

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN

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THE
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF
SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA
1883

MESSAGE FROM THE HSSC PRESIDENT



With this, my first President's Column for the HSSC Newsletter, I would like to extend a heartfelt thank you to my predecessor, Dr. Kenneth Marcus. Ken took over the presidency at a critical time, and ably guided the Historical Society through an initial "triage" period towards stability, where the Board of Directors could catch its collective breath and begin to engage in long-range planning to solidify the Society for years to come. I am fortunate to step into Ken's shoes at this propitious time.

So, what are the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for, as we are prone to brag, "the longest most continuously operated historical society in California"? At the risk of sounding like the priest who begins every sermon with a collection basket plea, I venture that one of our primary goals for the next three years is to put the Society on firmer financial footing.

In decades past, HSSC could rely on local institutional support, especially from businesses, professional firms, and charitable foundations, and often that support was secured on a handshake. Alas, the consoli-

dation and internationalization of businesses and firms have led many to relocate headquarters elsewhere, constricting their footprint in Los Angeles and reducing the corporate commitment to local causes. And the growth in non-profit organizations over the past two decades means not only more competition for foundation dollars but also these organizations have formalized their donation processes.

Thus, more than ever before, we turn to you, our members, to help guarantee the lasting place of the Historical Society in the civic life of Southern California. We are heartened by the response to our on-going campaign to endow our flagship enterprise, the *Southern California Quarterly*. With an ambitious goal of establishing a one million dollar fund, we are now 37% towards reaching that milestone. In addition, we are turning our attention towards the day-to-day business of the Society, where your annual membership donations fuel our ability to "keep the doors open," as they say. If you have not yet renewed your membership for 2018, please take a moment to do so.

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TREASURES OF THE HSSC ARTIFACT COLLECTION: MARY ELIZABETH HALL, AN EARLY SCHOOLTEACHER IN GREATER LOS ANGELES

Among the many interesting artifacts found during the City of Industry-funded inventory of Society-owned material stored at the Workman and Temple Family Homestead Museum are items relating to Mary Elizabeth Hall, an early schoolteacher in greater Los Angeles who was also a long-time landowner near a renowned institution of learning called the University of Southern California. These objects are a rare example of material related to working women in pre-1870s Los Angeles.

Hall was born in 1842 in Barton, New York, a town near the Pennsylvania border south of Ithaca and west of Binghamton. Her mother was Eliza Jane Hall and her father Edmond H. McQuigg, but the couple appears to have had a highly rare divorce, as Eliza resumed her maiden name and headed west, while McQuigg married two more times and relocated to Flint, Michigan, where he was a real estate developer and speculator until his death.

Eliza took her daughter (there was another daughter, Frances, who apparently stayed with McQuigg, as she remained at Flint the rest of her life) to Gold Rush California and wound up in San Francisco, where she gave birth to a son, Charles Victor, whose father apparently is unrecorded. In 1861, the family migrated down to Los Angeles and lived for a time in the city as well as at the mission town of San Gabriel.

It was while the Halls resided at San Gabriel that Mary attended the state Normal School at San Jose and earned her teaching certificate. She returned home and taught at the elementary school in San Gabriel as well as at one located at

Spring and Third streets in Los Angeles. Several of her certificates and letters affiliated with her education at the Normal School (a branch of which opened much later in Los Angeles where the Central Public Library is now and which morphed into the broader campus at UCLA) are in the HSSC's holdings.

The documents include three teaching certificates issued by the State of California. Two of them were issued to Mary in 1865 and included one for the third grade, or level, of instruction, which had minimum requirements to allow her to teach and another for the second grade, which had more stringent benchmarks. Each was valid

for two years. By 1868, she had the prerequisites to move up to the first grade, which allowed the bearer to be a teacher at a variety of schools or as a principal of a primary school.

The collection also a "Public School Teachers' Oath of Allegiance," which swore fealty to the Constitution "against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign" and to "teach those under my charge to love, reverence, and uphold the same" as well as any laws and ordinances. This included "any rule or obligation of any society or association, or any decree or order from any source whatsoever."

