



## VICTORIA AVENUE FOREVER

Harold Snyder

Victoria Avenue in Riverside, California is a much-loved symbol of the city itself, a reminder of the hugely important role played by citrus (especially the Washington navel orange), in the development of Riverside and a rare remnant of an earlier time amid the increasing urbanization of Southern California. It is also a linear park and arboretum, a drive to share with visitors, and place to jog, walk or bicycle.

In recognition of the significance of Victoria Avenue as a cultural landscape—a reflection of how people's ideas, attitudes and values were transformed into a physical form—Victoria Avenue was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in the year 2000.

The Avenue owes its existence to the vision of Matthew Gage. Born in Ireland, Gage came to Riverside via Canada in 1881, at the age of 37, and opened a jewelry store. Before his arrival, friends had purchased in his name a 20-acre orange grove, but on March 6, 1882, Gage filed claim to Section 30 east of Riverside under the Desert Land Act. Provided he could irrigate the tract within three years, the 620 acres of Section 30 would be his at a cost of \$1.25 per acre.

His plan was to tap into springs on Box Springs Mountain, but when that source proved inadequate, he bought water rights in the San Bernardino Artesian Basin near the present-day city of Loma Linda. Construction of a canal (including fifteen tunnels and thirteen flumes), began almost immediately. A year later, on November 9, 1886, water was released into the canal, reaching Section 30 the next day. The twelve-mile canal had cost roughly \$1,000,000, which Gage raised by selling water rights to landowners along the way.

It is tempting to imagine Gage at the edge of his section, looking across Tequesquite Arroyo at all the undeveloped land on the other side. The land sloped gently to the north towards the Santa Ana River and was, hence, relatively frost-free. The soil was good and perfect for growing the winter-ripening Washington navel orange. And, to top it all off, Gage had the water. In October of 1886, he purchased 1,500 acres across the

arroyo and the following year another 3,500 acres was added. He called his new development Arlington Heights and he intended to sell the land to recoup his costs.

Construction of the Gage Canal extension, including a 1000-foot wooden flume across the arroyo, began in early 1888 and reached its terminus at Mockingbird Lake in mid-April of the following year, a distance of 8.2 miles. By now, however, Gage was in desperate financial straits, and in March of 1890, he was forced to sell Arlington Heights and the Gage Canal to a group of London-based financiers who created the Riverside Trust Company, Ltd.

In July of 1890, the Trust Company filed the subdivision map of Arlington Heights. The main thoroughfare was to be named Victoria Avenue, (perhaps in honor of Britain's queen) and grading was carried out in 1890-91. A wooden bridge was built across Tequesquite Arroyo to provide a link with downtown Riverside. The bridge opened to great fanfare on Thanksgiving Day, 1891. The first vehicle across the bridge carried Gage's 82-year-old mother, followed by a parade of 180 buggies and carriages which proceeded down Victoria Avenue to one of the Trust Company's labor camps.

Cross streets were laid out at quarter mile intervals perpendicular to the canal. Every other street was named for a U.S. president,

though not in order; the remaining streets were named for members of families connected with the Trust Company. This arrangement created blocks that are one quarter mile long and 40 acres in size.

It is possible, even likely, that Victoria Avenue was patterned after Magnolia Avenue, another famous Riverside street laid out by an earlier land development company. Magnolia Avenue is 132 feet wide with 20-foot sidewalks on either side, two traffic lanes—each 41 feet wide—separated by a 10-foot center planting island. By contrast, Victoria Avenue is 120 feet wide with two traffic lanes of 18 to 20 feet, with a 36-foot median dividing strip. There was no provision for pedestrian access; a bike trail was laid on the west side of Victoria in 1976, while an unpaved horse trail is on the



Label of the Victoria Avenue Citrus Association [Graham]

books for the east side. The wider median of Victoria Avenue allowed for a much different and more impressive planting scheme. Perhaps a modicum of rivalry between the two land companies accounts for the grander treatment of Victoria.

Planting on Magnolia Avenue began in 1877 with southern magnolias (*Magnolia grandiflora*) in the center island. However, they proved to need irrigation too frequently and eventually were relegated only to the intersections where they could more easily be watered. Eucalyptus of various species, silk oaks (*Grevillea robusta*) and California pepper trees (*Schinus molle*) were planted on the outsides. Eventually, California fan palms (*Washingtonia filifera*) replaced the silk oaks.

Local lore has it that Magnolia Avenue was the first divided, landscaped street in the country. Be that as it may, it certainly became well-known, was used on sales promotion materials and spawned similar streets besides Victoria Avenue. For example, Euclid Avenue in Ontario, California was almost certainly modeled after Magnolia Avenue, since the Chaffey brothers had farmed in Riverside before they founded Ontario.

In the spring of 1892, the Riverside Trust Company began the planting on Victoria Avenue. Riverside's pioneer landscape designer, Franz Hosp, was responsible for the master plan and supervised the setting-out of the first trees. Hosp's plan is a masterpiece of drive-by landscaping, as appropriate to the automobile age as it was to the horse-and-buggy era.

It is difficult to judge, more than 100 years later, what plants were used in the median. Hosp's original plans have not been found, nor are there any printed descriptions or reliable inventories. Unlike Magnolia Avenue, there are very few early photographs of Victoria, and the few that do exist are not of much help in identifying individual species.

There must have been roses, however, since Hosp found near the northern end of the Avenue a climbing sport of the rose 'Mlle Cecile Brunner', which he introduced to the trade in 1894.

There were also probably shrubs, judging from the size of the isolated examples which remain, scattered along the median: *Duranta repens*, *Heteromeles arbutifolia* and *Photinia X fraseri*. There are three blocks planted to chaste trees (*Vitex agnus-castus*) which are likely original, based, again, on their size. One of the three blocks has chaste trees alternating with *Caesalpinia spinosa*, a tree seldom seen or offered for sale today.

The three blocks planted to *Pyracantha fortuneana* and the block of *Spiraea nipponica* may or

may not be original, but they are definitely early plantings. In order to give height, angel's trumpets (*Brugmansia candida*) were planted in 1992, alternating with the spiraeas, and in 1996, 34 red horse chestnuts (*Aesculus carnea* 'Briotii') were planted in one block between the pyracanthas.

No one knows when the three blocks of flowering peaches (*Prunus persica*) were planted, but they have reached the end of their life span and are gradually being replaced in kind.

There are 388 crape myrtles of assorted colors planted in nine blocks of the Avenue, two blocks of saucer magnolia (*Magnolia soulangiana*) and two blocks of western redbuds (*Cercis occidentalis*) as well as one block of Bradford pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), all probably of more recent introduction. As a result of a study of the Avenue by a city-appointed *ad hoc* committee, it

was decided to replace the western redbuds as needed with *C. canadensis* 'Oklahoma', which has much shorter, gray-colored seed pods.

There used to be two blocks of oleanders. In one, the plants had been trained as standards. In 1995, they were pruned so badly that it was decided to remove them and replant with the Chinese fringe tree (*Chionanthus retusus*).

In the other block, the oleanders contracted Pierce's disease. They were replaced in the year 2000 with flowering crabapple (*Malus floribunda* 'Hopa').

