

TEMECULA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



NEWSLETTER

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visit us at

www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.com or
www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.org

You say "pah-tah-toe" . . .

I say po-ta-toe. Tah-mah-toe, to-ma-toe, archaeological, archeological. What's in a word? Pronunciations and spellings often vary from region to region and from decade to decade. Lexicology is the study of words, their origins, their meanings and their connective usage. Teens develop several phrases to mean the same thing. For example, "she's hot" or "he's cool" both mean "they're neat" (shorthand for "that person is special"). These utterances can be based on purely superficial observations, or on deeper research. It's up to the listener to guess which. Their truth is thought to be in their utterance, or so we are asked to believe.

The personal stories or articles presented for publication in this newsletter are replayed for your amusement, edification, and hopefully, your verification. Delve into the history of this (or any community) with gusto. Contribute your findings for reprint. We can learn together.

www.temeculavalleyhistoricalsociety.com
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HOW THE SPARK BEGINS

It may be a phone call to the society, a chance encounter at one of our information booths, or discovering an old newspaper clipping, tape or diary stashed away in the bureau drawer. What we do with this information is the spark that starts historic research. See inside for two stories sparked by little discoveries.

President's Corner

Thanks to all our Board members who participated in the Flea Market on June 5. Not only were they at the Historical Society booth but they also worked with the Vail Ranch Restoration Association tent. From what I saw, a lot of "fleas" became treasures. My wife has told me that I could not attend any more flea markets unaccompanied

We welcome Duane Preimsberger as a new member to the Historical Society's Board, filling the vacancy created by the death of Mildred Tobin. Duane is a retired Los Angeles Assistant Sheriff, a docent for the Temecula Valley Museum and an ardent history buff. He's the lucky winner of the complete set of *The High Country* magazines recently raffled by the Temecula Valley Woman's Club.

Our next activity is a booth at the Pechanga Powwow July 2 and 3. This event is one of our prime money makers for the year. Come on out to the Pechanga Reservation, say hello and buy a soda or a bottle of water.

The July 4th parade in Old Town Temecula will feature a combined entry of the Temecula Valley Historical Society and the Vail Ranch Restoration Association. There will be a historic chuck wagon, mounted cowboys, a float, and a stage coach. Afterward, the chuck wagon will move to the Sports Park where it may be viewed. Because the 4th falls on Sunday, the parade will not start until 2:00pm. You may need to get to Old Town early to get a good place to see the parade. This event begins the year long Vail Ranch Centennial Celebration.

Dues were raised effective June 1st, however if you renew within 30 days of receiving your first renewal notice you will be able to renew at the old rate. History is being made every day in Temecula so become a part of it. Visit the Museum, tour through Old Town, and urge your friends to join the Society.

Jimmy Moore

THELMA BUCK BEAUCHAMP BRONSON

*an interview taped by Bill Harker
prior to Thelma's death*

We are grateful to Bill Harker, who had the foresight to capture these words from Thelma during the waning months of her life. Loretta Barnett also remembers Thelma and Bob Beauchamp. This story is not complete. There is more information available -- we just have to dig it out! If you have materials about any of the individuals or places mentioned in this transcribed tape, please share with us!

Hello, this is Thelma Bronson, and I have lived here off and on most of my life. I was born in Murrieta at the corner of Washington and Second Street, which is now known as the old Winter Place. Although I lived on a ranch that my parents owned out by Skinner Lake, which was called Auld, in those days named after an early settler.

After living on the ranch for some years, my father passed away. My mother took us (me and my brother, Philip Buck, who was born on the ranch) back to Murrieta and we lived there for quite a few years.

I married Robert Beauchamp and we had six children; four girls and two boys. All my children graduated from the Murrieta Grammar School. I was very active in the first volunteer fire department, president of PTA, worked with 4H and Cub Scouts, and other social activities.

My husband became Constable for Murrieta Judicial District and held that job for 21 years. He was also an operator of heavy construction machinery working on highways and aqueducts around the country.

