

TEMECULA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



NEWSLETTER

April 2004 Vol 4 Issue 4

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visit us at

www.temeculavalleyhistorical society.com or
www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.org

More For Your Money

Few things are as great a bargain as membership in the Society. Please refer to the President's message and elsewhere in this issue for more specific information on the "Dues & Renewal" structure for 2004.

For those who want to learn more about history, information is included on various workshops and conferences. Historic tours are generally part of these outside events, but you need not travel to learn more about the history of California's communities -- instead you can click on website pages for other groups at www.californiahistory.com.

Coming soon, there will be two new Society sites for Temecula Valley history:

www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.com
and

www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.org



RAINBOW, RIVERSIDE AND TEMECULA: THE LUDY FAMILY STORY CONTINUES

In her nineties when she committed her memories to paper, Elizabeth Ludy Griebler's stories of her childhood in this valley continue -- albeit with some hair-raising adventures and unanticipated encounters with nature!

From here, the family moved to Riverside in 1902, returning in 1904 to effect the transfer of ownership of the "Ludy Ranch" to the Vail family.

This issue can only cover the middle 1/3 of the total material to be printed, so be sure to stay tuned for the last segment, a segment which will lead us into the Vail Centennial by relating "The 4th of July Celebration in Temecula - 1904".

President's Corner

Our committees have been busy and are producing outstanding results. The Events Committee, headed by Audrey Cilurzo, developed a tentative calendar for the year. The first special event will be a tour of the Santa Rosa Plateau on April 21. May 6 is the Heritage Luncheon, arranged by Eve Craig, honoring Outstanding Women of Early Temecula. The weekend of July 4, our entry in the Independence Day Parade will be the Wells Fargo Stagecoach and we will have a booth at the Pachanga Pow-Wow as well. Later in the year we will have "Show and Tell" so members and the public may make presentations of historical items pertaining to Temecula Valley's history. The Plaque Committee, under Pam Grender's guidance, is preparing a brochure/map of Old Town Temecula showing locations of plaques placed by the Society. The Kiwanis Club of Temecula-Murrieta and Minuteman Press will donate the cost of producing 2,500 copies. Many thanks to Kiwanis members and Dale and Carolyn Qualm of Minuteman Press.

The Board approved purchase of a cell phone. The phone number will be published on brochures, etc. We discussed purchase of a video recorder to preserve the Society's history, and Bill Harker graciously donated his camera with all equipment. Thanks very much from all of us, Bill.

The Research and Preservation Committee worked to update a map of historical sites for the City's Planning Department. Chairman Darell Farnbach indicated the map's revisions are just about complete. The City will make corrections, then provide the Society with a plastic coated map for display.

The Society has volunteered to read the mystery stories submitted by school children to celebrate the Erle Stanley Gardner weekend. The stories must contain reference to Temecula's history so we should be well suited to evaluate the stories.

And lastly, if each of you would encourage one new member to join the Society, we would double our membership this year. It seems to be an easy goal to reach. The new dues increase will not take effect until June 1, and once enrolled the renewal rate remains the same if renewed in the last month of membership. Don't be afraid to ask a friend or neighbor to join.

Jimmy Moore

Rainbow, Riverside and Temecula

Notes from Elizabeth Giebeler, written when she was 90 years old (circa Spring of 1984)

In the March issue, we were provided a map and excellent description of Elizabeth's Rainbow neighborhood as it was from 1897 to 1902... a remarkable feat, I think we can agree. How many of us have such total recall of the landscape and persons of our childhood? It has been said that the business of childhood is play. With the same clarity of mind, Elizabeth's story continues with her turn-of-the-twentieth-century playtime memories and the "business" of her growing up.

I have just finished my story of the neighbors who lived in Rainbow but feel that my story of childhood memories would not be complete without a few words about my brother and playtime.

While we were still living in my uncle's house, before I was three years old and my brother [Chris Ludy] was four and a half, we took a notion to go out to my uncle's beehives and we started throwing little rocks at the hives. Our aim wasn't very good, but as we moved closer, finally one of the rocks found its mark and hit one of the hives. The bees came out in a swarm to drive off the attackers. My brother and I started to run as fast as we could for mother in the house. When we got to her, our hair and clothing had bees down the neck. Mother started frantically pulling the bees out of our hair and pulling off our clothes and rubbing the bees off our bodies. I don't remember if any of the three of us got stung. I surely would have remembered if we had.