In all cases, the median trees, except for the occasional shrub which has assumed tree-like proportions, are flowering, deciduous and small-crowned so as not to interfere with the overhead power lines. By contrast, the very tall and evergreen trees are relegated to the parkways bordering the traffic lanes, reflecting a very early and very conscious design decision.

The median is bordered on both sides next to the traffic lanes with giant Mexican fan palms (*Washingtonia robusta*). The 1992 inventory tallied 1302 of these palms on the Avenue, 1131 of them being in the median. In the case of these palms, it is known not only when they were planted, but by whom.

Cornelius E. Rumsey came to Riverside from Pittsburgh, PA in 1900, hoping to improve his health. He bought acreage on Victoria Avenue; eventually his Alta Cresta Rancho comprised 200 acres. He hired Franz Hosp to advise on the landscaping around his 1901 home and around his orange groves. Rumsey raised the Mexican fan palms from seed. They were then planted out in the median with the help of two employees, Milford Thomas, a black man, and Charlie Yamaguchi. The regularly spaced palms, standing along the Avenue like so many soldiers at attention, and mirrored by the regularly



Magnolia Avenue, c.1907-15 [Graham]

spaced median trees within, emphasize the linearity of the Avenue and are one of its most distinctive features.

In the 1920s, a group of orange growers' wives began a movement to plant 'Ragged Robin' roses in the median between the palm trees. This rose, also known as 'Gloire des Rosomanes', was introduced into Europe in 1825. It is a very tough rose, and was often used in California as a rootstock for grafting less hardy varieties. It blooms almost year round, making it an ideal hedge along the edges of the median. The roses were propagated by volunteers, raised in nurseries, and planted out with the help of the Trust Company. Present-day volunteers continue to take cuttings to replace missing bushes along the Avenue.

All the median plantings were originally watered by furrow irrigation. This system works well as long as the furrows are tended assiduously, so that water reaches the farthest plants. Weeds were controlled by discing several times each summer and then re-furrowing. Over the years, this tractor-drawn equipment had done a good deal of damage, not only to the roses, but also to the trees. All the older trees bear scars on the trunks where the equipment had gotten too close. The *ad hoc* committee recommended converting to drip irrigation to prevent this damage, as well as to conserve water. This system was finally completed in 1999, and so far, seems to be working well.

For some inexplicable reason, the medians of the three southernmost blocks of Victoria Avenue were never provided with a source of water, so they were never planted with palms, trees or roses. In 1995, the city installed irrigation in these three blocks, which allowed volunteers to plant, in the following spring, a block each of *Tabebuia avellanadae*, *Chionanthus retusus*, and *Dombeya cacuminum*. Volunteers also planted 'Ragged Robin' roses on both margins, but other considerations like gas mains and drainage culverts prevented planting palms.

Gage sub-divided Arlington Heights into 40-acre blocks, each with four 10-acre parcels. As these parcels were sold to future orange growers, the Trust Company wrote into their deeds a provision that:

"the holder of title shall keep all streets and avenues to the center line thereof in front of or bordering upon said lots in good repair and condition at all times, and *plant and maintain thereon and therein on such lines as may be described by the Engineer of said Riverside Trust Company, Limited, shade or ornamental trees* [emphasis added] with penalty that in case of default said Riverside Trust Company, Limited, may keep the same in such repair and plant and maintain such trees at the expense of the holder of title, which cost or expense with legal interest shall on demand be paid by the holder of title to said property."

Around the turn of the century, the Trust Company began to concentrate on the cultivation of oranges in their own interest rather than on land sales. However, the company continued to plant street trees, just as they had required of land purchasers. Thus, all the streets in Arlington Heights were lined with street trees, even

though the orange groves themselves created a very pleasing landscape.

The parkway trees along both sides of Victoria Avenue are of a very different character from the median trees. First, they are much larger, often attaining heights of more than 100 feet with huge trunks, (perfect for graffiti artists), such as *Grevillea robusta*, *Ligustrum lucidum*, *Schinus molle*, and fourteen species of eucalyptus. Secondly, they are evergreen, or only briefly deciduous, like the *Jacaranda mimosifolia*. Thirdly, they generally do not have showy blossoms, save for *Magnolia grandiflora*. Lastly, they are, in almost all cases, original to the Avenue.

Each block of parkway trees reflects the same conscious selections as the median trees, in that each block is only planted to one or two species. However, the plantings on the east and west sides do not necessarily mirror one another. Jacarandas may alternate with California or Mexican palms, and pepper trees may alternate with the Guadalupe palm, *Brahea edulis*. Canary Island date palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) may alternate with eucalyptus. Generally, each block is planted with the same pattern, though sometimes the pattern changes in mid-block, reflecting the division of the property facing the Avenue into two 10-acre parcels.

There is one block with *Cupressus sempervirens*, the Italian cypress, alternating with Mexican fan palms. These are, somewhat surprisingly, the only conifers on the Avenue, except for one block of *Thuja occidentalis*. Long-time Riversiders tell of black walnut trees (*Juglans nigra*) in at least three blocks, but only two specimens remain, both in very bad health.

Originally, the parkway trees were watered by irrigation run-off from the orange groves. With the removal of some of these groves, or as a result of the switch to drip irrigation, the parkway trees are not getting sufficient water. Providing water to these trees is very expensive. Efforts are being made to obtain grant money for this project. Also, some of the eucalyptus are suffering from infestations of borers and lerp psyllids. Hopefully, biological controls will come to the rescue. It is very apparent that, because of their age, the parkway trees will, at some time in the not-too-distant future, have to be replaced. Until the water problem is solved, however, reforestation efforts are stymied.

At the nethermost end of Victoria Avenue, the first tree on the west side of the parkway is a Mexican fan palm planted in 1904 by President Theodore



Magnolia Avenue; compare to Victoria Avenue Citrus Label [Graham]

Roosevelt when he visited Riverside. This tree has been designated City Cultural Landmark #64. In 1969, the entire 7.5-mile length of Victoria was made City Cultural Landmark #8. As a result of a street-widening project on one of the cross streets in 1974, a tree known as Captain Dammer's Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) was moved to the median nearby. This tree is now City Cultural Landmark #66.

The Trust Company deeded Victoria Avenue to the City of Riverside in 1902, with the stipulation that the plantings were to be maintained and protected, and that no rail lines were to be laid in the center of the median. The plantings became the responsibility of the Riverside Park and Recreation Commission and Department. As land usage in Arlington Heights changed, bringing about the removal of many orange groves, many citizens became concerned about retaining Victoria Avenue as a unique city amenity. Saving Victoria Avenue was only one of the arguments in support of qualifying and passing two citizen-written initiatives to re-zone much of the Arlington Heights tract, but it was an extremely potent one.

With the passage of Measures R (1979) and C (1987), a greenbelt was established from Washington Street to the city limits, and land within those boundaries was downzoned to minimum five-acre lots, effectively preventing any new housing tracts. The retention of the groves in the affected area was encouraged, thus helping to preserve the time-honored visual impact of the Avenue for future generations. This effort to preserve the groves undoubtedly influenced the state to establish in the greenbelt the California Citrus State Historic Park, the only state park devoted to an agricultural crop and industry. With the establishment of the park, Victoria Avenue and the greenbelt have developed into a tourist attraction. This new use will provide the next chapter in the history of Arlington Heights.

