

California *History Action*

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North to Eureka!

Forget going west, young man (or woman), this September go north! Eureka's the place to be this September 23-26—you won't want to miss this year's CCPH conference. The variety of sessions, workshops, and tours means there's something to please every public history taste. Conference chairs Pam Conners and Leslie Fryman have really outdone themselves this year and pulled together a wealth of topics and presenters that epitomize the breadth and depth of public history in California.



The Carson Block is a wonderful example of the picturesque charm that epitomizes Eureka.

First off, let's talk transportation. We all know it can be a bit difficult to get to our lovely north coast. But isn't a big part of the experience the journey—the getting there as opposed to the being there? If you have to fly, then fly. But if you can, plan to drive. It's not a long drive from the Sacramento or San Francisco Bay areas (not in today's driving world), and, whatever route you take, they're still among the prettiest drives in our highway-bountiful state. To tip the scales even more in favor of savoring the drive, check out the suggestions

for places to stop along both Highway 101 and Interstate 5 in our feature story on pages 10-12. We'll also be putting more suggestions for places to stop, eat, and shop enroute to Eureka on our website (www.csus.edu/org/ccph), along with another whole itinerary along the Highway 1 route (for the more adventurous among us).

Well, now that we've gotten you there, what's on the agenda for Eureka? We're thrilled to offer two pre-conference workshops the afternoon of Thursday, September 23. One features members of Caltrans Architecture and Community Studies Branch, who will be discussing the new Programmatic Agreement for Caltrans' Section 106 responsibilities, specifically how the new consultation process will work. This workshop is a must for local agency planners, project managers, and cultural resource consultants who work on transportation projects. The second workshop will explore a locally developed history/social studies curriculum designed from the perspective of regional Native American groups. Following these workshops is the conference's opening reception, to be held in Eureka's magnificently restored Carnegie Library building, which now houses the Morris Graves Museum of Art. The reception will feature hors d'oeuvres sponsored by JRP Historical Consulting out of Davis and will be hosting an exhibit on the work of the late photographer Peter Palmquist specially created for this reception.

Saturday morning the conference kicks off in style with a big name plenary session panel made up of Ruth Coleman, Director of California State Parks; Wayne Donaldson, our new State Historic Preservation Officer; and Douglas Stone, our even newer State Archivist and Chief of the California State History Museum. Susan Hildreth, who was recently appointed as State Librarian. Things kick into high gear after the plenary session, with fifteen paper sessions scheduled throughout the rest of the day on Friday and on Saturday. From Native American research to a review of cultural resource management on the north coast, from voices



The 1903 Washington School, now a senior center



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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 Board Meets in Bakersfield



CCPH board members enjoyed the opportunity to meet in the Kern County Museum's Standard Schoolhouse

The CCPH board had the opportunity to meet on June 12 in a historic schoolhouse managed by the Kern County Museum in Bakersfield.

After approval of the February meeting minutes, the board took up the biggest issue of its agenda—CCPH's budget for the 04/05 fiscal year. The board chose to take a conservative approach to its budgeting this year and plans to raise \$25,210 in income and expend \$24,585 for program and operating expenses, leaving the annual budget with a positive balance of \$625.

The board then addressed a number of actions taken by the Executive Committee since the time of the last board meeting. Under this item, the board approved a letter that had been submitted to Secretary of State Kevin Shelley regarding the qualifications of the then yet to be appointed State Archivist and Chief of the California State History Museum. The board also approved a letter that had been submitted in support of AB 2719 (see article on page 8) regarding records at the State Archives and a letter submitted to the Legislature regarding funding for the State Archives' Oral History Program. Finally, the board approved CCPH's partnering with UC Berkeley's Doe Library in a grant proposal to the Institute of Museum and Library Services to fund a California Preservation Assistance Service to provide help to smaller museums and

archives that may currently lack the expertise and/or resources to properly care for collections.

The next item on the board's agenda was committee reports. The award winner of the CCPH award at California History Day was announced, and the board briefly discussed the CCPH awards to be given during this year's conference. There was no action to be taken on any legislative action item, so the board then moved on to the mini-grants program. This year's mini-grant awardees selected by the committee were approved by the board (see article on next page). It was then reported that the nominations for this year's slate of board members will feature at least one or two new names. A brief report was made on the California Cultural and Historical Endowment and the fact that the new director had declined CCPH's request to be a part of our conference's plenary session this year. The subject of the then-vacant State Librarian position was briefly discussed. Finally, the board talked about ways to promote and increase the number of people listed on the CCPH Professional Register.

The meeting closed with two detailed discussions about the 2004 and 2005 conferences. The board came away feeling the 2004 conference is in quite capable hands and the program looks extremely diverse and interesting. The 2005 conference will hopefully be held in the Visalia area, and some research has been conducted regarding locations and venues for tours. However, unless a local arrangements chair can be found, the board will need to look to other locations.

In relation to scheduling the next board meeting, the board usually meets on the Sunday following the annual conference. However, because this year's conference features a wonderful tour on that Sunday, the board will be meeting in an evening session following the opening reception of the conference on Thursday, September 23. ■



The Kern County Museum's tower makes this facility hard to miss.

CCPH Award Nominations Due August 15

If you're thinking of nominating one of your public history colleagues for a CCPH award this year, the deadline is drawing near. Award applications are due by August 15, 2004. Awards can be given in one of three categories: The Certificate of Meritorious Performance and Promise award is given to an individual, organization, or agency accomplishing an outstanding contribution to the promotion of history; the Award of Distinction is granted to an individual, organization, or agency accomplishing long-term outstanding contributions, lifetime achievements, or dedication of career duties to promote history; and the James C. Williams Award for Outstanding Service is a special commendation given to an individual, organization, or agency member of CCPH demonstrating professional excellence and long-term commitment to this organization. The awards application is available on our web site at www.csus.edu/org/ccph/awards.htm. Have questions? Then don't hesitate to contact committee chair Donna Harris at harrisdl@earthlink.net. ■

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California History Action

(continued from cover)

of the citrus region to mill towns and logging camps, from tree defense to oral history, conference sessions run the gamut and then some.

But things don't end with the sessions—think of them as the just main course. Our conference's dessert (in addition to the ones you'll get at our awards luncheon on Friday and annual banquet on Saturday) are our four tour offerings and one additional workshop. Bill Hole, professor of construction and historic preservation at the College of the Redwoods, leads an off-site workshop on Friday afternoon, giving firsthand glimpses into stories that local buildings can tell of their pasts and ideas of how to weave these into practical planning for the buildings' future. Then, select from any of four tours. The first is a walking tour of Eureka's historic downtown and waterfront, led by local historian Ray Hillman, and ending at the Humboldt Bay Maritime Museum, which will be open that evening especially for CCPH. Saturday offers a choice of two afternoon tour options (or stay and enjoy more



A view of Ryan Slough and the Humboldt Bay

sessions), seeing the former townsite of Falk or visting Samoa, Scotia, and the Dolbeer-Carson logging camp site. Both tours will feature a stop for lunch at the renowned Samoa Cookhouse. Finally, an all-day tour is offered on Sunday. Led by Jerry Rohde, a historian in the Center for Indian Community Development at Humboldt State University, this tour will go to various area landmarks to study the complex history of Indian groups on the Humboldt Bay.

What more could you want? How about low registration and special activity fees? We've got those. How about academic credit? This year's conference does offer academic credit for attendees, through Humboldt State University (please note correction to information in printed registration packet). If you're interested, ask about credits when you pick up your registration materials at the conference and be prepared to pay the \$36

fee. CCPH thanks Humboldt State University for making this offer to our conference participants.

So, with that said, we'll close with just three words—see you there! ■



The Humboldt County Historical Society's lovely headquarters building

CCPH Selects Mini-Grants Recipients

The CCPH Mini-Grants Committee reviewed six applications for CCPH mini-grants this year. They recommended, and the board adopted, funding for the following projects:

Heritage Square Museum (\$750)

To hire a historian to compile, edit, and write the interpretive training materials for the Ford Yard Exhibit, and to conduct a one-time training session for museum docents. This project is intended to accurately represent the urban residential backyard of the John J. Ford House as it would have looked in the late 1800s.

California State Railroad Museum (\$750)

To print a Teachers Guide and accompanying lesson plans to help prepare teacher/student visits to the museum, strengthen interpretive programs, and increase accessibility and use of the museum's collections and research by educators.

Fort Ross Interpretive Association (\$600)

Towards production of six interpretive panels that will help visitors better visualize the extent of the Russian settlement. Panels funded by CCPH will include "California's First Windmill" and (partially) "The First Inhabitants."

Humboldt Redwoods Interpretive Association (\$600)

To help develop and display an interpretive multi-sensory exhibit on the 2003 Canoe Creek Fire at Humboldt Redwoods State Park in an effort to preserve the historical events of the devastating fire.