About the same time as the bee episode, there was a barbed wire fence near the house. The wires were quite loose and my brother

Chris was amusing himself by putting a short stick between the wires and winding it up until the fence wires were real tight, then letting go of the stick and watching the stick go around as the wires unwound. One time he accidentally let go of the stick with his hand between the wires which snagged the skin on his arm and wound the wire around his arm. He could not get loose and he called for mother. She came out of the house very frightened and tried to loosen him by turning the stick. Evidently she was making the wires tighter because Chris said, "Turn it the other way." She did and loosened the wire and freed Chris. She never could get over it, as she retold the story, how a little four-year-old would know what to do.

At that time my father was digging his well on the new place a short distance away and we would often go down there and watch. Sometimes he would have to use dynamite to break up the rocks down below, and it was great excitement to watch the blast go off and hear the loud bang.

After we moved down to the new house we had more room to roam. In the springtime, when the wildflowers were in bloom, we had great fun looking for flowers. We gave names to all of them.



I could never climb trees, my arms were not strong enough to pull me up, but my brother loved to climb up when he saw a new bird's nest. He never bothered them. We were taught that if you even breathed on a bird's nest, the birds would leave and never come back. He had a wooden cigar box with a lid and lined with cotton and had about nine bird eggs as his collection. He

knew each one, what kind of bird laid it, and he knew the names of all the local birds.

One hot summer afternoon there seemed to be nothing to do, so my brother told me to go into the kitchen and get a handful of matches. I never questioned anything he did -- I was a little follower, so I did as I was told. We went down to the road, now known as Hufstattler Street. The grass along the road was very dry and Chris took a match and soon had a small fire going with considerable smoke. Walter Wickersham, working in his nearby vineyard, saw the smoke and came running with his shovel and put the fire out. Of course, Chris and I made fast tracks for home. Mother had seen the smoke and she was on the way to meet us. Chris got a good thrashing from mother that time. Mother wanted to know why I went into the kitchen and took the matches. I said, "Well, Chris told me to."

Another time we were playing under a very large oak tree along the road that went past the schoolhouse on back to Gallies' place, not far from our house, when we saw a not very large rattlesnake crossing the road. We hurried and found some rocks and started throwing them at the snake to kill it. Our aim wasn't very good, and all we did was make the snake angry and it would coil and hiss and stick its tongue out at us and rattle its tail. We kept throwing rocks until the snake got tired of it and crawled off into the rocks across the road. Chris and I ran home to mother and I excitedly blurted out, "There was a big rattlesnake and we tried to kill it but we couldn't." Mother, of course, was terrified at what we had done.

Our only toy was a red wagon and our house was on a small knoll, so

our driveway sloped downhill a little toward Hufstatter Street. Chris would sit in front to guide the wagon and I would sit in the back and we'd coast down that little hill.

There were not too many chores to do on our little farm. One of Chris' jobs was to keep a little box in the kitchen filled with corncobs from a pile where we husked our corn for chicken feed. Mother would use the cobs for kindling wood to start the fire in the woodburning cookstove.

Another of Chris' chores was to carry a pail of water to the chickens penned up a short distance from the house. He did this every morning. One time mother and Chris and I were going someplace for the day, so she said to Chris, "Be sure to fill the chickens' pan. I don't want to see it empty when we come home tonight." When we came home late that day and mother went out to gather the eggs, she came in and said, "Chris, why did you cover up the chickens' waterpan?" Chris answered, "Well, you said you didn't want to see it empty when we came home, so I covered it up. I was afraid the chickens would drink up all the water."



We had no television and no radio with the old-time bedtime stories, so we had to use our minds to find something to do. I think it developed our imagination and our character in many ways. We were never lonely or bored or frustrated. We had the whole world around us to explore. It was a small world, true. But we would watch the ants work, catch grasshoppers and examine their pretty wings which they usually kept hidden, folded

away. In the spring, after a rain, rain ponds would form and soon be full of frog eggs and then tadpoles. We would take caterpillars and put them in a jar with food and watch them turn into cocoons, then butterflies. We loved to watch the garden spiders build their webs, and on a foggy morn the webs would be beautiful. We found a spider's sack full of eggs once and put it into a jar and soon had hundreds of little spiders.

We found out about all these things by ourselves. No adult ever said to us, "Now see, here is a spider's egg sack," or, "Here are frog eggs; now watch them hatch to tadpoles." Adults didn't talk to children like that then, at least ours didn't, and we were better off for it.

These are the things that filled our playtime in Rainbow. We soon moved to the city of Riverside, and life was different there. But this was the Rainbow I knew, with its quiet neighborly people, with the old weathered barns and a windmill here and there. It lives in the memory of an old woman, who loves to go back in time now and then and to visit there with the people she once knew and its Happy Memories of Childhood.

Riverside 1902 - 1904

We moved away from Rainbow when I was 6-1/2 years old. We, my mother, father, brother Chris and new little sister Lois (1 yr old) moved to the little city of Riverside.