From its very inception, ordinary citizens have been involved in the preservation, protection and beautification of Victoria Avenue. A small group of concerned residents, horticulture buffs, history lovers and civic activists organized in 1990 to provide a voice for the Avenue at City Hall.

Calling themselves Victoria Avenue Forever (VAF), this group, which has grown to 500-plus members, felt that citizen volunteers, by contributing funds and labor, could complement the work of the Park and Recreation Department in many ways.

A Commemorative Tree Planting Program was begun, whereby residents could donate a tree to be planted on the Avenue in memory of a loved one, or to mark a special occasion. Volunteers then plant and care for the trees. To date, some 800 trees have been planted, almost all of them Commemorative Trees. The organization plants in kind wherever possible. Occasionally they have introduced new species, but have always been careful to duplicate the regular spacing and to adhere to the one-kind-per-block rule.

VAF volunteers have also taken hundreds of 'Ragged Robin' roses and planted them in the median.

They have raised the money to build an arbor on which to train 'Climbing Cecile Brunner' roses, very near the spot where Franz Hosp first discovered it.

The organization lobbied for new street signs on the Avenue which identified it as "Historic Victoria Avenue," helped in their design, and raised the money for their manufacture. VAF also lobbied successfully against the installation of a fourth traffic light on the Avenue and against cutting turn lanes in the median, which would have necessitated the removal of several palm trees.

In order to familiarize residents and tourists alike with the botanical riches to be found on the Avenue, VAF has printed and distributed, at no charge, more than 25,000 copies of a full-color brochure that identifies and locates the many species of plants to be found on the Avenue.

Recently, another grassroots organization, Victoria Avenue Without Wires, was formed to promote undergrounding the overhead utility lines in the median. The organization has raised significant sums of money to

### Franz Phillip Hosp

David Streatfield refers to him as "an extremely talented German nurseryman and landscape gardener." Hosp's best-known work was done at Canon Crest in Redlands, the estate of the Smiley brothers. He is also credited with doing nearby Prospect Park, and Smiley Park in downtown Redlands. Hosp apparently did a number of jobs in Riverside as well. Mr. Snyder credits him with the initial layout and planting of Victoria Avenue, and the grounds of Rumsey's Alta Cresta Rancho. Victoria Padilla indicates he was also responsible for the cactus garden in Albert S. White Park. She erroneously credits him with being the first to plant a garden devoted entirely to cactus. We now know that Rudolph Ulrich preceded Hosp in this respect by many years, at Stanford and Del Monte (1883), but cannot help wondering if the two German expatriots were acquainted. Hosp introduced a second rose, 'Climbing Papa Gontier', in 1898. This is another climbing sport, a Tea rose now only available from one nursery in Italy. Some rose reference books give it to Vigneron/Chevrier in 1904, but Hosp's Riverside find has precedence. Perhaps a new planting of the bush form on Victoria Avenue would encourage it to sport again there. Another notable introduction by Hosp was the African daisy, *Dimorphotheca*. Padilla mentions that he was responsible for a number of parks in Pomona and neighboring towns as well.



Franz Hosp [Padilla]



Victoria Avenue today [Snyder]

provide matching funds to undertake two projects: for one, the group will match city funds; the other will match funds obtained through a TEA-21 grant. The latter, a \$1,000,000 project, will also include providing irrigation for 149 parkway trees. This group also spearheaded the National Register nomination of the Avenue.

Due to the efforts of Victoria Avenue Forever and Victoria Avenue Without Wires, a more receptive attitude by the City Council and City Departments, and increased support by Riversiders in general, the future of Victoria Avenue is hopefully assured.

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Regarding the confusion between photos labeled Magnolia Avenue and the Victoria Avenue Citrus Association label on our front page, Mr. Snyder remarks, "Everyone in town feels that the picture is really of Magnolia Avenue and not of Victoria." To contribute to the Victoria Avenue Forever Endowment Fund, or to become a member of Victoria Avenue Forever, and receive their bi-monthly newsletters, or to learn more about this unique Riverside landmark, contact Victoria Avenue Forever, 6475 Victoria Avenue, Riverside, CA 92506. Phone: 909.684.0596. The California Citrus State Historic Park is located at the corner of Van Buren and Dufferin, just off Victoria Avenue. The historic Mission Inn is only blocks away from the end of Victoria Avenue. For more information about the Citrus Park, see the web-site: <http://www.co.riverside.ca.us/activity/parks/citrus.htm>. Or call 909.637.0676. For a nostalgic look at the citrus industry in full color, see [www.notfrisco.com/calmem/citrus/](http://www.notfrisco.com/calmem/citrus/).

## REPORT ON SONOMA 2001

Our Annual Conference and Meeting in September was a great success and a wonderful time was had by all. We had several excellent and entertaining speakers, a wonderful dinner served out on the patio ("barbecue" is a wholly inadequate description) accompanied by ambrosial wines from local vineyards, all provided by John Randall and his able assistant, followed on Sunday by garden and nursery tours. Good friends sharing good conversation, good food and good gardens—heavenly!

The morning began with our Annual Meeting (see the enclosed page for the minutes). Then Karen Adams kicked off the speakers presentations with an overview of the NPS guidelines for preserving modern designed landscapes. She then proceeded to use her own place of employment—the Will Rogers State Historic Park in Pacific Palisades—as an example of the complex problems that can arise when managing a historic property. Rogers was a horseman, and the property includes a huge stable facility. Those who know horses know how easily and constantly they do damage to buildings, with their mouths and feet. Problems with cribbing (bored horses will chew on any available wood) and downstream pollution from manure have led to the banning of horses from the Ranch. Sadly ironic that the main focus of the Ranch—horses—must now be removed to preserve the property and reduce liability. Many of the Ranch's problems quickly become litigious matters, because what once was a secluded and largely unoccupied area is now heavily built up with very expensive homes occupied by politically influential people.

