

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN

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THE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF
SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA
1883

MESSAGE FROM THE HSSC PRESIDENT



The goals of the board for 2017 are to make the *Southern California Quarterly* financially viable; to organize and facilitate tours, usually in tandem with other historical organizations, to meet the interests of our members while broadening our outreach; and to increase membership in the Society, especially among younger scholars and the general public. As always, we welcome your input, and we very much hope you've been able to attend some of our events or plan to do so going forward.

We launched 2017 with a conference and several tours. The conference focused on the theme of "World War II and the Homefront in Southern California," which took place on Saturday, January 21, 2017 at the University of La Verne. A description of this conference follows later in the newsletter.

Several tours and exhibits explore World War II from different angles, and bring out aspects of this period in southern California history that scholars have less explored in the past.

The first of these tours took place at the Seabee Museum at Port Hueneme in Ventura County on February 11, which our Treasurer and board member Lara Godbille organized and led, and gave a talk on the role of the U.S. Navy Seabees during the war. Another tour is coming up: a visit to the exhibit "Long Beach Remembers Pearl Harbor," which will be on Saturday, March 18 at the Historical Society

of Long Beach. Historians Craig Hendricks and Timothy Friden, both of whom presented at the conference in January, will talk about the exhibit and answer any questions you may have. More information and registration details are available on our website, thehssc.org.

A further exhibit related to the conference deals with the Japanese American internment, and is on display at the University of La Verne's main library, Wilson Library, based on materials from the library's Archives and Special Collections. University Archivist Benjamin Jenkins created the exhibit with two students from the University, Sarah Ouhida and Sina Furutan. We thank them for their efforts, and the display is still open to the public.

The capital campaign for the Quarterly is now underway, and we are currently about a third of the way from our goal of \$1 million to make the Quarterly self-sufficient. Please give generously to this important cause; your support is vital to ensure that this resource for southern California studies continues to be available to scholars, students, and the history-interested public.

Finally, we officially welcomed four new board members this year: Kristen Hayashi, Will Cowan, Jim Tranquada and Marguerite (Peggy)

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Treasures of the HSSC Artifact Collection: Photographs of the Los Angeles Cable Railway, 1889

Slowly, but surely, greater Los Angeles is bringing back rapid transit systems like Metrolink and the Metro rail lines that hearken back to the extensive public transportation routes that once spread throughout the region from the mid 1870s to the early 1960s. The recent completion of the Expo line to Santa Monica, extension of the Riverside Metrolink line to Perris, expansion of the Gold Line to the eastern San Gabriel Valley, and expected improvements throughout the region with newly approved or extended transportation measures continue the momentum.

The first rapid-transit system in Los Angeles was the modest Spring and Sixth Street Railway, a project spearheaded by real estate promoter, attorney and judge Robert M. Widney with other prominent Angelenos in 1874. Other similar lines followed over the next few years. Then, in 1885, the cable railway age came to Los Angeles. Although San Francisco's cable cars have become world famous, its rival city in the Southland had a few cable lines in the few years before electric lines became the norm.

The third and last of the cable car systems in this area (following the Second Street and Temple

Street cable railway companies) was the Los Angeles Cable Railway, with banker Isaias W. Hellman and James F. Crank as its principal promoters. The LACR had two lines which opened in 1889 just as the region's first great boom, the so-called Boom of the Eighties, came to a close. The first was the Broadway line operating along the west side of downtown and then extending into East Los Angeles, later renamed Lincoln Heights. The other went eastward to Boyle Heights along First Street.

Unfortunately, for all the cable lines, a major deluge of rain and flooding (which might be somewhat familiar to us given our recent winter storms) in 1889 did considerable damage to the systems. So did the faltering post-boom economy. By 1891, the LACR was in deep financial distress and, two years later, it was sold. By 1896, the line was converted to electricity under the ownership of the Los Angeles Railway, which was soon purchased by Henry E. Huntington and made part of his rapidly growing and massive electric streetcar empire in the first decade of the 20th century.