A letter of recommendation, dated 21 November 1866 on the letterhead of the Office of Superintendent Public Schools in San Francisco and signed by John C. Pelton, the superintendent, stated that Mary was "a most estimable young lady of more than average scholarship, and an excellent teacher. Her acquaintance can be but



(Continued on page 8)

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS—AND MORE!

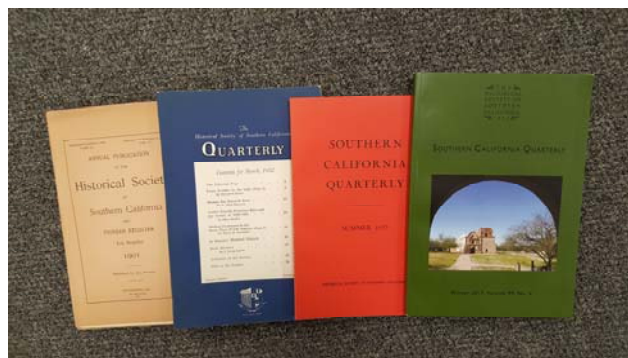
In March 2018, the Historical Society of Southern California will release the *Southern California Quarterly*'s Volume 100, Number 1—a cause for celebration! While this occasion marks the journal's role as the oldest historical publication in the state, that is quite an understatement, due to a change in its numbering system way back when. The Society has actually been publishing its journal for 134 years, starting in 1884, under varying titles.

- *Historical Society of Southern California, Los Angeles*
- *Annual Publication of the Historical Society of Southern California*
- *Historical Society of Southern California*
- *Quarterly Publication*
- *The Quarterly: Historical Society of Southern California*
- *Southern California Quarterly* (since 1962)

Readers can find all back issues, no matter how they're titled, on-line through the University of California Press Journals and JSTOR databases at participating libraries. HSSC members at the Scholar and Patron levels enjoy direct access via the HSSC website.

Over the years the content of the journal has evolved in step with the historical profession. The first issue merely published the charter of the organization, which was founded late in 1883. In the early years, the journal featured the reminiscences of early pioneers and translations of historical documents from California's Mexican and Spanish periods. By the 1920s the penchant for romanticizing the mission and ranchero eras colored the pages of the journal. By mid-century, a more rigorous attention to cited evidence ruled. And since the 1960s, *SCQ* reflects history's transition from a narrative literature standard to interdisciplinary scientific methodology. History's focus on Great Men and Big Adventures widened to include women, workers, ethnic minorities, etc. Thus, our Spring 2018 issue will bring together articles on election fraud, artists in the California landscape, and African Americans' search for citizenship. New subfields of history have been recognized in the *Southern California Quarterly*, such as Public History, Environmental History, Sports History, Borderlands and Pacific Rim History, and Food History. In the Summer 2018 issue a cluster of articles under the umbrella title of "Food Matters" will explore a history of California foodways, from field to table. Good reading ahead!

By Merry Ovnick, Editor, *Southern California Quarterly*



Covers of HSSC's journal under its evolving titles, from (left to right) 1901, March 1952, Summer 1977, and Winter 2017.

REMEMBERING THE ST. FRANCIS DAM

Ninety years ago, March 12, 1928, the St. Francis Dam in San Francisquito Canyon Collapsed at approximately 2 minutes before midnight. A 180' wall of water flew down the canyon drowning nearly everyone in the path. Over 400 people were killed throughout the floodplain that stretched from Santa Clarita to Ventura. It took 5 ½ hours for the water and debris to complete the journey to the sea, carrying people, farm animals and tons of debris into the ocean. Thousands of acres of agricultural land were destroyed, and ranchers animals along with their livelihood were washed into the ocean. In many cases, entire families disappeared, and many bodies were never recovered.

The St. Francis Dam disaster is the second largest disaster in California as far as loss of

life is concerned, and is considered the greatest civil engineering disaster in the United States. It brought about new regulations, methods, and oversight for dam building across the United States. The Swing-Johnson Bill for constructing the Hoover Dam was under consideration in Congress at the time, and Hoover Dam was subsequently built with much higher standards and regulations than previous dams.