Ford House, Mendocino Headlands State Park (\$300)

Towards reproduction, matting, and framing of eight photographs by Carleton Emmett Watkins for the Ford House Sesquicentennial. These photos, now in the Bancroft Library, were commissioned by Mr. Ford in the 1860s and capture images of the Mendocino Coast.

CCPH looks forward to seeing all these important projects come to completion. Ellen Calomiris, who has been chair of the Mini-Grants Committee, will be stepping down as chair this year, and board member Meta Bunse will be taking her place. CCPH thanks Ellen for her many years managing this very important program and looks forward to seeing the program continue, under Meta's leadership, to benefit so many worthwhile organizations and projects. ■

New Statewide Plan for Historic Preservation

The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) is preparing to revise and update the California Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan for 2006-2010 (State Plan). The revised plan will be developed in several phases during 2004-2005. Active public involvement is sought in developing the vision, issues, and goals of the State Plan, as well as in working to achieve those goals.

The State Plan identifies current and emerging historic preservation issues throughout the state; establishes the vision, mission, and priorities for the Office of Historic Preservation; identifies preservation goals and objectives for integrating historic preservation into the broader planning and decision-making at local, regional, and state levels; and, identifies preservation partners and their contributions needed to accomplish the State Plan's goals and objectives. OHP is required to review and revise the State Plan every five years as a condition for receiving a grant from the federal Historic Preservation Fund.

The State Plan was most recently updated in 2000. At that time the plan addressed two preservation concerns or challenges—population growth and the resurgent economy—and a number of issues concerning preservation in California:

Integrating historic preservation into land use planning; cultural landscapes and traditional cultural properties; post World War II and Cold War era residential and commercial properties; World War II and Cold War era military properties; information technology and historic preservation; incentives for preservation; cultural diversity; archaeological concerns related to protection, conservation, management, education, and curation; professional standards and guidelines; and disaster preparedness. These concerns and issues will be re-examined and analyzed, and the new plan will attempt to look forward to what the major issues facing historic preservation in California are likely to be over the next five years.

How can you be involved? Review the 1997 plan and 2000 update documents available on the OHP web site. Email your questions or additional comments to the OHP State Plan Update Committee. Participate in one of the public hearings on the State Plan. The easiest way to do this will be to attend the CCPH annual conference in Eureka this September where an opportunity for providing feedback on the plan will be available during the conference's plenary session. Other dates and locations for the public hearings are available on the OHP web site. Visit www.ohp.parks.ca.gov for more information. ■

America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places - 2004

Located in a remote part of Utah, Nine Mile Canyon, called "the world's longest art gallery" for its 10,000 Native American rock-art images, is threatened by plans for extensive oil and gas exploration. Far away, in the oak and redwood-studded ranchlands of northern California, Ridgewood Ranch, Home of Seabiscuit, is in jeopardy, its former thoroughbred glory dulled by deterioration. In New York City, an unorthodox and controversial icon of the recent past, 2 Columbus Circle, located on the southwest corner of Central Park, may soon be stripped of its architectural integrity. And, a state known for its historic villages, winding back roads, spectacular mountain vistas and strong sense of community—Vermont—is once again besieged by the onslaught of big-box retail development. These are just four of 11 sites the National Trust for Historic Preservation named in May to its 2004 list of America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places. "From factories that defined a nation to the home of a racehorse that inspired generations, from rural archaeological sites to big-city high rises, from individual landmarks to entire neighborhoods, historic places tell us who we are as a nation," said Richard Moe, president of the National Trust. "They constitute an epic cultural narrative whose chapters include not only world-famous icons but hidden treasures. Unless all of us become aware of the importance of our heritage and take action to preserve it, America's past won't have a future. That's the real message of the 11 Most Endangered list."

Recent 11 Most Successes: For more than 15 years, the National Trust and the City of South Pasadena led the fight against the proposed \$1.4 billion Route 710 freeway extension, which would have demolished almost 1,000 homes in a six-mile area, cutting through the heart of four National Register historic districts in Pasadena, South Pasadena and the El Sereno neighborhoods in Southern California. Since these corridor cities appeared on the 11 Most Endangered list from 1989 to 1993, the Federal Highway Administration suspended its approval of the freeway in December, 2003. Just last month, the California Transportation Commission also responded by rescinding its approval of the project. St. Augustine, Florida's Bridge of Lions was also saved last fall after a 25-year battle when the Florida Department of Transportation decided to rehabilitate the historic 1927 bridge instead of tearing it down. The Mediterranean-style bridge appeared on the National Trust's 1997 11 Most Endangered list. Just two months after the Zuni Salt Lake and Sanctuary Zone appeared on the 2003 list, the Board of Salt River Project, an Arizona utility, voted to abandon its plans for strip mining coal from within this traditional cultural property.

America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places has identified more than 160 threatened one-of-a-kind historic treasures since 1988. While a listing does not ensure the protection of a site or guarantee funding, the designation has been a powerful tool for raising awareness and rallying resources to save endangered sites from every region of the country. Whether these sites are urban districts or rural landscapes, Native American landmarks or 20th-century sports arenas, entire communities or single buildings, the list spotlights historic places across America that are threatened by neglect, insufficient funds, inappropriate development or insensitive public policy. For more information, visit the Trust's web site at www.nationaltrust.org. ■

California Cultural and Historical Endowment Draft Grant Application Available

Since our last issue (which discussed the members of the California Cultural and Historical Endowment (CCHE) board and their backgrounds), the CCHE has developed both a concept paper and, even more recently, a draft grant application and grant criteria. Through a number of public workshops held in libraries throughout the state, CCHE staff have received feedback on the concept paper, which in turn helped guide the development of the grant application and criteria. The \$122 million in funding available to be granted by the CCHE will, according to the draft materials, be distributed in three rounds (\$50 million in the first round, and \$36 million in the two subsequent rounds). In order to begin grant distribution as quickly as possible, the first round will be broken down into two cycles. The first cycle, with grant applications to be postmarked by October 1, will distribute \$35 million. The second cycle (during which \$15 million will be distributed) will involve a preliminary conceptual paper phase (conceptual papers due January 31, 2005) to be followed by a grant application (for those projects whose conceptual papers are affirmed by the CCHE board) to be due April 30, 2005. The minimum amount that can be granted is \$25,000; the maximum is \$5 million.

The concept paper for the CCHE and the grant application and criteria specify that two types of entities may apply to receive funds—public agencies (federal and state agencies, cities, counties, special districts, associations of government, joint powers agencies, and tribal organizations) and non-profit organizations. The concept paper also explains that limitations on the spending of bond funding (as well as specifications written in the Proposition 40 legislation, which made this grant funding available) state funding must be used for capital projects—projects that result in tangible physical property—with an expected useful life of 15 years or more.

The grant application and criteria state that “priority of funding will be to: Preserve, interpret, and enhance understanding and appreciation of the State’s cultural, social, and economic evolution into the 20th century; Preserve, document, interpret, or enhance understanding of threads of California’s story that are absent or underrepresented in existing historical parks, monuments, museums, and other facilities; Achieve careful balance geographically, among communities and organizations of large and small size, and among diverse ethnic groups.”

The CCHE Executive Director, Diane Matsuda, was invited to be a part of CCPH’s annual conference in September but has a prior commitment for that weekend. However, Susan Hildreth, as the new State Librarian (see article on page 7) is the CCHE board chair and has been invited to speak to conference attendees. We are hoping she will be able to attend as we are sure this is a subject of great interest to CCPH members. For more information about the CCHE, visit www.library.ca.gov/CCHE/. ■

The Case of the Kennewick Man

from the National Coalition for History’s *Washington Update*

The politics of Native American archaeology, land claims, and the use of hard and soft scientific evidence in court cases were impacted by a recent U.S. Court of Appeal’s decision in *Bonnichsen v. United States*. In February the court ruled against a confederation of Native American tribes, government officials, and some archaeologists and instead found in favor of a group of archaeologists who maintained that the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) should not apply to the oldest human remains ever found in the United States—Kennewick Man.

Kennewick Man was found by a group of teenagers in 1996 on federal property near the shore of the Columbia River in Washington State. The features and age of this find astonished anthropologists and archaeologists—carbon dating indicated the remains are 8,340 to 9,200 years old. Though found on Army Corps of Engineer lands, the remains were relinquished to the Secretary of the Interior. Citing NAGPRA, several Native American tribes and confederations requested the bones be repatriated. The Secretary of the Interior concurred with the Native American request and denied archaeologists the right to examine Kennewick’s bones. The archaeologists sued, and on February 4 the Appeals Court for the Ninth Circuit issued a decision in support of these archaeologists.