Electric streetcars were heavily used until the mass affordability of the automobile by the 1920s

began their decline. If it wasn't for the Great Depression and then World War II, when streetcar systems were temporarily boosted by greater use, their end would have come much sooner. The postwar expansion of suburbia, affordable cars, cheap gasoline, and expanded arterial roadways and freeways brought the end and the last of the old streetcars rolled off the line in the very early 1960s.

The HSSC artifact collection has an interesting pair of photographs recently located after the HSSC left its long-time headquarters at the Lummis Home. These are cabinet cards showing the construction of the Los Angeles Cable Railway on First Street near State Street in Boyle Heights in 1889. While one bears the mark of photographers Stanton and Burdick, the other is clearly by the same duo.

The images show construction work along the side of First Street. The earlier image (below), bearing the photographer's mark, depicts laborers, who, upon closer inspection, appear to be primarily Latinos, are digging a trench in preparation for the installation of the cable system. Material for the new works appears to be stacked off to the right at the edge of the street and in front of some homes. To the left are some commercial structures, with horse-drawn vehicles parked in front of a two-story structure.

The second photograph (see page 10) is along a different section of the line, but shows the trench filled in the foreground with steel rails and wooden supports, while workers prepare the area further back. Obviously staged for effect is a horse-drawn car to show the old and new. In fact,

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HSSC 2017 Annual Conference

“World War II and the Homefront in Southern California”

Conference Review



The HSSC conference on “World War II and the Homefront on Southern California,” which took place at the University of La Verne on Saturday, January 21, 2017, was a resounding success on several levels. First, we had a wider group of panels than any time in recent memory; second, we had a diversity of subjects, especially in terms of race and gender; and third, we had a nice turnout of students and regular members alike. The richness of ideas and expertise of the presenters made for a thoroughly enjoyable experience.

After some welcoming remarks from the University president, Dr. Devo-

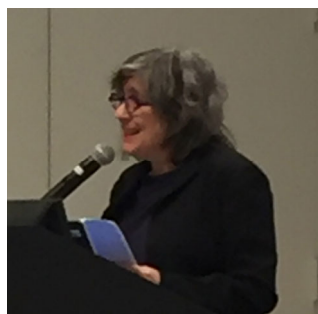
rah Lieberman, HSSC President Kenneth Marcus introduced the keynote speaker and our 19th Dunning Lecturer, Dr. Sherrie Tucker, professor of American Studies at the University of Kansas. (A pleasant coincidence is that this is the first time that a Dunning speaker presented at the alma mater of George A.V. Dunning, who earned his bachelor degree at the University of La Verne (class of '65), majoring in History and double minoring in Spanish and Sociology.) Professor Tucker explored a little known area of World War II studies, namely segregated or “Jim Crow” USOs and the difficulties that many African American GI’s had in gaining entrance to dance halls and in attaining equal accommodations during the war. Nonetheless, some interracial mixing did occur, such as at the Hollywood Canteen (on which Tucker wrote her latest book, *Dancefloor Democracy*), which was famous for admitting some soldiers of color. She focused on three African American USO’s in particular, one of which happened to be the largest of its kind in the United States, located in San Bernardino, just a half hour drive east of La Verne. It remained open from October 1944 to June 1946.

A second USO was on the Eastside of Los Angeles, and a third was in Lassen in northern CA, where black soldiers deeply resented the fact that Italian POWs, some of whom were held in Lassen, at first received better accommodations and food than they did. A short Q & A followed the talk.

We tried something different at this conference in holding panels simultaneously to offer attendees a choice of subjects, and each panel was “sponsored” by a historical institution as a way of connecting with as many local organizations as possible. The morning saw two sessions: “The Influence of the Military in World War II in Southern California,” moderated by HSSC board member Lara Godbille, and “World War II and the Homefront,” moderated by HSSC Executive Director Amy Essington. The first panel began with a presentation by Anne Collier, curator of Cultural and Natural History

