

MARK ROY DANIELS (1881-1952), ENGINEER & ARCHITECT PART I

Marlea Graham

The persistent question about Mark Daniels — the compulsive need to know why he left his thriving San Francisco landscape architecture business to Emerson Knight in 1918 — has lingered as a sort of nagging voice that insisted on an answer from the history detective. While people in each part of the state knew a little about what Daniels had accomplished in their own areas, no one seemed to know the whole story. How did this man, who could be said to have played pivotal roles in both California's restricted residential park development and the formation of the National Park Service, as well as serving stints as editor of two important journals — California Arts & Architecture and Architect & Engineer — be largely forgotten? With the help of material provided by CGLHS members Julie Cain, Phoebe Cutler, Judy Horton, and Ann Scheid, here, at last, is the still not quite complete story of Mark Daniels, with several new questions now needing answers.

Mark Roy Daniels was the youngest of three children, born to Emergene Philander and Julia Frances Daniels on 14 July 1881 in the small town of Spring Arbor, Jackson County, Michigan. The family moved to California when Daniels was quite young, settling first in the Fresno Colony, where the senior Daniels was employed as a minister. They relocated to Oakland by 1894, where the city directory listed Mark's father as the principal of the Oakland School of Shorthand and Typing at 462 1/2 - 13th Street, between Broadway and Washington. The family residence was at 845 Elizabeth Street. The school was apparently not a success because two years later, Philo Daniels was teaching at Oakland High School. His elder son, Paul Ivan Daniels, was listed as a teacher of guitar, and the family was boarding at 712 - 11th Street. A lack of sufficient funds seems the likely reason why Mark Daniels entered the work force for several years before attending college.

Early Employment

Research on Mark Daniels' early career reveals some slight discrepancies. The 1911 *Commercial Encyclopedia of the Pacific Southwest* states that Daniels began his working career by spending three years as a draughtsman

for the San Francisco firm of E.F. Murdock & Company, Patent Attorneys, followed by an additional three years in his own office at 732 Market Street. A check of city directories for Oakland and San Francisco reveals that Daniels was listed as an employee at Murdock & Company in 1899, but by 1900, he had moved to the office of Francis M. Wright, patent attorney at 723 Market Street. There is no evidence that he was a partner in that firm. By 1901, the San Francisco city directory listed

Daniels as a mechanical engineer, but unusually, with no firm name or address following.

College Years

Mark began his attendance at the University of California - Berkeley in the fall of 1901, at the age of twenty-one. During his first two years as a college student, Daniels continued to reside with his family at 2220 Adeline Street in Oakland. In 1904, the family returned to Fresno where his father engaged in the mining business, while Mark moved into student lodging at 2233 Durant Avenue in Berkeley. During this period, his fraternity, *Sigma Alpha Epsilon*, relocated at a new and presumably larger house on 2519 Ridge Road and Mark moved there with them until graduation in 1905.



Mark Daniels c.1905
(Blue & Gold 1906, UC Berkeley yearbook)

University life seems to have agreed with Daniels. The 1905 *Blue & Gold* yearbook reveals that, as well as joining a fraternity, he was also a member of both the Skull & Keyes and *Theta Nu Epsilon* honor societies. He was active in a choral group called the De Koven's Club, the Dramatic Society, and the Associated Mechanical & Electrical Engineers Club. In addition he served on the publication staffs for the student newspaper, *The Pelican*, the *Blue & Gold* yearbook, and the *Journal of Technology*. He further demonstrated his writing abilities as author of the *San Francisco Call's* prize story. Daniels was also adjutant for his Reserve Officer's Training Corps unit, the Golden Bear Battalion. One wonders how he found time to attend classes.

Engineering Work Begins

Daniels graduated from Berkeley in the spring of 1905 with a BS degree in civil engineering and, at least initially, rejoined his family at Fresno, where he listed himself in the directory as a mechanical engineer. Since his father was then in the mining business, one may speculate as to whether Mark obtained a little practical work experience in the business there. The *Commercial Encyclopedia* states that, "Having graduated from college, Mr. Daniels accepted a position as Superintendent of the Placer Mine, Plumas County, which position he held for six months. Following this he went into the engineering department of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Later he went to Potlatch, Idaho, as Assistant City Engineer, where he did nearly all the work devolving upon that office until August, 1906, when he came to San Francisco and opened his present office..."

An inquiry to the Plumas County Historical Society produced the answer that, while there were, at one time, many placer mine operations in Plumas County, there was no single mine known by the name "the Placer Mine," so Daniels' exact place of employment there remains undetermined. His short career with the SP Railroad is also a bit of a mystery, though a citation in the *Oakland Tribune* of 10 June 1907 perhaps sheds a little light. It mentions that Daniels had invented a switch "that Harriman roads have adopted and will soon be working on the California lines." At that time, the Union Pacific had bought a controlling interest in Southern Pacific stock, and Edwin Henry Harriman was president of the SP line.

Daniels' work at Potlatch is also somewhat confusing at first glance, because of a later seemingly contradictory report. The 1940-41 *Pan-Pacific Who's Who* provides the confirming details that Daniels was both town planner and engineer for Weyerhaeuser Lumber Com-

pany in 1906. The Potlatch Historical Society website reveals that the firm was constructing their new company town that year. This may have offered Daniels his first chance at landscape engineering, as the Weyerhaeuser management believed that providing some of the finer amenities of life, such as lawns, tree-lined streets and parks would attract a better class of worker. However, an item in a 1927 *Los Angeles Times* adds the information that "Mr. Daniels was engineer of bridges on the Washington, Idaho & Montana Railroad" during that period. A return to the Internet provided the information that the Weyerhaeuser firm constructed this railroad (the correct name of which was the Washington, Idaho & Montana Railway Company) to move their lumber because they could not interest the North Pacific Railroad in building a branch line for them. The *Encyclopedia's* statement that Daniels "did nearly all the work devolving upon that office" suggests that he may have been doing all of the above—building railroad bridges and laying out the company town too.

New Opportunities Arise

Daniels' decision to return to San Francisco was most likely inspired by the wide range of engineering opportunities that followed in the wake of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. The 1907 city directory listed the new firm of Daniels & Dillman, engineers, at the Mondadock Building on Market Street. George P. Dillman and Samuel P. Eastman (both UC students) were Daniels' partners in the business, though Eastman is presumed not to have been a full partner since he wasn't given equal billing in the firm's name. Daniels also took on a partner of a different sort in 1907, marrying the first of four wives, Miss Frances A.T. "Dolly" Trost, another UC student from Kansas City, MO. An announcement in the *Oakland Tribune* society page remarked that "There is not a more popular young woman in Berkeley than Miss Trost."

By the following year, Daniels' first business partnership had dissolved, and he was listed alone as a civil engineer at the same San Francisco address, with a residence in Berkeley. Dillman and Eastman both did considerable work for the Spring Valley Water Company in later years. It may have been Daniels' desire to branch out into the field of landscape engineering and subdivision work that led to a parting of the ways. By 1910, Daniels had acquired a new business partner, one Vance Craigmiles Osmont (UC class of 1900), and in the next year, business was good enough to warrant the opening of a branch office on Shattuck Avenue in Berkeley. The new firm of Daniels & Osmont described themselves as

civil, hydraulic, mining and landscape engineers. By 1912, the firm had incorporated, and was occupying several rooms (numbers 1085-1093) in the Monadnock Building, an indicator of the amount of business they must have been handling at the time.

The *Commercial Encyclopedia* provides more concrete evidence of Daniels' accomplishments between 1906 and 1911. "During his practice in San Francisco, Mr. Daniels has executed some notable projects, among which are the boulevard systems for the Spring Valley Water Company, and Sutro properties, a manufacturing town in Guadalupe Valley, Crocker properties, Thousand Oaks, sewerage purification plants for the Spring Valley Water Company, irrigation systems in Butte County, and was Chief Engineer, with Mr. Dillman and S.P. Eastman, for Monterey, Fresno & Eastern Railway. Mr. Daniels has also done landscape work for Mr. John H. Spring of North Berkeley, Wiggington Creed of Piedmont, and others. He is a member of the San Francisco branch of the American Society of Civil Engineers."

A certain amount of guesswork is again involved in determining the details of what, when and where for the above list of accomplishments. Serendipitously, the *Commercial Encyclopedia* provided clues to both the irrigation systems at Butte County and the Monterey, Fresno & Eastern Railway. At this period, settlers were planting vast numbers of fruit trees in Butte County, and they needed water to irrigate these orchards and ensure maximum fruit production. The Butte County Canal Company system was in place by 1911, and a new system, the Feather County Canal Company Ditch, was still under construction and expected to provide irrigation for an additional 200,000 acres of orchard land. It seems reasonable to assume that Daniels was involved with one or the other (and possibly both) of these projects, though the exact details remain to be proven.

The *Encyclopedia* grouped the Monterey, Fresno &

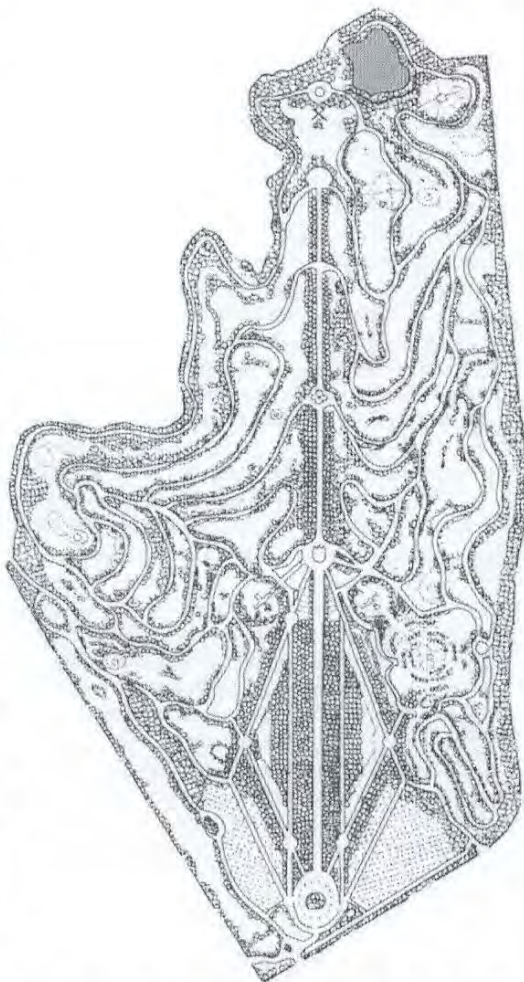
Eastern Railway with other rail lines that were categorized as "Projected and Under Construction" in 1911. It was to have been 140 miles in length, running south from Monterey and then east across the coastal range to Fresno. Alan A. Fickewirth's book, *California Railroads* (1992) indicates that while proposals for a line running between Monterey and Fresno began as early as 1893, the line was never built. He reports that the company was incorporated in this form on 29 December 1906. Apparently Daniels and his erstwhile partners worked together on surveying the railroad right of way that year.

Subdivision Work Begins in Earnest

It was the "boulevard systems" that led Daniels' career in a new direction. Even before Olmsted's "suburban villages" at Riverside (see text box on next page), he created three plans for the San Francisco Bay Area in 1865: one for Golden Gate Park, one for the new university campus at Berkeley (including his first attempt at a residential park), and one for Mountain View Cemetery in

Oakland. All three plans entailed the use of picturesque, curvilinear roadways, and the latter two plans were both to be executed on hilly sites, with roads following the contours of the land. While the park and campus plans were never implemented, they received publicity in the local newspapers, and had a definite impact, however subliminal, on Bay Area designers.

In 1889, Daley's Scenic Park Tract was laid out on the hilly north side of the Berkeley campus, using the usual gridiron system of streets, in total disregard of the steep terrain. Soon, painted Victorian homes were being constructed in the tract. This offended the sensibilities of a number of women already residing in the area. They favored the "building with nature" philosophy espoused by local proponents of the Arts & Crafts tradition such as poet Charles Keeler and architect Bernard Maybeck.



Olmsted's 1865 Plan for Mountain View Cemetery, (Shawn D. Seaman drawing, from Witold Rybczynski's *A Clearing in the Distance*).

(Continued on page five.)

The Development of the Suburban Residential Park

In his book, *Design on the Land: The Development of Landscape Architecture* (1971), Norman T. Newton dates the earliest evidence of modern town planning in Britain from 1813, when a few industrialists began to be concerned about living conditions for their workers. "In America, the early voices of town planning were not those of industrialists but, instead, those of the first practitioners of the new profession landscape architecture. Moreover, involvement was not with industrial situations directly, but rather with the residential and more general aspects of community life. The early protagonists—Olmsted, Vaux, Cleveland—though ever concerned with human lives and values, were impelled by the problems at hand in their early works to place more emphasis on physical design than on the socio-economic plight of factory workers."

