in March, June, September, and December. Deadlines are the first of the month of publication. This late deadline is designed to

provide information to the membership in the most timely manner. Material must be received prior to the deadline to be printed in the current issue and should be submitted directly to the editor at the address below.

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.

Views expressed herein are solely those of their authors. Their publication does not constitute an endorsement by CCPH.

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CCPH wishes
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peace and joy
this holiday
season and in
the coming
new year . . .

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All members receive issues of *California History Action*, the CCPH newsletter for history advocacy, notices of CCPH conferences and workshops, and other CCPH publications. Corporate and Institutional members also receive membership rates for two individuals at conferences and other events. Annual dues are due January 1; those received from new members after August 1 will be credited to the next year.

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Fall 2002

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