Collections at the University of La Verne, on medical facilities for soldiers in the southland. She pointed to sites that had to be adapted for military hospitals, such as in Corona and at Lake Arrowhead, whereas a former luxury hotel in Pasadena became the site of a wartime medical facility, McCornack General Hospital, now the United States Court of Appeals. Her paper was followed by a panel discussion by three conscientious objectors from WWII: Charles “Chuck” Davis, Clair Hanawalt, and Daryl Brandt, all members of the Church of the Brethren. The Church is historically a Peace Church along with the Quakers and Mennonites, and its members financed camps where many conscientious objectors, or CO’s, resided during the war and served the war effort in various capacities. They revealed some astonishing measures the military took with CO’s, such as medical experi-

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Sherrie Tucker



Charles Davis, Clair Hanawalt, and Daryl Brandt

HSSC 2017 Annual Conference

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ments with inoculation and disease, and the three men agreed that they tended to get more criticism after the war from those who did not serve than from those who did.



Jeremiah Axelrod

The second panel on “World War II and the Homefront” began with board member Jeremiah Axelrod’s presentation on the “Noir War,” which considered how wartime themes appeared in film and music. Songs such as “Don’t Sit Under the Apple Tree,” “Sleepy Lagoon,” and “Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition” found popularity among many servicemen and women as well as the general public, while images of Rosie the Riveter or films such as *Private Buckaroo* resonated with audiences supporting the war at home. Yet Angelinos also struggled, Axelrod argued, with problems

of crime and murder during the era of “the good war.” Kerri Dean from Claremont Graduate University also discussed how Americans dealt with the war at home, such as Christmas celebrations during a time of constant blackouts. Such popular events as visiting Christmas Tree Lane in Altadena were hardly possible when the Pacific Coast was constantly under the threat of attack, particularly during the early years of the war.

Lunchtime brought the awards for publications and community service. A total of eight historians were honored for their work, and their names are listed elsewhere in the newsletter. As with the Dunning Lectureship, the Society greatly appreciates the donors who made each of these awards possible. The meal was ably catered by the University food service, Bon Appétit, which also prepared the reception at the end of the conference.

After lunch the panels turned to two quite different topics: Panel 3 dealt with themes of race and ethnicity, whereas Panel 4 addressed issues of the war in Redlands and the Inland Empire. In the first panel, moderated by one of our newest board members, William Cowan, William Gow from UC Berkeley drew on cultural



Natalie Mendoza

history in the forms of war stickers and buttons. Gow noted the dichotomy that many Chinese experienced in wearing these items that many Americans saw them as Chinese rather than as American, thus underlining what Gow terms “wartime Orientalism.” Natalie Mendoza, also hailing from UC Berkeley, looked at the Good Neighbor Project and examples of patriotism and pro-democracy efforts among Mexican Americans. One of the first scholars to argue in favor of Mexican Americans, Mendoza emphasized, was Carey McWilliams, who famously defended young men accused of murder in the Sleepy Lagoon Trial in 1942. Felicia Viator from San Francisco State University considered the illusion of racial harmony in Los Angeles, which contrasted with the all too real experiences of many non-white residents regarding such issues as wage inequality, housing,

and policing. She referred to novelist Chester Himes, who migrated to Los Angeles in 1941, and depicted the “hidden bigotry” of the city in his novel, *If He Hollers Let Him Go*.

One of the largest panels discussed various aspects of the war in the Inland Empire in general and Redlands in particular. Featuring four speakers from the A.K. Smiley Public Library in Redlands and moderated by Jeremiah Axelrod, it began with Larry Burgess’s analysis of cultural change on the campus of the University of Redlands, in which there had



Larry Burgess

officially been no drinking or dancing in the Baptist-founded institution until the war, in which men were on the campus in far larger numbers and campus mores inevitably began to change. More ominously, Burgess point-

(Continued on page 8)

2016 HSSC Awards

Presented at the 2017 Conference

Awards for Articles:

The Doyce B. Nunis, Jr. Award is given for the best demonstration of scholarship in the *Southern California Quarterly* by a rising historian.

Kathleen A. Brown, "Persistent Pacificism, Southern California Women, and the People's Council of America, 1917-1918," *Southern California Quarterly* 97, no. 3 (Winter 2015): 362-398.

The Carl I. Wheat and Frank Wheat Award is given for the best demonstration of scholarship in the *Southern California Quarterly* by an established historian.