In 1869, Olmsted, Vaux & Co. were hired to design a plan for the new "suburban village" of Riverside, Illinois, located nine miles from the center of Chicago. Newton describes how, in their initial report to the client, the architects pointed out that the population movement from country to city that accompanied the industrial revolution was showing some signs of change. "There was already 'clearly perceptible' a reverse trend toward the formation of suburbs, 'especially affecting the more intelligent and more fortunate classes.'" The architects considered it a reasonable financial gamble to create "a village-like suburb with a sylvan domestic atmosphere." The firm's most novel and effective contribution to the plan was the creation of a curvilinear road system that followed the terrain of the land. "We should recommend the general adoption, in the design of your roads, of gracefully-curved lines, generous spaces, and the absence of sharp corners, the idea being to suggest and imply leisure, contemplativeness and happy tranquility." This was a decided break with tradition in a time when "the typical checkerboard or gridiron plan" was the norm, whether building on the flatlands or in the hills.

Twenty-two years later the Olmsted firm took on the Roland Park project, 550 acres of land then four miles north of the Baltimore city line. "What resulted was an unusually intelligent venture that quickly came to be regarded as a leading example of sound real-estate operation, with customers so uniformly satisfied as virtually to guarantee a continuing market. It was an outstanding early model for carefully formulated deed restrictions worked out by Olmsted and [his client] together with a view to maintaining high quality, stability of values, and a harmonious community." Furthermore, Newton states that it offered valuable lessons in the adapting of plan to topography, particularly where the terrain was hilly and heavily wooded. "Throughout there had been great care in handling exposed slopes and preserving trees, [and other] indications of early respect for native conditions of the site." The company continued this policy of respect for topographic and other natural features when they undertook further development in 1913-14, with the Olmsted Brothers as landscape architects.

Newton describes the deed restrictions: "The custom is to file certain basic restrictions on all property in a given subdivision at the time the plat itself is filed. By agreement the restrictions run for a stated period, usually twenty-five years, then automatically extend themselves for another similar period unless the owners of a stipulated proportion of the subdivision agree to cancel the restrictions... The

standard restrictions have usually included control of land use, minimum cost of dwellings, setback lines, building projections, free space, outbuildings, and bill-

boards. For many years there were also racial restrictions, the one serious flaw in these provisions." Enforcement of the restrictions in each area, as well as that area's general management, was usually left in the hands of a homes association with elected officers.



Thousand Oaks (California's Magazine, July 1915).

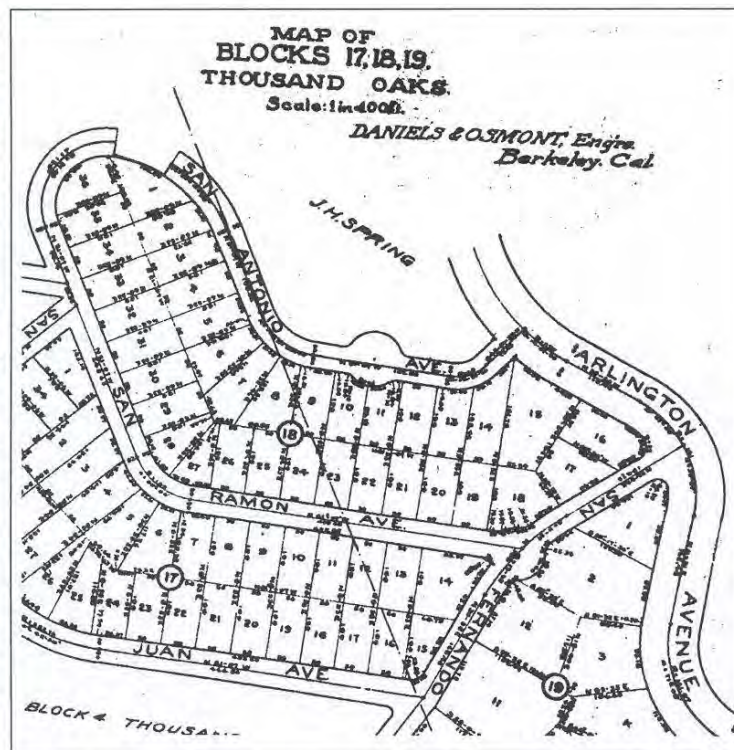
In 1898 they formed the Hillside Club and began agitating for more aesthetically pleasing structures. They had mixed results with city hall, and realized they needed men who could vote in the organization. In 1902 they invited the participation of not only Keeler and Maybeck, but also architect John Galen Howard, landscape architect and UC Professor R.E. Mansell, Arthur L. Bolton (who landscaped portions of the Berkeley campus), and Almeric Coxhead, brother and business partner of architect Ernest Coxhead. While the basic layout of Daley's Scenic Park was irreversible, with the approval of the other members, Maybeck and Bolton began drawing up plans for modifying the appearance of the streets by rounding off the corners, adding landscaped street dividers, retaining walls, split level streets, and stairway paths between streets. These plans were submitted to the city for approval, and by 1909, the residents of the tract agreed to pay for the improvements. This, too, was reported in the local newspapers and would have been known to Daniels.

In 1905, real estate developer and Sierra Club member Duncan McDuffie (of the firm of Mason-McDuffie) embarked on the development of 'Claremont Park,' the first California subdivision to take such factors as terrain and beauty of the natural landscape into account from its inception. The 1906 earthquake provided additional impetus to the trend of "suburban flight," displacing huge numbers of residents from their homes. Many refugees fled to other parts of the Bay Area, and vowed never to return to the city. New homes were in demand, particularly in Berkeley, and several developers who had purchased large tracts of land around the bay were more than happy to supply the public need. The Claremont Park tract was a financial success, which encouraged other California developers to imitate this "residential park" that followed "eastern" principles.

A Residential Beauty Spot of California

Thousand Oaks, John Hopkins Spring of North Berkeley, and Wigginton Creed of Piedmont all turned out to be connected to the "residential park" movement. In 1915, Daniels himself produced an article about the new trend in suburban development and, in particular, lauded the attractions of the Thousand Oaks subdivision, which he and Osmont had been responsible for laying out. "California as a Place of Homes" appeared in the first (and last) issue of *California's Magazine*. "Wherever conditions seem at all propitious," wrote Daniels, "the restricted district idea of subdivision seems to be laying hold of those who make a business of turning natural beauty to practical ends in forming home sites for persons of refined tastes."

Daniella Thompson's article ("Spring Mansion Modeled After Empress' Island Palace"), found on the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association's website, provided useful background information on John Hopkins Spring and his associates. Spring (who had purchased most of the land north of Berkeley) joined hands with Duncan McDuffie and capitalists Louis Titus and Wigginton Ellis Creed to form the Berkeley Development Company and the North Berkeley Land Company. He also associated himself with Francis Marion "Borax" Smith and Frank Colton Havens (who owned most of the Oakland hills area south of Berkeley) in the real estate ventures of their Realty Syndicate and its holding company, United Properties. By running Smith's Key System streetcar lines out to what were then considered somewhat remote areas, they made them instantly more viable as new places to live. Daniels' article points out that "an hour's ride and frequently a much shorter one, will bring us from the city to the country, the transition being rendered less arduous and expensive with each new development in transportation."



Plat Map for Thousand Oaks Tract, 1911
(Map Book 26, Page 8, Alameda County Recorder's Office)

At the County Recorder's office, several plat maps dated 1909-1912 and bearing the names "Daniels & Osmont, engineers" have been found for the Thousand Oaks and Arlington tracts. Following the example set by Olmsted and the principles espoused by the Hillside Club ("bend the roads, divide the lots, place the homes to accomodate [the trees]"), the engineers took great pains to preserve any existing trees and the numerous, large rhyolite boulders that dot this hilly landscape. The result was a very attractive and picturesque neighborhood that the *San Francisco Call* described as "one of the residential beauty spots in California." Where blasting was unavoidable in carving out a house pad, the resulting rubble was used for steppingstones and stone walls enclosing the properties. Daniels liked the area well enough to build a house for himself on two lots along Yosemite Road. The land may have been part of his fee. The house is still there today, as are the flanking rhyolite boulders, the steppingstones, stone walls, and the rustic, cement urn at the bottom of the Indian Trail, a pathway leading between Yosemite Road and the street below it.

Daniels' landscape work for Spring was simply a part of the advertising campaign intended to make the whole tract more appealing to prospective buyers. As other developers had done before him, Spring hired Daniels to create lavish gardens on the Spring estate (adjacent to the Thousand Oaks development) even before building his home there. An advertising postcard proclaimed that "The grounds for J.H. Spring's \$100,000 home, east of Thousand Oaks, are being laid out according to designs made by Mr. Mark R. Daniels, the well known landscape engineer. This villa home-site comprises twenty-one acres. Large crews of men have been working for several months, bringing out elaborate landscape effects. The Japanese garden is perhaps the most attractive feature of this lovely estate. Lawns are now up, trees and flowers are flourishing, and the swimming pool and tennis courts are about completed. The residence will

probably be built within a year." Newell-Hendricks, Inc. was the real estate agency selling Thousand Oaks lots. Most of the land surrounding the Spring mansion was later subdivided.

Spring's business partner, Wiggington Creed, bought property in Crocker Tract #1 in Piedmont, a Wickham Havens, Inc. subdivision, laid out by a Daniels & Osmont competitor, civil engineer E.A. Prather. Creed built a home there in 1912-13 for the comparatively modest sum of \$35,000 in what one newspaper described as "the English cottage style." Presumably he was impressed by the work done for Spring, and hired Daniels to landscape his own new home. Also credited to Daniels, but as yet unproven, are the Cragmont and Northbrae tracts of Berkeley. Some authorities attribute the layout of Northbrae to R.A. Mansell.

Presumably it was the influence of realtor Robert C. Newell (who was Daniels' near neighbor on Yosemite Road) that brought Daniels & Osmont, Inc. the 1912 commission to lay out Wickham Havens' new 'Haddon Hill' tract overlooking Lake Merritt in Oakland. On 22 September, the *Tribune* reported Daniels' proposal of a novel idea. With the advent of motor vehicles, he reasoned, the traditionally narrow, deep residential lot was *passé* since land was no longer needed for barns and stables. Why not use a more attractive layout, with wider, shallower lots that would allow some distance from the neighbors, "a more spacious domicile...with liberal areas of lawn on all sides." As he

would do at other points in his career, though sometimes to no avail, Daniels offered reassurance to developers and investors that an aesthetically pleasing property would be of higher commercial value as well. Most unfortunately, the principles of property restrictions were not maintained in this neighborhood, and today the Haddon Hill area is nearly wall to wall apartment buildings with few trees and no views of Lake Merritt from the streets. (Part II in March)



Indian Trail Steps, Thousand Oaks (California's Magazine, July 1915).

REPORT ON THE SARATOGA CONFERENCE 2006

Our conference at Saratoga last October proved to be another resounding success, and a good time was had by all, with the possible exception of new member Georgetta McCloud, whose car was damaged in the parking lot at Villa Montalvo on Sunday, bringing her participation in the garden tours to a sudden halt. Our condolences to Georgetta, and to Lois McMurchy, who won the prize for farthest distance traveled to this conference. Lois resides in the state of Mississippi, and works at the Italianate estate of author Tennessee Williams, thus her particular interest in hearing Phoebe Cutler's most interesting presentation on the Villa Montalvo, another property employing the Italianate style.

The conference opened with a Friday night reception at a charming location, the Los Gatos Art Museum. Good weather prevailed, adding to members' pleasure in meeting old and new friends on the patio. Donna Guldeman provided us with some very tasty food (many of us covet the recipe for that incredible guacamole, Donna!), and Phoebe's husband, Desmond Smith, poured libations for the multitude. In between stimulating conversations, many members nipped inside the museum to view the newly displayed works of local artists. Afterwards, we adjourned to nearby restaurants for dinner.

Conference co-convenor April Halberstadt gave the first talk, an overview of the historic gardens that have been built on the West Side of the Santa Clara Valley. Her knowledge of the area was of invaluable assistance to Phoebe in finding us a good venue for our lectures and arranging for garden tours.

Professor Kenneth Brown's talk on Japanese-style gardens of the San Francisco Peninsula was both informative and instructive as to the pitfalls that may await the landscape historian. He entertained us with the saga of his exploration into the history, both perceived and actual, of the property we visited later that same afternoon. Among the corrections made was a small, but significant adjustment to the name of the property, not *Kotani-en* as we had previously reported, but *Kotani-an*. The symbol "ko" means small; "tani" is the word for ravine; and while "en" is the word generally used for garden, "an" signifies a retreat or hermitage. Brown showed us a photograph of a carved wooden sign that once marked the entrance to the garden, providing evidence that "retreat" rather than "garden" had been the original designated name of this portion of Max Cohn's estate. Professor Brown also provided some supporting con-

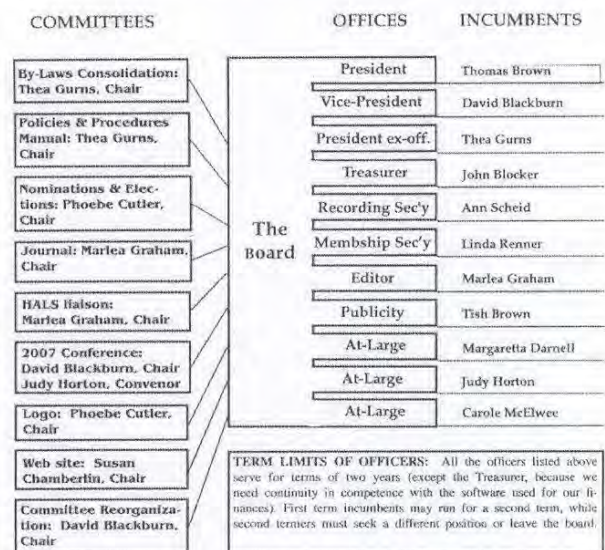
text to suggest why Cohn might have wanted a retreat from the worldwide economic, social and political turmoil of the late 1920s and early 1930s, when much of the garden's construction took place.