The court’s decision rests on three central issues: the intent of Congress in passing NAGPRA, the validity of claimed cultural affiliation, and scientific evidence. The court found that an individual tribe (rather than a confederation of tribes or the Native American community in general) had to establish that Kennewick Man was genetically related to it for the act to apply. The court also found that cultural links and DNA findings were both valid evidence of “cultural affiliation;” however, it rejected arguments that the occupation of land over time should be sufficient to establish the continuity of a cultural affiliation. The opinion highlights the varying weight the judiciary places on hard science (DNA evidence, for example) and soft science (such as oral history). In his opinion Judge Gould stated that “oral histories change relatively quickly [and] oral histories may be based on later observation;” therefore they may not be the best evidence.

The ruling is generally viewed a legal victory for the archaeological community. Some scholars believe the decision has potential ramifications beyond the mere application of NAGPRA and the Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) on federal lands. It could, for example, impact pending cases relating to Native American land claim—should prior residency and present occupation be challenged in court, some Native American land claims may be called into question. ■

NHPRC Adopts New Directions, Announces Grants

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

At its May 11-12 meeting, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) set a new course for funding the national archival system. The commission adopted a new Strategic Plan as well as a new Mission Statement: "The NHPRC promotes the preservation and use of America's documentary heritage essential to understanding our democracy, history, and culture." The commission issued a call for leadership in public policy, for distribution of the nation's most important traditional documents in American history, and for the creation of a national network for state and local documentary preservation and utilization.

The commission also approved a new Vision Statement: "America's documentary heritage preserves the rights of American citizens; checks the actions of government officials; and chronicles the national experience. Democracy demands an informed and engaged citizenry. By preserving our documentary heritage and promoting its distribution and use, the people seek to guarantee the protection of the rights of all, hold accountable government and other public institutions, and increase understanding of our history and culture for generations to come. The NHPRC is a public trust for documenting democracy."

Six new goals were also adopted for the NHPRC:

- 1) Exercise leadership for public policy in the preservation of and access to America's documentary heritage;
- 2) Expand the distribution of the most important traditional documents in American history;
- 3) Promote a

national network for state and local documentary preservation and utilization efforts; 4) Support institutions that promote

- 5) preservation, dissemination, and use of historical records;
- 6) Support institutions in meeting the challenges of preserving and managing electronic documentation; and
- 7) Support education and training of professionals engaged in preservation and dissemination.

The commission also recommended to the Archivist of the United States grants of up to \$5,873,786 for 71 projects in 27 states and the District of Columbia. These recommendations included \$3.3 million for documentary editing projects which focus on the papers and records of significant Americans such as Frederick Douglass, Thomas Edison, Martin Luther King, and Eleanor Roosevelt, and of significant events in U.S. history, such as the Freedom History Project on Emancipation, and the Presidential Recordings Project dealing with the White House tapes of Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. Grants for publication subventions will also make possible individual volumes of the James Madison Papers, the Ratification of the Constitution, the George Washington Papers, the U.S. Grant Papers, and the first volume of Moravian Spring Mission Among the Cherokee. A three-year grant to the Supreme Court Historical Society will enable editors to complete work on the Documentary History of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-1800.

Funds up to \$2.2 million also went to records access projects to preserve and make accessible important documents and archives in collections around the country. Included among these grants are the archival collections of Japanese Americans during World War II at the Japanese American National Library. Finally, the commission provided support for two State Historical Records Advisory Boards and funded two Electronic Records Projects to create records management systems for Maine state agencies and archival collections at Tufts University and Yale University. For more information about the NHPRC, visit www.archives.gov/grants/about_nhprc/about_nhprc.html. ■

CCPH thanks the National Coalition for History for many of the government news and legislative items reprinted in this newsletter. The full text of archived Washington Updates can be found online at www.h-net.msu.edu/~ncc

Comments Sought on NARA Regulations

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

NARA has updated its regulations on access to Federal records and donated historical materials containing restricted information. Public comments on the regulations are due August 30. The new regulations seek to bring the language on access restrictions into better conformance with the exemptions found in the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). NARA also is modifying the regulations outlining controlled procedures for access to privacy-restricted information for purposes of biomedical research to allow access for social science research. For additional background and the proposed new rules, visit www.archives.gov/about_us/regulations/part_1250.html. ■

Contacting your Representatives

California State Assembly	www.assembly.ca.gov
California State Senate	www.senate.ca.gov
U.S. House of Representatives	www.house.gov
U.S. Senate	www.senate.gov
Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger	www.ca.gov
President George W. Bush	www.whitehouse.gov

Tracking Legislation

California Legislation	www.leginfo.ca.gov
Federal Legislation	thomas.loc.gov

Susan Hildreth Appointed State Librarian of California

On July 15 Governor Schwarzenegger appointed Susan Hildreth the State Librarian of California. Hildreth started at the California State Library on Monday, August 2. She follows Dr. Kevin Starr who retired April 1.

Hildreth has had a distinguished career in public librarianship, most recently serving as City Librarian at San Francisco Public Library. She was Sacramento's Deputy Library Director, County Librarian in Placer County, and Library Director in Benicia. Currently, Hildreth is President of the California Library Association and is active in the American Library Association. At the California State Library, Hildreth worked as a Principal Librarian in the Library Development Services Bureau from 1996 to 1998.

While working at the California State Library, Hildreth "saw the big picture of public service trends and statewide initiatives." Of her return to the California State Library as State Librarian of California, Hildreth says, "I look forward to seeing where the California State Library is now and helping it move forward into the 21st century."

Governor Schwarzenegger says of Hildreth's appointment, "I am confident that Susan will continue the tradition of inspiring, educating and informing Californians through the tremendous resource of our state libraries . . . She shares my commitment to education and to preserving our state's rich cultural heritage and I know she will use her tremendous experience as a librarian to enhance and strengthen California's public libraries." ■



Douglas Stone Named as New State Archivist

California Secretary of State Kevin Shelley has recently named Douglas Stone as Chief of the Archives and Museum Division. This position heads the division within the Office of Secretary of State containing the California State Archives and the California State History Museum, and serves as the State Archivist.

Stone formerly served as the Communications Director for both the California Secretary of State and the California Department of Education. Prior to his work at the Department of Education, he spent five years as Director of the California State Assembly Television Project. A historian by training, Mr. Stone taught for six years within the Los Angeles Community College District. He has twenty years of management, public affairs, and teaching experience within state agencies, the California Legislature, and community colleges.

Stone earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in history at the University of California, Los Angeles, and received a Master of Arts degree in

history from California State University, Northridge. Stone will be one of the speakers at the plenary session of the CCPH annual conference this year. ■

Library of Congress Digital Research Grants Initiative

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

The Library of Congress is partnering with the National Science Foundation (NSF) to establish the first research grants program to specifically address the preservation of digital materials. The NSF will administer the program, which will fund cutting-edge research to support the long-term management of digital information. This effort is part of the Library's collaborative program to implement a national digital preservation strategy. The new Digital Archiving and Long-Term Preservation research program, which expects to make approximately \$2 million in initial awards using funds from the Library of Congress, has three main focus areas for which proposals are sought: digital repository models; tools, technologies, and processes; and organizational, economic, and policy issues. The NSF Directorate for Computer and Information Science and Engineering, Division of Information and Intelligent Systems, will issue a call for proposals shortly; visit the NSF web site at www.cise.nsf.gov for information. ■

AB 2719 Update

AB 2719, a bill that would establish a maximum period of restriction for records held by the State Archives (many records of which are now restricted forever), has seen considerable movement since it was first discussed in the previous issue of this newsletter. The bill passed unanimously out of the Assembly at the end of April. In mid-June the bill was slightly amended by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to clarify what had been a rather awkward sentence and to require the Secretary of State's web site include a public notice about the bill's provisions (as a way to notify those who might be donating materials to the archives in the future). The bill has now been in the Senate Appropriations Committee since the end of June and is awaiting a hearing and vote before that committee. ■

Teaching American History Grant Winners

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

On July 2 the Department of Education (ED) announced its FY-2004 Teaching American History (TAH) grants. The TAH grant program supports professional development projects at local education agencies (LEAs) that work in partnership with non-profit history-related organizations. Their mutual goal—to raise student achievement in traditional American history by improving teachers' knowledge, understanding, and appreciation for American history through intensive professional development workshops. Of the 122 schools that were awarded grants, over forty states plus Puerto Rico were represented. A quick perusal of the awardee list suggests that strong partnerships are continuing to develop between school districts and local historical sites as well as regional and nationally based "partner" organizations. The number of partnerships with local history-based organizations and, interestingly, educational television stations is increasing. A larger number of grants also are emphasizing the development of historical thinking skills as part of the programmatic objectives. Also, it appears that the term "traditional" American history is generally being viewed within a broad context of American history and consequently is not being used to limit the scope of subject matter for professional development. Happily, the "Benchmarks for Professional Development" (www.historians.org/teaching/policy/Benchmarks.htm)—a set of guidelines for sound professional development for teachers of American history developed as a collaborative project between historical organizations and the Department of Education—is reflected in many of the grant programs. For a list of the grant awardees, visit www.ed.gov/programs/teachinghistory/2004tahabstracts. ■

UC Davis History and Cultures Project

The History and Cultures project is part of the California Subject Matter Projects and one of its 11 History/Social Science sites. As its web site (historyproject.ucdavis.edu) states, the project is "a community of educators, elementary to university, who are dedicated to supporting and challenging one another in the pursuit of excellence in history and social science education." Its many activities include extension courses, evening seminars, summer teaching institutes, and extended content development series for over 500 history and social science teachers in the greater Sacramento area. The project's web site features lesson plans from the late Roland Marchand, longtime history professor at UC Davis and book listings by grade level and specific academic content standards. An image database is currently in development.