Natalia Molina, "The Importance of Place and Place-Makers in the Life of a Los Angeles Community: What Gentrification Erases from Echo Park" *Southern California Quarterly* 97, no. 1 (Spring 2015): 69-111

Awards for Books:

The Norman Neuerburg Award is presented to the author with the best book on California history before 1848.

Rose Marie Beebe and Robert M. Senkewicz. *Junípero Serra: California, Indians, and the Transformation of a Missionary* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2016).

The Martin Ridge Award is presented to the author with the best book on California history since 1848.

Jon Wilkman. *Floodpath: The Deadliest Man-Made Disaster of 20th Century America and the Making of Modern Los Angeles* (Bloombury Press, 2015).

The Donald H. Pflueger Local History Award honors an outstanding scholarly book or project (print or electronic) on Southern California local history.

Amina Hassan. *Loren Miller, Civil Rights Attorney and Journalist* (University of Oklahoma Press, 2015).

Awards for Teaching and Community Service:

The Denise and Jack Smith Community Enrichment Award recognizes men and women who have enriched the community of Los Angeles by their dedicated service and accomplishments.

Janet Fireman, Curator, Emerita, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles

The Fellows Award medallion honor exceptional lifetime achievements that have brought distinction to history.

William Barger, author and former Treasurer, HSSC



Southern California Quarterly editor Merry Ovnick and Kathleen Brown



Southern California Quarterly editor Merry Ovnick and Natalia Molina



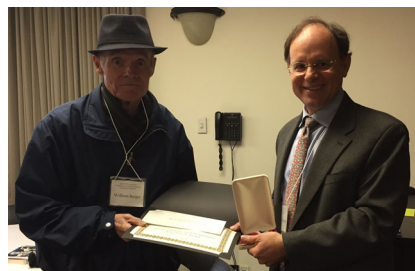
Kenneth Marcus, Rose Marie Beebe and Robert Senkewicz



Paul Bryan Gray, Pflueger Award Committee chair, and Amina Hassan



Jon Wilkman and Jeremiah Axelrod, Ridge Award Committee chair



Bill Barger and Kenneth Marcus

THANK YOU

A Special Thank You to the 2017 HSSC Conference Sponsors

Thank you to the sponsors of the conference:

Provost's Office, University of La Verne, in celebration of the University's 125th Anniversary
Dept. of History and Political Science, University of La Verne
Huntington-USC Institute on California and the West

Thank you to the session sponsors:

U.S. Navy Seabee Museum
San Marino Historical Society
Institute for the Study of Los Angeles, Occidental College
A.K. Smiley Public Library
Historical Society of Long Beach
Historical Society of Pomona Valley

UPCOMING HSSC EVENT

Tour of Historical Society of Long Beach Exhibit, “Long Beach Remembers Pearl Harbor.”

Join the HSSC on April 1, 2017, from 2:00pm-4:00pm for a visit to the Historical Society of Long Beach to view their exhibit “Long Beach Remembers Pearl Harbor.” HSLB Executive Director Julie Bartolotto will give a tour of the exhibit and then historians Craig Hendricks and Timothy Friden will talk about the history related to the exhibit.

About the exhibit: “On December 7, 1941, the bombing of Pearl Harbor shocked the nation and propelled the United States into World War II. Long Beach was a strategic stronghold as a major staging area for the Pacific conflict. The war touched everyone who lived here. Many of the ships in Hawaii on that fateful day spent months in Long Beach before the bombing. Officers and enlisted men on the ships left families and friends in Long Beach. The event not only transformed the war in the Pacific, it transformed the lives of Long Beach residents and the city's economy and infrastructure. The bombing of Pearl Harbor was the catalyst for airport, harbor, and industrial development, and laid the groundwork for the Long Beach that we know today. Using photos, newspapers, items from its collection and others collected from the community, the exhibition commemorates this important anniversary of the event that forced the United States into the Second World War.”

The HSLB is located at 4260 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, California 90807.