Riverside was a very small city then. It had one Main street with all sorts of stores and the next street was Market Street with a few businesses and shops, and about nine side streets. They were building the now-famous Mission Inn where many

tourists stayed. It is still a beautiful building.

I started to school in the second grade soon after we arrived there. My folks bought a little house on 13th Street, two blocks from school. There were orange groves everywhere and we could go to the packing house and buy a big sack of oranges for 25 cents. My, how we did enjoy them!

Riverside had plenty of water -- a canal brought water from artesian wells in San Bernardino. [some text is lost here] garden and flowers for one dollar a month and could use all the water one wanted to. My mother certainly enjoyed having a huge vegetable garden and a yard full of flowers after living in Rainbow.

This water came from the canal and could not be used for drinking or cooking. We also had a faucet in the house for drinking and household use, and we paid one dollar a month for that which was pure well water.

It wasn't very long until my brother and I both had chores to do. I remember I had to help my mother when she was cooking or baking. She would say, "Get the cake pans out; now get the eggs; now get this or that." She thought that in that way I would learn to cook and bake, but I never learned to do anything unless someone told me what to do.

One job I didn't like was to peel the potatoes. That was always my work. And my brother and I had to wash and dry the dishes after supper every day. We didn't have hot water from a faucet like one has today. One teakettle full of hot water was all we had and the dishpan was on the kitchen table, and we used plain old laundry soap which wasn't very good to take off the grease.

I enjoy washing dishes now and some people wonder why, but [I remember] what a job it was then, and how it is now with plenty of hot water and dishwashing detergent -- times have certainly changed for the better.

At last, I had several girls my age on my street to play with and we played school with our dolls as pupils. Our next door neighbor had a very nice croquet court. It was built very level and perfectly smooth and the neighbors enjoyed getting together to play. I was very fond of playing, too, and could play very well for one of my age.



Another thing that we children would do was to save every penny and nickle we could earn for the 4th of July. Then when the long-awaited day finally came, we would go to the store and buy anything that we had enough money for. I usually bought the smaller firecrackers because I got more of them and they lasted longer. But the boys liked to buy the biggest firecrackers because they made more noise.



Children learned how to be careful and not get hurt. It is surprising how few ever got burned. They also bought sky rockets, Roman candles, pinwheels. Each child usually had just a few fireworks but the street

was wide and the houses rather far apart, so altogether up and down the street it made quite a show. I don't remember any fire ever started by fireworks.

Another thing we children had fun doing was making our own valentines. We would work for several weeks or longer cutting, pasting, coloring, and making elaborate valentines. We put names on the valentines and on Valentine Day the teacher would have a large box that some child had gaily decorated and we would drop our valentines in. The last hour or so of the day, the teacher would let several children help and they would distribute the cards. Of course, we would never let anyone know who the valentine came from.

We would do the same before May day (May 1st). We would make our May basket as pretty as we could but we would take them to the neighbors or whoever and set them on the porch and cry out, "May basket," and run and hide, then watch them come out to get the basket which was always filled with flowers. We would also take a basket to school for our teacher and set it outside her door.



Easter was a big day, too. We colored eggs as children do today, but Easter meant a new dress for me -- a pretty white one, usually to wear to Sunday School for the first time. If the day happened to be raining or cold enough that we had to wear a coat, you would see any number of gloomy faces.

to be continued...

Annual Dues Structure

by Bill Harker, Treasurer

Effective June 1, 2004 changes to the dues structure for new members is as follows:

Student	\$10
Single	\$25
Family	\$35

Dues for current members renewing within 30 days of their first renewal notice will remain at the old rate. Dues received after the 30 day renewal period will be at the new rate.



**Dues and Donations Checks
payable to:**

Temecula Valley Historical Society

Mail to:

PO Box 157

Temecula, CA 92593-0157

"In God We Trust"

How did the phrase "In God We Trust" get on our coins?

On Wednesday March 3, 1865 Congress approved inscribing the motto on all our national coins. Abraham Lincoln signed the bill into law. Less than two months later Lincoln was assassinated.

At a Memorial Address for Lincoln, Speaker of the House Schuyler Colfax noted:

"Nor should I forget to mention here that the last act of Congress ever signed by President Lincoln was one requiring that the motto, in which he sincerely believed, 'In God We Trust,' should hereafter be inscribed upon our national coin."

History of the Temecula Valley Garden Club

by Louise Phelps

Twenty years ago when the population of the Temecula area was between 3,000 and 4,000, the landscape was mostly green hills covered with native chaparral. There were large citrus groves, some grape vineyards and several wineries. The only housing communities in town were Los Ranchitos, Meadowview, La Serena and Lake Village, with larger ranches on the outskirts. Travellers passed through the valley on old Hwy 395 en route to San Diego or eastward to the desert.