Current projects include a continuing series of workshops offered at the California State Archives. Entitled "The History Workshop: Enriching the U.S. History Classroom," this bi-monthly series offers teachers standards-based curriculum workshops by both UC Davis American History faculty members and expert teacher leaders. This summer, the Project featured three institutes. The first, "Building Literacy through History," offered teachers discipline-specific methods to increase student literacy in their history classrooms. This institute was designed and implemented through a collaboration between graduate students in history and education as well as K-12 history teachers and Project staff. Additional summer institutes included "Teaching the World" and "Teaching American History." Both of these institutes featured UCD historians working closely with expert teacher leaders to offer grade-level programs designed to increase student achievement in history. For more information about the project, email them at historyproject@ucdavis.edu. ■

Symposium on Future of the History Textbook

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

On May 12-13 the Library of Congress convened an international symposium entitled "Stories of Our Nations, Footprints of Our Souls: History Textbooks in Middle Schools and High Schools." Discussants focused on the tensions, difficulties, and challenges facing history professionals, such as the conflicting demands that have led to culturally and politically charged disputes about the "ownership" of history.

The symposium was organized around a series of thematic-based panels. The first panel explored how historical topics are selected or omitted from history texts. Questions emerged concerning the nature of changing contexts and what topics should receive emphasis in historical narrative. A second panel discussed the relationships between history professionals, publishers, and school district text review committees, and the role that other "interested parties" have in the development of history texts. The next day, a third panel drew upon the experiences of middle and high school teachers and students who reflected on the role of textbooks, digital resources, and on-line courses.

Participants came away from the symposium feeling that the future of the secondary school history text is secure but evolving to meet the changing needs of educators, school boards, and students. Teachers find that textbooks still have a role in the classroom though they are limited in their usefulness in bringing history to life for students or in serving as the catalyst for "teachable moments." School boards see the texts as the central means to communicate factual information that is to be assessed through standardized tests. Students, see the texts as necessary reference tools though they find other modes of historical exploration far more instructive and palatable. ■

S 1637 Would Repeal Rehab Tax Credit

Pending tax legislation (S 1637) would repeal the 10 percent tax credit for rehabilitation of historic resources. The tax code provides two tax credits to encourage the rehabilitation of historic structures. First, there is a 20 percent credit for the cost of rehabilitating a historical building (i.e., one that is on the National Register of Historic Places). Second, there is a 10 percent credit for the cost of rehabilitating an older building (i.e., one constructed before 1936 that is not a certified historic structure on the National Register). The American Institute of Architects (AIA) strongly opposes repeal of the 10 percent credit and has been working with other organizations, especially the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to oppose the repeal. Advocates of repeal of the 10 percent credit argue that it would eliminate overlapping complexity in the tax code. The facts show that viewpoint is incorrect. Repeal of the 10 percent credit will not eliminate complexity but would, instead, eliminate a very important incentive for the rehabilitation of older buildings. Many of these buildings are very significant historically, vital to community life and economic development, and the credit contributes greatly to their rehabilitation rather than destruction. The AIA Government Advocacy Team will update those interested through their newsletter, the Angle—you can read it at www.aia.org/gov/angle. ■

California Missions Funding Update

Although the State bill that would have provided \$10 million of Proposition 40 bond funding to the California Missions Foundation for preservation of California's missions buildings and artifacts (SB 987) died without ever making it out of the Senate's Appropriations Committee, the Federal bills authorizing funds for these purposes seem to be back in action after stalling since last year. Both the Senate and House Subcommittees on National Parks held hearings on their houses' bills (HR 1446 and S 1306) in March. Apparently questions had been raised regarding the funding (\$10 million to be granted through the Department of the Interior) and whether it would, per Senator Barbara Boxer, "violate Constitutional provisions requiring the separation of church and state." (For the record, the Constitution contains no such provision, but we can assume Senator Boxer meant the provision regarding establishment of religion, which is a part of the first amendment.) The agreement reached requires the Department of Justice to issue a finding that there would be no violation of the First Amendment before funds could be released. The DOJ has made a similar finding with regard to funding for missions in San Antonio (under the Save America's Treasures program). Because the legislation does require matching funds, it remains to be seen if the State Legislature will resurrect some form of SB 987 or if the funding will be raised by the California Missions Foundation from other sources. ■

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Bill

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

On May 20 Senator Jim Talent (R-MO) introduced legislation, "To amend the National Historic Preservation Act to provide authorization and improve the operations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation" (S 2469). Talent's bill seeks to increase the funding of the Advisory Council by allowing the agency to enter into contracts and charge agencies, outside the Department of Interior, for services rendered. According to the original National Historic Preservation Act the council's annual budget was not to exceed \$4 million until after the fiscal year 2005. This legislation, which on June 8 was heard before the Senate Subcommittee on National Parks, would allow the Council to exceed its mandated budget and solicit "such amounts as may be necessary to carry out this title." ■

Two Museums Bills Still Stalled in Legislature

Two bills that deal with museums (AB 59 and SB1133) have seen no movement since they were first reported in the last issue of this newsletter. AB 59 seeks to create a new California Commission for the Preservation of African-American History, Culture, and Institutions, to be housed in the California African-American Museum in Los Angeles. SB 1133 seeks to authorize a new special interest license plate, the proceeds of which would fund museum projects through the California Association of Museums. CCPH has submitted letters in support of both these bills. ■

Heritage Area Legislation

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

On June 17 Senator Craig Thomas, Chair of the Senate Parks Subcommittee, introduced legislation—the National Heritage Partnership Act (S 2543). Similar legislation was introduced (HR 1427) on March 25 by Representative Joel Hefley (R-CO). Both bills seek to define what criteria may be used by National Heritage Areas to classify certain places as historically and culturally significant. Heritage areas are designated by Congress to facilitate a partnership with the National Park Service "to encourage relationships that help conserve the [land's] distinctive qualities and foster local stewardship of the resources that have shaped our national identity." Places are selected on the basis of their historical, cultural, and natural characteristics and amenities. These areas are designated by the federal government and then receive funding that benefits "citizens, federal, state, and local governments" and non-profit interests. ■

Planning Your Trip to Eureka-- Yes, You Can Get There From Here

If you are driving to the 2004 CCPH Conference in Eureka from the south, here are some places to see along the way. The main two travelways are up Highway 101 or up I-5 to Highway 299. A third option is up I-5, west on Highway 20 at Williams to Highway 101, then north on Highway 101. Each route has its unique beauties and attractions, so take your pick and enjoy the drive.

Up Highway 101

- 1a. If you start from San Francisco and cross the Bay Bridge (I-80), backtrack a little and stop at the African American Museum & Library of Oakland (510 637-0200). Located at 659 14th Street, CCPH board member Rick Moss is the museum director there. From the museum, take 880, 980, and 580 north to the San Rafael Bridge (580) to Highway 101 north, and head for Petaluma.
- 1b. If you start from San Francisco and cross the Golden Gate Bridge, the town of Petaluma is about 35 miles north. Stop at Petaluma Adobe State Historic Park east of town, off Frates Road and Adobe. The Petaluma Adobe was General Vallejo's home during California's Mexican Period. In addition to the adobe itself, the grounds offer a pleasant place for a picnic. But because there are no on-site stores or restaurants, pick up some victuals beforehand. If you take the Washington Boulevard exit to the west from Highway 101, the historic quarter of downtown Petaluma is roughly bounded by East Washington Boulevard and A Street and Petaluma and Keller Streets. The Petaluma Historic Library and Museum is at 4th and B Streets. A self-guided architectural tour of Petaluma's A Street Historic District chronicles the history of a six-block area of Victorians. There are several eateries and specialty shops in this former chicken-raising capital, along with many well-preserved, grand, historic homes.
2. Santa Rosa is another good stop on 101, about 20 miles north of Petaluma. One enjoyable part of town is the Railroad Square Historic District, just west of Highway 101, roughly between Forth and Fifth streets and Davis and Wilson streets. From 101 take the downtown Santa Rosa exit (onto Morgan Street); turn left onto 4th Street, then right onto Wilson. You might welcome the break, since traffic on 101 through Santa Rosa is notoriously heavy. After the RR Square area, get back on Hwy 101 north and head over to the Charles Schulz Museum and Research Center (707 579-4452). Exit 101 at Guerneville Road/Steele Lane, turning left onto Steele Lane and going under 101; stay in the right-hand lane, crossing Cleveland, then Range Avenues. The Ice Arena and Snoopy's Gallery will be on your right; the Museum is in the next block at the corner of West Steele, at 2301 Hardies Lane. CCPH board member Melissa McGann is the research center director there.