Tour registration is \$15 for HSSC members and \$25 for non-members. Members should email hssc@thehssc.org for the discount code. Go to <https://hssctourapr1.eventbrite.com> to register. The tour is limited to 25.



****Due to rain damage to the exhibit gallery, this event originally scheduled for March 18 has been rescheduled for April 1.****

PREVIOUS HSSC EVENTS

SEABEE MUSEUM TOUR RECAP

Lara Godbille, the Director of the Seabee Museum, gave a talk on “The U.S. Navy Seabees in Southern California During World War II.” The talk was followed by a tour of the museum including the new exhibit “The U.S. Navy Seabees in Southern California During World War II.” Attendees also had a behind-the-scenes tour of the collection, storage, and archives.



“Hiding Under Eastern Petticoats? The Emerging Women’s Suffrage Movement in California” Los Angeles Public Library Women’s Heritage Month Lecture

For women demanding the vote after the Civil War, California was a hot-bed of activity, especially with the rival National and American Woman Suffrage Associations battling for alliances in the Golden State.

Donna Schuele (UCLA, Cal State LA) spoke about California’s suffrage movement in the 1870s and the ways in which the California movement was driven—and riven—by circumstances both local and national.

This free event was sponsored by the History & Genealogy Department of the Los Angeles Public Library and the Historical Society of Southern California.

Sunday, March 12, 2017, 2:00pm

Los Angeles Public Library, Central Library
Meeting Room A
630 W. Fifth Street
Los Angeles, 90071



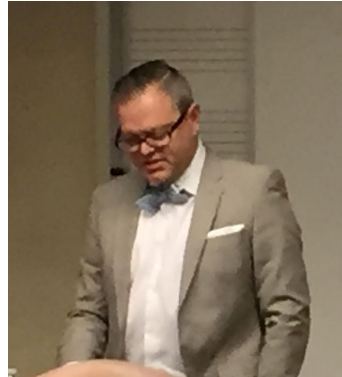
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ed to examples of the FBI asking some Redlands students to observe Japanese residents, assumedly to look for any signs of espionage or visible lack of patriotism. Donald McCue countered the notion that there had been no sabotage by Japanese or Japanese American residents during the war, citing as one example the Ni’ihau incident on the Hawaiian island of Ni’ihau. In this case, a Japanese pilot crash-landed his plane after bombing Pearl Harbor, and was protected by two Japanese residents on the island while terrorizing other residents; the pilot was subsequently killed, and some scholars have argued that the incident helped persuade President Roosevelt to agree to Executive Order 9066. The internment took place with the aid of the Japa-



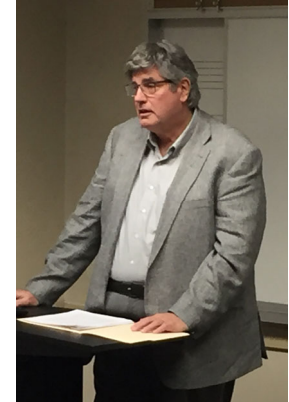
Nathan Gonzales

nese American Citizens League (JACL) in Riverside, which lent logistical support in execution of the order, McCue noted, with most residents going to the Poston Camp in Arizona. He further pointed to a memoir written by one of the Poston residents, Robert Wada, entitled *From Internment, to Korea, to Solitude*.

The last two papers of the panel, by Nathan Gonzales and Maria Carrillo Colato, dealt with munitions industries and housing, respectively.

Gonzales focused on the pivotal role of the Kaiser Steel industry and its relation to North Air Force Base, whereas Colato drew attention to the enormous efforts in building emergency housing for defense workers and soldiers, followed by veterans of the war. One example was Luzania Homes, which first housed defense workers and then underwent renovation in 2016 to provide affordable housing for city residents—one of many examples in the Inland Empire in which the mark of the war is still upon us.