The town was more "sleepy" than booming, but folks were looking to buy a few acres in the country or a ready-built house in town. Paul and Donna Webster had finished building their home in the De Luz area in 1984, and Donna was anxious to landscape with trees and flowers. So she went down to Old Town on Front Street where Steve Patton and his wife had a nursery. Steve was knowledgeable about varieties of plants which do well in this area, and Donna could see that there was more to learn for successful gardening here.

Steve told her that another lady had been in recently who talked the same way and wished there was a group to join of interested gardeners. He gave Donna a phone number, and Donna called Dorothy Cramp who lived in Meadowview. So they met, and decided to start a group by advertising in the Barbain Bulletin (now the Pennysaver), for anyone interested to meet at the newly opened Sizzler Restaurant.

About ten ladies showed up that day, all eager for gardening and ready to meet again at the Glen Oaks Clubhouse. Some of those first

members included: Billie Barnes, Stella Holms, Bea Edwards, Helen Davis, Marge Kohler, Carol Marsten and Lana Tice. Dorothy Cramp agreed to be President. They chose the name Temecula Valley Garden Club as members wanted to include the entire valley area (Temecula was not an incorporated town at that time).

They planned a membership tea for the next month and made posters to announce the event which they placed in store windows. It was a great success, adding more names to the roster and new friendships. Other early members were: Clara McCurdy, Carolyn Leo, Marion Roripaugh, Gertrude Carlson, Dorothy Buerhring, Rose Shuster and Lou Phelps. Robert Calvin, a landscape designer, was the first man to join.

Meetings at the Lake View Clubhouse could feature an expert on bulbs, houseplants, pruning. Coffee and tea was served to go with everyone's sack lunch. The TVGC agenda differed from today's, as it seemed as much a social as a garden learning get-together.

Each Spring the Club had a picnic at Live Oak Park in Fallbrook. Lots of food was shared and lots barbequed. This was a popular event that allowed husbands of members to participate.



An evening dance was held on two occasions. One was a dinner-dance at Temecula Creek Inn and the other was at the Meadowview Clubhouse with light refreshments. The members enjoyed decorating the halls and planning food, and the events were well attended. But the

idea proved more popular with the ladies than with the husbands, so dances were discontinued.

A bake sale was always a great fundraiser and the Club had one, usually before the Fall holidays. A Saturday morning in front of the grocery store at the Plaza would be the time to bring cakes, pies, breads and cookies, all home made from members' kitchens. Then the County Health Department put a ban on all bake sales of any home-cooked items which had not been prepared and packaged in a commercial bakery.

The first TVGC Flower Show was held at the Town Square in Old Town, across 3rd Street from the Silver Spoon Restaurant in a vacant store. The members were all novices and knew little of any flower show rules. They brought cut flowers and potted plants for the Horticulture entries, and made arrangements for various designated themes. As there were few known regulations, the floral designs were often wild and fantastic.

Another category judged that first year was planning and planting small areas of bare ground outside the stores in the town square. Two people teamed up to design, purchase and plant flowers, ground cover or shrubs at one of the shop entrances. Some used all flowers, a vine with trellis, etc. The shop patio was transformed, and garden-clubbers even kept their plots watered and trimmed for quite a while.



The judges were not local and were very generous with award ribbons. They did say we had much to learn, with some changes to make.

Several combined meetings were held with the Murrieta Garden Club. By then, the Club had outgrown the Lake Village facility and was meeting at Meadowview. The arrangement was that the home club would prepare a luncheon and the visiting club would provide the program. Both groups enjoyed cooking and exchanging recipes!

Now the Temecula Valley Garden Club meets monthly at the Temecula library which has a kitchen, microphone, and equipment for showing color slides.

As the Club has expanded, so has the number of community activities it provides. The Annual Flower Show is still a staple event each April. In addition, the Club provides help to schools through its School Garden Committee. Most recently, the Club provided the City a landscape design plan for the new Children's Museum being built in Old Town Temecula. Refreshments at meetings continues to be popular and about one-quarter of the members are male.

Dues Renewal for Society Members

To avoid renewing at the increased dues rates, please renew within 30 days of your first notice of renewal.

The Little House by the Side of the Road

by Rebecca Marshall Farnbach

Call it an outhouse, latrine, privy, or the little house by the side of the road, it is the same. Say you are going to take a pit stop, see Uncle John, Aunt Mary or Mrs. Murphy, or to see a man about a dog, you are joining the rest of the human race in taking care of business. Because lilac bushes were planted outside the latrine door, many Midwesterners would say they were going to smell the lilacs.