I got the cart before the horse. I wanted to state that my father's family, the Arthur Buck's, settled on a ranch out in the Auld country. They leased land from the Pauba Ranch (at that time it was called the Pauba Ranch), therefore you see Buck Road and Buck Mesa named after my family. My mother's family, the George Griffis' [sp?], came to Murrieta in 1907. My dad's parents came in 1896, and they all came from Nebraska. (They didn't know each other before they came).

Over the years, I traveled with my husband in construction all over the State of California seeing a lot of beautiful country and lived in a lot of places near streams and such, and I worked one summer for a man who had a store on the Yuba River. I bought gold (which was the most interesting job I ever had!).

In those days, during the late depression, there wasn't much money to be had and I sure would have liked to keep some of those "samples" that people brought in because they would make beautiful pins and necklaces, and things.

When we moved to Temecula, I went to work for the post office. That was another interesting job. There weren't very many people here at the time; I think we had less than 200 registered voters, but it was an active little town -- especially after dark! Bob loved to dance and we used to go to dances wherever they had one, and there were a lot of them going on over the country, and you didn't miss one if you could help it.

One experience I had while working in the post office was a bomb scare. The mail carrier was taking his mail sack out and it started buzzing. So the Postmaster grabbed the sack and ran outside with it into the vacant lot next door. She came back and asked me what I could remember was in that sack. And I said, "Well, it was a light day and not too much mail." I did remember that in that sack was a small package, and told her which patron had mailed it. So she immediately went across the street to a phone in the bus depot. And the person came in and they told her what was in that package. It was a battery-operated fingernail polisher. And that's what all this buzzing was about!

Another cute little thing that happened, there was this patron who came in about once a week. She lived about a mile out of town. She would walk into town and her pet deer would follow her. It was quite a sight to see this deer following this woman along the streets. Of course, we had no sidewalks, but it was cute. Everybody was so friendly and congenial.

Another interesting job I had when I was in Murrieta was during the war with Civil Defense airplane watching. I put in 4,200 hours on that. My partner and I were the only ones, in all the time we were there running the thing, that spotted this "unknown object." It wasn't a balloon, and it wasn't a plane. It was orange and it kinda spun as it hovered over the valley. It was in our sight for 45 minutes. We called it in, and they immediately put us in touch with the headquarters in Colorado. We talked for 45 minutes to an hour til the thing finally went out of sight up over the Vail Ranch and [disappeared] between Palomar and San Jacinto Mountains. That was quite a thrill and a lot to talk about over the years. We never did know what it was; nobody would tell us. They said we were only supposed to ask questions NOT tell them what it was (and they wouldn't tell us, either!).

This is a little bit of humor about back when my husband was Constable. He used to police dances at night, and he had a job policing the local bar and dance hall which was the Longbranch at the time on the corner of Main and Front Street. This party, who still lives here, came to town riding his horse and decided he was gonna ride into the bar -- which he didn't get to do because my husband told him, "to git fer home. er go to jail". Naturally, he took off for home!

And another time, there was a local person who still lives here, who was always into arguments with people. He got into this argument one night out in the yard along side of the Longbranch. My husband tried to break it up, and this guy just wouldn't shut up. So my husband quietly took him to a little tree and handcuffed him to the tree, and went back and settled the argument with the other people involved. When he got it all straightened out, then he released this troublemaker. We laugh about it, because this party mentioned it to me not too long ago and he laughed about how funny it was back in those days when things happened like that.

I happened to think about some more information about when my grandfather had his ranch out at Auld. He was the first one to build a school there. It took him a little over two days for him and his brother to build it. His brother lived out there too, with his family, and in order for them to have a school for their kids, that was the only way they could do it. They put it on skids so they could move it. I guess the property they put it on wasn't too secure...anyway, that's the way it was. It was a very small building and I know that my grandmother said that everybody that went to school there was related. It was either Buck or Roripaugh's, and that's the only children who went there when it started. 'Course, year's later they built the Hyatt School (which is still sittin' out there). It's too bad they don't do something with it, but I understand the people who own it won't let anybody have it.