Heading up Highway 101 from Santa Rosa, towns are further apart. There are several wineries both adjacent to Highway 101 and along short side-trips. One of my favorite longer side trips is west on Highway 128 (out of Cloverdale) through Boonville and Philo. The Husch and Handley are two of several wineries along this lovely route through Anderson Valley. Keep an ear open; the sound you hear may be *Boontling*. During the early 1880s Anderson Valley residents began coining special terms and phrases. Over time the vocabulary grew, as did the number of people who spoke it, until nearly every resident of the valley had at least some knowledge of *Boontling*. Anderson Valley Brewing Company is in Boonville (17700 Hwy 253) and is another fine microbrewery.

Back on Highway 101, it's worth a stop at *Real Goods* in Hopland. A mecca for alternative energy aficionados, if you're driving a battery-powered car, you can get a charge there. The grounds are landscaped with a kitchen garden, climate-appropriate plants, and ponds. The retail store is made using straw bale construction; its public restrooms feature a plethora of recycled materials. In town, Hopland Brewery, a pioneer of the microbrewery movement, is on Highway 101.

In addition to independent breweries, the western region of northern California is also known for its small, independent radio stations. While their range is limited, tune into such stations as Philo Radio, KZYX&Z at 88.3, 90.7, or 91.5 FM and Garberville's KMUD at 88.3, 88.9 or 91.1 FM for an alternative to national feed radio broadcasts.
3. Another worthwhile stop is the Sun House and Grace Hudson Museum in Ukiah (707 467-2836). Located at 431 S. Main Street, the Sun House is California Historic Landmark #296 and is on the National Register of Historic Places. The museum features the works of artist Grace Hudson and her ethnologist husband, John Hudson. The museum also has significant holdings of Pomo Indian works, especially basketry. To get there, take the Gobbi exit from Hwy. 101, turning west (left) on Gobbi; turn north (right) on Main Street; the Sun House is about mid-block, on the right.
4. Highway 20 joins Highway 101 from the east about 8 miles north of Ukiah. About 40 miles north from there on 101 is the town of Willits, seat of Mendocino County. Willits was the site of the 1989 CCPH conference. Both the Skunk Train ride from Willits to Fort Bragg and the Mendocino County Museum at 400 East Commercial Street are of interest. To get to the Skunk Train Depot (800 866-1690) or the Museum (707 459-2736) turn right off of Hwy. 101 onto East Commercial Street. The Depot is

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about 3 blocks up, adjacent to the railroad tracks. The Museum is about a block further, across the tracks, on your left. As you head out of town on 101 north, remember that Willits' Ridgewood Ranch was Sea Biscuit's home ranch and final resting place (and is one of this year's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places).

5. As you pass north of Laytonville (home of Wavy Gravy's Black Oak Ranch), take note of the huge oak trees before Highway 101 begins to wind back onto the redwoods. After several miles, and passing through Standish-Hickey State Recreation Area, the highway begins to follow the south fork of the Eel River. Look for places along the way to enjoy the river. One such place is at Benbow; on the west side of 101, you'll see the stately Tudor-style Benbow Inn, designed by Architect Julia Morgan, overlooking Benbow Lake State Recreation Area beside the south fork of the Eel River.

Just a couple of miles north, Garberville is known for its independent but community-centered population. Tuning your radio to KMUD will provide a window to what's happening in the northcountry. Keep an eye out for a small sign high on the west road cut that marks the high water point of the south fork of the Eel River during the devastating 1964 Flood.

6. The 31-mile long Avenue of the Giants begins to parallel 101, near Phillipsville, about 10 miles north of Garberville. It is worth the side trip to slowly take in and appreciate the grandeur of the redwoods. Back on Highway 101, as you near the company town of Scotia, you may begin to encounter the famous northcoast fog. Scotia is still a redwood lumbering town. The Pacific Lumber Company's sawmill tour is worth the time, regardless of where you stand on the political issues that swirl around controversial harvesting practices and old growth redwoods. Scotia's buildings are a showcase of redwood construction, and the town's museum tells its story from its unique perspective.
7. About a dozen miles north of Scotia on 101, you'll see a turnoff for Ferndale (Highway 211), west of 101. Ferndale is a 5-mile (one-way) side trip, crossing the Eel River on the historic Ferndale Bridge. Driving past the dairy farms that dot the lowlands, Ferndale's church spires can be seen from a distance across the Eel's floodplain. A picturesque town that boasts a wonderful stock of commercial and residential Victorian buildings, its most photographic is arguably the Gingerbread Mansion on Berding at Brown Street. Several of the towns Vicki's were leveled or damaged in the 1992 earthquake. Near the famous "Triple Junction" of the Gorda, North America, and Pacific plates, the area has a history of rock 'n' roll. Ferndale is also famous for being the finish line for the Kinetic Sculpture Race. Run on Memorial Day weekend since 1969, these artful racers endure the trials posed by 38 miles of asphalt, sand, mud, and water between Arcata and Ferndale. Ferndale's Main Street has several galleries and specialty stores... including the Kinetic Sculpture Museum.

8. Back on Highway 101, the northcoast is known for its many fine microbreweries. One is the Eel River Taproom and Grill in Fortuna located at the river on Alamar Way, west of Hwy. 101.

As you approach Eureka from the south, you'll pass Fort Humboldt. To visit, turn right onto Tomlinson, then left on Fort Avenue. Now a State Historic Park, Fort Humboldt was active between 1853 and 1870 during the California Indian Wars. While a captain, Ulysses S. Grant served at the fort in 1854. In addition to military history, the fort features logging history and displays.

As Hwy 101 bends into town, it splits, so that northbound traffic is on 5th Street and southbound is on 4th Street. The Red Lion Inn is at the north end of town, on 4th Street at V. Turn left on V, and you'll see the Red Lion on your left. If you want to try an award-winning north coast microbrew, stop by the Lost Coast Brewery and Café at 4th (101 South) and G streets. The Old Town District is approximately bounded by Humboldt Bay and 4th Street, and F and I Streets.

Up I-5

1. Starting from Sacramento International Airport north of Sacramento on I-5, head north. After crossing the Sacramento River, you'll be driving on a causeway that is part of the early California effort to contain the Sacramento River floodwaters. I-5 between Woodland and Willows, while most noticeably an agricultural corridor, is also a major feeding area and nesting site for millions of migratory birds. Links in the Pacific Flyway, swatches of the valley are protected as part of a system of national, state, and municipal wildlife refuges, such as the Colusa, Delevan, Gray Lodge, and Sacramento.

As you drive north on the I-5 corridor, the north/south mountains off your left shoulder are the eastern flank of the Coast Range; the dominant landform off your right shoulder is the distinctive, eroded, volcanic Sutter Buttes; the western slope of the Sierra Nevada is in the distance. Neither part of the Sierra Nevada nor the Cascades, the Buttes are a remnant landform that is home to a number of endemic plant and small animal species, as well as being an area rich in natural gas.

2. Williams, about 50 miles north of the Sacramento Airport, is the decision point for continuing on I-5 or heading west on Highway 20. If you take Highway 20, refer to *Hwy 20* (item 1), and once on Highway 101 refer to *Hwy 101* (item 4). You may want to stop in Williams for a bite to eat. Granzella's at 451 6th Street is a favorite for deli sandwiches and a wide array of locally-grown olives; it's on the west side of I-5 just off the main Williams exit. A little off the beaten track in Williams is the Sacramento Valley Museum (530 473-2978). Located at 1491 E Street, its displays are housed in a 1911 former high school.

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3. Continuing on I-5, you will pass along the fringes of towns like Willows, Orland, and Corning. You will be traveling about the same time of year when, in 1863, 461 Native Americans from several Northern California tribes were removed from Chico to a reservation in Round Valley, a trek of over 100 miles. This forced removal is chronicled in a US Forest Service self-guided auto tour: *The Chico to Round Valley Trail of Tears*. You can pick up a brochure at the Mendocino National Forest Supervisor's Office in Willows (take the Hwy. 162 off-ramp; drive one block east, then turn north to 825 North Humboldt Avenue).