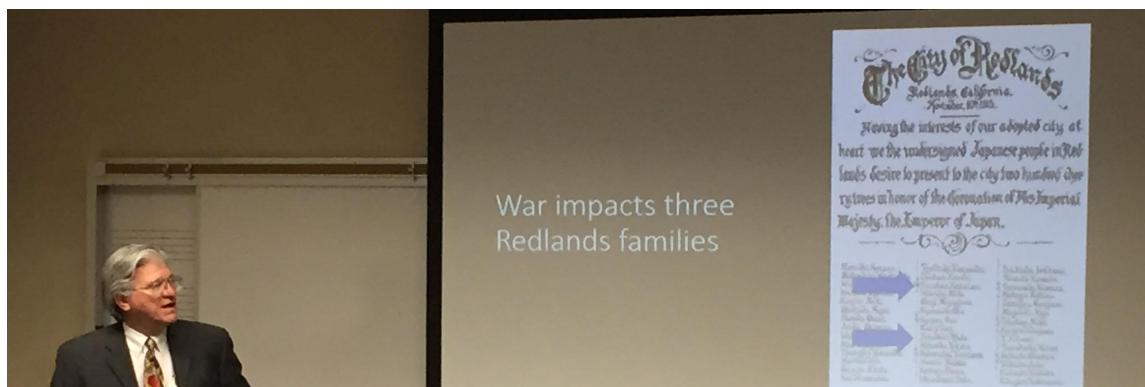
The closing panels confronted two very different subjects: the role of Long Beach in the defense industry and the Japanese American internment. The first panel, moderated by Kaye Briegal from the Historical Society of Long Beach, consisted of



Craig Hendricks

two papers by members of that Society: one by Craig Hendricks on the “war establishment” and housing facilities in Long Beach, and the second by Timothy Friden on the Douglas Aircraft plant. Hendricks asserted that not only Japanese but also Hungarian and Greek fishermen and their families were forced to vacate Terminal Island for a naval base, and he described the severe housing short-

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Donald McCue

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age in the city. Some defense workers had to commute up to 50 miles per day to get to work, causing frequent absenteeism, and the 35-room local YMCA had a waiting list of at least 500 people. Friden pointed to the immense sums that flowed into Long Beach as a result of the war, with \$30 million alone spent on the Douglas plant (about \$500 million in today's dollars), as well as investments in other companies elsewhere in Los Angeles involved in aircraft production, such as Lockheed and Vega in Burbank. By 1942, 30,000 defense employees worked in Long Beach, helping to produce the largest bomber built at that time, among other achievements: the B-19 bomber, which had a wingspan of 212 feet. The final panel of the

conference, on the Japanese American internment, was moderated by HSSC board member Eileen Wallis. The panel began with Louis DiDonato from Alta Loma High School, who detailed the events leading up to the arrival of Japanese Americans at the Pomona Fair Grounds, notably the shelling of an oil field in Covina, the first time that California had been under attack since the Mexican-American War. The “Battle of Los Angeles” of Feb. 25, 1942 soon followed, which comprised rumors of a Japanese air-raid over the city and actual experiences of anti-aircraft guns being fired, causing widespread panic. Deborah Clifford from the Historical Society of Pomona Valley continued this dialogue by focusing on the Japanese Assembly Center in Pomona, which differed in

several significant ways from the Santa Anita Assembly Center. It was cleaner and better organized, Clifford argued, with a security force of 7 soldiers but few incidents that were recorded. At its peak it held 5,400 people (Pomona had a population of about 23,000). Clifford helped draft the text for a plaque to commemorate the site. Finally, new HSSC board member Kristen Hayashi took up the little-studied subject of the resettlement of Japanese Americans after the war. The War Relocation Authority (WRA) had field offices to help internees to re-settle, such as in Little Tokyo and Boyle Heights, and Hayashi pointed out the great difficulties some families had in trying to re-acquire their homes from those who had moved in during the war. The Winona Housing Project in Burbank provided

temporary shelter in trailer parks at a time when the Alien Land Law continued for another eight years after the war. The conference concluded with a reception co-sponsored by the University Provost and the Huntington-USC Institute on California & the West. The conference was primarily sponsored by the Department of History and Political Science at the University of La Verne. At the reception, participants and audience members could come together a final time to interact, and for the organizers to thank all those who took part. It was a memorable moment that ended a highly memorable conference.