My dad, George Buck and his brother Floyd Buck, his sisters Lorna and Elsie all graduated [grammar school] from there. Then they'd go to high school in Hemet, boarding out and coming home on weekends. Some of 'em went on to high school, but not all of 'em.

There was another little deal out on the ranch that my parents told me about. I always say I was the first one to have a seat belt, 'cause I was real tiny. My grandfather was always taking me on the wagon with him, like when he was coming into Temecula to bring his grain on his big wagons, why, he'd set me up on the seat along side of him and I got to come to Temecula. We'd stop at the

brick store that's an antique store now but was Birnham's & Son. I'd get some penny candy which was a big deal to me in those days. Anyway, he'd put me up on the seat. Everybody told him to be careful with me because I was so tiny they were afraid something would happen to me. He took a piece of harness leather and built me a seat belt with a buckle on it. He'd put me in that and buckle me across my lap and then tell me to hold on. I just gripped with all my might onto that thing because that was what I was supposed to do.

Well, as for me, my husband, Robert Beauchamp, passed away at age 50. I remarried three years later and moved to the San Bernardino mountains. I married Ralph Bronson and we lived there 12-1/2 years, then 1 year in Oregon. We moved back down here in 1977, and he passed away. I've been here ever since.

I know I can't fight progress, but it makes me a little unhappy when I see people just abusing all this beautiful country by putting houses, and asphalt, and roads, and tearing up things. But that's the way things go, I guess. I'm one for open spaces and elbow room. I think [every]body needs more country.

WHEN THE PHONE RINGS

by Charolette Fox

Whenever the phone rings and the caller says, "Is this the Historical Society?", I know this conversation will last longer than usual. It will last longer than usual because the next sentence is, "Yes, this is the Society. How may I help you?" With the door opened for their request, the caller will launch headlong into their question in the hope that the Society can provide answers to their burning questions about past people and places in Temecula Valley.

This month one call came from Brea, California, in nearby L.A. County, seeking information about Lenora Everson. Lenora's granddaughter has been to Temecula several times and recently visited our community cemetery where she found Lenora's grave marker, bookending her life as 1879-1934. Prior to coming to live in Temecula as a child in 1912, Lenora Everson lived in Lake Elsinore.

The clues are scarce and the present family does not have much to guide them. If you have any records or recollections of Lenora, please contact me. Let's try to reconstruct the local history for ourselves as well as for Lenora's descendants. Charolette Fox, (909) 302-0180.

CAMELS IN CALIFORNIA?

research by Charolette Fox

Traveling to a Conference of California Historical Societies in Tuolumne County recently, my husband and I noticed that camels grazed in the same pasturelands as buffalo, long-horned Texas cattle, and horses. Whether you travel the I-5 Freeway or State Highway 99, there are long stretches of road through golden hillsides dotted with oak trees. Sometimes you can glimpse a series of natural streams or irrigation ditches, but for the most part, this is an arid or semi-arid area. Fort Tejon is now a State Historical Park and a small, must-see place if ever you find yourself in the area.

To control and protect U.S. interests in the expanding territory of California, the Army was deployed to outposts up and down the length of California. One of these was Camp Tejon, where the 1st Dragoons were stationed. Congress and the War Department quickly realized that the cost of supplying these outposts was greater than the entire pre Mexican-American budget had been for the whole U.S. Army.

Army posts that elsewhere were conveniently built along waterways, were now sometimes hundreds of miles from water. Drayage for supplies was expensive and often contracted out to civilian companies. The cost was increased even more by the necessity to employ civilians at a rate several times higher than that paid for eastern wages. Drayage also meant more animals were needed and that feed and water stations needed to be spaced at regular intervals along transportation routes. The Army was, in a sense, hostage to local farmers to deliver forage at given points to resupply their freight trains. In truth, the biggest problem of the western Army was not Indians or Mexican bandits, but transportation, forage, live drayage animals and water.