### SUSTAINING MEMBERS

*Our heartfelt thanks to those members who have helped to put us on solid financial ground by changing to Sustaining Members. We wish to take this opportunity to again ask this quarter's renewing members to consider becoming Sustaining Members by paying \$50 or more when you send in your dues.*

Helen Babb	Gail Jansen
John Blocker & Thea Gurns	Glenda Jones
Susan Chamberlin	Annie White Jones
Carol Coate	Carol McElwee
Kathleen Craig	Margaret Mori
Anne M. Dwelley	Sandra Price
Betsy G. Fryberger	Michael Rendeau
Virginia Gardner	Judith M. Taylor, MD
Marlea Graham	Roy & Janet Taylor
Bill Grant	Lucy Tolmach
Frances Grate	Dick Turner
Laurie Hannah	Chris Van Dyke
Jill Hoeksma	Noel Vernon
Judy Horton	

Bob Hornback's lecture on Luther Burbank was both entertaining and informative. Who knew that the 'Burbank Potato' turned into so many french fries? His potato breeding was what financed the move to California. He sold the rights to it for \$150 and used the money to purchase his ticket on the transcontinental railroad in 1875. From the 'Burbank Potato' eventually came the 'Russet Burbank', developed in Colorado by a man named Sweet around 1900. It is still the most widely grown variety in the United States today, because it has the desired texture for a good baking potato, and it tolerates freezing well, hence it is the only kind used for making french fries. Americans consume 5 billion pounds of potatoes per year in the form of french fries! Burbank produced some 800 new and useful plants in his 50-year career, more than any other breeder. In 1893, he produced a catalogue of some 50 pages, listing only his own varieties, a first in horticultural history. Unfortunately, much of the information about Burbank's work died with him, because he kept records in code and there is no known key. But the legacy of his plants remains. The ten most widely grown commercial varieties of plums are all Burbank hybrids. Then there is the famous Shasta daisy. The phrase, "It hasta be the Shasta" was actually coined for marketing of the flower. Special permission was later granted for use by the Shasta Beverage Company. Though Burbank died in 1926, earlier campaigning he had done on the matter of plant patenting led to the institution of the plant patent laws in the 1930s. His letters on the subject were read out in Congress.

Tom Brown did his usual thorough job of giving the audience a quick course on the history of agricultural development in Sonoma County, beginning with the Russians and Spaniards. Crops such as wheat, which could be grown without irrigation, were popular. The Spaniards believed that grapes must be watered to do well. It wasn't until the advent of the Hungarian, Agoston Haraszthy, in 1857, that the possibilities of viticulture on a large scale were made apparent.

In his book, *Inventing the Dream, California Through the Progressive Era*, state historian Kevin Starr wrote, "On the highest portion of his six-thousand-acre property Haraszthy built Buena Vista, a neoclassical Pompeian villa perfectly expressive of his long-held dream of living on the land with the feudal expansiveness of his Hungarian ancestors." Tom informed us the property has been rebuilt and is now part of a 500-acre private estate called Bartholomew Memorial Park which may be visited.

With regard to the history of Sonoma Plaza, Tom was able to find a series of engravings and photographs showing that by 1885, trees (mostly Monterey cypress) had been planted and pathways had been laid out from the four corners of the Plaza to a circular pavilion at its center. Though Bob Hornback confirmed that Burbank and Jack London were good friends, neither he nor Tom have come across anything to indicate either had a hand in the planting of the town plaza. Tom also provided some interesting highlights about Thomas Church's juxtapositioning of curved and zigzag lines that enabled members to better appreciate the Dewey Donnell garden, 'El Novillero,' on Sunday.

Our last speaker of the day was Wylie Hartman,



*El Novillero: We were there. Where were you? [Randall]*

President of the Sonoma League of Historic Preservation. He showed us slides of all the historic properties that remain in Sonoma County today, thanks, in large part, to the efforts of his group. He told some amusing stories along the way, among them the use of wine from nearby storage tanks to extinguish a fire in the town when the water supply ran out. From other newspaper reports we've since learned this was apparently a common

practice of the days when water was scarce.

At the completion of the lectures, the interest groups met briefly, but unofficial discussion carried on throughout the cocktail hour and dinner. Dick Turner brought copies of the new book by Elizabeth McClintock (see Book Reviews) and new member Dr. Judith M. Taylor brought copies of her well-documented work on the *Olive in California, History of an American Immigrant* (Ten Speed Press, 316 pp., \$32.50 paperback, introduction by Kevin Starr).

Luther Burbank's Gold Hill Farm was a treat for all who visited. After learning about Burbank's experiments from Bob Hornback the day before, we then had the chance to sample the (literal) fruits of some. Varieties of apples, combinations like the plumcot and other exotic crosses were there on the trees and the ground for us to taste at will, encouraged by our guides. We learned that the Rare Fruit Growers Association has found a home here for some varieties lately deleted from university collections. A lucky few took home plants to try out in their own gardens, such as variations on the Shasta daisy that Burbank introduced to commerce over 100 years ago. We offer heartfelt thanks to Conference Chair Jenny Randall and her crew of helpers, and, of course, to our wonderful speakers, for giving us such a memorable conference. We hope to see you all again next year in San Juan Capistrano. Happy Holidays.

—Marlea Graham, Editor

## REPORT FROM THE MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

I want to communicate with the membership of CGLHS about the status of our organization. As Membership Secretary, I can provide you with statistics, but the bottom line is the organization needs to grow in order to thrive, and I feel it is up to all of us to make it happen.

As I reported to those who attended our September conference in Sonoma, our membership totals had remained static since the previous year. In September, our total was 142 active members. Since then, though we have gained nine new members, fifteen old ones failed to renew, leaving us with 136 fully paid members.

Our Sustaining Members are very important to the wellbeing of our organization. I send each one of you a heart-felt thanks from the Board. The low dues rate of \$20 (\$30 for households and \$40 for institutions) was established in order to make it possible for everyone to join. But the dues revenue did not cover expenses, so the Board added a Sustaining Member category of \$50 and up. We now have 29 Sustaining Members, with some paying more than \$50. Besides benefiting CGLHS, you also get a personal benefit for joining at that level, namely recognition in *EDEN* and in the annual Membership Directory. (All members should keep in mind that you are entitled to consider your dues a business expense if your business name is listed in the Directory and *EDEN*.)

As with any new and growing organization, expenses increase. Some of our increased costs are the rising prices of postage and printing. Also, we must now fund maintenance of our web-site. The development of a new logo had some initial costs. And there are more costs as we try to improve our efforts to document, preserve, and educate about our California gardens. For these reasons, I encourage you all to recruit your friends and associates to join CGLHS. Brochures are available for distribution on request. And I encourage you all to renew your memberships in a timely fashion and at the Sustaining Member level.

—Glenda Jones, Membership Secretary

## REPORT FROM THE LOGO COMMITTEE

During the past year, the Logo Committee commissioned original artwork and discussed via mail and email numerous designs generated by various committee members. Those members of the Committee attending the Sonoma conference met and decided to accept a modified version of the image that was used for the CGLHS ad in the Spring 2001 issue of *Pacific Horticulture*. This is also the image used on the cover of the 2001 Membership Directory, and on the new web-site. These graphics are currently being revised, and it is hoped that a finished logo will be ready early in 2002.

—Susan Chamberlin, Logo Committee Chair

## GARDEN RESTORATION PROJECTS – WHAT NEEDS SAVING NOW?

### Peralta Adobe in San Jose

History San Jose seeks volunteers to maintain their gardens at the Peralta Adobe in downtown San Jose and at History Park in Kelley Park. The Peralta Adobe is the last remaining structure of the Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe, the first civilian Spanish settlement in California. The garden at the Adobe interprets the planting and gardening of the Spanish and Mexican periods (1790-1850). The gardens at History Park feature an herb garden, a vegetable garden and a decorative garden.