As you continue northward, you will see a number of volcanoes and cinder cones to the east—including Tuscan Buttes, Inskip Hill, Brokeoff Mountain, Lassen Peak, and Mt. Maidu—as the northern end of the Sierra Nevada gives way to the Cascade Range. If it is an exceptionally clear day, from Willows northward you will catch glimpses of Mt. Shasta, the headwaters of the Sacramento River and part of the Klamath Range.

4. Between Red Bluff and Redding, you'll have intermittent views of the Sacramento River. At the north end of Red Bluff, stop by William B. Ide Adobe State Historic Park (21659 Adobe Road; 530 529-8599) for a bit of history about the first and only President of California.

Continuing north on I-5, the next major town is Redding. At the northern end of Redding, take Highway 299 west. But before leaving town, check out the extraordinary Sundial Bridge across the Sacramento River. This pedestrian footbridge was recently completed and has already become an icon. Designed by Santiago Calatrava, the bridge is a functional sculpture of glass and steel. Most impressive at night, it is illuminated under the treadway. The bridge connects parts of the Turtle Bay Exploration Park featuring museums, bird and animal sanctuaries, and a 22,000-gallon aquarium, interlaced by a network of hiking and biking trails. Turtle Bay on the Sacramento River is accessed from Highway 299 at the Auditorium Drive exit.

5. A few miles east of Redding, as you begin to climb the east face of the Coast Range, you will drive through Shasta. A former Gold Rush mining town, it is now a small state historic park. Continuing eastward, you will pass Whiskeytown Lake and National Recreation Area.

The next town with over a couple-hundred souls is Weaverville, another product of the Gold Rush. The Weaverville Joss House is in the center of town and underscores the importance of the Chinese in the fabric of California history. Built in 1874, the Taoist temple was called "the temple amongst the forest beneath the clouds." Its builders used it not only as a place of worship but also as a social hall and a traveler's hostel. It is now a small unit of the California State Park System.

6. Climbing out of the Weaverville Basin, you will see more frequent remnants of extensive, historic, hydraulic gold mining along the Trinity River Scenic Byway and its adjacent hillsides. About 55 miles west of Weaverville is the town of Willow Creek. Coast dwellers come to this area to escape the chilling fog that hugs the northcoast during the summer. In and near Willow Creek, one can bask in the sun, swim, and fish the rivers. At Willow Creek, the Trinity bends northward to meet the Klamath River at Weitchpec. Highway 96 roughly follows the Trinity River on its northward flow to the Klamath. Look out for Bigfoot if you take that side trip.

7. Continuing westward on Highway 299 out of Willow Creek, the forest becomes more lush as the coastal influence strengthens; as that happens, redwood trees become more frequent constituents of the forest. The junction with Highway 101 is about 40 miles west of Willow Creek; turn south onto 101 toward Arcata. California State University, Humboldt, is in Arcata, and the town has a distinctive "college feel." Arcata is well-known for its unique personality and for dealing creatively with diverse social and environmental issues. For an example of combining wastewater treatment and marsh restoration, visit the Arcata Marsh and Wildlife Sanctuary at South G Street, accessed from Hwy. 101 from the Samoa exit, west. For an example of reducing waste while supporting art and local industry, visit Fire & Light glassworks at 45 Ericson Court, 800 844-2223.

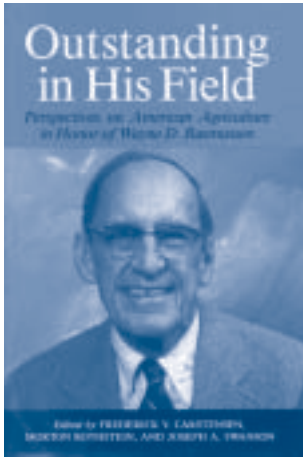
8. Continue south on Highway 101 to Eureka; Humboldt Bay will be on your right. A couple of blocks after you cross Eureka Slough, the Red Lion Inn will be on your right, on Highway 101 South and V Street.

Over Hwy. 20 (I-5 to Hwy. 101)

1. Highway 20 climbs westward out of the Sacramento Valley and into the eastern flank of the Coast Range, up Grizzly Canyon and Cache Creek. If you are traveling at dusk, look out for elk and deer. As you approach Clear Lake Oaks at the eastern end of Clear Lake, you'll notice a volcanic cinder mine on your right. About two miles east of town, Highway 20 passes a pair of small (about 400 feet tall) cinder cones. Oxidation of the basalt cinders has reddened the cuts where the cinders are being mined.
2. As Highway 20 parallels Clear Lake's shoreline, the dominant mountain on the south shore is Mt. Konocti, remnants of another volcano. After passing through the lake area, take a quick side trip at Upper Lake. Turn right onto Main Street. At the north end of this tiny town is a quaint, Carnegie library at the corner of Main and Second Streets (707 275-2049).
3. Twenty miles west of Upper Lake, Highway 20 meets Highway 101. Head north on Highway 101. Refer to *Hwy 101* (items 4 through 8). ■

Passing of USDA Historian Wayne D. Rasmussen

from the National Coalition for History's
Washington Update



A well-known and influential figure in the public history movement died April 30 at the age of 89 of Parkinson's disease at his home in Concord, Massachusetts. Wayne David Rasmussen, whose career began in 1937 as a records clerk in the Agriculture Department, spanned decades and included years of service as chief historian of that department. Rasmussen was a pioneer in the fledgling public history movement. He served as president of the Agricultural History Society; the Association for Living History, Farm and Agricultural Museums; and the Society for History in the Federal Government. Rasmussen wrote several books and was awarded many history-related awards, including virtually every honor that can be bestowed on an individual employed by the Agriculture Department. His legacy will long be remembered. ■

Report on Reading in America

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

The reading of literature is on the decline states a National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) survey entitled, "Reading at Risk: A Survey of Literary Reading in America." Although the book industry predicts record high sales for all types of books (projected sales may top \$44 billion by 2008), only 46.7 percent of adults say they are reading literature. A study comparing 17,000 adults in 1982 to adults in 2002 illustrates that the number of adults who read novels, plays, and poetry has decreased by 10 percent. This decline in reading, the NEA says, is a result of technology and changing cultural patterns. In 1990 people spent about 6 percent of their leisure time on audio, video, computers, and software; this has increased to about 24 percent today. The NEA declares that having fewer readers shrinks the pool of people who are activists in civic and cultural life. According to NEA Chair Dana Gioia, "to lose such intellectual capability and the many sorts of human continuity that [reading literature] allows would constitute a vast cultural impoverishment." For more information, visit chronicle.com/free/2004/07/2004070901n.htm. ■

AHA Task Force on Public History Report

The report of the American Historical Association's Task Force on Public History, accepted by the Council at its January 2004 meeting, is now available online at www.historians.org/governance/tfph. The report suggests ways for AHA to address the interests and concerns of public historians within the Association and the profession, as well as ways of building a closer relationship between public historians and their academic colleagues. The report outlines an ambitious public history agenda for AHA. AHA staff, divisions, and committees have already begun implementing some of the task force's suggestions, and will carefully consider each recommendation in the context of available resources and other AHA priorities. AHA and the Task Force on Public History invite you to read and comment on the report. ■

Just What is the Red Vic?

You may not be aware of it, but there's a historical resource in San Francisco that celebrates its 100th anniversary this year—The Red Victorian Bed, Breakfast, and Art Center (or the Red Vic for those familiar with this fun and funky location and its colorful history) located at 1665 Haight Street. The Red Vic is in the geographic heart of San Francisco, in the colorful Haight-Ashbury District of Summer of Love fame (1967 for those younger CCPH members). It features 18 guestrooms, each designed along a unique theme—examples include the Peace Room, the Rainbow Room, the Japanese Tea Garden Room, the Redwood Forest Room, and the Playground Room. Sami Sunchild is the founder and spiritual director of the Red Vic, and she's been at it since 1976, when she came to San Francisco intending to stay only two weeks and ended up buying what was then a derelict Victorian building and turning it into a hotel. Sami's personality is a big part of the atmosphere of the Red Vic today, which features a gallery of peace arts and a specially designed conversation area. The hotel is known for its family style breakfasts, where conversation among guests from all over the world is hosted on Wednesday and Sunday mornings. Because the hotel gained its fame as a center of activity during the Summer of Love, that is the era being focused on during its centennial year. And to leave an even larger legacy, Sami is working on collecting oral histories of people who were a part of the Summer Love in the San Francisco Bay area. If you're interested in helping with the project (as an interviewer, two paid positions may be available, or interviewee or as a volunteer in some other way), contact Sami Sunchild at 415 479-5225. For more information on the Red Vic itself, visit www.redvic.com. ■

Reviews

• Harry Crosby. *Gateway to Alta California: The Expedition to San Diego, 1769*. San Diego: Sunbelt Publications, 2003. x + 229 pages; photographs, maps, glossary, notes, bibliography, index; hardcover, \$39.95.