Professor Brown, who is working on a more expansive tome about the history of Japanese-style gardens in the USA, has agreed to speak at our next conference in Los Angeles, and we look forward with anticipation to hearing more about these gardens and their designers this coming fall. Please mark the date on your calendar (see "Coming Events") and plan to join us for the 2007 conference.

Profuse thanks are due to all CGLHS members who worked to make this conference a fiscal and aesthetic success. In particular, we owe our thanks to the garden owners who have worked to preserve these gardens, and gave permission for us to traipse about their properties. These include Bill Robson, who went to a great deal of trouble and expense to make *Kotani-an* presentable to visitors; Donald Grimes, who let us park on his driveway while we viewed the vestiges of Max Cohn's estate, Little Brook Farm; all the surrounding neighbors whose privacy we intruded upon as lightly as possible; Mort and Elaine Levine, preservers and owners of the Woodhills Ranch property of the Fremont Olders; the managers of Villa Montalvo; and last but not least, Lon Saavedra, director of Hakone Gardens, who acted as docent on our visit there.

See the organizational chart below, reflecting the outcome of our election at Saratoga.

Organizational Chart; January, 2007



LETTER FROM OUR NEW PRESIDENT, THOMAS BROWN

The conference later this year promises to be very informative and enjoyable. Each garden we tour and each garden discussed in *Eden* introduces more people to their importance, and increasing success of these two activities is the best evidence of our achieving our goals. In furtherance of these goals, I propose we devote our energies this year to two primary areas—the Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS), and Outreach.

HALS

HALS is long overdue recognition of the historic significance of the built exterior environment. HABS, the Historic American Buildings Survey was begun during the Great Depression and could draw upon the considerable talents of unemployed architects and designers. Shortly afterwards, HAER, the Historic American Engineering Record, was initiated. HALS is patterned on these two, but with gratifying recognition of the unique character of the living element of landscapes. Francis Bacon once again has proved prophetic: Men still build stately sooner than garden finely.

We presently have a HALS Committee, chaired by Marlea Graham, which attends the meetings of the Northern California chapter of HALS, and she occasionally reports to the membership by means of a notice in *Eden*. This chapter has been very active already, so much so that of the first four projects to be submitted nationally for recognition, the second, third and fourth are in the Bay Area. These are Piedmont Avenue in Berkeley, originally designed by Olmsted; the Kaiser Roof Garden in Oakland, by Osmundson & Staley; and the early American period vernacular front garden at Olompali State Historic Park just north of Novato. There is also a Southern California chapter based at Cal Poly-Pomona under the direction of Professor Noel Vernon, who took on the considerable task of modifying the standards for the HABS and HAER to suit landscapes.

Many early HABS projects had a garden or landscape component, but these were often given short shrift. For instance, several trees at the Leland Stanford Mansion in Sacramento were mis-identified, as was a large Valley Oak at Mission San Antonio (as an Olive, no less!). I urge CGLHS members to inform themselves as to the presence of HABS projects in their own communities (visit the Library of Congress website: http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/habs_haer), check for themselves if a garden was part of the original documentation, and review the plant identification and present condition of the place. If they communicate the results to either committee, we can see that the information is passed along to the appropriate parties.

This ties into another related topic. The pace of development may be moderating slightly, but not by much, and as developers and politicians both know, “Open Space doesn’t vote!” Gardens continue to be threatened with redevelopment, often before they are documented or their worth understood. I believe we should aid in the effort to identify, document, and publicize threatened gardens and landscapes, possibly by serving as a clearing-house with ties to The Garden Conservancy and other preservation groups. A necessary corollary to this is that we need to develop on-going links with these groups. Suggestions as to who and how will be very welcome. I also propose we consider becoming more pro-active in preservation. When we take a stand, we advertise our existence as well as our concerns. As a non-profit, there are limits to our political activity, but not, as far as I know, to our social activity. Through *Eden* we have consistently supported The Garden Conservancy, the Library of Landscape History, and the Foundation for Landscape Studies. We will be considering becoming more closely aligned as financial “Friends of the Environmental Design Archives” at UC Berkeley. Who else should we be supporting?

OUTREACH

There are several components to this. Our primary vehicle remains *Eden* under the capable conduct of our editor. Its excellence reflects well on the probity of the Society and becomes more cost-effective the more copies we place in the right hands. To that end, I propose we take a hard look at the present recipient list. Certainly it goes to all Society members, whether individual, household, or institutional. From time to time, courtesy copies have been and should continue to be sent to preservation societies and major landscape and horticultural libraries in the state, including botanical gardens and arboreta. Some additional possibilities that occurred to me are listed below. Additional suggestions are welcome to insure we cover as many sites as possible. For the following, I suggest we send courtesy copies for three or four issues, accompanied by one of our membership brochures. Beyond that, let’s monitor the response and see where to go from there.

There are a considerable number of house museums in the state; many of these have associated gardens that may be of significance, and perhaps as important, staff and docents. I believe there is a published list of these with addresses. If we have not already made use of this we need someone to photocopy the list and vet it for the most appropriate examples to add to our mailing list.

Another source for placement is Departments of Ornamental Horticulture of Community Colleges. These are training the maintenance gardeners of the future. We need an up to date list of such departments.

There are also a large number of municipal and county historical societies. There are published lists of these, and again, we need to have them vetted for the most likely.

Most mid-to-large cities have garden clubs; most of these are affiliated with the California Garden Club. Should we explore partnering with some of these when our annual conference is in their region? Certainly we will want to place advertisements in their state-wide publication, *Golden Gardens*, but local groups may have newsletters also.

Some nurseries and garden supply establishments offer programs for their customers. We can (and sometimes do) offer advertising of these events in *Eden* where they fit our interests. *Pacific Horticulture*, for example, derives some support from this.

Our annual conferences and garden tours are the second most important vehicle of outreach. Over the years they have gone from strength to strength, thanks to the strenuous efforts of the convenors and helpers. Past convenors are a fund of practical experience and have each contributed suggestions for improvement. Should we attempt to set themes and venues farther into the future? What garden themes or periods might we address? Shall we seek additional partners for future programs as we have done on occasion in the past and will do again this year?

How do we determine the success of these programs? By participant surveys? Financial profit? Number of new memberships? I intend to put discussion of the annual conference on the agenda for our March 31st meeting. But to discuss the above items more meaningfully, we need to have some facts in hand.

Therefore, would those who have some thoughts on any of these proposals please jot them down and send an e-mail to me by the 1st of March so I can compile and distribute them to the board members?

Our organizational title includes the word "landscape" as distinct from garden. To date, we have not much explored this aspect. I think we are still concerned with built rather than natural environments, and these would include historical examples of California's agricultural and horticulture. The Muir house in Martinez (we will see it during the March 31st board meeting), Rancho Los Alamitos (where we held a conference in past years), and Ardenwood Farm are cases in point, and I hope this group will know of several others that should be considered. These places may serve individually as themes or side trips for future conferences.

I also want to continue our discussion of archival storage for photographs, plans and slides. Of these, slides are most problematical as the dyes do deteriorate in time. Digitizing them and saving them as raw TIFF files at 300-350 dpi is so far the best solution, but the storage medium is also problematic because the CD technology is expected to change rapidly, especially with the advent of plastic logic. One firm that did this sort of thing commercially for rare books and manuscripts kept the digitized scans on dedicated hard drives as well as online. The next problem is where to hold them? If anyone was going to enquire as to the interest in serving as a repository at 1) UC Berkeley Environmental Design Archives; 2) Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo; 3) Cal Poly-Pomona and elsewhere, could we have a preliminary report? When people have questions about donating such materials, we need to know where to direct them. Absent other criteria, I suggest trying for an institution within the region of the project. In some cases this might mean breaking up a collection by geography. There are also issues of privacy/permission to publish where a private garden or landscape is concerned.

I'm sure I've missed some items, so fill in the blanks. The more information board members and the general membership can exchange between meetings, the more actual business we can conduct at the meetings, and I just want to prime the pump. Best wishes for Peace, Prosperity, Health and Happiness throughout the New Year!

—Thomas Brown



Tom Brown, rose rustling at a cemetery in the Gold Country c. 1992 (M. Graham).



WHAT NEEDS SAVING NOW?

Heroes of Horticulture

The Cultural Landscape Foundation (TCLF) and *Garden Design* magazine are calling for nominations for Landslide 2007. "Do you know a significant tree, orchard, park planting or other horticultural feature that has survived against all odds, miraculously demonstrating its ability to stand steadfast in the face of natural and cultural challenges? To honor and help preserve our nation's horticultural heritage,

TCLF and *Garden Design* present the second annual Landslide List—Heroes of Horticulture.

What is a Hero of Horticulture? A sentinel tree can be a living witness or reminder that commands the same admiration that our culture bestows upon a brilliant artist, poet or scholar. A significant horticultural feature may be associated with an important person, or it may gain its value from its affiliation with an event that shaped the life of a community or a culture. It may be a tree, a collection of trees such as a formal parkway planting, or a special planting composition. It may be formal, informal, ornamental or vernacular.

TCLF, established in 1998, is the only not-for-profit foundation in America dedicated to increasing the public's awareness of the important legacy of cultural landscapes and to helping save them for the future. This is TCLF's second consecutive year partnering with *Garden Design*. Charles Birnbaum, TCLF founder, says, 'If we truly aspire to understand our relationship with the land, then the ornamental, social, economic and functional expressions of individual plants and plant groupings deserve serious interpretation, preservation and management. These include allées, hedges, bosks, orchards, foundation plantings or thematic collections—the plants that define where our country has been and where it is going.' If you would like to nominate a Hero of Horticulture or learn more about Landslide, follow the Landslide link at www.tclf.org. The deadline for applications is 15 April 2007."

PreservationTool: Conservation Easements

We have discussed conservation easements before, in respect to the work of The Garden Conservancy. The owners of Green Gables in Woodside have granted a conservation easement to the Garden Conservancy that will protect the property from subdivision and development in perpetuity. Conservation easements are one of the primary tools available to conservationists of historic properties and open land, because they provide a tax break to property owners. The Sonoma Land Trust's autumn newsletter advises that the coming year provides a special opportunity to historic property owners.

"On August 17, 2006, the President signed legislation that increases the amount a donor of a conservation easement may deduct from income. The legislation will apply only in 2006 and 2007. Previously the donor of a conservation easement could deduct up to 30% of his or her income and carry the deduction forward for up to five years. Under this new, temporary legislation, such a donor may deduct up to 50% of their income and carry the deduction forward for up to 15 years; if the taxpayer is a farmer (i.e. someone who derives more than 50% of their income from farming, including grapes), that taxpayer may deduct up to 100% of income and carry the deduction forward for up to 15 years."

This legislation may provide the impetus to save more of our historic properties and open spaces. Of course, all is not sweetness and light in these partnerships. Some property owners may see it as a way to reduce taxes but not fully understand or appreciate the commitment to conservation. The Sonoma Land Trust is currently engaging in a court battle to enforce the restrictions of the agricultural conservation easement on 528-acre Lower Ranch. The present owners are attempting to violate those restrictions by dumping dredge material from the Port Sonoma Marina onto the farmland.

East Cabrillo Boulevard - Santa Barbara

The January issue of *The Capital*, newsletter of the Pearl Chase Society, advises that the condition of East Cabrillo Boulevard has once again come before the Historic Landmarks Commission. Kellam de Forest writes: "The sidewalks and the parkway planter strip on the ocean side of the street (now mostly dirt) are in need of repair and improvement. However, Preservation Watch is concerned with the amount of paving that is proposed to replace existing planter space. The reduction of planting space is primarily in response to heavy pedestrian usage during the Sunday Arts & Crafts Show. But isn't there some hardy plant material that could be used?"



WHAT NEEDS SAVING NOW?

“As stated in the Historic Properties Clearance Report (Post-Hazeltine, adopted by the city in 1924), ‘The parkway represents the work of Frederick Olmsted Jr., the son of one of the nation’s pre-eminent nineteenth century landscape architects. Olmsted Jr. rose to prominence after serving on the McMillan Commission, which was charged with designing a comprehensive plan for the redevelopment of Washington, D.C., and he was responsible for designing some notable planned communities. Olmsted was a conservationist and played a leading role in the establishment of the National Park Service.’”