Share your love of gardening and history by making a volunteer commitment to History San Jose. Your expertise and enthusiasm will help create a fantastic museum environment for visitors of all ages. Volunteers with knowledge of historic gardens and California native species are especially needed. To apply to volunteer or for more information, please contact Program Coordinator Kristin McCaman at 408.993.8182 or visit our web-site at [www.historysanjose.org](http://www.historysanjose.org). History San Jose involves diverse audiences in exploring the varieties of human experience that contribute to the continuing history of San Jose and the Santa Clara Valley.

—Kristin McCaman

### Santa Barbara: Santa Unserved?

Santa will stay in place on the rooftop of Santa's Candy Kitchen for one more Christmas season. Then he comes down, possibly forever. Building Official Frank Breckenridge stated that Santa "meets the definition of a dangerous structure" because the roof of the building leaks badly and is in need of repairs. Santa must come down within six months. The 10,000 pound figure will then be stored in a fenced enclosure on the property for up to a year, while efforts are made to find an alternative location for him. If none is found by late January, 2003, the property owners have the right to demolish the statue. But it's not over until it's over. There are still permits to be issued or denied, hearings to be held. Stay tuned.

### Letter to the Editor

In regard to the comments appearing in the Fall 2001 issue of *EDEN*, the column on Garden Restoration Projects—What Needs Saving Now?, "San Francisco: Golden Gate Park," there is no doubt that Chris Duderstadt loves the Park. So do I (we have each logged a lot of time there), but we are on different sides of this issue.

Despite what Raymond H. Clary noted when the book was published in 1984, there is no longer an issue of citizenry wanting to put more surface buildings in Golden Gate Park. The Golden Gate Park Master Plan makes this difficult, if not impossible and there is no public will to do so. The issue here is about access to the buildings already in the Park. (Frankly, I have trouble imagining that even 28 acres of the 1,014 acres of Golden Gate Park are occupied by buildings. I will look into this.) Let me just say that the hardscape of the Park does not overwhelm visitors, nor should it.



Golden Gate Park c.1949 [SFPL Collection]

If I had the time I would have researched the intent of the city fathers in creating GGP. I suspect it was in equal parts (a) to demonstrate to the nation that San Francisco was in the forefront of salubrious urban movements, (b) to reclaim the "Outside Lands" from squatters, and (c) to improve urban life in the city. The point is that from the start, this was seen as a destination park for the whole city and a lure for visitors from afar.

Over time, many attractions were added, most in the eastern end of the Park. Collectively, these now help define the Park, which attracts 15 million visitors a year. These visitors are San Francisco residents, regional visitors and tourists. Each adds vital revenues to support the Park. Local visitors pay taxes and support local bond measures; regional visitors make the park eligible for state transit funds and support state bond measures; tourists enable hotel and visitor taxes. To deny access to any group or set up a paradigm in which a subset of one group has preference over another does harm to the economic vitality of the Park. San Francisco's city budget has short-changed city parks in every lean year.

A related issue is that healthy parks require healthy visitorship. Homeless encampments abound in unvisited areas. People are less inclined to visit places in which they feel less safe. They are less inclined to support a place where they rarely visit. The less they visit, the more the parks become degraded. Such is the downward spiral for parks. The issue to me is how to bring more people to the park, not how to keep them out.

In the late 1990s these issues were brought to a head when a group of park activists ("purists") sought to dislodge the DeYoung Museum and Academy of Sciences from the Park. In 1998 approximately 65% of San Francisco voters chose to keep the Museum in the Park, a minimum of 66-2/3% voted to publicly fund it, and 58% voted to build a garage to provide long-term access for automobile visitors to the attractions in the eastern part of the Park. (These are hefty percentage victory numbers as San Francisco politics go.) The fact is that the park is poorly accessed by public transit and MUNI has no plans (and a lot of other problems of its own) to increase service. Automobile access to the Park institutions is critical for their economic viability...and access to the Park is critical for its economic viability.

The parking garage is an underground facility. For every parking space created underground (800-1,000 are planned), a parking space will be removed from surface roads, resulting in a greener park. The garage is privately funded in an extraordinary gesture of private support for public parks. Included with the garage is a \$1.55 million transit and traffic improvement fund created to finance intra-park shuttles, increased MUNI service, etc. This is the first funding for non-automobile access to the Park ever. We hope to leverage this grant by partnering with others to create a pedestrian oasis where the car is less evident but visitor access is increased.

This is a good deal for Golden Gate Park. As President of the Concourse Authority that was created to oversee these improvements, I am available to answer any questions about this matter at any time. Cheers.

—Nancy Conner

## BOOKS REVIEWS & NEWS

**The Trees of Golden Gate Park** by Elizabeth McClintock, edited by Richard G. Turner, Jr. (Heyday Books, Berkeley, 2001, 243 pages, \$18.95 paperback. ISBN 1-890771-28-7)

**San Francisco's Golden Gate Park: A Thousand and Seventeen Acres of Stories** by Christopher Pollock, (West Winds Press, Portland, Oregon, 2001, 128 pages, \$17.95 paperback. ISBN 1-55868-545-6)

San Francisco's Golden Gate Park is one of the largest and most unusual urban parks in America. Its location, stretching from near the geographical center of the city to the beach on the Pacific Ocean, is unique. And its history, particularly the challenge of reclaiming the sand dunes, is remarkable. Two new books about Golden Gate Park present completely different aspects of the park and its history. As the titles suggest, *The Trees of Golden Gate Park* focuses on the horticultural attributes of the park while Christopher Pollock's book, *San Francisco's Golden Gate Park*, catalogues its artifacts

Between 1976 and 2000 Elizabeth McClintock wrote numerous articles documenting many of the trees in Golden Gate Park for *Pacific Horticulture*, where she was associate editor. These pieces with their accompanying line drawings were a popular series which regular readers followed avidly. McClintock was, for many years, a curator of botany at the California Academy of Sciences in Golden Gate Park. At long last these wonderful articles have been collected. They are now organized alphabetically by botanical name. An appendix correlates the common names with the botanical names. In many ways, McClintock's anecdotal style of writing is the greatest joy of the book. She is a superb wordsmith, and each entry is both informative and interesting.

The book also includes introductory material on the history of the park, including a particularly informative essay by Russell Beatty titled "The Planting of

Golden Gate Park: A Metamorphosis in Sand" which presents the drama of reclaiming the sand dunes and creating a setting for a wide range of trees, brought to the park from similar climates in all parts of the world. In addition, a team of volunteers, headed by Nancy Conner, produced maps of the park with the locations of individual trees. Editor Richard Turner's tribute to McClintock, first published in the Winter 1997 issue of *Pacific Horticulture*, has been updated and included.



Riverside Land Co. tract c.1920s [Graham]

*Japanese Tea Garden in Golden Gate Park 1893-1942*, Tanso Ishihara and Gloria Wickham, privately published, 1979. Mentioned in our last issue, the very interesting comparison study by Kendall H. Brown, "Rashomon: the multiple histories of the Japanese Tea Garden at Golden Gate Park," *Studies in the History of Gardens and Designed Landscapes*, vol 18 no 2 (April-June 1998) pages 93-119, illustrated.

The audience will not be limited to visitors to Golden Gate Park. Though virtually none of the trees are native, nearly all are grown in other coastal areas of the state. The book's appeal will extend to readers everywhere interested in fine horticultural writing. The 8-1/2" x 11" format is attractive, but not convenient for walkers in the park. The most frustrating omission is not having a bibliography of McClintock's other writing on California flora.