• Harry Crosby is not a historian by training. This fact makes his latest work all the more remarkable for its attention to detail and accuracy. Having received an education in pre-med and psychology, Crosby taught science courses for twelve years in the San Diego area before embarking on a new and more lucrative career in photography. An assignment by the Commission of the Californias in 1967 to commemorate California's bicentennial took him to Baja California, where he followed the presumed 1769 route taken by Gaspar de Portolá and Father Junipero Serra during their expedition to found the first Alta California mission at San Diego. Because of his own field work (detailed in Appendix B of this latest work), Crosby grew more interested in the actual logistics of that long-ago journey. The seeds planted in 1967 blossomed thirty years later into *Gateway to Alta California: The Expedition to San Diego, 1769*.

• In *Gateway*, Crosby delves into details previously underemphasized by historians: the preliminary journey made by Californio soldiers of the Baja Peninsula, recruited and led by Fernando de Rivera to blaze a trail for the second, more illustrious expedition with Portolá and Serra. The book is divided into two parts. Crosby uses Part One to set the stage for his story, to distinguish three major characters, and to detail the actual gritty preparations for the land expeditions. "Prelude to Opening Alta California" traces the early history of Spanish California, focusing on the Jesuit era from 1697 to 1767. The order in 1767 for their expulsion from all of New Spain brought the first character to Baja California, Gaspar de Portolá, a career soldier appointed governor of California by Viceroy Croix on the mainland and deputized to replace the Jesuits with Franciscans. Crosby demonstrates the difficult environmental conditions in his description of Portolá's passage across the Gulf of California. Hampered three times by stormy weather, he disembarked four months after receiving his orders. The expulsion was further slowed by the delay in arrival, also due to violent storms, of both soldiers and Franciscans to support the new governor in the transition.

• The wait allowed Portolá time to make the acquaintance of a second major player in the story, Fernando de Rivera. As the previous commander of the presidio at Loreto, California's capital, Rivera had spent twenty-six years in Baja California. His knowledge of resources and manpower there were later to prove invaluable in provisioning the expeditions. Portolá came to rely on Rivera, and a mutual respect and understanding appeared to develop quickly between the two career soldiers, as chronicled by Jesuit observers.

• A third force then appeared in the person of José de Gálvez, the visitador general and direct representative of the Spanish crown. He arrived in Baja with the intent of reorganizing and developing California, and with a focus near obsession of occupying Monterey as a deterrant to colonization attempts by other European powers threatening Spain's holdings. Gálvez appointed Portolá to command the over-all military campaign and to lead the main land expedition in company with Father Serra. Rivera as second-in-command was charged with responsibilities greater than those of his superior—he was to organize all the physical preparations for the land journeys and pioneer a trail to San Diego over largely unknown terrain, easing the way for the second expedition to follow. Gálvez demanded that the missions, poor as they were, supply a majority of the necessary foodstuffs, horses, mules, and other livestock, as well as much of the manpower. Rivera had no choice but to obey. He began at the southernmost missions and moved slowly northward, requisitioning the supplies required by the visitador general. Crosby provides a detailed inventory signed by Gálvez that demonstrates the scope of the project achieved by Rivera.

• Part Two, "Blazing a Trail to San Diego," then follows Rivera's path day by day through the eyes of two of the participants—José de Cañizares, Rivera's secretary, and Father Juan Crespi. Crosby uses excerpts from their daily diaries, comparing their observations of the journey while adding his own comments based on personal experience. This section of the book is enriched by a set of detailed topographical maps representing sections of the journey, each encompassing two to three days of travel. Along with Crosby's own black and white and color photographs—visual verification of the physical features of the expedition's route—the maps assist in creating a sense of perspective and place.

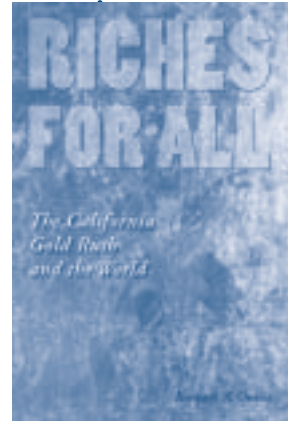
• Crosby's exhaustive research in various Spanish, Mexican, and Californian archives also lends validity and veracity to *Gateway* as a whole. He incorporates detailed lists into Parts One and Two of the men who participated in the various stages of these journeys of exploration, including the subsequent search for Monterey. Appendix A provides biographies of these men, where information exists in archives and mission records. If available, he includes reproductions of their signatures—an interesting opportunity for comparison to today's hurried and less elegant calligraphy.

• Crosby tells a fascinating story whereby the reader shares the experiences not only of the author but also of actual participants in the action. His imaginative writing style adds interest through vivid word pictures, as in his description of daily camp life. This style sometimes bubbles over into conjectures on the thoughts and feelings of the characters, but it detracts only slightly from a very readable, factual, and satisfying tale.

• Gail Erwin is a recent graduate of the CSU Sacramento Public History program and is now interning at the Department of Environmental Review and Assessment with the County of Sacramento.



Ken Owens, editor. *Riches For All: The California Gold Rush and the World*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2002. 367 pages; notes, index; paper, \$28.



One of the most well known and widely studied topics of California history is the gold rush of 1849. A plethora of books have been written on the subject, some romanticizing it while others maintain a traditional euro-American view of the gold rush and its participants. *Riches For All: The California Gold Rush and the World* is a compilation of essays that re-examine California's gold rush of 1849 and its participants as a world event. These essays were originally a series of lectures, the Gold Rush Sesquicentennial Lectures, presented in 1998-1999 in Sacramento during the Gold-Rush-to-Statehood Sesquicentennial Commemoration. The fourteen authors examine the gold rush in light of their own special interest and area of expertise with the intent to explore beyond the traditional euro-American viewpoint. They strive to understand in a local, national, and world context the cultural and economic motivations that directed the decisions of the diverse communities of gold miners.

The essays in *Riches For All* are organized in a thematic yet chronological order with each new essay adding another dimension to the overarching interpretation of the gold rush. Ken Owens, the editor, opens the book with an examination of gold rush historiography and a brief exploration of northern California geography and history to provide context for the essays, which Owens believes "present the expertise and insights of historians who intend to enrich our understanding by adding new interpretive nuances to conventional state-centered, middle-class oriented version of gold rush history" (p. 13). The basic information presented by Owens about the beginnings of this unique event in California and world history sets the stage for discussions on the different cultural groups that participated in the gold rush, their contributions and accomplishments, and the prejudices and injustices they encountered. Based on this knowledge of the composition of the mining communities, the third section of *Riches For All* examines the social context of the communities, the way crime and punishment was dealt with, and the role of women. In keeping with the overarching theme of the California gold rush as a world event, *Riches For All* concludes with a series of essays that study the legacy of the gold rush on other gold strikes in the Pacific Basin and the advancement of technology and techniques in gold mining.

Although some of the essays can be tedious, requiring prior historical knowledge of the topic in order for the reader to fully comprehend the author's argument, overall the essays are well written. The information is so topic-specific that each essay could stand alone in context, but ultimately they meld together, building on each other to form a broad yet detailed portrait of the gold rush. The book beautifully weaves together the many elements of the California gold rush that made it a unique event while challenging the reader to consider it in its world context to gain an expanded and well-rounded picture. *Riches For All* is an excellent resource, with its extensive endnotes and index, for historians and students of California or American history.

Heather McCummins is a graduate student in the CSU Sacramento Capital Campus Public History Program and is an intern with California State Parks' Interpretation and Education Division.



David Rains Wallace. *The Klamath Knot: Explorations of Myth and Evolution*, Twentieth Anniversary Edition. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1983; with a new epilogue, 2003. 167 pages; paper, \$16.95.

There is a region of far northern California and southern Oregon that for most Californians (myself included) is *tabula rasa*. It's a mountainous area north of Redding and between Interstate 5 and U.S. 101. It is drained by four major rivers, the Klamath, the Salmon, the Smith, and the Rogue, all flowing west to the Pacific. It is a place overlooked by naturalist John Muir in his book *The Mountains of California* and by travelers headed northbound or southbound, via the coast or the inland route.

Such was the case when naturalist David Rains Wallace first ventured into this mysterious wilderness in 1969. What he witnessed is the subject of this small but engaging treatise. He vividly describes the landscape, the native flora and fauna, birds and fish, even the amphibians (which are intriguing) with great detail. He muses on evolution and myth, salamanders and Bigfoot with equal aplomb. Wallace captures the feel of the air, the smell of decaying vegetation in a high mountain lake, the steepness of the rocky trails that he ascends in search of the heart of the region.