Incidentally, *The Capital* informs us that Santa Barbara has received official recognition from the “Preserve America” program, a White House initiative begun under the Clinton administration with a position as honorary chair filled by the First Lady. “The goals of the initiative include a greater shared knowledge about the nation’s past, strengthened regional identities and local pride, increased local participation in preserving the country’s cultural and natural heritage assets and support for the economic vitality of our communities.” The designation of the city as a ‘Preserve America’ community emphasizes Santa Barbara’s long tradition of what Deputy Secretary of the Interior Lynn Scarlet described as “heritage tourism, education and historic preservation.” To learn more about the “Preserve America” initiative, visit their website, www.PreserveAmerica.gov.

Mission San Miguel - Paso Robles

A brief notice in the *Santa Barbara News Press* on 23 December 2006 was received from our Santa Barbara Regional Correspondent, Kathryn Lyon. It seems that while some recovery and rebuilding programs are progressing nicely three years after the Central Coast was rattled with a 6.5 quake, the fate of Mission San Miguel is still languishing, with only \$3 million of the \$15 million needed for repairs raised to date. The mission needs angels.

While doing some research on Mark Daniels, we were very interested to find an article reporting on remarks made at a Tourist Association convention held in Berkeley in 1914. Frank H. Powers gave a talk on “The Right Way to Lasso the Tourist,” in which he remarked that, “And here in California we have the remains of a form of civilization that could rouse the [interest of the tourist] and we are paying no attention to it. I refer to the Franciscan Mission buildings...If these buildings were genuinely restored, not patched up, they would be extremely interesting to the traveling tourist.” Has anyone ever done a study on the amount of tourist dollars brought into the state by the missions today? Might this information make a good “selling” point when applying for restoration money?

Forest Home Farms Historic Park - San Ramon

This 16-acre property contains a remnant of the Travis and Ruth Boone farm, including a barn built circa 1850 and other outbuildings once used for a commercial walnut processing plant. The Dutch Colonial Revival style Boone house was built in 1900. The garden contains original specimen trees, and a rustic pergola and grotto that date from 1938. Ruth Boone gave the site to the City of San Ramon in 1997 for use as a municipal park in memory of her husband, Travis. The 22-room Boone house will serve as a conference and education center, representing a vanishing way of life and landscape in Contra Costa County. One of the big storage sheds is home to a collection of old tractors and other farm equipment. Travis Boone’s machine shop is being used today to restore and repair these tractors. The old horse barn now houses a sheep cooperative and sheep-dog training school. Moved to this site from its original location elsewhere in the valley is the 1877 Italianate Victorian David Glass House, which will be used as a house museum depicting life in the late 1800s. A formal rose garden fronting the house is in the process of being laid out now. The San Ramon Historic Foundation holds a number of fund-raising events, including Sheep-Shearing Day, Mrs. Boone’s Afternoon Victorian Tea (with appropriate costumes), the October Harvest Festival, and December’s Holiday on the Farm. Forest Home Farms is located at 19953 San Ramon Valley Boulevard, San Ramon. Visit their website, www.srhf.org.

HOW TO JOIN CGLHS

To become a member of the California Garden & Landscape History Society, send a check or money order to Linda Renner, Membership Secretary, 3223 E. First St., Long Beach CA 90803. See our website: www.cglhs.org for an application form.



Membership rates:
Individual \$30
Household \$40
Institution \$50
Sustaining \$60 and up.

THE INFLUENCE OF MEXICO ON CALIFORNIA GARDENS

A report on two seminars sponsored by the The Garden Conservancy, the Ruth Bancroft Garden, and the East Bay Municipal Water District on July 21 and October 20, 2006. Copyright © November 2006.

Judith M. Taylor, M.D.

Everyone gets their jollies in different ways. One of mine was to sit in air-conditioned comfort on two blisteringly hot days and listen to a series of masters explain how Mexico has influenced our gardens. While a state of pure *nirvana* would be inconvenient for an occasion in which one wanted to retain some of the information, it came close. The Ruth Bancroft Garden, The Garden Conservancy, and the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) conspired together to bring this desirable state of things about.

The reason this series is relevant to our society (CGLHS) is that Spain and Mexico were the original sources of garden style in California. Many gardens we cherish have Mexican roots, with strong hardscape, buoyant colors, and a feeling of extreme exuberance in some cases. The country is so close and so familiar that we tend to overlook the extraordinary range of floras and fundamental impact of its designs. EBMUD and The Garden Conservancy are using lecture series such as these to promote the benefit of gardening in a sustainable manner just as the original settlers had to do, reducing the need for water as much as possible.

The first set of talks was in July, the second in October, each followed by visits to relevant gardens illuminating some of the points made by lecturers.

The July presentations were divided between the cultural context and Southwestern nature. If I had to put in a nutshell what I gleaned from the July series, it was a combination of the overwhelming richness of the Mexican flora and the formative and lasting influence of Luis Barragán. This deeply spiritual and conservative Catholic architect has affected American garden design for more than seventy years.

Topher Delaney presented an analysis of Barragán's style and methods. He pared down the concept of the garden in a very ascetic manner. Faced with equivalent plant resources in Brazil, Roberto Burle Marx moved in the opposite direction. Barragán also concerned himself with the effect of light and he planned rooms and gardens with that in mind.

One photograph which stood out for me was the pilgrimage made by a class of students from Smith College in the 1950s, when young women wore hats and white gloves. They were standing in a reverential circle around the master. Their apparel may have been quaint but their priorities were not. It was striking that they should consider Barragán's work to be so important that they organized a field trip to Mexico. Americans have taken Barragán's concepts and moved them in different directions.

Brian Kemble, who is Asst. Garden Director at the Ruth Bancroft Gardens, set the scene for some of the plant diversity with his talk on "The Spirit Plants: Yuccas and Nolinias." Many of these plants are widely used in Mexico and are beginning to be seen more often in California now too. Phoenix architect Steve Martino presented several of his garden projects in which the lean and abstract style favored by Barragán predominated. The session ended with more wonderful plants being described by the Phoenix nurseryman and scholar, George Hull. In his talk, "The Leafy Ones: Trees and Shrubs from Mexico in California and Arizona Gardens," Hull pointed out that there are more types of pine and oak trees in Mexico than anywhere else on earth. At present not enough of these valuable plants are in wide use here, but if Hull has anything to do with it, that will change soon.

Luis Barragán (1902-1988). An engineer by training, Barragán is perhaps best remembered for his minimalist approach to gardens, in a country of profound botanical diversity. One of his most influential projects was the residential development El Pedregal (1949-50) outside Mexico City with its plaza featuring a tall slab of a pink wall, low, flanking azure doors and long water trough. His terra cotta tank from Las Arboledas (1958-62), water spouting into a shallow pool with a high wall of pinkish saplings in the background, appeared on the cover of Elizabeth Kessler's ground-breaking book, *Modern Gardens and the Landscape* (New York: Museum of Modern Art, 1964).



In October, the seminars pursued the same themes. Once again we were treated to a resounding affirmation of Mexican plant diversity. Glenn Keator took us "From Desert to Tropical Rainforest: the Diversity of Mexico's Plant Communities." The two gigantic deserts and massive mountain ranges of Mexico create numerous niches for unique genera. American gardens display a dozen or more extremely common and popular plants from Mexico, such as dahlias, marigolds, zinnias and so forth, but there are dozens more that would flourish in California's soil and climate. On a bibliographic note, Cecile Hulse Maschat, an American botanist who followed her engineering husband to Mexico in the 1920s, spent seven years studying Mexican gardens and their plants. In 1935 she published *Mexican Plants for American Gardens*, in which she made the same case as Keator. Maschat deplored the decay and neglect which had overtaken many old gardens in Mexico. One can only imagine how much worse it is now, seventy-one years later. Her book remains a classic. Maybe some of these speakers could bring it up to date with their research.

Garden writer and designer Ruth Chivers undertook to analyze the features that make a Mexican garden "Mexican." The climate, the flora, and the layers of cultural heritage combine to create various styles which yet retain a special flavor. Landscape architect Alma Luisa Du Solier is a native of Mexico who now lives and works in the United States. She told us of her grandmother's two gardens—a very plain and austere garden in the city but quite a different one in the country, and illustrated how the subliminal childhood absorption

of shape and style now provide a beacon for her current work. Peckerwood Gardens in Texas is the life work of John Fairey. For more than thirty years Fairey has moulded his property both aesthetically and horticulturally. He still makes many trips to Mexico to collect new plants and then integrates them into the whole with great skill and care. I found it very inspiring. Landscape contractor Flora Grubb (associated with the Palm Brokers and Golden Gate Landscape in San Francisco) brought a large selection of plants which are of Mexican descent. In "Coffee and Other Mexican Plant Flavors: Courtyard Tropicals," Grubb expounded on the virtues of these plants. They use very little water and generally require little maintenance. Concluding these delightful talks, Richard Turner shared a wonderful collection of garden photographs he had taken in Mexico which conveyed the spirit of each place remarkably well.

It was a delight to see Mrs. Bancroft at both sets of talks. The staff of The Garden Conservancy and of The Ruth Bancroft Garden all worked extremely hard to make the series a success and they achieved their aim triumphantly. I look forward with anticipation to what may be offered in 2007.

Ed. note: Cecile Hulse Matschat wrote several other books, including two on gardening (*The Garden Primers*, in five volumes, and *The Garden Calendar*); *American Butterflies and Moths*; two mysteries (*Murder in Okeefenokee* and *Murder at the Black Crook*); *Suwanee River* (in the Rivers of America series); *Strange Green Land*; the autobiographical *Seven Grass Huts: An Engineer's Wife in Central and South America*; and *Ladd of the Big Swamp: A Story of the Okeefenokee Settlement* (for the Winston Adventure Books series).

BOOK REVIEWS and NEWS

Modern Public Gardens: Robert Royston and the Suburban Park, by Reuben M. Rainey and J.C. Miller, No. 3 in the Berkeley/Design/Books Series (San Francisco: William Stout Publishers, 2006). Hardcover, 8" x 10.25", 160 pages, b&w and color illustrations, park plans and perspectives, endnotes, bibliography, description of the Royston/RHAA Collection at CED Archives, UC Berkeley, \$45. ISBN: 0-9746214-2-0. This book may be purchased at bookstores or directly from CED Archives, 280 Wurster Hall. Call 510.642.5125 or check their website (www.ced.berkeley.edu/cedarchives) for hours of operation.



Modern Public Gardens: Robert Royston and the Suburban Park is the third in the series Berkeley/Design/Books, devoted to the critical study of works held in the College of Environmental Design Archives at the University of California at Berkeley. Robert Royston (b. 1918) has been one of the San Francisco Bay Area's most prolific landscape architects in the post-World War II era. This is the first book-length exploration and assessment of his work. The authors conclude that Royston's suburban parks are his most important contribution to modern landscape architecture. Royston was genuinely sympathetic to the suburban environment and strove to create parks

BOOK REVIEWS and NEWS

that were socially integral and distinct from urban parks. He created some of the most successful public suburban landscapes of his era.

The first four chapters outline Royston's early life and education at the University of California, his apprenticeship with Thomas D. Church's office and his war years (1942-1943), background on landscape design in the San Francisco Bay Area between 1945 and 1965, and the design principles which guided all his work, not just the public gardens. The second half focuses directly on the public gardens, beginning with a general chapter on park design methodology, followed by closer analysis of Royston's seven most outstanding public commissions. The conclusion discusses his park designs after 1965, explaining how they relate to the earlier work. The authors demonstrate the consistency between Royston's residential work and the public gardens, and his ability to successfully transform design elements, such as the pergola and umbrella shelter, from the domestic scale to the public scale.

The suburban park is a place for recreation and sports, with playgrounds for younger children and family activities. The authors show the connection between Henry Hubbard and Theodora Kimball's call for recreation space in their 1917 textbook, *An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design*, and Royston's con-



cepts of the suburban park. They also outline Hubbard and Kimball's ideas about networks of parks on different scales throughout a city, but fail to credit their debt to nineteenth-century French park planning, especially Baron Haussmann's Paris plan. Another topic deserving further

consideration is Royston's design in the context of his early mentor, Thomas Church. Finally, an appendix with a list and locations of the public gardens would help readers wanting to experience the parks at first hand.

Overall, *Modern Public Gardens* is a careful and thoughtful analysis of Royston's contribution to the development of his profession. Although Rainey and Miller have limited their detailed study to his public gardens in the suburbs of San Francisco, readers will find parallels to suburban parks in other parts of California and throughout the country.

—Margaretta J. Darnall

Other books in the Berkeley/Design/Books series are (1) Maybeck's Landscapes: Drawing in Nature by Dianne Harris, and (2) The Donnell and Eckbo Gardens: Modern California Masterworks, by Marc Treib. Both were reviewed by Peggy Darnall in our Winter 2005 issue. Future releases will include (4) Appropriate: The Houses of Joseph Esherick, by Marc Treib, and (5) Living Modern: A Biography of Greenwood Common, by Waverly Lowell.