The St. Francis Dam was built by the Los Angeles Bureau of Water and Supply, later the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. The Chief Engineer was William Mulholland, an immigrant from Ireland. Mulholland had no formal education, but he was a brilliant man and self-taught. He was an avid reader, and advanced from his first job with

the water company as ditch digger to chief engineer. His most amazing feat was to envision the Aqueduct from the Owens Valley to Los Angeles, which is still in use today. The water travels from Lee Vining and the Owens Valley to Los Angeles without a single pump.

The St. Francis Dam was built as a result of the water wars in the Owens Valley, where the ranchers blew up portions of the aqueduct on six occasions. As a result, Mulholland and the Los Angeles Bureau of Water Works and Supply worried that they would be unable to support a growing Los Angeles population if the water from the Owens Valley abruptly stop flowing. While the existing Van Norman Dam held approximately a one-year supply of water, the St. Francis Dam would hold an additional year's supply and give the water company time to repair any portions of the aqueduct that might be further damaged.

The St. Francis Dam broke a mere five days after it was filled to capacity. The event became national news, broadcast in the news-

paper headlines across the country. However, death and property claims quickly paid off, and the entire episode became forgotten.

After ninety years, today there is a bill in Congress to establish the St. Francis Dam as a National Memorial. Having passed unanimously in the House of Representatives, it is now awaiting a hearing in the Senate. The bill will allow the St. Francis Dam National Memorial Foundation to build a Visitor's Center with an Educational Center and a memorial wall with the names of all the victims on it. Please contact Senators Feinstein and Harris, and ask them to bring this bill out of Committee and on to the floor for a full senate vote. When it passes, the victims will finally be remembered.

By Dianne Erskine-Hellrigel, V.P. St. Francis Dam National Memorial Foundation



CONGRATULATIONS 2017 HSSC AWARD WINNERS



Merry Ovnick, *Southern California Quarterly* Editor, presenting the Doyce B. Nunis, Jr. Award to Benjamin Cawthra

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.

Benjamin Cawthra, "Duke Ellington's *Jump for Joy* and the Fight for Equality in Wartime Los Angeles," *Southern California Quarterly* 98:1 (Spring 2016): 5-58.

- The Francis M. Wheat Award is given for the best demonstration of scholarship in the *Southern California Quarterly* by an established historian.

Cherstin M. Lyon, "Portals and Praxis in Japanese American Public History," *Southern California Quarterly* 98:3 (Fall 2016): 259-274.



Merry Ovnick, *Southern California Quarterly* Editor, presenting the Francis M. Wheat Award to Cherstin M. Lyon

Awards for Books:

- The Norman Neuerburg Award is presented to the author with the best book on California history that emphasizes the 19th century or earlier.

John Mack Faragher. *Eternity Street: Violence and Justice in Frontier Los Angeles* (W. W. Norton & Company, 2017).
and

Benjamin Madley. *An American Genocide: The United States and the California Indian Catastrophe, 1846-1873* (Yale University Press, 2017).

- The Martin Ridge Award is presented to the author with the best book on California history that emphasizes the 20th century onward.

Lori Flores. *Grounds for Dreaming: Mexican Americans, Mexican Immigrants, and the California Farmworker Movement*. (Yale University Press, 2016)



Carole Srole, Committee Chair, presenting the Joseph O'Flaherty Teaching Award to Sara Quesada

Awards for Teaching and Community Service:

- The Joseph O'Flaherty Teaching Award celebrates creative excellence in the teaching of history in grades K-12 in the schools of Los Angeles.

Sara Quesada, El Monte High School, El Monte Union High School District

The awards were presented at the HSSC 2018 Annual Conference. Thank you to all of the applicants and the members of the committees.

NEW HSSC BOARD MEMBERS

We welcome the following new members to the HSSC Board of Directors who have joined in the past two years.