-Ken Marcus



Kristen Hayashi, Louis DiDonato, Deborah Clifford, Eileen V. Wallis,

Treasures of the HSSC Artifact Collection Continued



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when the dedication took place for the Boyle Heights line, a large banner was placed across First Street that had a cartoon making precisely that point: that the cable railway was a significant technological advance to the antiquated horse-drawn system from fifteen or so years before! Lining the street is a mix of residential structures, including some homes shaded by eucalyptus trees and others closely spaced at the right, as well as a grocery store on the left and a two-story structure across from it on the right.

On the reverse of both photographs is the name of the former owner, Maria Boyle Workman (1847-1933). The only surviving child of Irish immigrant Andrew Boyle and Elizabeth Christie, Maria (pronounced Mariah) was born in New Orleans. Andrew came to America with his many brothers and sisters after their mother died in Ire-

land and their father went to the United States to search for work. The Boyle children never found their father and then split up.

Andrew joined an Irish colony in Mexican-era Texas called, not surprisingly, San Patricio. During the war for independence, however, the Mexican army besieged San Patricio, destroyed it, and killed everyone still left, excepting Boyle, who was saved because of a request made to the commanding officer of the Mexican forces. He then went to New Orleans, where he established a store and also frequently traded in Mexican goods

On one of those expeditions, the ship Andrew was on sunk in the Gulf of Mexico and news reached New Orleans that he perished in the disaster. The revelation led to an attack of brain fever for Elizabeth Boyle, who quickly died, just before Andrew returned home, Maria stayed with rela-

tives when her father migrated to California in 1851 and then joined him a short time later. After a brief period in San Francisco, where Andrew was a bootmaker, the two came to Los Angeles.

In 1858, Andrew Boyle acquired land on the east side of the Los Angeles River from the either the López or Rubio family, both of which were the first settlers of that side of the river. Boyle built a brick house, expanded the existing vineyards (he sold wine under the name "Paredon Blanco," named for the white bluffs on his land above the river), and continued in the boot-making trade. He also served three one-year terms on the Los Angeles Common (City) Council until developing the liver trouble that ended his life in 1871.

Upon Boyle's death, his Paredon Blanco land passed to Maria and her husband, William Henry Workman, a saddler who came to Los Angeles in 1854. William, who also served many terms on the Los Angeles Common Council, as well as the school board, joined forces with Isaias Hellman and merchant John Lazzarovich (who married one of the Lopez family) to develop Boyle Heights during Los Angeles' first boom in the mid-1870s. In 1887-88, just before the two photos were taken and during the Boom of

the Eighties, William was mayor of Los Angeles. Subsequently, he was a parks commissioner and, from 1901-09, city treasurer.

Maria and William lived in Boyle Heights for some fifty years, raising a large family that included daughter Mary Julia, a prominent social worker and member of the Los Angeles Civil Service Commission, and son Boyle, who was a member and president of the city council through most of the 1920s and lost a campaign for mayor in 1929.

After William died in 1918, Maria moved to a neighborhood southwest of downtown Los Angeles and the inscription on the back of the photos includes her address there, where she died in 1933. Presumably, the photos were passed down to one of her children and were then donated to the HSSC. As early examples of documenting the development of public transportation in Los Angeles, these images are among the many treasures owned by the Society.

By Paul Spitzzeri,
Director, Workman
and Temple Family
Homestead Museum

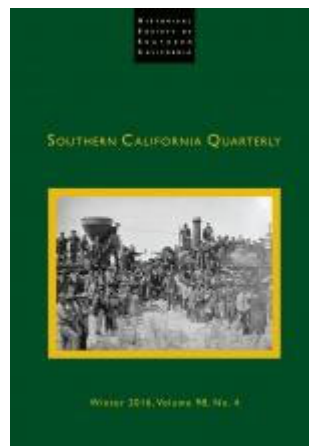
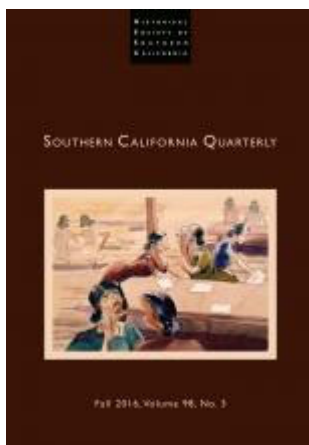
Southern California Quarterly Endowment Campaign