ARCADIA PUBLISHING WANTS YOU!

Phoebe Cutler

The Charleston, South Carolina suburb of Mt. Pleasant should have, if it doesn't already, a flashing, odometer-style sign like the one that once greeted the visitor to Detroit. On the Motown prototype the last digit of some tremendous number would change every minute or so, registering that another car had just rolled off the assembly line. In this case, the product would be a book not a car, and the manufacturer would not be General Motors, but Arcadia Publishing. In the two years between 2004 and 2006, Arcadia, the largest publisher of regional history in the U.S., added 1,700 new titles to its catalogue, bringing the number of books on its backlist to 4,000.¹

The sepia-toned covers of its "Images of America" series hail the passer-by from the racks of airport magazine stands, bookstores, drugstores, and ice cream parlors across the nation. Whether the subject be

the Blue Ridge Parkway, African-American entertainment in Baltimore, or Culver City, the books look much the same. They are 6.5" wide, 9" high and approximately 5/16" thick. A nostalgic, brownish-toned photo fills the cover and wraps a third of the way around onto the back. High and centered, a rectangular 1.25" x 4" title block edged in red with a slight arch at the top announces the title and subject of the book.

As of 2004, the "Images of America" line accounted for 90 percent of the company's backlist; however, it is only one of 17 categories ranging from "Dams" to "Corporate History."² Among the other series that would be of most interest to our readers are "Postcard History" (*Central Park, Riverside in Vintage Postcards, Old Los Angeles and Pasadena*), "Images of Rail" (*All Aboard: the History of Mass Transportation in*

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Rhode Island, Ocean Shore Railroad [forerunner to Highway 1 in California]), "Images of Sports" (*Del Mar Racetrack, Skiing in Massachusetts*), "Campus History" (*Middle Tennessee State University, Princeton University*), "Then and Now" (*Staten Island, Santa Cruz Coast*), "Cemeteries" (*Cincinnati Cemeteries: The Queen City Underground, Santa Clara Cemeteries*), and the mis-named "National Parks" (*Baltimore's Historic Parks and Gardens, San Francisco's Aquatic Park*, and three titles on Yosemite).

The uniformity of the "Images of America" books is a by-product of the rigid formula that controls the contents. Each book contains 128 pages, 180 to 240 images, and approximately 15,000 words. Text is limited to a short introduction of a page or two, and sometimes a brief preface at the head of each chapter. The focus of all the books is the black-and-white photos and their descriptive captions. The success of the work is highly dependent upon the quality of the photos.

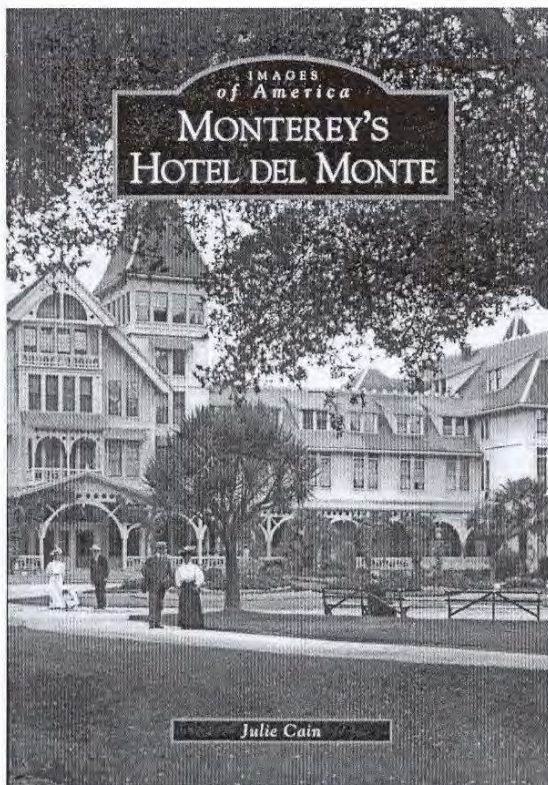
Even given these limitations, this series is an invaluable resource for members of CGLHS. The San Francisco office, only open since 2003, covers the West Coast.³ It has been extremely prolific. There are currently 349 titles on California subjects. Over 30 of that number deal with San Francisco, the largest amount focussed on any U.S. city. One of these is Greg Gaar and Ryder W. Miller's *San Francisco, A Natural History*, which appeared this year. Greg Gaar is a noted collector of archival photos who sells native plants at the city's principal recycling center. Although Gaar's captions laud all remnant indigenous colonies and attempts to revive them, the over-riding impression conveyed by this dramatic collection of images is one of almost unrelenting starkness. Acres of sand dunes and raw pastureland are intersected by long-gone creeks and water holes. In one photo a stony grassland dotted with shacks slopes down to a pond known as "Washerwoman's La-



goon" in the middle of what is now the largely residential and very desirable Cow Hollow district. A hundred yards or so to the north is a vast expanse of white sand dunes, covering ground now filled with the cafés and shops of Chestnut Street. At the other side of town in the Haight, a shabby dairy farm with yet another pond, occupies land now crisscrossed by streets fronted with large, handsome Victorian buildings.

Even the photos of some unlikely books such as Paul Trimble's *Railways of San Francisco* (2004), from the "Images of Rail" series, give fascinating glimpses at urban scenes from the past. At Geary and Market, elegant, French and Italian-style high-rises, all decked out in bunting; the steeply-inclined "chute" for boats at the Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894; the palms and shrubs and ornate lamp attached to a telegraph pole at the Greenwich Street entrance to the Presidio are three intriguing backdrops to the street cars that might capture the attention of the readers of this journal.

The authors of the "Image" books tend to be the heads of local history organizations, librarians, or teachers at local colleges. In the case of *Monterey's Hotel del Monte* (2005), the author is CGLHS member Julie Cain, operations manager of Stanford's Engineering Library.



This book grew out of her fascination with Rudolph Ulrich and his "Arizona gardens," aspects of which she presented at the Monterey conference in 2000 and the Palo Alto conference in 2003. Julie drew from her own picture collection as well as those of the Monterey Public Library, Stanford's Special Collections and Archives, and the collection of Pat Hathaway, proprietor of California Views in Monterey. Because the latter liberally shared his archive with her, scanning the photos onto CDs, Julie agreed to split all royalties with him. The royalty arrangement gives eight percent of the wholesale cost (prior to the roughly 40% retail mark-up to \$19.99) to the author. That comes to about \$1 a book.

BOOK REVIEWS and NEWS

The expense of usage fees and licensing of photos can eat heavily into any recoverable profit. Because most of the photos were pre-1923, or otherwise in the public domain, and because of her arrangement with Hathaway, Julie had minimal up-front costs. She did not know the print run, but the standard in the West is 1800. She and Pat together so far have received royalties amounting to approximately \$600. If Julie does book-signings and sells the book directly, she can recover \$9 a book (Since she has not promoted *Monterey's Hotel del Monte*, a rough calculation suggests that a third of the print run has been sold.) The royalty arrangement puts the onus on the author to promote her own work. In this way, the publisher passes onto the author a task it does minimally. Because she was organized before she signed the contract, Julie spent only two months on this project. For her alacrity, Arcadia paid her a bonus, which, according to the San Francisco-based editor Devon Weston, they no longer do.

The San Francisco, or West Coast regional office, distributes a flier entitled "WANTED! Bay Area Historians and History Authors!" This enticement undoubtedly applies equally to all sections of California. For anyone with access at a good rate to a valuable archive of antique photos, the opportunity is an attractive one. If you are paying the Bancroft Library \$30 per digital scan, or even \$12 for an 8"x10" b&w to the Oakland Public Library's History Room, multiplied by 200, you will realize a negligible profit.

Another major constraint is the minimal text. However, the less common "Making of America" series provides a text-based option. An example of this category is Lauren Coodles' *Napa, The Transformation of an American Town* (2004), which has 160 pages—32 more than the standard "Images" series—and only



52 illustrations. Besides Julie Cain's book, there are eight other titles featuring Monterey. Two of these, Dennis Copeland and Jeanne McCombs' *A Monterey Album: Life by the Bay* (2003) and J.D. Conway's *Monterey: Presidio, Pueblo, and Port* (2003) are in the rarer "Making of America" format. The higher price of \$24.95 for this series reflects the larger commitment on the part of the authors.

Within these constraints, the opportunities for authorship are limitless. For example, there are, as yet, no California schools in the backlist for the "Campus History" category. Arcadia asked Julie to do a book on Stanford, but she declined, wanting to concentrate on her specialty of 19th-century gardens. Moreover, writers speak well of the experience. A local historian in the city of Milton, Massachusetts, Anthony Mitchell Sammarco, author with Paul Buchanan of the book *Milton Architecture*, has been so satisfied that he has completed over 40 titles with Arcadia, including *Boston's Immigrants* (2000) and *Boston's Back Bay in the Victorian Era* (2003). As the eight books on Monterey and 30 books on San Francisco suggest, there is no end of subject matter waiting to be treated.

Endnotes

¹ Richard Joseph, British publisher and book chain store owner, founded Arcadia in 1993 as the American subsidiary of the British equivalent Tempus. He sold his chain, Books Etc., to Borders in 1997. Joseph subsequently sold his interest in Tempus. He now lives in Charleston and makes many of the final editorial decisions for Arcadia.

² <http://www.publishersweekly.com/article/CA443447.html?pubdate>.

³ The other regional offices are in Chicago and Portsmouth, NH.

The Carolands by Michael M. Dwyer, with photographs by Mick Hales and essay by Mario Buatta (Redwood City: San Mateo County Historical Association, 2006). Hardcover, 224 pages (10 x 13), 250+ color photographs, 100 duotones, ISBN: 0-9785259-9-6, \$75. The book finally became available on 1st December 2006. Peggy Darnall will have a review for us in March 2007.

You may order this book directly from the distributors, Acanthus Press. Tel: 800.827.7614. Email: orders@acanthuspress.com. You can go pick up a copy at the San Mateo County Historical Association, 777

Hamilton Street, Redwood City, CA 94063. Tel: 650.299.0104. The square in front of the old courthouse building has now been completed and the museum has several new exhibits on display. See the website, www.carolands.com, for details about the proposed CD of the documentary film, etc.

Blake Gardens, A History of Landscape Changes, compiled by Blake Garden Director, Professor Linda Jewell, Garden Manager John Norcorss and graduate students of UC Berkeley Department of Architecture and

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Environmental Planning, (Beatrix Jones Farrand Endowment, 2004). Softcover, b&w photographs, 54 pages, 11"x8.5", \$20. Available from the UC Berkeley College of Environmental Design Archives. See the first review for contact information.

Those members who attended our 1997 Berkeley conference may recall enjoying box lunches at the Blake Garden. Mai Arbegast, who had served as acting director of the garden from 1957-1960, gave us a guided tour of the grounds that afternoon. CGLHS member Russ Beatty served as director from 1967-1973, at which time he became chair of the Blake Garden faculty committee until his retirement in 1993. Historic photographs, archival drawings, maps and interviews with key figures chronicle the evolution of the Blake Garden in this book.

The Forestiere Underground Gardens: A Pictorial Journey, by Silvio Manno (Ionian Publications, 2007), \$29.99. Details of where to purchase this book are not yet available. Try writing to Forestiere Underground Gardens, 5021 West Shaw Avenue, Fresno, CA 93722, and include a SASE for reply. The website is posted as "still under construction" and the telephone number has a recorded announcement, with no information on the book.

Starting in 1906, Sicilian immigrant Baldassare Forestiere (1879-1946) began carving out his underground shelter in Fresno, using only a shovel, a pick, and a wheelbarrow. Originally excavating with the intention of providing himself with a cool retreat from the hot summer weather, by 1923 Forestiere had extended a system of patios, walkways and chambers covering ten acres. Some of these underground rooms were left open to the sky and planted with fruit trees. About one-third of the excavations were destroyed during construction of Highway 99. Most of the above-ground land is also planted as a garden. Forestiere remains something of an enigma today. Not much is known of his personal history, but the property remains in the hands of the Forestiere family. The gardens are currently closed to the public for much-needed repairs and maintenance, but are expected to open again sometime this summer.

Berkeley Rocks: Building with Nature, by Jonathan Chester (Berkeley: Ten Speed Press, 2007). Hardcover, 208 pages, 200+ full-color photographs, plus archival photographs from the early 1900s, \$35.



Press release: "The Berkeley hills offer great natural beauty and sensitive landscape design that skillfully incorporates architecture into the natural environment. In the early 20th century, architects inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement worked to integrate the hills' large outcrops of rock (known to geologists as Northbrae rhyolite) into the city's development. At once a historical architectural reference and a captivating art book, *Berkeley Rocks* documents the unique harmony between Berkeley's distinctive geography, homes and local ideals. The insightful narrative discusses the design philosophy and impact of Charles Keeler, landscape designer Mark Daniels, and legendary architects Bernard Maybeck and John Galen Howard. Includes information on the original landscape as well as the work of the developers, engineers, architects, and early homebuilders who turned this beautiful natural landscape into a residential haven."