Jeremiah B.C. Axelrod is Adjunct Professor of History, Art History, Urban & Environmental Studies, and Cultural Studies at Occidental College, where he is the founding Director of the Institute for the Study of Los Angeles. He received his Ph.D. in American History from the University of California, Irvine, in 2001 after having graduated cum laude from Williams College in 1992, where he majored in History, Political Science (with Highest Honors), and Women's Studies. Professor Axelrod is the author of *Inventing Autopia: Envisioning the Modern Metropolis in Jazz Age Los Angeles*, published by the University of California Press in 2009, as well as several articles and book chapters.

Will Cowan studies history at the University of Southern California. His dissertation on the Pacific Slope Superstorms of 1861-62 delves into the lost histories of one of the most devastating environmental disasters in the Pacific West's past. His work blends environmental history, Indigenous studies, and the history of science in the North American West. He claims a Bachelor of Arts in History from the University of California, Riverside. Will was the 2014-15 John R. Hubbard Fellow, a USC-Dornsife Research Enhancement Fellow, and the 2017-18 Gunther Barth Fellow. His writing has appeared in *Environmental History*, *Past Tense*, *Zócalo Public Square*, and *The San Diego Union-Tribune*.



Kristen Hayashi is a Ph.D. candidate in History at the University of California, Riverside, where she is currently engaged in the study of Public History, Asian American Studies, and the history of Los Angeles. Her dissertation research examines the return and resettlement of Japanese Americans in Post-WWII Los Angeles. She is a public historian who has worked on museum exhibitions and historic preservation advocacy at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and through her extracurricular work with the Little Tokyo Historical Society and Historical Society of Southern California. She currently oversees the permanent collection at the Japanese American National Museum.

Dr. David Hayes-Bautista is currently Professor of Medicine and Director of the Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture at the School of Medicine, UCLA. He graduated from UC Berkeley and completed his MA and PhD in Medical Sociology at the University of California Medical Center, San Francisco. Dr. Hayes-Bautista's research focuses on the dynamics and processes of the health of the Latino population using both quantitative data sets and qualitative observations. The Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture combines these research interests with teaching of medical students, residents and practicing providers to manage the care of a Latino patient base effectively, efficiently and economically. His publications appear in *Family Medicine*, the *American Journal of Public Health*, *Family Practice*, *Medical Care* and *Salud Pública de México*.



NEW HSSC BOARD MEMBERS CONTINUED

Peggy Renner taught history at Glendale Community College where she was awarded the Distinguished Faculty of the Year. Peggy has also taught at several of the California State Universities, the University of Texas El Paso, the University of Utah, and Stephens College. Peggy completed her doctorate at the University of Pittsburgh, under the direction of Samuel Hays. Her areas of specialization are education and the history of women. Her favorite course, one she designed is entitled *Rebellious Women in Modern America*. Peggy has also served as the President of the Western Association of Women Historians, the Executive Director of the Coordinating Council for Women in History, and the President of the Academic Senate of Glendale Community College, and has been a member of the Nominating Committee of the Organization of American Historians, the Teaching Division of the American Historical Society, the Pasadena Commission on the Status of Women, and the Steering Committee of the Huntington Library Women's Studies Seminar Series. She was also a delegate to the Fourth United Nations Conference on Women in Beijing, China and now is president of the Bungalow Heaven Neighborhood Association.



A fifth-generation Angeleno, Jim Tranquada earned a degree in history from Stanford University. After graduation he spent fifteen years as a newspaper reporter in Southern California before embarking on a second career in public relations. He served as the founding public information officer at the UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs and since 2000 has been the director of communications and community relations at Occidental College. He is the co-author (with the late John King) of the imaginatively titled *The 'Ukulele: A History* (University of Hawai'i Press, 2012) and has produced a handful of journal and magazine articles on Hawaiian musical history.

Kim Walters has worked in cultural heritage institutions for more than twenty-seven years, as director of the Braun Research Library and Archives, and as Ahmanson Curator of Native American History and Culture at the Southwest Museum of the American Indian/Autry Museum of the American West. Ms. Walters has a number of publications to her credit including the finding aids to the Charles F. Lummis Manuscript Collection for the Journal Series and the Lummis Correspondence Series, volumes I-III. She is currently working at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County as an Exhibit Research and Content Specialist on the revision of the *Becoming Los Angeles* exhibition, to bring a contemporary voice to the local Gabrieleno/Tongva people. In 2017 Walters consulted with the Highland Park Heritage Trust on the preservation and arrangement of their business archives. Kim is currently serving as a Library Commissioner for the City of Monrovia Public Library and as a Board member and Curator for the San Gabriel Mission Museum.