UC Press has re-released this book in honor of its twentieth anniversary. In the epilogue the author calls for the creation of a national park in the region. He makes a good case for it. There are several national parks in the vicinity—Redwood National Park is west, Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area to the south, Lassen Volcanic and Lava Beds to the east, and Oregon Caves is north. The US Forest Service manages the Smith River National Recreation Area (location of the famous G-O Road controversy) and the Bureau of Land Management oversees the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in southern Oregon. Wallace bases his argument on the fact that this area is among the most biologically rich regions of North America and contains natural, scenic, and cultural attributes that attest to its national significance.

Not unlike a sojourn into the Klamaths, the Salmon Mountains, the Trinity Alps, or the deep recesses of those formidable river canyons, one should be adequately prepared when approaching this book. Like the area it describes, it doesn't give up its secrets easily, but when you struggle through the dense foliage of terms and verbs, you are handsomely rewarded with a superb literary vista of a largely unknown land.

Bob Pavlik is an Environmental Planner and Historian with the California Department of Transportation in San Luis Obispo.
Summer 2004

Two New Grant Publications Available— And They're Free Online

Reprinted from California State Parks' *Bear Facts* (June 2004)

The Planning Division of California State Parks recently released *Getting a Grip on Grants: A How-To Guide for Park and Recreation Providers* and the *Directory of Grant Funding Sources for California Park and Recreation Providers*. These are the second and third of a three-part series on preparing, researching, and administering grant funds. The first in the series was the 2003 *Paying for Parks: An Overview of Fiscal Resources for Local Park and Recreation Agencies*.

Getting a Grip on Grants gives service providers practical tips on researching and preparing winning competitive grant proposals. Although an overview of foundation funding sources is included, emphasis is placed on public agency grants since park and recreation providers understand the importance of grant funds in today's extremely difficult fiscal climate.

The *Directory of Grant Funding Sources* lists the various grant program funding sources provided by federal and state legislation, trust fund fees, or through the generosity of private, community, and corporate foundations. To assist parks and recreation providers in identifying a grant program that might fund their project, this guidebook cross-references the numerous federal, state, and foundation grant funding sources with their area(s) of interest, such as land acquisition, planning, capital improvements, natural resource management, education, volunteerism, off-highway vehicles, trails, arts, historic preservation, and cultural resources.

Both publications can be downloaded from the Park and Recreation Technical Services (PARTS) web site at www.parks.ca.gov/parts. ■

New Book on Cultural Resource Law

A new book entitled, *Cultural Property Law*, by Caroline Meredith Blanco, Walter E. Stern, Stan N. Harris, Sherry Hutt, has been published by the American Bar Association, Section of Environment, Energy and Resources. Chapter headings include: Federal Management of Cultural Property; State, Local, and Private Management of Cultural Property; Tribal Management of Cultural Property; Federal Management of Underwater Cultural Property; Museum Management of Cultural Property; Cultural Property in the Marketplace; International Laws on Cultural Property. To purchase, visit www.abanet.org/adapubs. ■

Foundation Funding Sourcebook

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

Foundation Funding for the Humanities: An Overview of Current and Historical Trends (2004) is the Foundation Center's first study focused exclusively on humanities giving. Prepared in cooperation with the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, it documents the size and scope of foundation giving for the humanities between 1992 and 2002. It also includes an essay by noted philanthropy historian James A. Smith that identifies the principal grantmakers and trends influencing foundation support for the humanities from the start of the twentieth century through today. To download *Foundation Funding for the Humanities*, visit www.fdncenter.org/research. ■

Freedom of Information Act Guidebook

from the National Coalition for History's *Washington Update*

The Justice Department Office of Information and Privacy has published a newly updated edition of its Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Guide. The guide is a comprehensive treatment of the act's provisions, extensively annotated with footnotes to the ever-growing body of case law. While the principal audience for the Guide seems to be government attorneys and FOIA officers who must implement the act, it is also a useful resource for FOIA requesters seeking insight into FOIA practice and procedure. The full text of the May 2004 edition of the FOIA guide is now available on the Justice Department web site at <http://www.usdoj.gov/04foia>. ■



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Conferences and Other Educational Opportunities

The **Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association** will meet **August 5-8, 2004**, in downtown San Jose, at the Fairmont Hotel. For more information, contact co-chairs Elliott R. Barkan at ebarkan@csusb.edu or Patty Seleski at pseleski@csusm.edu.

The **American Association for State and Local History** will hold its annual meeting, **September 17-20, 2004**, at the Rhode Island Convention Center in Providence. For more information, visit www.aaslh.org.

Don't forget! **CCPH** will hold its annual conference **September 23-26, 2004**, in Eureka. See the article on the cover for more information, and visit www.csus.edu/org/ccph.

The **National Preservation Conference** will be held **September 28-October 3, 2004**, in Louisville, Kentucky. For more information, visit www.nationaltrust.org.

The **Oral History Association** will hold its annual meeting **September 29-October 3, 2004**, at the Hilton & Executive Tower in Portland, Oregon. If you have questions, contact one of the conference's co-chairs: Lu Ann Jones at joneslu@mail.ecu.edu or Kathryn Nasstrom at nasstromk@usfca.edu or visit www.dickinson.edu/organizations/oha.

The annual meeting of the **Western Museums Association** will be held in the Tacoma/Seattle area **October 6-10, 2004**. The conference theme is "Strong Winds, Big Sails: Charting Your Future." Sessions will include creative ideas and best practices that you, in the field, are excited to share with your colleagues. Hands-on, how-to workshops will be combined with thought-provoking sessions to stimulate how you plan for your organization's future and perhaps your own career. For more information, visit www.westmuse.org.

The 44th annual conference of the **Western History Association** will take place **October 13-16, 2004**, in Las Vegas, Nevada, at the Riviera Hotel and Casino. The conference theme of "Representing the West in Image and Record" will explore the American West, with a special emphasis on the Hispanic West. The meeting will recognize the role played by Las Vegas during the early days of exploration as the site of grasses and a water supply for travelers in an otherwise desert landscape. For more information, visit www.unm.edu/~wha.

The **Northern California Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians** will hold its fall meeting **October 22-24, 2004**, in Fresno, California. On the first day of the meeting, there will be a reception at City Hall followed by a catered dinner at the Santa Fe Railroad Depot. Saturday's events include paper presentations and tours and an evening reception at Fresno's underground gardens. The

final day of the meeting will be filled with several choices of walking tours. For more information, contact Karana Hattersley-Drayton, at the City of Fresno, karana.hattersley-drayton@ci.fresno.ca.us.

The **Seminar for Historical Administration**, long considered the most senior of America's museum professional development

programs, is back in business with the goal of developing and strengthening leadership within the history community.

The 45th Seminar will take place in Indianapolis, Indiana from **October 30-November 20, 2004**, at the state-of-

the-art classroom at the Indiana Historical Society's headquarters in downtown Indianapolis. The seminar provides an intensive three-week residential experience taught by more than thirty faculty members. For more information about the program visit www.aaslh.org/histadmin.htm.

The annual **National Interpreter's Workshop**, by the National Association for Interpretation, will take place **November 13-16, 2004**, in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The theme of the workshop is "An Interpreter's Voyage." Enjoy our week-long scavenger hunt, The Great Race to Grand Rapids, with prizes awarded to teams with the highest score. Explore western Michigan's museums and geological history and investigate the automobile industry of Michigan. And of course, no adventure to the "Wolverine State" is complete without a trip to Lake Michigan. Your souvenirs from the workshop journey will include new skills and knowledge gleaned from keynotes and concurrent sessions to outfit you for your own Interpreter's Voyage. For more information, visit www.interpnet.com/niw2004/index.htm or email Tim Krynak, one of the conference co-chairs, at tjk@clevelandmetroparks.com. ■



- Join CCPH in
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- 26 and you'll
- have the option
- to take a tour of
- the town of
- Scotia, whose
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- is pictured
- above.

Advertising

California History Action accepts advertising for heritage-related services and products. (Bulletin Board items are listed free of charge, but may be edited for length.) Contact the *CHA* editor for a copy of our new **Advertising Policy**.

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 on Public History (NCPH)
David Byrd, dbyrd@jsanet.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 Editorial Information

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 January, April, July, and October. 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.

Jenan Saunders, Editor

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Don't forget to register early (by August 15) for the CCPH conference and save \$\$!

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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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All dues and contributions are tax-deductible. Send this form and payment to CCPH, CSU Sacramento, Department of History, 6000 J St, Sacramento CA 95819-6059. For further information contact 916 278-4295, ccph@csus.edu, www.csus.edu/org/ccph.

Summer 2004

Welcome New Members

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Summer 2004