In fact, Mr. Chester is primarily a rock climber, and the focus of the book is much more on the rocks than anything else, though he does touch lightly on the history of the area's development. Much of the book consists of Chester's photographs, and personal interviews with neighborhood residents. The author will be speaking at Builders Booksource on 4th Street in Berkeley on March 1st. See their website for details: www.buildersbooksource.com.

American Green, The Obsessive Quest for the Perfect Lawn, by Ted Steinberg, (NY: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2006). Hardcover, 6.5" x 9", 295 pages, b&w illustrations, end notes, index, \$24.95. ISBN: 0-393-06084-5.

If you have an interest (professional, obsessive or otherwise) in turf, you may wish to add this book to your library, placing it alongside the two previously reviewed for this publication by Peggy Darnall—*The Lawn, A History of an American Obsession* (Virginia Scott Jenkins, 1994) and *The American Lawn* (a series of essays edited by Georges Teyssot, 1999). Mr. Steinberg, a history teacher at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, and author of several books touching on environmental issues, passes rather quickly over the earlier history of turf worship in his first chapter. "We need not go back thousands of years to understand the American passion for turf. A few hundred years will do...the con

BOOK REVIEWS and NEWS

cept of lawn was very much a product of British ingenuity." From there Steinberg moves rapidly to the lawns of America, touching lightly on early proponents such as George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. He soon seeks more modern times in his following chapters, plunging into the phenomenon of suburban lawn worship. From there it is a quick step to discussing the commercial interests that drive the search for turf perfection, and the environmental harm manifested along the way. What Steinberg refers to as "The Dark Side" of lawn madness includes some chilling statistics: 75,000 Americans injured by lawn mowers every year; 17 million gallons of gasoline spilled each summer while refuelling garden equipment; seven million birds killed yearly because of lawn-care pesticides; and more. A book jacket blurb states, "By turns, funny, hard-hitting, and ironic, this book may well change forever how you view your yard." Yes, indeed.

Wilshire Boulevard: Grand Concourse of Los Angeles, by Kevin Roderick, with research by J. Eric Lynxwiler, (Los Angeles: Angel City Press, 2005). Hardcover, 208 pages, 9.3"x9.3"x1", \$40.

In 2003, while in search of website information about *The Grand American Avenue, 1850-1920* and its essay by Thomas S. Hines on "Wilshire Boulevard," we stumbled across some references by Kevin Roderick to "my Wilshire Boulevard research." What caught our eye was his comment about the Playboy mansion having previously been the estate of Arthur Letts, founder of the Broadway and Bullock's department stores in Los Angeles, as we'd seen illustrations of the Letts landscaping elsewhere. With the help of researcher J. Eric Lynxwiler, Roderick's work has finally culminated in a book that received good reviews from *Amazon.com* readers.



A Southern California Album: Selected Photographs, 1880-1900, by Wayne Bonnett, with foreword by Gary F. Kurutz (Sausalito: Windgate Press, 2006). Cloth cover, 160 pages, 10"x12", fully illustrated, index, \$45. Available from the California State Library Foundation.

Tel: 916.447.6331. Email: cslf3@juno.com. Website: www.cslfdn.org.

Bonnett, who owns Windgate Press, has once again produced a beautiful book of historic photographs, taken from the archives of the California State Library. The subject matter is diverse, including a few images of public and private landscapes.

The Best Last Place: A History of the Santa Barbara Cemetery, by David Petry. Full details not yet available but you can purchase this book from The Book Den, 15 East Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara. Tel: 805.962.3321. They will ship. Hardcover, 205 pages, \$50. (Also see "Coming Events" in this issue.)

Gardens by the Bay: Exploring Public Gardens of the Greater Bay Area, by David A. Laws (Menlo Park, CA: Windy Hill Publications, 2006). Softcover, 6.75" x 9.5", 31 pages, full color illustrations, \$9.95. ISBN: 0-9723874-4-7.

This little booklet, described as both a "souvenir" and a "guide," would make a good stocking stuffer for a gardening friend or for someone new to the area. And for those who have lived here forever but have never quite gotten around to seeing this or that public garden, this could prove an inspiration to do a bit more exploring in one's own backyard. Printed on cardstock paper with a glossy finish, the booklet should hold up to a certain amount of abuse, i.e., being tucked into a backpack or pocket by the garden tourist. Organized by sections covering the nine San Francisco Bay counties plus Monterey

CALL FOR PAPERS



Eden solicits your submissions of scholarly papers, shorter articles, book reviews, information about coming events, news about members' activities and honors, interesting archives or websites you have discovered. In short, send us anything pertaining to California's landscape history that may be of interest to our members. Please contact the editor, Marlea Graham, at 100 Bear Oaks Drive, Briones, CA 94553-9754. Telephone: 925.335.9156. Email: maggie94553@earthlink.net. Deadlines for submissions are the first day of March, June, September and December.

BOOK REVIEWS and NEWS

and Santa Cruz counties, the booklet also contains a brief section on the history of garden development in the Bay Area. There is no in-depth discussion of each garden, just a brief overview containing a few salient facts and a color photograph. The last two pages of the booklet list addresses for each of the gardens discussed. A few nurseries that have display gardens are also listed. The book does *not* provide any contact information, open hours, website listings or the like. The text is slightly marred by a few of the typographical errors that are the bane of every author and editor. John McLaren's name is misspelled in one section, and those who attended our St. Helena conference last year, will recognize the statue of the "riddler" frog in Schramsberg's pond, the title given here as "Ridder's Night Out." Most of the photographs used are the author's and they are of excellent quality, though unfortunately rather small because of the format employed. An interesting feature is the historic quotations included in each section, such as Frederick Law Olmsted's classic statement regarding the feasibility of creating Golden Gate Park: "It would not be wise nor safe to undertake to form a park upon a plan which assumes as a certainty that trees that would delight the eye can be made to grow near San Francisco." In Napa County, the author lists only privately owned winery gardens that are open to the public. It appears that this county is totally lacking *any* public gardens or nurseries with gardens of interest, perhaps something that should be remedied.

The Bay Area's Water Infrastructure

Among the many calendars that came my way for the new year was one that was especially interesting in terms of the development of the California's cultural landscape.

"Mountains to Mouths: Development of the San Francisco Bay Area's Water Supply, 2007" contains fascinating historic photographs and extensive captions detailing the construction and celebration of the engineering projects that transformed San Francisco, its nearby communities, and the East Bay into the megalopolis it is today. A short history on the inside front cover outlines how this region went from relying on several freshwater creeks, to local water companies, to a water infrastructure that erased the Sierra's Hetch Hetchy Valley, diverted the Mokelumne River, and inserted the Pardee Dam "into the landscape of the Mother Lode." Noted



on the calendar's pages are landmarks in this development, such as May 23, 1971 (Dedication of New Don Pedro Dam) and May 26, 1869 (First fire hydrant tested by Oakland Fire Department).

Images that decorate the calendar are drawn from the extensive holdings of its publishers—the Harmer E. Davis Transportation Library and the Water Resources Center Archives. These two University of California libraries are located on the Berkeley campus, but their collections can be accessed through their websites: www.lib.berkeley.edu/ITS/ and www.lib.berkeley.edu/WRCA/. Click on the latter's "Liquid Gold: California's Water" for a brief, illustrated virtual exhibit of water history landmarks throughout the State.

The calendar's publication was underwritten by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), the URS Corporation, Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, and Metcalf & Eddy. It is available from either website.

—Susan Chamberlin

Ed. note:

The cost of the calendar is \$13 plus state tax and the usual shipping and handling fees. Email: vchan@library.berkeley.edu. Tel: 510.642.3604. Those who attended our fall conference in Saratoga may recall that James Phelan, owner of the Villa Montalvo, was one of the prime movers behind the plan to dam Hetch-Hetchy Valley, in an effort to free San Francisco from the Spring Valley Water Company's monopoly. In July 2006, a Bay Area newspaper published a report that the state of California now believes that a restoration of Hetch-Hetchy Valley is feasible. The question (aside from how it would be paid for) of how the land would be utilized once restored is still undetermined. To find out more about this restoration study, see the website: <http://hetchhetchy.water.ca.gov/process>. To learn more about the history of the Bay Area's water infrastructure, you may wish to read: *It's Name Was M.U.D.: A Story of Water* (2nd ed., 1999) and *San Francisco Water & Power: A History of the Municipal Water Department and the Hetch Hetchy System* (1985).

Bay Nature, An Exploration of Nature in the San Francisco Bay Area. If you're looking for a painless way to learn more about the history of parks in the Bay Area, we recommend this full-color quarterly magazine. Last fall's issue contained a good article on the history and future of Mt. Diablo ("Speak of the Devil: The Unexpected Landscapes of Mount Diablo," by David Rains Wallace), and a similar article on Tilden Park was anticipated for this month. Subscriptions are \$19 for four issues. You may subscribe by visiting their website store at www.baynature.com/store, or call 925.372.6002.

BOOK REVIEWS and NEWS

Taking a Garden Public, Feasibility and Startup is the new edition of the Garden Conservancy's handbook, first published in 2001. This new edition, edited by Elizabeth Byers and William Noble, offers advice on how to form a Friends group, find the right partners, navigate the legalities of incorporating and obtaining nonprofit status, and undertake strategic planning. Case studies of Garden Conservancy preservation projects tell the stories of successful grass roots efforts. \$25 plus \$5 shipping and handling. Tel: 845.265.9396, ext.18. Website: www.gardenconservancy.org/projects.html. To become a member of the Garden Conservancy and receive their quarterly newsletter, send \$35 or more to Garden Conservancy, P.O. Box 219, Cold Spring, NY 10516. Donations support Conservancy efforts such as the restoration of Louisiana gardens damaged by Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

Site LINES, A Journal of Place, is a publication of the Foundation for Landscape Studies in New York. Volume 2, no. 1, (Fall, 2006) features articles on the history of the botanical garden both here and abroad, by editor Elizabeth Barlow Rogers, Fabio Gabari (University of Pisa Botanical Garden), Gerda van Uffelen (Hortus Botanicus, Leiden), Rosie Atkins (Chelsea Physic Garden), Nina Antonetti (British Colonial Botanic Garden, West Indies), John Parker (University of Cambridge Botanic Garden), Holly Shimizu (U.S. Botanic Garden), Gregory Long (New York Botanical Garden), and Mike Maunder (Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden). Included is a list of websites and a bibliography of books and periodical articles on the subject.

The Foundation of Landscape Studies is a not-for-profit organization. Donations of \$100 and up will support the Foundation's publication of *Site LINES*, aid in construction of a digital



archive of historic landscape sites, sponsor lectures such as the series planned for 2007 (see "Coming Events" in this issue), provide financial assistance to scholars, students, and authors, and assist in the organization of historic landscape tours. Mail checks to Foundation for Landscape Studies, 7 West 8th Street, New York, NY 10024.

The Oxford Companion to the Garden, Patrick Taylor, editor, (Oxford University Press, 2006), hardcover, 9"x11", 554 pages, \$65.00.

If you need a good all-around garden reference book or encyclopedia, the revised edition of *The Oxford Companion to the Garden* is a good candidate. This new edition has a slightly different title and a larger format than the Jellicoe book (*The Oxford Companion to Gardens*, 1986), and many more full-page color photographs as well as b&w ones. Entries range from Alvar Aalto (the Finnish architect, designer and artist) to Zürichhorn (a park and lakeside promenade in Zürich, Switzerland). The front of the book provides a "Thematic Index," grouping properties by country, and people's names in categories of designers, landowners, plant collectors, nurserymen, and the like. Then there are "Garden Features and Terms," "Garden Styles and Types," and "Garden Issues" such as environmental or aesthetic, helpful for those who occasionally suffer from senior moments. A list of color plates also appears in the front of the book. In the back is the "Select Bibliography," again arranged by country. The "Select Index" has only alpha referrals, no page numbers. For information



Could the topic of "The History of California's Botanical Gardens" be a theme for a coming CGLHS conference? Rancho Santa Ana has expressed interest.

about Alcatraz Island, "see Garden Conservancy." Not for the limp-wristed reader, this book weighs in as definite door-stop material. Because of the weight, we can't recommend it for reading in bed either, but otherwise, it is a most useful reference book for one's library.

COMING EVENTS

Now through April 10: "Nature and Place: A Series of Conversations with Elizabeth Barlow Rogers," co-sponsored by the New York Botanical Garden, the New York Historical Society, and the Foundation for Landscape Studies. All talks will take place at the New York Historical Society, Central Park West at 77th Street. Individual programs are \$25 each, \$90 for the four-part series, discounts for members, students, educators, and seniors. To register, call the Continuing Education Department of the New York Botanical Gardens, 718.817.8747. (See Feb. 13th.)