TREASURES OF THE HSSC ARTIFACT COLLECTION CONTINUED

(Continued from page 2)

valuable to those with whom she may be associated, and her services if employed as a teacher can but be most satisfactory to any parties who may avail themselves of her services in that capacity.”

As was typical for many young women who entered the teaching profession, Mary’s tenure was short and ended with her marriage to William Moore, a well-known civil engineer and surveyor who was born in Maine in 1827. Moore learned the trade of carriage manufacturing, but sailed to California in 1852 to try his hand at gold mining. After about eighteen months, however, he walked to Los Angeles, arriving in spring 1854. He worked briefly in his trade of carriage making, but soon switched to surveying, working with early city surveyor George Hansen, with whom Moore developed a close friendship.

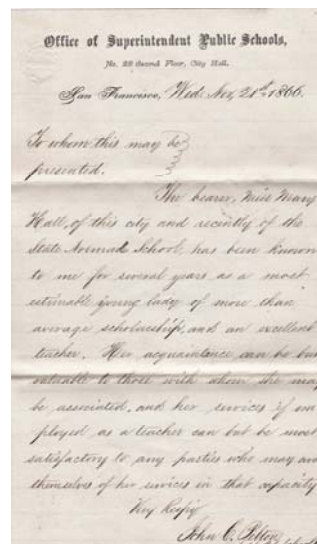
Moore was city surveyor in alternation with Hansen for some twenty years, serving in the

position in three stints (1857-1860, 1864-1865, and 1873-1875) and was also a street superintendent, in which role he worked to establish standards for sidewalks in a city that was emerging from a frontier town. Moore had a hand in projects involving irrigation ditches, reservoirs, tunnels and the first sewer system in Los Angeles, and continued at his profession until his death at age 69 in 1897. Moore was also a captain of a California militia of infantry, supporting the Union during the Civil War (which made him a minority politically in greater Los Angeles, which was a hotbed of Southern sympathizers during the war) and also was head of a local citizen’s militia, which were common before the establishment of the National Guard.

Mary Hall and William Moore were married in January 1874 at the home of Volney E. Howard, a prominent attorney and later Superior Court judge, in San Gabriel. The couple had a daughter Frances and a son William,

known as Hansen after his father’s close friend and mentor.

The Moores first settled on former pre-American era public lands of Los Angeles that has been acquired in 1865 by Eliza and Mary Hall under a recently passed Homestead Act by Congress. It was reported that money to purchase the 160-acre section came from the proceeds of Mary’s teaching work. A 1915 *Los Angeles Times* article stated that “it was rather indifferent farm land then, without water for irrigation and capable of producing a fair crop of hay in a wet year.”



Eventually, the property was divided into tracts that were between Western Avenue on the west, Normandie Avenue on the east, Washington Boulevard on the north and Adams Boulevard on the south. One of the tracts, partitioned in 1868, and known as the “Adams Street Homestead Tract #2,” comprised the house and land of Eliza Hall. Another, owned by Mary, was referred to as the “Mary Moore Tract.” The third went to Charles Victor Hall and bore his name.

Mary’s brother Charles became another notable figure in greater Los Angeles. After completing his education in 1875 at the University of California at Berkeley, founded just seven years earlier, Charles entered the real estate business just as the first significant period of growth in Los Angeles was fading out after several years. He then went into surveying, almost certainly with Hansen and Moore, and, in 1878, married Josephine Dalton, daughter of prominent Los Angeles resident

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TREASURES OF THE HSSC ARTIFACT COLLECTION CONTINUED

(Continued from page 8)

George Dalton and his wife, the former Elizabeth Jenkins. Readers of this column will recall that Elizabeth Jenkins Dalton was the mother of Charles M. Jenkins, whose diary and letters, found in the HSSC holdings after decades in boxes, have been featured prominently in Society events and publications over the last few years. Charles Hall then spent some years in Oakland, in insurance business, before returning to Los Angeles.