By contrast, Christopher Pollock has little to say about the flora in *San Francisco's Golden Gate Park*. McClintock presents 170 trees, but Pollock tells the story of 122 of the park's past and present ornamental and recreational features. He, too, locates these on a map for easy reference while touring the park. The book is both guide and history. It is well illustrated with an interesting selection of old and new photographs and occasional drawings. Of the two books, this one is best suited to park visitors.

Comparing these two books would be pointless. However, it is fair to note that they offer such widely different perspectives on Golden Gate Park that one wonders if there are *two* Golden Gate Parks in San Francisco. The reality is that future histories and guides could highlight additional social, artistic, and scientific aspects of the same park, creating the impression of even more Golden Gate Parks.

—Margaretta Darnall

\* \* \*

*Trees of Golden Gate Park and San Francisco* may be ordered by telephoning the *Pacific Horticulture* circulation office at 510.849.1627. An earlier publication, also by Elizabeth McClintock and Virginia Moore, is *Trees of the Panhandle, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco* (San Francisco: California Academy of Sciences, 1965. 54 pages) Other histories of the Park include two by Raymond H. Clary: *The Making of Golden Gate Park, The Early Years: 1865-1906* and *The Making of Golden Gate Park, 1906-1950*. Also of interest are *The Japanese Tea Garden, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California* by Elizabeth McClintock (1977) and *The*

### New Titles of General Interest

*Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*, edited by Arnold R. Alanen and Robert Z. Melnick, FASLA (Johns Hopkins Press, 2000, \$45 hardcover). The ASLA gave this book an Award of Merit (as it did *Pioneers of American Landscape Design*). The following is an excerpt from their press release:

Interest in the cultural landscape expanded appreciably over the past two decades of the twentieth century, but to date few books have directly addressed the broad range of issues associated with the preservation of such landscapes. This book, edited by two individuals with long experience in landscape architecture, explores a broad range of theoretical and practical issues that are pertinent to the preservation of the American cultural landscape.

To date, the terms, definitions, and policies employed in cultural landscape preservation are borrowed from architecture. Since cultural landscapes are dynamic entities that change over time, the architecturally derived approaches often prove inadequate. Since so few comprehensive studies or overviews of cultural landscape preservation have been undertaken, it is difficult for practitioners and academics alike to challenge many of the prevailing assumptions. It was for these reasons that *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America* was conceived and carried out. The book's eight chapters feature the role of nature and culture, the selling of heritage landscapes, urban parks and cemeteries, Puerto Rican neighborhoods in New York City, vernacular landscapes in small towns and rural areas, ethnographic landscapes, Asian American imprints on the landscape of the West, and integrity as a value in cultural landscape preservation. The book does not ignore theoretical issues, but the chapters primarily draw upon examples and case studies that individuals in the field can use in their day-to-day activities.

The Society of Architectural Historians (SAH) selected the book to receive its Antoinette Forrester Downing Award—the first time that anyone affiliated with landscape architecture has been selected for this honor. The SAH awards committee stated that the book

"promises to serve as the touchstone and primer for this important new area for years to come."

### Other Book News

Tom Brown has just returned from a month of seeing gardens in Australia, and is passing along a recommended book source from down under: Mel Teague is the proprietor of **Florilegium**, 145 St. Johns Road, Glebe NSW 2037, AUSTRALIA. Email: florileg@ozemail.com.au. Tom found some interesting things.

From Art Tucker in Delaware comes a newly recommended search engine for books, both new and used: <http://www.addall.com/>. We tried them out and found their listings are much more extensive in all categories than [www.bookfinders.com](http://www.bookfinders.com).

**Book for Sale:** Bev Dobson recently obtained a copy of *The Huntington Botanical Gardens, 1905-1949: Personal Recollections of William Hertrich, Curator Emeritus* (San Marino CA, Huntington Library, 1949) for \$1. After reading the book, Bev mailed it to us for disposal. It's for sale to the first interested member to contact us. The spine is a little loose, and there is some wear and tear around the edges of the covers, but otherwise a good library copy, with many black and white photographs. Priced at \$3 (to recompense Bev) plus shipping cost to you at book rate. Contact the Editor at 925.335.9156 or [maggie94553@earthlink.net](mailto:maggie94553@earthlink.net).

### COMING EVENTS

**2002 Open Garden Days:** Never too early to begin thinking about ordering your copy of the Garden Conservancy's *Open Days Directory*. New listings have been added, such as the Merrill and Donivee Nash Garden in Pasadena. \$15.95 + \$4.50 s&h to non-members. Call toll-free 888.842.2442. MC/Visa accepted.

**January 22:** NPS conference on "Balancing Public Safety & Protecting of Historic Places" at Washington D.C. Contact Constance Ramirez at 202.343.9569 or at [NPS\\_FPI@nps.gov](mailto:NPS_FPI@nps.gov).

**February 6-10:** The Northwest Flower & Garden Show in Seattle, Washington. The theme for 2002 is "Growing Passion." Advance tickets are \$15 per day. Web-site: [www.gardenshow.com](http://www.gardenshow.com) or call 800.229.6311.

**Spring 2002: Garden Heritage of Los Angeles County: Four Gardens, Four Stories, a Botanical Adventure.** Details were in our last issue. No fixed dates yet, but will take place on Saturdays, with the exception of the Virginia Robinson Garden, to be held on Friday.

**March 20-23:** Restoration & Renovation Show in Boston. Deadline for presenting papers has been extended. Contact [motkin@restoremedia.com](mailto:motkin@restoremedia.com) ASAP if interested. For registrations details: Restore Media, LLC, 129 Park Street, North Reading MA 01864. 800.982.6247. <http://restorationandrenovation.com>.

**March 20-24:** San Francisco Flower Show at the Cow Palace. See February for ticket and program details.

**April 11-14:** Preserving the Historic Road in America. At Omaha. For details, contact Rural Heritage Program/NTHP, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington DC 20036. 202.588.6204. [www.historicroads.org](http://www.historicroads.org).

**May 3-5:** Huntington Symposium on Old Garden Roses, featuring guest speaker Professor Francois Joyaux, holder of the collection of Gallica roses in France, and others. \$245+. Call 626.405.3507 or [cmartin@huntington.org](mailto:cmartin@huntington.org).

**May 19:** Celebration of Old Roses, El Cerrito Community Center, 7007 Moeser Lane, El Cerrito. Large table display of old roses, plant sale, etc. 925.335.9156.

**May 31-June 13:** Gardens of Spain, a deluxe tour of the private gardens, culture, castles and the cuisine of the country. Escorted by Katherine Greenberg, President of Mediterranean Garden Society and Richard Turner, editor of *Pacific Horticulture*. Contact Landmark Travel, Ltd., 335 Village Square, Orinda CA 94563. 925.253.2600.

**June, 2002:** Sandra Price will offer a trip to France: Gardens and Galleries of the French Riviera; in **September**, Historic Tuscan Gardens. Details to follow.