Now through October: David Petry is offering historical walking tours of the Santa Barbara Cemetery in honor of its 140th anniversary on the last Thursday and last Sunday of each month. The Thursday tour goes from 10-12:30 P.M. and the Sunday tour from 1-3:30 P.M. Mr. Petry is the cemetery historian and author of the recently published book, *The Last Best Place: A History of the Santa Barbara Cemetery* (see "Book Reviews" in this issue) Each tour will provide a brief history of the cemetery and a one-mile walk to the most interesting sections and grave sites. George Washington Smith designed the chapel in 1926 and is buried in one of the walls. Tours will meet at the Cemetery Chapel, 901 Channel Drive. There is a fee of \$15 per person. Tel: 805.689.3423. Email: dlpetry@gmail.com.

February 2: Want some help learning your way around the L.A. Arboretum Library? They're offering a Thursday Morning Seminar with Lili Singer, with a presentation by Susan Eubank, 9:30 A.M. to noon, Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanical Garden, 301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia. Fee \$20, pre-registration required. Website: www.arboretum.org. Tel: 626.821.3222.

February 13: Quarterly meeting of the Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) Northern California Committee, 4:00 P.M., at Thorsen House, 2307 Piedmont Avenue at Bancroft Avenue, Berkeley. Richard Hsu, House President, will give a presentation on the planned restoration of the *Sigma Phi* fraternity house. This is a rare opportunity to see the inside of one of the few surviving Greene & Greene-designed houses outside of Pasadena. RSVP Chris Patillo care of Patillo@PGAdesign.com.

February 13: Part two in the Foundation for Landscape Studies lecture series is Tony Hiss's talk on "Two Addresses for New Yorkers to Call Home: The H₂O Landscape." Hiss will present the startling findings behind his most recent book, *H₂O: Highlands to Ocean*.

February 14-18: Northwest Flower & Garden Show, Washington State Convention Center, 7th Avenue and Pike Street, Seattle. Tel: 206.789.5333. Website: www.gardenshow.com.

February 17: "Secrets of the Italian Renaissance Garden," a lecture by author Jan Smithen, 10 A.M. to noon, Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive, La Cañada-Flintridge. Fee \$35, pre-registration recommended. Tel: 818.949.7980. Website: www.DescansoGardens.org.

February 26: "Sculpture in Arcadia: Gardens, Parks and Woodlands as Settings for Sculptural Encounters from the 18th-21st Century." A one-day symposium to be held at the University of Reading, Great Britain. Email: n.leontieff@reading.ac.uk. Website: www.rdg.ac.uk/humanities/.

February 28: Mills College Cultural Landscape Heritage Plan Lecture Series, reception 5 P.M., lecture 5:30 P.M., Bender Room, Carnegie Hall, Mills College, 5000 MacArthur Boulevard, Oakland. **Please RSVP** to Carrie Milligan at 510.430.2125 or cmilliga@mills.edu. This lecture series is free and open to the public.

The Mills College Landscape Heritage Plan is being funded by the Getty Foundation Campus Heritage Grant Program. This funding assists colleges and universities in the United States to manage and preserve the integrity of their significant historic buildings, sites, and landscapes. Following in the footsteps of UC Berkeley, Mills College is developing a plan that will document the campus from its 19th century origins to the present, including Mills' cultural landscape, nationally prominent architecture, and continuing commitment to innovative women's education.

The second talk in this series will be given by CGLHS member **Phoebe Cutler**, on the work of landscape architect Howard Gilkey, the first such to work at Mills College, and Dr. Howard McMinn, the noted botanist.

March 1: Jonathan Chester, author of *Berkeley Rocks: Building with Nature* (see Book Reviews in this issue)

COMING EVENTS

will talk about the rocky hillsides of North Berkeley, at the Builders Booksource, 1817 Fourth Street, Berkeley. Website: www.buildersbooksource.com. Tel: 510.845.6874

March 2-4: San Diego Home/Garden Show, Del Mar Fairgrounds, Jimmy Durante Boulevard., Del Mar. Tel: 858.350.3738. Website: www.springhomegardenshow.com.

March 5-11: Association of Professional Landscape Designers (APLD) Annual Conference will be held in Pasadena. This week-long program includes lectures by recognized leaders in the field such as Nancy Goslee Powers, Page Dickey, Bernard Trainer, Michael Glassman, and John Greenlee. Garden tours will focus on private residential gardens of outstanding quality in west Los Angeles, Pasadena, Brentwood, Malibu, Santa Barbara, and will include several superior public gardens interpreted by their principal designers. The goal of APPLD is to advance landscape design as an independent profession and to promote the recognition of landscape designers as highly qualified, dedicated professionals. Founded in 1989, APPLD is an international organization



representing 1,100 members in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and other countries. Its headquarters are in Harrisburg, PA. Further information about this conference may be obtained through their website, www.apld.org, or by calling 717.238.9780.

March 6: Part three in the Foundation for Landscape Studies lecture series is Tim Davis's talk on "The American Parkway: Past, Present and Future." This conversation with Davis will trace the evolution of the American parkway, discuss contemporary management concerns, and speculate on future prospects. He is the author of the prize-winning volume *America's National Park Roads & Parkways: Drawings from the Historic American Engineering Record*, (2004).

March 10: Native Plant Sale at the San Francisco Botanical Garden, Strybing Arboretum, Golden Gate Park. 10-1 P.M., 9th Avenue at Lincoln Way.

March 14: "The Gardens of William Land Park in Sacramento," lecture with Daisy Mah. Learn about this historic park containing remnants of WPA design in its stone-lined raised beds and rose arbor. 7 P.M., Western Horticultural Society, Covington Elementary School, 205 Covington Road, Los Altos. Tel: 408.867.9428. Website: www.westernhort.org.

March 15-17: "Gardening: Histories of Horticultural Practice," a conference at Glasgow, Scotland. [We sent the notice of the call for papers out by email last fall. If you didn't get it and would like to receive such emailings, please make sure the editor has your current address. Contact maggie94553@earthlink.net.] Now we have learned that CGLHS member **Karla Ogilvie** of Encinitas will be speaking at this conference on "Mrs. Tibbets' Tree: The Orange Industry in California." For more details of this conference, see their website: www.history.arts.gla.ac.uk/seeds.

March 20: S.F. Flower & Garden Show's Gala Opening Night Party, benefiting the San Francisco Botanical Garden Society, \$185 per person, 6-9 P.M., at the Cow Palace. Be the first on your block to see the exhibits at this year's garden show. Reservations at 415.564.3239, ext.303.

March 21-25: Annual San Francisco Flower & Garden Show, "Living & Loving the Garden Life," at the Cow

SUSTAINING MEMBERS

Our heartfelt thanks to those members who have helped to put us on solid financial ground by becoming Sustaining Members at \$60 and up.

Bayard & Nancy Allmond, Jr.	Mary Pat Hogan
Helena Babb	Judy M. Horton
David Blackburn	Leslie Hyman
John Blocker & Thea Gurns	Peggy Jenkinson
Denise Bradley	Aaron Landworth
Ric Catron	Gary Lyons
Susan Chamberlin	Carol McElwee
Betsy Clebsch	Nancy Mead
Pat Cullinan	Margaret Mori
Duane Dietz	Denise Otis
Beverly R. Dobson	Michael James Reandean
Ann M. Dwelley	Ann Scheid
Betsy G. Fryberger	Jill Singleton
Virginia Gardner	David Streatfield
Cathy Garrett	Judith Tankard
Marlea Graham	Roy L. & Janet R. Taylor
William A. Grant	Judith M. Taylor, MD
Frances M. Grate	Marc Treib
Laurie Hannah	Judy Triem
Joan Hockaday	Richard Turner
	Noel Vernon

COMING EVENTS

Palace, 2600 Geneva Avenue, Daly City. Speakers will include Kate Frey ("Guide to Sustainable Gardening"), Steve Scaniello ("A Year of Roses"), John Greenlee ("Tempting Tropical Grasses"), Bob Hornback ("Creating a Meadow Garden"), Scott Kunst ("Heirloom Bulbs"), and Mario Schjetnan ("Finding the Focus in Modern Design"). Website: www.gardenshow.com. Tel: 800.569.2832.

March 28: Mills College Cultural Landscape Heritage Plan Lecture Series. The third and final talk in the series will be given by **Vonn Marie May**, Cultural Landscape Specialist and prime consultant for cultural landscape and buildings on the Mills College Landscape Heritage Plan. She will bring us up to date on the team's findings of the campus's development as influenced by numerous landscape architects and architects who have worked at Mills. See this issue, February 28, for details.

March 31-April 10: Tour the gardens of Morocco with **Richard Turner**, CGLHS member and editor of *Pacific Horticulture*. For a detailed itinerary, contact Landmark Travel, 335 Village Square, Orinda, CA 94563. Tel: 925.253.2600. Website: www.landmarktravel.com.

March 30-31: "Gardens of the Mind: Landscapes that Excite the Intellect & the Emotions," a seminar and garden tour co-sponsored by The Garden Conservancy and *Pacific Horticulture*. Speakers include landscape designer Jay Griffith, and architect David Hecht, who will talk about the "lost" Malibu garden of Tony Duquette which is currently undergoing restoration by its new owner. Golden Gate Club, The Presidio, San Francisco. Fee \$145 for seminar only, \$285 for seminar and garden tour, reductions for members. Fee includes lunch, bus transport to gardens. Pre-registration required. Tel: 415.561.7895. Website: www.gardenconservancy.org.

April 10: The four part lecture series co-sponsored by the Foundation for Landscape Studies, et al., concludes with a talk by Carol Franklin on "Nature in the City," reflecting on how existing and future park systems based on rivers and their tributaries protect regions, cities, and neighborhoods from the worst effects of urban sprawl. Franklin is finishing a book on the park system of Philadelphia's Wissahickon Valley.



April 22: The Garden Conservancy's Open Days 2007 starts here at San Diego. To join the organization, buy tickets and/or your tour book in advance (the better to plan ahead), write or call The Garden Conservancy, PO Box 219, Cold Spring, NY 10516. Toll-free tel:

888.842.2442. You can purchase the smaller Western edition tour book for only \$6.95, or wing it by watching for announcements in the local paper and paying as you go. On the day admissions are \$5. You get a price break by buying books of tickets in advance.

April 26: Field Trip to the historic Wattles Farm and Wattles Mansion in Hollywood, a Thursday Morning Seminar with Lili Singer, 9:30 A.M. to noon, Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanical Garden. Fee \$20, pre-registration required. Details on Feb. 2nd.

May 19: Annual Plant Sale at Cooper Historic Garden, Monterey. CGLHS member **Frances Grate** has long been involved with the recreation of the Cooper Historic Garden at Cooper-Molera Adobe, part of the Monterey State Historic Park, at 525 Polk Street. If you've never seen it, this plant sale would provide an excellent excuse for a field trip. The Old Monterey Preservation Society offers plant divisions, rooted cuttings, and seedlings of rare roses and other historic plants that are used to landscape this two-acre walled garden whose interpretive period is 1860. Hours: 9-1 P.M. Phone Frances for more details at 831.372.6410.

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"California Japanese Style Gardens:
Tradition and Practice,"
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Lectures, Museum Exhibit and Garden Tours

September 28-30, 2007
Los Angeles, California

with co-hosts:

Japanese American
National Museum

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The Garden Conservancy

California
Garden
& Landscape
History Society

www.cgllhs.org

CGLHS MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

By now, you should have received the new CGLHS Membership Directory. **Please note that the information in this directory is provided as a courtesy to current members of the California Garden & Landscape History Society. Please respect their privacy—do not use this directory to generate mailing lists or other forms of advertising.** If you have not received your copy, please contact the Membership Secretary, Linda Renner and she will send you one. Tel: 562.433.7771. Email: la.renner@verizon.net.

Corrections and additions need to be made. Some people got left out of the directory, either through human error or because they joined CGLHS after the directory was sent to the printer. Due to elections held at our October conference, we have a new Board of Directors as of 1 January 2007. This directory was also cursed with numerous typographical errors.

Board of Directors - 2007

President: Tom Brown (hortulus@sonic.net).
 Vice President: David Blackburn (burnreit@sbcglobal.net).
 Immediate Past President: Thea Gurns (theagurns@juno.com).
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 Recording Secretary: Ann Scheid (scheid@usc.edu).
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 Editor: Marlea Graham (maggie94553@earthlink.net).
 Publicity Chair: Tish Brown (tbrown@famsf.org).
 Members-at-Large:
 Judy Horton (jhorton@jmhgardendesign.com).
 Carole McElwee (carolemcelwee@sbcglobal.net).
 Peggy Darnall (Bus. tel: 510.452-4477).

Assistant Editor

Phoebe Cutler has been appointed as Assistant Editor for *Eden*. She's been one of our most frequent contributors, and is now engaged in urging other members to make contributions to these pages. Thanks, Phoebe.