When the great Boom of the Eighties erupted after the direct trans-continental railroad link was made mid-decade by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, Hall jumped back

into the real estate game and was very active for years. Among his biggest projects was the subdivision, in the early 1890s, of his father-in-law George Dalton's tract centered at Washington Boulevard and Central Avenue. Charles' sister and brother-in-law, the Moores, moved to the tract from Mary's parcel to the west.

In the late 1890s, when Edward Doheny, who'd opened the Los Angeles Oil Field with Charles Canfield early in the decade, brought in the first oil well in Orange County, on the Olinda Ranch, Hall formed a partnership and then went solo in that field. His Fullerton Consolidated company (the oil field was widely known as the Fullerton field

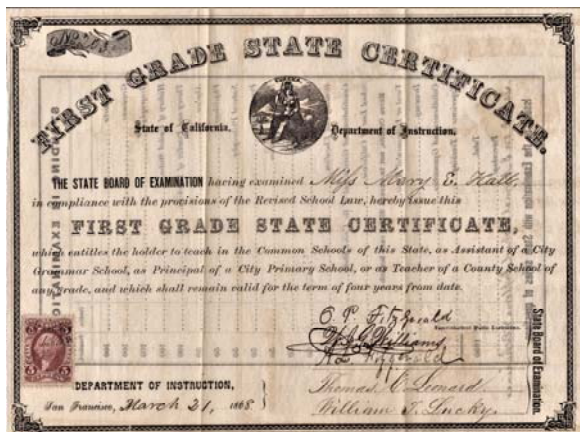
before being recast as Brea-Olinda) was one of the several major companies operating there in the early days of the field. Charles also prospected for oil in several other California fields during his years as an operator, which ended about 1915. By then, he'd become embroiled in a messy divorce with Josephine Dalton and then remarried. He retired to a ranch near present-day San Marcos and Vista in northern San Diego County where he died in 1933.

As for Mary, she returned to live on her "Mary Moore Tract" in her later years and it was said that she "reaped the reward of her faith in Los Angeles by a tenacious hold on the homestead of her school-teaching days. Her later years were years of comfort and beneficence. She resided in a beautiful home on a part of the old government claim." Her home and tract, which is bisected by Interstate 10, includes part of the West Adams Historic Preservation Overlay Zone. The West Adams Heritage Association is

headquartered adjacent to Mary's home site.

As for the question of how Mary's teaching certificates and letters wound up with the Historical Society of Southern California (and how William Moore's papers ended up at the Huntington Library), the answer lies in the box in which these materials were found. A considerable amount of documents in the Society's holdings came from Samuel L. Krieder, who collected and wrote voluminously on Los Angeles area history. A little research revealed that Krieder married Florence Moore, Mary and William's daughter. Thus, provenance of these interesting and rare early education-related artifacts is now better known and can help tell a variety of stories about 19th century Los Angeles, including those connected to a working woman in the nascent city in the post-Civil War period.

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



PREVIOUS HSSC EVENTS

Tour of Early Historic Sites of Riverside
Saturday, January 27, 2018
Co-sponsored by the Riverside Historical Society.

About 20 people joined Will Cowan and David Rios in learning about the Agua Mansa/La Placita de Los Trujillos, the Trujillo Adobe, and the Mission Inn.



Pasadena Senior Center, hosted by the Pasadena Museum of History
Tuesday, February 20, 2018

About 60 people came to hear Amy Essington's talk, "The Robinsons in Pasadena: A Life Between Segregation and Integration," a Black History Month event organized by the Pasadena Museum of History.

HSSC 2018 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

On February 10, 2018, at Cal Poly Pomona, conference attendees gathered to learn about "From the Cold War to The Space Race: Science, Technology, And Society In Southern California."