The *Southern California Quarterly*, the flagship publication of the Historical Society of Southern California, has been the premier vehicle for historical studies and scholarship about Southern California since the Society's first annual publication in 1884 and it continues in that role today. Founded on a commitment to building public awareness and appreciation of the historical development of one of the nation's most vital areas, the journal offers interesting subject matter that appeals to both academics and a general audience through groundbreaking, peer-reviewed articles on a wide range of topics exhibiting sound research, illuminating illustrations, and thought-provoking perspectives.

Publishing the *Southern California Quarterly* has become a major financial challenge to the HSSC. With the goal of reducing costs while maintaining the high quality of the journal, one option is to move from printed copies to online only access, as many other journals have already done. In a survey of membership earlier this year, numerous members stated that they preferred to continue receiving a printed copy of the journal. The board respects this opinion and has looked for ways to reduce the financial burden of the journal on the organization. To this end, the board voted to begin a capital campaign to raise the funds needed to cover the costs of publishing the *Southern California Quarterly*.

There is an endowment in place for the *Southern California Quarterly*, but it no longer covers the costs to publish the journal. The board has set a goal of a \$1,000,000 endowment. The HSSC currently has about one-third of that amount. The HSSC board and staff have all donated to this endowment. Will you consider joining the board and staff in securing the future of the *Southern California Quarterly*? This is a unique journal and one that many people join the HSSC to receive. We need your help to raise the funds for this endowment. Donations of any amount will help ensure the future publication of the HSSC's flagship publication. You can go to <http://thehssc.org/donate/> to donate by PayPal or print a donation form to mail.

Sincerely,
Kenneth Marcus
President, HSSC



PRESIDENT'S COLUMN CONTINUED

(Continued from page 1)

Renner. Kristen Hayashi is a Curatorial Assistant at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and is a doctoral candidate at UC Riverside in Public History, California History, and Transpacific Migrations, and Will Cowan is a doctoral candidate at USC in Environment, Indigenous Peoples, and the North American West. Jim Tranquada hails from Occidental College, where he is director of communications, and Peggy Renner is recently retired from teaching history at Glendale Community College and is involved in numerous local organizations. We are delighted to have them on board!

Historical Society of
Southern California
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thehssc.org

Email:
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Upcoming HSSC Events

HSSC Tour of Historical Society of Long Beach Exhibit "Long Beach Remembers Pearl Harbor"

Saturday, April 1, 2017, 2:00pm
The HSLB is located at
4260 Atlantic Avenue
Long Beach, California 90807.

****Due to rain damage to the exhibit gallery,
this event originally scheduled for March 18
has been rescheduled for April 1.****

Check thehssc.org for event details.



Note our new mailing address:

HSSC
PO Box 50019
Long Beach, CA 90815

HSSC Awards

The HSSC gives eight awards in three categories. The HSSC Board-approved guidelines for each of the awards are posted on our website. Check thehssc.org for award bylaws and application/nomination information..

Books

- The Norman Neuerburg Award honors the best book on California history before 1848.
- The Martin Ridge Award honors the best book on California history since 1848.
- The Donald H. Pflueger Local History Award honors an outstanding scholarly book or project (print or electronic) on Southern California local history.

Articles

- The Doyce B. Nunis, Jr. Award honors the best demonstration of significant scholarship in the *Southern California Quarterly* by a rising historian.
- The Carl I. Wheat and Frank Wheat Award honors the best demonstration of significant scholarship in the *Southern California Quarterly* by an established historian.

Service

- The Denise and Jack Smith Community Enrichment Award honors an individual who has enriched the community of Los Angeles by their dedicated service and accomplishments.
- The Joseph O'Flaherty Teaching Award honors creative excellence in the teaching of history in grades K-12 in the schools of Southern California.
- The Fellows Award honors exceptional lifetime achievements that have brought distinction to history.

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