Thus began the camel experiment. Historian George Stammerjohan, emphasizes that there never was a "Camel Corps" and that Fort Tejon, California, never was the "corps" headquarters for this animal. Instead, he says, the truth is the Army made very little use of camels to haul freight, carry mail, or patrol for Indians and bandits. The proponent of camel transportation was Gwin Harris Heap. Heap persuaded the U.S. Navy to acquire camels from Turkey and Egypt and bring them to Texas. Greek urbanites from Constantinople were hired as foreign laborers to work with the camels, but it turned out that these men had no experience handling camels and were merely looking for a free ride to California where the streets were rumored to be paved with gold. Two Turks were hired who knew how to manage these animals but they were "soon disillusioned by the flat Texas prairies", so when their six-month contract was

fulfilled, they were discharged, given a bonus, and sent home free by the Navy.

About 1857, as this scenario was being played out in Texas with the U.S. Navy, Edward F. Beale won the contract for a re-survey and road development along the 35th Parallel, and Secretary of War John B. Floyd ordered Beale to take 25 camels to California as part of the expedition. Beale protested, but Secretary Floyd remained adamant and Beale eventually traveled to Campe Verde, Texas, to pick up the camels and their Greek handlers. In time, five hired hands did prove competent, but others left California shortly after arriving. A similarity of names and a confusion of spellings ensued, and by December of 1859 government records show only two men were still part of the camel corps -- "Greek George" and "Hi Jolly".

Beale, so reluctant at first to use the camels, did come to appreciate their ability, and by the time the expedition reached California he was convinced of their usefulness. He did not report that he had lost three camels on the trip west because as a contractor, the cost would have been deducted from his final financial settlement. The rocky soil of the Mojave Desert was especially hard on the animals soft hooves, for they were used to the softer sand deserts of the eastern Mediterranean. (As we shall soon learn, Beale later ignored orders to take the camels back to New Mexico as his contract stated and left them instead in the care of his business partner, Samuel A. Bishop, in California.)

While Beale's expedition was heading west in the fall of 1857, U.S. troops were also moving west for possible "war" against the Mormon colony in Utah. The "war" was fed by rumors that were embellished to the hilt by newspapers claiming the Mormons were gunrunning and sending special agents to organize Indians to attack "Gentile" parties crossing the Salt Lake Road. In California, the Mojave and Salt Lake Road connected Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Salt Lake City. The route was already being traversed by emigrants coming to settle lower California.

The rumors were not given much credence; however, the Army in San Francisco launched an investigation in December of 1857 and a patrol was set up along the Mojave Road. Major George A.H. Blake was ordered to close the 1st Dragoon headquarters at Mission San Diego and relocate them at Fort Tejon at the end of the investigative expedition. Lastly, Blake was ordered to meet Beale (who was supposed to be on his return trip to New Mexico with the camels), at the Cajon Pass and escort him to the Colorado River. An almost comedic chain of events was set in motion, which involved orders

moving up and down the chains of command at several camps, forts, and outposts in California. The winter of 1858 was miserable with heavy rain and blizzard-type winds and this was the first serious delay in carrying out the orders.

Beale at this time was in Los Angeles preparing for his return trip. He had ten camels to haul forage for his mules, but sent twelve camels to the Bishop Ranch in the lower San Joaquin Valley -- not Fort Tejon. Blake was in San Diego busily moving the Dragoon headquarters staff to Fort Tejon. This work was not completed til late August, 1858. Blake then set out for the Cajon Pass to meet Beale. Also expected to meet with Blake and Beale was a third group of Army Dragoons led by Lieut. Mercer. Instead of taking the direct route across Antelope Valley and Apple Valley to the Cajon Pass, Mercer took his men to the Los Angeles Basin and came the long way around through San Bernardino. The three-way meeting finally came together in January of 1859, with Beale ferrying his men and mules over the Colorado and sending the rest of the last remaining camels back to the Bishop Ranch.