**June 17-July 5:** Bill Grant's Last English Garden Tour. Nearly all of the 22 gardens feature roses. Penelope Hobhouse and Roger Phillips will entertain you in their gardens. Contact: Port of Travel, 9515 Soquel Drive, Suite 204, Aptos, CA 95003. [heidi@portoftravel.com](mailto:heidi@portoftravel.com) or call 831.688.6004.

**Fall of 2002:** CGLHS Annual Conference and Meeting. We have received a tentative invitation from the Joel Congdon Agricultural Museum in San Juan Capistrano, but the date and details have not yet been determined. A local growers site contains some farming history: [www.southcoastfarms.com/](http://www.southcoastfarms.com/).

**ASLA Conference in San Jose.** Fall dates not yet available. Web listings at [http://www.asla.org/nonmembers/publicrelations/calendar/calendar\\_asla.htm](http://www.asla.org/nonmembers/publicrelations/calendar/calendar_asla.htm).

**September 27-29** at Strybing Arboretum, San Francisco  
**October 4-6** at the L. A. County Arboretum.  
"Gardening Under Mediterranean Skies III." The Annual General Meeting of the Mediterranean Garden Society will be held in SoCal on Oct. 1-3, in between these two symposia. Details in the Spring issue.

### HOW TO JOIN CGLHS

To become a member of  
California Garden & Landscape History  
Society,

send a check or money order to the  
Membership Secretary, Box 1075, Palo  
Alto, CA 94302-1075.

Membership rates:

Individual \$20; Household \$30;  
Institution \$40; Sustaining \$50 and up.



**October 2-3:** Photo-documentation of Historic Structures and Landscapes. Washington DC. Fee: \$325. Call 703.765.0100 or info@npi.org.

**October 8-13:** The National Conference of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in Cleveland OH. "Cities, Suburbs and Countrysides" is the theme, the revitalization of downtowns, old neighborhoods and surrounding countryside. Contact NTHP, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington DC 20036. Call 800.944.6847 or see www.nthpconference.org.

**Oct 10-12:** Designed to coincide with the above event, the fall edition of the Restoration and Renovation Show will be held in Cleveland. See March listing for details.



## ENQUIRIES

The Chicago Botanic Garden is planning an exhibit for its educational galleries entitled *Great Gardens*. "The exhibit will focus on outstanding garden design from around the world and across time. The exhibit will run from September 13 through November 17, 2002 and will be open to the Chicago Botanic Garden's on-site visitors.

Photographs of these "great gardens" will make up the majority of the exhibit. They will be reproduced as large-scale color photomurals (approximately 4' x 6') as well as used in smaller sizes to accompany text on digitally produced panels.

Attached is a list of the garden images that we are looking for at present. We can talk in more detail about the scope of the project in the future. If you do have a slide collection we would love to review them as soon as possible. Our exhibit editor, Penelope Hobhouse will be in the country soon to review images."

In addition to the above, they would also like to know the following information:

- \* How much are your research fees?
- \* What are your rights and reproduction fees for an educational exhibit at a non-profit organization?
- \* What are your fees for color transparencies or digital images?
- \* How long of a time frame do you need for image research?

We aren't including the "attached list" of gardens wanted here, because it is four pages long, covering specific

gardens in the ancient world (Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan), Brazil, Canada, China, England, France, Germany, Holland, India, 17th century Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Russia, Scotland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United States (15 gardens), and Wales, as well as illustrations from books like *Hortus Conclusus*. If you think you might have appropriate slides to contribute, send a legal-sized SASE to the Editor, or request a copy of the list from Paula Johnson, Chicago Botanic Garden, 1000 Lake Cook Road, Glencoe, IL 60035. pjohnson@chicagobotanic.org.

## ODDS & ENDS

Our last issue carried news of the internships offered by the Archives of American Gardens, but no deadline information was included in the material sent by our source. We queried contact Lauranne Nash about this at the time, but the reply did not reach us before our last publication date. Here is what they sent us:

"We welcome applications on a continuing basis because we can offer an internship at any time of the year. Since it is normal to have a flood of applications for the summer, we do have a February 1 deadline for those applications so that we can have ample time to process all of them. At other times of the year, we recommend that applications arrive here about three months prior to the date the applicant is interested in starting the internship. We also recommend that internships be at least 10 weeks long. For internships with a stipend, we are limited to 16 weeks maximum. We are exploring the possibility of being able to offer longer ones, but we do not have all the details sorted out enough to offer that at this time. For interns able to work without a stipend, we can structure the internship for most any length of time."

Contact Lauranne C. Nash, Collections Management & Education Branch, Horticultural Services Division, Smithsonian Institution. NASHLA@opp.si.edu.

\*\*\*

In the news: The Winter issue of *Pacific Horticulture* (October/November/December 2001) carries a wonderful article on the Tremaine Garden, written by Susan Chamberlin and beautifully photographed by Russell Beatty. Also of interest to members in this issue, is an article on the history of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, co-authored by our President, Laurie Hannah, Elizabeth Collins and Carol Bornstein. Other items of historical value are profiles on the Foundation's five sponsoring societies: California Horticultural Society, Strybing Arboretum Society, Western Horticultural Society and Southern California Horticultural Society. Though of less direct interest to Californians, the Northwest Horticultural Society is also featured. If you are not already a subscriber, we highly recommend this magazine.

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We have mentioned in a previous issue the availability of the first *Pacific Horticulture Index, 1976-1995*. This fall, the second index was published, covering 1996-

2000. It is now available at \$5 postpaid from the *PH* circulation office, PO Box 680, Berkeley, CA 94701. Or call 510.849.1627. These indexes are invaluable. If you don't already own a copy of the first one, both are available now for the special price of \$10 postpaid.

\* \* \*

Look for an article by Jenny Randall soon in the excellent journal of the **Historic Gardens Foundation**. The Foundation is based in Britain, but articles about historic projects all over the world are welcomed. The Spring 2000 issue carried stories about gardens in England, Canada, France, Australia and Wales. Some bad news reported from France—approximately 60 million trees were lost in a terrible windstorm in December 1999. Many gardens, public and private, will be suffering from those losses for the next twenty years. One feature we may adapt for use is a bibliography of suggested reading relating to the articles in that issue. The membership fee is US\$40 annually, and includes three issues of the full-color journal. Mail checks to HGF, 34 River Court, Upper Ground, London SE1 9PE, UK. Web-site: [www.historicgardens.freeserve.co.uk](http://www.historicgardens.freeserve.co.uk).

## ARCHIVE ADDITIONS

Bart O'Brien of the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden informs us that RSA has recently acquired the papers of the Theodore Payne Foundation to archive. No doubt it will be some time before these are organized and accessible to the public for research, but keep them in mind.

\* \* \*

Bill Grant wrote to Armstrong Roses asking about the early history of the company. Chris Greenwood replied that he has a library of Armstrong catalogues dating back to 1915. Researchers are welcome to visit and utilize them at the company office. Email address: [cgreenwood@armstronggarden.com](mailto:cgreenwood@armstronggarden.com). Greenwood also informed Bill that there is an extensive collection of Armstrong materials at the Ontario Public Library. These include sales records, pictures, catalogues, press releases, etc. The materials are kept in a secured area called the Colony Room. You can contact the library at 909.988.8481.