Although people in remote areas of the United States still rely on outhouses, most of us have experienced primitive substitutes for plumbing only when camping, or when in dire straits during travel. Backpackers carry a small shovel to cover what they leave behind, using trees and shrubs to provide shelter and privacy.

Common cleaning implements include catalogue pages, newspapers, corn-cobs, leaves, or my mother's favorite, the soft wrappers removed from the peaches or pears bought in a crate.

My husband tells how he and his step-dad debated how large to make the holes in the plank when they built the family outhouse in rural Kelsey,

California in 1954. After completing their outhouse, it amused them to see the tiny holes in the neighbors' new outhouse, which was humorously disproportionate to the neighbors' large fannies.

Some ancient societies were more advanced than others in the concept of private places to "do their business." Egyptians had "houses of the morning," and Romans had public facilities for this purpose near their public bathhouses.

Kingdoms and empires changed because of murders that took place in privies. Such rulers who were "caught with their pants down" include King James I of Scotland in 1625, and Emperor Charles of Spain in 1493. To avoid such circumstances during settlement in the American West, gun ports were installed.



Outhouses are quaint reminders of American tradition. There were often a couple of multi-

hole versions behind schools and country churches. Only in America they were decorated with star or crescent moon, to guide the illiterate. The moon indicated the little house for the ladies, and the star to mark the place for men.

The usual setup for American outhouses was a wooden structure with a two-hole plank over a pit, set as far from the main house as possible, but within a practical walking distance. Often a screen was put in the eaves for ventilation, and a large bush hid the door, in case occupants wanted to leave the door open to eliminate flies and hornets.

Frequent trips to the outhouse made a well-beaten path that users would follow. A faithful dog would accompany his master as far as the door, waiting politely outside for him. A cat would come inside, if allowed, and show its affection by rubbing the ankles of the person preoccupied with other matters.

Little holes were made for children's fannies to reduce their risk of falling in. Family outhouses usually had two holes, and some had a privacy barrier between the two. Some fancier outhouses featured comfortable seats and lids, decorative paper holders or flower vases.

Lye was used to keep the insect population in check, to neutralize odors and to disintegrate solid material. Ashes, a plentiful commodity in homes where wood was burned for cooking and warmth, turn into a rich alkaline source of lye. When fireplaces were swept, ashes were put into a bucket and placed in the outhouse to shovel into the pit when needed for sanitation.

Sometimes family members complained about how long others spent in the outhouse, when they were anxious to use it. Perhaps the occupant wanted to read the wiping material before disposing it.

To avoid trips to the little house at night during the winter, chamber pots were used, then emptied in the latrine in the morning. My husband's mother used to ask for someone to go out and warm up the rim before she went out on a cold morning.

The ancient Maoris of New Zealand considered latrines sacred and built altars near them. Perhaps this is how Margarita Villasenor considered her latrine during the last century in the barrio of Corona, California. Her son Victor describes in his book *The Rain of Gold*, how after coming from Mexico during the revolution, she enjoyed her morning

ritual in her rustic *bano*, calling it one of her most pleasurable events of the day. With her Spanish Bible in one hand, a cigarette between her teeth, and a glass of whiskey in the other hand, she reportedly chatted with God and the Virgin Mary and received guidance for running her family affairs.

Pechanga tribal leaders on the reservation near Temecula treasure their childhood memories of the outhouse. During recent historic renovations of the reservation bunkhouse and jail, they restored the old outhouse behind the historic tribal government building. They can visit it, but can't use it, thanks to a solid plank positioned directly under the board with the hole.

Whether we call it the reading room or the bathroom, memories of the room with the porcelain throne will never compare to those of the little house by the side of the road.



Acknowledgements:

[The Classic Outhouse Book](#)
Janet & Richard Strombeck

[Flushed With Pride: The Story of Thomas Crapper](#)
Wallace Reyburn

[Rain of Gold](#)
Victor Villasenor

Suns, Moons & "Saturday Nights"

"I Hear America Talking"
by Stuart Berg Flexner

Pioneers and farmers used the great outdoors as the place to relieve themselves. When freezing weather, personal dignity, or increasing population demanded it they built what rural colonists called a *privy* (from Latin *privus*, meaning private), hence *privy house*, or *outhouse*. More aristocratic and cosmopolitan colonists called it a *necessary house*, or simply *the necessary*. If there were separate outhouses, a crescent signified the one for women, a sun indicated the one for men.