Bishop continued to use the camels privately, hauling freight between his own ranch and the town emerging less than a mile south of the Army Post. He did not haul Army freight however, because Phineas Banning of New San Pedro won the quartermaster contract. Banning's own contract ended in mid-1859 when the Los Angeles Quartermaster Depot was finished and the Army no longer needed civilian drayage. Thus would end the use of camels for any commercial or military purpose in California. One hundred and fifty five years after the experiment, descendants of a few of these animals live placidly next to other grazers in central California.



WATER, THE WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA

excerpted in part from

"An overview of water rights and development in California"
by George Basye and Sue McClurg

Tuolumne County is home to many gold mines and several quaint old gold mining towns, such as Murphy's, Columbia, and Sonora -- places that have kept their core identity and have been lovingly maintained to reflect their historical significance. Since gold panning along streams and rivers is the image generally connected with the 1850s, it may come as a surprise to learn that some early gold camps went "dry" in the summer months. Other means of bringing water from the high country and its snow-capped mountains had to be found. This article is about the water, or lack thereof, that brought the issue of water rights to prominence in the pre- and post-Civil War era of California's history.

In addition to a huge influx of people, the discovery of gold nuggets in the stream at Sutter's Mill in 1848 brought new meaning to the value of water in California. Previously, limited transport of people and goods had been occurring along rivers and streams as trappers, hunters, explorers, and early ranchers settled the land. Now, panning for gold put the preacher, the storekeeper, the dentist, and the saloon keeper side by side in a furious attempt to separate the shiny metal from the baser sand where it lay.

Rivers ran high and fast in the spring when the snowmelt began. Water swirled and eddied along the shores and by 1849, the first gold panners were successfully extracting gold in this easy way. Word of strikes in the surrounding hills and canyons soon reached New England and the countries of middle and eastern Europe bringing more people. The men outnumbered the women by several thousand, but women, too, rushed to California on average 12 women per one thousand men.

As towns sprang up, the ground was often littered with flakes and nuggets, "easy pickin's" while they lasted, but not in the quantities to satisfy the need for gold. These sites suffered in the non-rainy season. But after a rain, the streets would be filled with folks "raking" and scratching for surface gold. The need for water year 'round became tantamount to the ongoing search and recovery efforts.

The '49ers began to look elsewhere for water, prompting them to take (or "appropriate") water from a stream and use it elsewhere where gold might be found. In their article, George Basye and Sue McClurg tell us that, "as early as 1850 there were lawsuits in California over the respective rights to this practice." They continue, "The

California courts concluded that the concept of 'first in time, first in right' should be applied."

A water right was acquired simply by use, and any who came later were subordinate to that use. Protracted battles, some ending in murder, arson, and theft ensued. Water became as precious to gold seekers as the gold itself.

Long ditches and flumes constructed of wood, or canals lined with stone, some over very rugged terrain and extending seven to ten miles long, were built by hand to bring water from its source to where it was needed by miners. And a few of these man-made flumes still exist in Tuolumne County.

With a source of water now somewhat assured, a method of washing the soil with high-pressure hoses began. Hydraulic mining started about 1853, but the erosive effects and inherent destructiveness of this method was soon evident and litigation between the miners upstream and the farmers downstream, stopped the practice in 1884. Basye and McClurg say, "It was not just a fight between farmers and gold miners; it was between the foothills and the flatlands and involved the most valuable industry in California -- agriculture."

"The suit involved not the use of the water (as it might today) but the use of land. The court held that the miners must use their land in a manner which did not injure the lands of others. This was a basic principle of English common law. It was not strictly an environmental decision but has been called one."

Inevitably, the quest for gold moved to burrowing and digging into the hillsides to find the quartz rock that carried the veins of gold. This required larger investments of tools and manpower and was less water dependent.

Meanwhile, the farmers in the valleys were "appropriating" water, moving it away from river-adjacent lands to irrigate crops. In the 1880s, the Miller and Lux ranches, large cattle operations in the Central Valley that had other ranches upstream, decided to try to take water from the appropriators upstream. They claimed a prior "riparian" right, a right which had existed in English common law, and that allowed owners of land adjacent to a stream to use the natural flow of stream water.