## DIRECTORY ADDITIONS

*Please welcome these new members:*

Kathy A. Coldiron, 1380 Grove Ct., St. Helena 94574  
 Lynne & James Cunningham, 2547 Hepworth Dr., Davis 95616  
 Sisso Doyle, 201-4th Street, #114, Del Mar 92014  
 Jane F. Harris, 2598 Cowper St., Palo Alto 94301-4218  
 Jill Hoeksma, 449 Bonhill Rd, Los Angeles 90049  
 Mary Pat Hogan, 626 E. Valerio St., Santa Barbara 93103-1954  
 Patricia St. John, 3411 Benton St., Santa Clara 95051-4413  
 Judith M. Taylor, MD, 2121 Broadway, #5, San Francisco 94115

*Moved to a new address:*

Sharon Crawford, 300 Travis Dr., Los Osos 93402-4318  
 Kathleen Derzipilski, 3034 Kellogg St., San Diego 92106

*Returning Members:*

Helen Babb, 43 Selby Lane, Atherton 94027  
 Maureen Gough Decombe, 239 Seale Ave., Palo Alto 94301  
 Dick Turner, 1410 Noe St., San Francisco 94131

## WEB-SITES TO VISIT

### The California Index

<http://pubindex.lapl.org/>

Listings from books, periodicals and newspapers from the 1800s to present day—we have found this very helpful for research projects. The original listings (and the cited materials) for the California Index, aka the California Information File, are at the California State Library in Sacramento, but they are also copied onto a collection of 550 microfiche cards with a green band across the top. Many libraries have them on hand—ask at the information desk. The L. A. Public Library has some of it on the web (presumably for those materials in their collection). You can search by subject.

### History of the American Seed and Nursery Industry and their Trade Catalogs

<http://www.sil.si.edu/SILPublications/seeds/bibseednur.html>

This wonderful site, compiled by Marca L. Woodhams, of the Horticultural Branch of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries in December of 1999, was only recently posted on their web-site. It includes brief individual biographies of selected American seedsmen and nurserymen. Another section carries an extensive bibliography of materials on these subjects, with several California listings for journal articles (primarily from the *California Horticultural Society Journal*) and a few books as well. It also lists the nursery catalogs available in the Smithsonian collection. It ends with a list of other web pages that feature related materials. Mind you, it doesn't have everything. We emailed Ms. Woodhams to suggest adding Tom Brown's *A List of California Nurseries and their Catalogues, 1850-1900*. She replied that she was now retired, but was thinking of coming back to update this material. If you have something you think should be added to the site, you can reach Ms. Woodman at [Woodmarca@aol.com](mailto:Woodmarca@aol.com).

### Preservation Directory

<http://www.PreservationDirectory.com>

Described as "a new public research tool for historic and cultural resource preservation," though primarily a commercially funded site, to be paid for by related business ads. Public services to date are a listing of historical societies (including ours) by state, a listing of coming events, and links to bookstores with history-related inventories, (NTHP and NPS)—all things you can already get elsewhere, but it's very handy to have them in one spot for easy accessibility. Contributions to the photo "album" are welcomed.

## CALIFORNIA GARDEN AND LANDSCAPE LITERATURE

### A Bibliography Project

A project that has been stirring in our minds for some time is the creation of a bibliography of books relating to the subject around which this society revolves. This would be for the benefit of new members who might have little or no prior knowledge of the field, and even less idea where to begin the learning process. Margaret Mori first gave us the idea, starting it off with a short list of books, significant gardens and related groups, all appearing on a handout given away at the San Francisco Landscape Show several years back. It was created for and aimed at the S.F. Bay Area audience who would be attending that show. We now want a list applicable to the entire state.

About a year ago, we came across a list in the Environmental Design Library at UC Berkeley, compiled by the Division of Landscape Design, dated 1952. Being nearly 50 years out of date now, there are several things that need to be added. We also thought a short summary of the usefulness of each book would allow neophytes to judge what would be most helpful in their individual quests for knowledge.

In order to do a good job of this, we're going to need your help. There is probably no one individual who knows every book there is on the topic, nor one who could give a quick summary of every book. We will start off the list with the ones that come most readily to mind, adding to it in each issue. Then we will ask that you send in your recommendations to be added to the list.

### Overall Histories

*California Gardens: Creating A New Eden*, David C. Streatfield (New York: Abbeville Press, 1994, 271 pages, illustrated, hardcover).

Members we have polled seem to agree that this is the foremost book on the subject. Given the scope of the book, it cannot cover the field in great depth, but it does cover it, from pre-statehood days to the present, and from North to South. Particularly useful to the beginner are the footnotes and selected bibliography of books and periodicals, pointing the way toward further research.

*Southern California Gardens, An Illustrated History*, Victoria Padilla (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1961; reprint edition, Allen A. Knoll, 1995; 359 pages, mostly b&w photographs, hardcover)

This book is both more and less satisfying than Dr. Streatfield's. It covers the subject in greater detail, but covers only half the state. It is not restricted to gardens, but includes much valuable data about public parks, nurserymen and women, and the plants they introduced. Though it has a selected bibliography, there are no footnotes. However, Padilla includes some other notes which are very useful: A list and brief description of each of the still existing adobes and ranchos in SoCal; a list of the great private estates of Santa Barbara that were open to the public in 1915; Peter Reidel's listing of 45 of the

finest of Dr. Franceschi's plant introductions; a partial list of nearly 100 of the plants grown by Hugh Evans in his garden in 1935, most being new introductions at that time; a list of the 64 roses offered in John Armstrong's first catalogue of 1902; a list of the Los Angeles parks existing in 1958, with a brief description of their outstanding features. There is a general index, but also an index of plants, and a list of illustrations, though sources are not cited. All in all, an extremely useful book.

*The Golden Age of American Gardens, Proud Owners, Private Estates, 1890-1940*, Mac Griswold and Eleanor Weller (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., in association with the Garden Club of America; 408 pages, hardcover; a paperback edition now available).

This book has only a 42-page section on California gardens, but the tinted glass slides from the GCA collection, now held at the Smithsonian Institute, make it worthwhile. The authors have also made a point of including information that does not appear in the above books. There are footnotes, a copious bibliography of books and periodicals, an appendix that lists the gardens discussed, by state (for California, further divided into North and South regions), and a list of photo credits, so you know where to find things.

(To be continued.)

### EDEN

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Deadline for copy for the next *Eden* is: March 01, 2002

*California Garden and Landscape History Society*  
*Aims and Purposes*

To celebrate the beauty, wealth, and diversity of California gardens and landscapes.

\*

To aid and promote interest in, study of, and education about California garden and landscape history.

\*

To collect and/or coordinate resources and expertise about the history of California's gardens and landscapes.

\*

To visit on occasion historical gardens, landscapes, archives and libraries in different parts of the State.

\*

To enjoy one another's company at meetings, garden visits, and other get-togethers.

**California Garden & Landscape History Society**  
**Membership Secretary**  
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