Jake had meant a privy in England since 1530 and *John* was in use by the 1650s; it was also called a *Joe* in the 1840s and 50s in America. When the privy moved indoors in some fine homes in the 1750s, it was called the *water closet*, or sometimes the *closet stool*. *Toilets* were not really seen or talked about until the 1820s and bathtubs until the 1830s -- they had to wait for the first modern city waterworks and sewer systems to be built (Philadelphia completed the first American waterworks in 1800 and Boston completed its sewer system in 1823).

The first toilet was installed in the White House when John Quincy Adams became president in 1825, giving us the slang word *Quincy* for toilet.

The word for *bathroom* is a late arrival -- because baths are. Hardy men of the 17th and 18th centuries might swim or bathe in creeks or ponds, but bathing was considered unnecessary, uncomfortable, and immodest. Diarist Samuel Pepys (1633-1703) expressed surprise that his wife had taken one bath in her lifetime and was considering taking a second! And when Elizabeth Drinker of Philadelphia took a therapeutic *shower bath* in 1799 it was remarkable enough to be recorded in her diary as her first bath in 28 years. By the 1790s some wealthy, chronically ill, or eccentric people were building *bathing rooms*, and by 1830 *bathtub* was an accepted term.

In the 1830s, the *Saturday night bath* became an American institution. By the late 1850s some fine houses had complete *bathrooms* as we know them, with both bathtub and toilet. One of the first such rooms was installed in George Vanderbilt's New York City mansion in 1855. By 1865 the new Vassar College required all girls to bathe twice a week, and by the 1880s, about 15% of all city dwellers in America had bathrooms.

Registry for Modern Buildings

researched by Charolette Fox

Historians are usually familiar with the registry for old buildings, but we may not realize that there is a registry for modern buildings too. The criteria is different and perhaps the audience -- architects and designers -- but in each case the focus is on the feature, its setting, and its landmark significance that is important.



The following criteria can be applied to a building or landscape to evaluate "significance". These six categories are meant to offer a set of appraisals that analyze the building or landscape through different lenses, each of which is an attribute of modern design. A site does not have to qualify under all six categories, but typically is rated more significant the more categories it satisfies.

1. Technological merit:

Does the work employ innovative modern technology to solve structural, programmatic, or aesthetic challenges?

2. Social merit:

Does the design reflect the changing social patterns of 20th century life? Did the designer attempt to improve either living or working conditions, or human behaviors through the work's form or function?

3. Artistic and Aesthetic merit:

Does the work exhibit skill at composition, handling of proportion, scale and material and detail?



4. Cannonic merit:

Is the work and/or architect famous or influential? Is it exemplary work?

5. Referential Value:

Did this work exert an influence on subsequent designers as a result of one or more of its attributes?

6. Integrity:

Is the original design intent apparent? Have material changes been made which comprise the architectural integrity of the structure or site?

While these criteria have developed recently, and while many American structures are considered among the youngest from an international standpoint, *for the purposes of preservation* our buildings and structures can certainly be gauged by these standards. For one day in the not-too-distant future, what we are building today will become our history.

Annual Dues Structure

by Bill Harker, Treasurer

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Dues and Donations Checks payable to:

Temecula Valley Historical Society

Mail to:

PO Box 157

Temecula, CA 92593-0157

SAVE THE DATE!

The Riverside County Historical Commission

Presents

Castles to Bungalows Historic Architecture of Riverside County

An All Day History Workshop
April 16, 2004

At the Benedict Castle, Riverside, California

Architect Wayne Donaldson will be the Key Note Speaker

Registration Form & More Details to be Mailed Soon!

For Questions Call:

Cindy Thomack, Historic Preservation Officer, 909.955.4558
Or

Lori Norris, Recording Secretary, 909.955.4306

The History Channel® Launches Extensive National Preservation Campaign

From aging lighthouses on the rocky coast to irreplaceable Civil War battlefields, our physical history is in danger of disappearing. To address this growing issue and to empower citizens across the country to take an active role in preservation, The History Channel announced from the White House the launch of a monumental effort that is part of its *Save Our History* philanthropic campaign.



Save Our History is working with *Preserve America* on an effort that will mobilize communities and schools across the country to preserve America's national and local heritage, including landmarks, sites, and artifacts. This ambitious endeavor traces its origins to *Save Our History*, the Emmy Award-winning initiative of the History Channel, designed to further historic preservation and history education. *Preserve America* is a White House initiative developed in cooperation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Department of Commerce, to preserve our national heritage. For more information, go to www.PreserveAmerica.gov.

The announcement was made by Dan Davids, executive vice president and general manager of the History Channel, at a ceremony held in the East Room of The White House. Also in attendance at the announcement were Laura Bush, first lady of the United States, and John L. Nau, III, chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

There are several program sponsors. Bank of America is committed to the preservation of significant structural and functional landmarks in the nation's communities, understanding that they can serve as compelling attractions for neighborhood revitalization. Over the years, the bank has worked with the National Trust for Historic Preservation in a variety of ways to rehabilitate and restore treasured landmarks.