Regional Correspondents

We no longer have any Regional Correspondents serving the Sierra Foothills, the Los Angeles Basin, or San Diego area, but would be more than happy to accept volunteers for those positions. All that is required is keep-

ing up with local events and occasionally sending off a newspaper clipping or announcement to the Editor. Kathryn Lyon and Phoebe Cutler have been faithful in this respect, as have Bill Grant, Thea Gurns, Margaret Mori, Peggy Darnall and Ann Scheid, the latter five without benefit of title, but we can always use more.

Members Inadvertently Omitted

Barbara Flaherty Crane, 9300 Lasaine Ave., Northridge, 91325. Tel: 818.998.4455.
Kathleen Derzipilski, 3034 Kellogg St, San Diego, 92106. Tel: 619.276.4507.
Cecily Harris, 4 Cranfield Ave, San Carlos, 94070. Tel: 650.593.3281.
Ann Killebrew, 986 Sunnyhills Rd, Oakland 94610.
Carolyn Rech, 1237 - 33rd St, Sacramento, 95816.

Typographical Errors

David Blackburn: Area code is 925. His new email address is: burnreit@sbcglobal.net. David is a sustaining member of CGLHS.
John Blocker: Correct email address is johnblocker1325@sbcglobal.net.
Julie Cain: Bus. phone is 650.725.1016.
Marilyn Chrisman: Listed phone number is her office.
Garden Conservancy, New York: Email address is info@gardenconservancy.org.
Garden Conservancy, S.F.: Area code for FAX is 415.
Duane Dietz: Street name is SW Cemetery Road. Duane is a Sustaining Member of CGLHS.
EBSCO Publishing: Not a member of CGLHS.
Cathy Garrett: Address for PGAdesign, Inc. is 444 - 17th Street, Oakland, 94612.
Bill Grant: FAX number is 831.722.6562.
Katherine Greenberg: Area code is 925.
Laurie Hannah: Delete the business, FAX and email information in the directory. Call at home phone number, or email at lhannah@cox.net.
Anthea M. Hartig: c/o National Trust Western Office, 8 California Street, #400, S.F. 94111-4828. Bus. phone: 415.956.0610 (voice mail).
Beverly Horn & Fritz Maytag: Two listing (under "H" and under "M") with two different addresses. The correct listing is the one for Beverly Horn. Delete the other.
Judy Horton: Bus. phone: 323.462.1413. Email: jhorton@jmhgardendesign.com. FAX: 323.462.8979.
Michelle Indjayan: City name is La Crescenta.
Marie Ingraham: Correct mail code is Bath BA2 4PH.
Glenda Jones: correct street name is Moreno Avenue.

Aaron Landworth: Correct email address is: aseaview1@aol.com.

Gary Lyons is a Sustaining Member of CGLHS.

Thomas Moure can no longer be reached at the directory listing - he's moved East.

Cary P. Ocon: Street name is North Van Ness.

Keith & Karolina Park: Address should be 170 Harcross Road.

Ann Scheid: Bus. phone: 626.405.2232.

UC Davis is not presently a subscriber to CGLHS and should not be listed in the directory.

UC Riverside: School name was left off of address, which begins under "T" as Technical Services/Serials. Move to "U."

New Members

John Carpenter, 256 South Van Ness Ave., LA 90004.

Mr.&Mrs. David Dvorak, PO Box 1208, Carpinteria, 93014.

Mrs. Margaret Garvin, 235 Grattan Street, S.F. 94117.

James J. Haddad, 270 Arlington Dr., Pasadena 91105.

Kathy J. Mathewson, 1698 Hanchett Ave., S.J. 95128.

Georgetta McCloud, 1340 Sunrise Circle, Upland 91784.

Lois McMurchy, 109 Clark St., Clarkdale, MS 38614.

Elisa Merino, 521 Orange Ave., Space #92, Chula Vista, 91911.

Barry Stiefel, 260 South Robles Ave., Pasadena 91101.

Jean Von Berg, 77 Creek View Circle, Larkspur 94939.

Late Changes Received

Peggy Darnall: new home address 1154 Sunnyhills Rd., Oakland 94610.

Marlea Graham: new address (same location) 100 Bear Oaks Drive, Briones, CA 94553-9754. To leave a voice mail message, call 925.335.9182.

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

Garden designer **Judy Horton** received accolades for her hard work on the organization of the Garden Conservancy's Open Days program in Los Angeles and Pasadena over the last five years. Though Judy is stepping down in 2007, she has "been careful to build a core group of people who were involved year-round, 10-20 people who consider themselves part of the Open Days team." This should ensure a smooth transition and the continued success of the program. [TGC.]

Immediate Past President **Thea Gurns** is serving on the committee for the San Diego Floral Association's Centennial Celebration this year. Her current project has to do with reproducing a collection of articles from the group's publication, *California Gardens*.

Designer **John Saladino** recently participated in a day-long symposium on "Great Visions, Great Gardens: The Art of Collaboration," co-sponsored by the Garden Conservancy and *House & Garden* magazine, and held at the New York School of Interior Design. Mr. Saladino spoke on the making of a modern villa in Montecito. Unfortunately, we did not learn of this event in time to list it in our last calendar.

Also busy on the lecture circuit in recent months, were **Bill Grant and Betsy Fryberger**. Bill's article on Fred Howard and his roses appeared in the last issue of *Pacific Horticulture*, as did a piece by **Pria Graves**.

In celebration of its 100th anniversary, the American Association of Museums assembled an Honor Roll of 100 champions of America's museums from the past 100 years. Included was CGLHS member **Roy Taylor**, associate editor of *Pacific Horticulture* and a past director of three public gardens, including Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden in Claremont.

Congratulations to **Pamela Seager**, executive director of Rancho Los Alamitos Historic Ranch and Gardens. "In the past two decades, the Rancho has received numerous national and local awards for the care that has gone into preserving the historical values of the property and for education programs to interpret that history. Newest among them is the Preservation Award by the Garden Club of America...The historic preservation certificate of acknowledgement reads 'in recognition of her tireless work to help us understand and appreciate the interconnectedness of historic buildings within their cultural landscape.'" **Carolyn Bennett** is awards chair for the Hancock Park Garden Club, which nominated Seager for the award. In May of last year the Rancho also received the Stewardship Excellence Award from The Cultural Landscape Foundation. [*Pacific Horticulture*]

Karla Ogilvie will be a speaker at the Glasgow, Scotland conference on "Gardening: Histories of Horticultural Practice." (See "Coming Events" for details.)

ARCHIVES TO VISIT

The first annual Los Angeles Archives Bazaar was held last fall at the Huntington Library. Experts from more than thirty organizations welcomed scholars, media researchers and others studying subjects related to Los Angeles. The bazaar was to present a sampling of the larger group of institutions and individuals that participate in the **Los Angeles as Subject Archives Forum**, an organization dedicated to preserving and improving access to archives and collections that document the history of Los Angeles' diverse peoples, languages, cultures and geography. L.A. as Subject is headquartered at USC's Doheny Memorial Library. Under the stewardship of USC Libraries, L.A. as Subject has grown to include more than 200 regional archives. The centerpiece of the project is its online directory that connects researchers with materials covering a wide range of topics, including the famous Beverly Hills Nurseries (Beverly Hills Historical Society), the Forest Lawn Museum, Griffith Park Archives, and more. While it may provide some new clues to follow, it doesn't usually take you directly to the specific listing, but only refers you to the holding institution. Thus, you can't assess ahead of time whether what was found is what you need. Searching on "Mark Daniels," we were given six citations. One of these connected to the film industry, and therefore probably to "Mark Daniels the actor," not "Mark Daniels the landscape architect." One for Occidental College is more likely to be about the correct person, because Daniels is known to have been involved with landscape design work for the campus, but when we tried searching the Occidental College website, nothing turned up, which means we will have to contact the Special Collections library to learn more. The Los Angeles Archives Bazaar was cosponsored by the L.A. as Subject Archives Forum, the Huntington-USC Institute on California and the West, and the Los Angeles History Research Group. Look for the Second Annual Bazaar to be held at the beginning of November. A listing of the 200+ archives included in the L.A. as Subject section can be found at www.usc.edu/libraries/archives/arc/lasubject/IT1.html.

If you've not been to the **Central Branch of the Los Angeles Public Library** before, we recommend a visit in the near future, if only to see their very interesting exhibits. On display in their First Floor Gallery last fall was one on the "Artistry of the Orange" a display of fruit crate labels, and the Annenberg Gallery on the second floor was showing "Treasures of Los Angeles." The library carries 200,000 volumes on California history, 40,000 on genealogy, 80,000 maps, 2,000 atlases, 1000 gazetteers and 350,000 photographs of the Los Angeles area alone, not to mention the 2.5 million other photos from the *L.A. Herald* morgue files. In the California Index files alone, there are 1175 references to "gardens," though, admittedly, some of these turn out to be other things like the Florentine Gardens, a nightclub.

Then there is the Los Angeles County Public Library, specifically, the **Rosemead Library** (8800 Valley Boulevard, Rosemead), which holds a 19,000-item collection of California history, including books, oral histories, etc. Tel: 626.573.5220.

Margaret Mori, who attended the conference at the Cranbrook estate last fall, sent us a brochure with information on their archives. "For more than 30 years, **Cranbrook Archives** has served as the primary research center for Cranbrook's remarkable past, documenting everything from the ancestral history of the founding Booth and Scripps families to Cranbrook's development as a renowned architectural treasure and cultural center. They hold nearly two million items, including: architectural drawings and project records relating to all Cranbrook buildings and the legacy of the Saarinen family's private architectural practice; audio-visual materials relating to Cranbrook's operations and history; Cranbrook publications, including yearbooks, catalogs, newspapers and the like; manuscript collections containing the personal papers of people associated with Cranbrook; and much more. Visit their website at www.cranbrook.edu/community/archives.html.

ODDS & ENDS

Miranda Hambro is the new assistant curator of the Environmental Design Archives at UC Berkeley, replacing Carrie McDade who left to take a teaching position at Diablo Valley College. If you have questions about a collection, need to make an appointment to view a col-

lection, or wish to become a Friend of the Archives, you may contact Miranda at 510.642.5124 or mhambro@berkeley.edu.

The Garden Conservancy has begun running "advertisements" in their newsletter for **historic garden proper**



VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

The San Francisco Botanical Garden is in search of people who are looking for a way to make a difference in their community. There are many volunteer opportunities, ranging from helping out in the Garden Bookstore, Library, or Nursery, acting as a Docent, or actually getting your hands in the dirt. Call 415.661.1316, ext.312 or see their website: www.sfbotanicalgarden.org.

ties that are for sale under the heading, "Sympathetic Buyers Sought." If you know of such a property, submit a brief paragraph of significant details, including contact information, and a color photograph, to the Garden Conservancy, Managing Editor Georgette Weir, P.O. Box 219, Cold Spring, NY 10516.

The San Francisco Botanical Garden Society was awarded a \$1 million grant from the Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund last fall. The gift will support the construction of a new Center for Sustainable Gardening at SFBG at the Strybing Arboretum, to include a state-of-the-art nursery and plant collections facility. [Thanks to Bill Grant for telling us of this *San Francisco Chronicle* article on 6 December 2006, written by Ron Sullivan and Joe Eaton.]

Progress Report on the Chinese Garden at the Huntington - San Marino

Beginning last August, the Chinese Garden was opening to the public for a "six-month preview period" while work was still in progress. Visitors could stroll around the 1.5 acre lake bordered by craggy *Tai Hu* rocks and enjoy a landscape that includes five hand-carved stone bridges, a stream, and a canyon waterfall set against a backdrop of mature oaks, camellias, and pines. In the months ahead, many plants native to China will be added as the landscape develops. "Foundations are already in place for the structures that will be built around the lake: pavilions, covered walkways, a tea shop, teahouse, and 'poetic views' in the tradition of *Suzhou*-style scholar gardens. The lake will close again after the Lunar New Year in February 2007 so that construction can begin on the pavilions. Once complete, the lake and pavilions will comprise the 'Summer Garden,' the first five acres of a planned 12-acre site." The Summer Garden is expected to open again in the fall of 2008. In October, the announcement was made that the Huntington had received

a grant of \$2 million from the Irvine Foundation to help support construction costs for the Chinese Garden. This puts the amount raised to date at about \$15.5 million. The projected cost of the first phase of construction is \$18.3 million. The Irvine grant is a one-to-one matching grant, that is, the Huntington now has to come up with another \$2 million to match it. There has been an overwhelming response from the Chinese community to date, on local, national and international levels. This is the first publicly accessible classical Chinese Garden in California, and one of the largest outside of China. Website: www.huntington.org. [HBG press release]

Recommended reading to learn more about the symbolism of Chinese gardens:

Chinese Gardens, by Dorothy Graham (NY: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1938).

Gardens of China, by Osvald Siren, (NY: Ronald Press, 1949).

The Chinese Garden: History, Art and Architecture by Maggie Keswick, revised by Alison Hardie with contributions and conclusion by Charles Jencks (Harvard University Press, 2003).

EDEN

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California Garden and Landscape History Society

Aims and Purposes

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

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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.



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