The conference offered a keynote/Featured Dunning Lecture by Becky Nicolaides, Affiliated Research Scholar, Huntington-USC Institute on California & the West and Research Affiliate, UCLA Center for the Study of Women, "Rethinking the Dream: Old and New Frameworks for Understanding Suburban Life in Southern California after 1950."

The conference included five sessions on a variety of topics included, Remembering Southern California's Aerospace Era, Postwar Civic Architecture: Pomona's Civic Center As Case Study, Community Building and Cultural Movements in Postwar Southern California, War, Antiwar, and Cold War: The Vietnam Era in Southern California, and Private-Public Partnerships in the Cold War .

During lunch, the 2018 awards were presented.



UPCOMING HSSC EVENTS

George A.V. Dunning Lecture, Pasadena Museum of History Thursday, March 29, 2018

“Telling My Stories: The pioneering Fiction of Octavia E. Butler”

Natalie Russell, Assistant Curator of Literary Collections, Huntington Library



Octavia E. Butler was the first female African-American writer to make science fiction her career. A shy, only child from Pasadena, California, she dreamed of ordinary people in extraordinary worlds, and extraordinary people in ordinary worlds, and put them on the page. Her stories brought the voice of a woman of color to a genre traditionally dominated by white men. That powerful voice tackled issues, not just about race, but themes that continue to resonate with a wide audience: power, identity, gender, class, the environment, and what it means to be human.

Information is available at <https://pasadenahistory.org/events-overview/events-calendar/octavia-butler/>

PRESIDENT’S COLUMN CONTINUED

(Continued from page 1)

And you will be hearing more in the months ahead about various benefits of membership.

Meanwhile, in just the past three short months since Ken passed the reins to me, HSSC has sponsored numerous member happenings, including two signature events. Our “sold-out” annual holiday party in December was held at the Homestead Museum in the City of Industry, where museum director and former HSSC board member Paul Spitzzeri led

guests on tours of the historic adobe Workman House and La Casa Nueva, and we honored the service of Ken Marcus and departing board member Paul Bryan Gray. In February, the Society sponsored a hugely successful annual conference, *From the Cold War to the Space Race: Science, Technology and Society in Southern California*, that included the 2018 George A.V. Dunning Lecture and presentation of book, article, and teaching prizes. Held on the Cal Poly Pomona campus, the conference attracted

presenters from across the country and featured Becky Nicolaides’ address, “Rethinking the Dream: Old and New Frameworks for Understanding Suburban Life in Southern California after 1950.”

HSSC continued its successful series of trips to local landmarks. In January, we ventured to Santa Clarita to tour the ruins of the St. Francis Dam, and we toured historic Riverside, including the Mission Inn. A huge round of applause to Amy Essington, Christian

Rodriguez, Eileen Wallis, Andrew Krastins, and Will Cowan for making these events such a success.

We thank you, our members, for your support over the years. We look forward to seeing you at one of our many upcoming member events and bringing you additional opportunities to support and grow the Historical Society of Southern California in 2018.

THE
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1883

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Upcoming HSSC Events

“Telling My Stories: The pioneering fiction of Octavia E. Butler”

Natalie Russell, Assistant Curator of Literary Collections, Huntington Library

Thursday, March 29, 2018, 6:00 pm

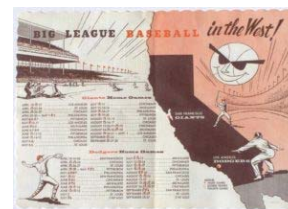
George A.V. Dunning Lecture, Pasadena Museum of History

“Major League Baseball Moves West”

Villalobos Hall, Whittier College, 13507 Earlham Drive, Whittier, CA

Wednesday, April 4, 2018 7:00 pm– 9:00 pm

Co-sponsored by the Institute for Baseball Studies and
the Baseball Reliquary



Andy McCue, author of *Mover & Shaker: Walter O'Malley, the Dodgers & Baseball's Westward Expansion*, and Robert Garratt, author of *Home Team: The Turbulent History of the San Francisco Giants*, team up to discuss the franchise moves, the consequences, and how the teams have become embedded in their communities.

Check thehssc.org for event details or call 323-222-0546.

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