There are two components to the *Save Our History* campaign:

- ◆ Educational Support - The History Channel has created a free, comprehensive, educational manual for teachers, containing tailored lesson plans for grades two through twelve, including guidelines on how to coordinate research projects. Classrooms are also being provided with a "road map" on how to work directly with local organizations. These materials are available at www.saveourhistory.com, or HistoryChannel.com. All participating schools and students will receive a certificate of participation and will be eligible to attend a national awards event in Washington during *National Preservation Week* in May.
- ◆ Community Involvement - This initiative will empower towns and cities throughout the United States to protect their heritage by joining with local mayors' offices, community leaders, preservation organizations, cable operators, school boards, teachers, and students. Materials for local organizations are available through www.saveourhistory.com. Participating communities will have the opportunity to submit their project to the national awards committee for consideration.

Laura Bush Announces *Preserve America* Grants Budget; First *Preserve America* Communities Also Announced

Mrs. Laura Bush announced that the president's budget for FY 2005 includes a proposal for \$10 million in grants to assist communities in preserving their cultural and natural resources.

These grants will assist states, Indian tribes, and communities in demonstrating sustainable uses of their historic and cultural sites and the economic and educational opportunities related to heritage tourism.

Mrs. Bush also honored eight communities with *Preserve America* designation for their commitment to protect the historic heritage of their hometowns. The first eight *Preserve America* communities are: Augusta, GA; Castroville, TX; Delaware, OH; Dorchester County, MD; Key West, FL; Putnam County, NY; Steamboat Springs, CO; and Versailles, KY.

In addition, Mrs. Bush announced two new education efforts to enhance the teaching of history in America's classrooms:

- ◆ *Preserve America* has worked with the History Channel's *Save Our History* initiative to support the creation of a history education manual. This manual provides teachers with lesson plans and volunteer ideas to get students involved in preserving historical sites in their community.
- ◆ *Preserve America* and the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History will honor outstanding teachers of American history across the country with a new "*Preserve America* History Teacher of the Year" award. Finalists will be selected annually from each state, the District of Columbia, and U.S. territories.

ANNOUNCING UPCOMING EVENTS

Human History Tour

Myra Gonsalves, Tour Chair

Again this year, the Society presents a tour of the old adobes at Santa Rosa Plateau. This is an extraordinary opportunity to learn the history of and to enter one of the oldest true adobes of the Mexican Period of architecture that remains in Riverside County. Rob Hicks, Naturalist and Park Interpreter, leads the tour which includes information about the native plants and animals sustained on the preserve. His talk also includes evidence of human habitation dating back several thousand years.

Photos are allowed, so please take a camera if you wish. You may also want to have a pair of binoculars handy. Cost of the tour is \$3.00 per person, payable to the Visitor's Center as you arrive. If weather permits and the roads are passable, cars will be allowed to make the 3-mile trip from the Visitor's Center to the historical site where the program will take place.

Wear comfortable shoes and a sunhat. Bring your own water or soft drink. The tour leaves the Visitor's Center at 2:00pm and will return at 4:00pm. Try to arrive a few minutes early in order to sign in and to pay the park's fee of \$3 per person.

*The Visitor's Center is at
39400 Clinton Keith Road, Murrieta
For reservations, call (909) 699-1030.*

**The Art of
Eddie Martinez
at the
Temecula Museum**

**28314 Mercedes Street
Temecula, CA 92590**

**exhibit open til
April 25, 2004**

\$2.00 donation suggested

National Preservation Conference

*of the National Trust for Historic
Preservation*

Several times per year, the National Trust for Historic Preservation provides seminars and conferences. This particular Conference will provide all-important know-how, innovative ideas, and inspiration for people saving America's historic places and revitalizing communities. The Conference is considered the premier educational and networking event for community leaders, volunteers and staff of the historic preservation movement.

**RESTORE AMERICA:
COMMUNITIES AT A CROSSROADS
Louisville, Kentucky
September 28 to October 3, 2004**

*To request a registration kit or for
information, call
toll free (800) 944-6847, or email:
conference@nthp.org.*

A Very Special Event

Eve Craig and Pam Grender, Co-Chairs

As members of the Temecula Valley Historical Society, you will not want to miss the

**Third Annual
HERITAGE LUNCHEON
honoring
Outstanding Women of Early
Temecula**

The event will be held Thursday, May 6th at the Embassy Suites. Pictures will be screened and you'll hear about some wonderful women who helped make Temecula the very exceptional community we live in.

Mark your calendars and please note that seating is limited to 125 guests. When your invitation arrives, please respond quickly.

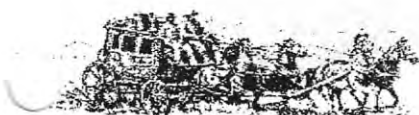
*Sponsors are welcome. To become a
sponsor or for further information, call
(909) 699-9872.*

Fiftieth Anniversary of Conference of California Historical Societies June 24-27, 2004

The Conference of California Historical Societies was established in 1953 and membership is open to any historical foundation, society or association. The purpose of CCHS is to share information and ideas with other groups whether private, governmental or public. It is especially appropriate that the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Conference will take place in Tuolumne County because its roots are there.

The event will be hosted by the City of Sonora, Tuolumne County Historical Society, and Native Sons of the Golden West. The host hotel will be Inns of California in Sonora with registration, meals, and other activities in the handsomely-restored Sonora Opera Hall. The area is rich in history from California's Gold Rush period and there will be guided tours arranged for visitors.

*All persons interested in the history of California and in the Conference may attend
this golden anniversary. To obtain a program or for additional information,
call Mary-Ellen Jones at (925) 254-2295, or email jonesmaryellen@prodigy.net.*



WELCOME NEW MEMBERS !!

Feb 15 to Mar 15, 2004

New Members

Luanne Jobgen

Gifts & Donations

Bill & Evelyn Harker (in-kind)



CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Have you moved? Changed your email or phone number? Don't forget to report these changes to us. We depend on the accuracy of our mailing list to keep your newsletter coming.

Send a postcard, FAX, or call:

Newsletter Editor, 32800 Hupa Drive,
Temecula, CA 92592; phone (909)
302-0180, FAX (909) 302-0171.

www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.com
or
www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.org

CHECK IT OUT !!

The Newsletter

Articles must include author's name and contact information. Historical research, biographies, and local history articles will be given preference.

All submissions are subject to editing. Some articles may be held for publication in the next newsletter or in a journal to be published at a later time.

Editor..... Charolette Fox

Printing..... Potamus Press



Calendar

Art of Eddie Martinez	til April 25th
Board Meeting	April 2, Noon
"Ramona" play opens	April 10
County Historical Conf.	April 16
Santa Rosa Plateau	April 21
Heritage Luncheon	May 6, 11:30a

Active Committees:

- Research & Preservation
- Wolf's Tomb
- Plaques & Markers
- Youth & School Programs

Board meetings and member programs are held in the Conference Room of the Temecula Library, unless otherwise stated.

Date, time and location of committee meetings or special events fluctuates. For information, contact committee or event chair.

When possible, member reminders are sent via email or postcard prior to the meeting or event. In addition, public service announcements are usually placed in local newspapers.

VOLUNTEER HELP IS ALWAYS APPRECIATED



PLEASE REMEMBER US IN YOUR WILL OR TRUST

Mission Statement

The mission of the Temecula Valley Historical Society is to identify, preserve and promote the historic legacy of the Temecula Valley and to educate the public about its historical significance.

QUOTES

Some say the Egyptians contributed the most to civilization. They invented soap.

No one will know you're honest unless you give out samples.

You may outdistance, outmaneuver, and outbrag the other driver, but the question is will you outlive him?



COMING APRIL 16 2004

COUNTY HISTORICAL CONFERENCE:

ARCHITECTURE OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY

presented by the Riverside County
Historical Commission



open to historians, preservationists,
archaeologists, genealogists, researchers,
local groups, their staffs and members



Save the date!

Join us at Benedict Castle for a day
of history presentations and tours.

Lunch to be included.

Registration required.



TEMECULA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 32800 Hupa Drive
 TEMECULA, CA 92592

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If you enjoyed this issue, why not
 share it with a friend? Please pass
 it on and help us build our
 readership. Thank you.

TEMECULA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A tax exempt charitable & educational organization

Membership

Membership/Donation Categories:

<input type="checkbox"/> Student	\$ 10.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Historian	\$ 300.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Single	\$ 25.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Corporate	\$ 500.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Family	\$ 35.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Founder	\$ 1,000.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributor	\$ 50.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor	\$ 5,000.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Patron	\$ 100.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Supreme	\$10,000.00

The Board of Directors formulate and vote on policies. The membership may vote for Directors at the annual meeting.

Membership is open to anyone regardless of race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

Dues and donations are tax deductible to the extent allowed by law. Donations may be designated or undesignated.

Checks payable to:

Temecula Valley Historical Society

Mail to:

P. O. Box 157

Temecula, CA 92593-0157