Under English law, riparian rights were held prior to that of appropriators who took the water for use in locations away from the stream. The California Supreme Court

decided that the riparian right was applicable, as California law was based on English law.

Riparian law provides only for the use of water by adjacent stream users, and does not provide for the storage of water for future use in the arid or semi-arid lands away from the stream. Where stream flow is not adequate all year long, dams and reservoirs were built.

Further, since stream flows are not constant, it is very hard to quantify the amount of water used by those who hold riparian rights. In contrast, appropriators have a right to a specific amount of water depending on their historic use, and the amount of water left over after all prior rights have been met. This has not been an easy process -- one that has resulted in many adjudications requiring all claimants to prove the extent of their rights.

In the 1880s the Legislature authorized the formation of irrigation districts, and many were formed. In the early 1900s, local districts built systems to serve irrigation as well as domestic water users, with reservoirs built along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, and in Southern California. The largest irrigation district is the Imperial Irrigation District, whose early attempts to harness the Colorado River resulted in the 1905 flood event inadvertently creating the Salton Sea.

Over the last 100+ years, local, state, and federal water agencies have worked to develop water and power projects, always with one eye on history and one eye on the future. There have often been disagreements and extended court cases as the rights and uses of each are weighed against the rights and uses of all.

Basye and McClurg conclude their article saying, "The development and evolution of California water rights reflects the changing values of the times....In the 1960s and 1970s there was a shift in public values that saw increasing support for protection of the environment and natural resources -- including water. This shift in philosophy [is] mirrored by some of the legislative and court developments that took place....[and] the courts have played a role in environmental restoration."

Today, there are several non-traditional water projects being studied and the potential supply of future water includes water recycling, desalinization, groundwater storage banks and water transfers from one user to another. The quest for gold has led to the quest for water. And in the final analysis California may have to expend lots of the "gold" to ensure a continuous supply of the water.

ONLINE RESOURCES FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA

I. STATE AGENCIES

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

www.ceres.ca.gov/ceqa

The site provides valuable information for planners, consultants, attorneys, and citizens with an interest in CEQA. Find CEQA Statute and Guidelines, an interactive process flow chart, answers to frequently asked questions, and more.

California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (CERES)

www.ceres.ca.gov

CERES is an information system developed by the California Resources Agency containing data describing California's rich and diverse environments. The goal is to integrate information on natural and cultural resources and make it available to users. Data is searchable by geographical area, theme, and data type, and also provides information about environmental law and education.

California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS)

www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/chris/index.htm

This site manages information on the full range of historical resources identified in California. CHRIS is a partnership between the citizens of California, historic preservation professionals, and various agencies. CHRIS Information Centers provide archeological and historical resources information to local governments and individuals with environmental review responsibilities.

California Land Use Planning Information Network (LUPIN)

www.ceres.ca.gov/planning

LUPIN addresses land use and planning issues via the internet. The site contains a listing of planning, zoning, and development laws, links to city and county zoning ordinances, and information on topics such as demographics.

California Main Street

www.commerce.ca.gov/business/commuity/mainstreet

In 1985, California became part of a national effort to improve the quality of life in cities and neighborhoods by restoring the economic health of historic, traditionally designed central business districts. Main Street's site has information on revitalization techniques and, training opportunities, and other resources.

California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)

www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

OHP is responsible for statewide administration of the historic preservation program in California. The website has programs such as survey and inventory, local government, registration programs, environmental review and compliance, incentives, and grants and funding sources.

Division of the State Architect (DSA) and State Historical Building Safety Board (SHBSB)

www.dsa.ca.gov

DSA is the policy leader for building design and construction with oversight for K-12 schools and community colleges. Within DSA are the offices of the independent SHBSB, which is caretaker of the State Historical Building Code (SHBC). The website contains project tracking lists, code change updates, etc. The SHBC also has reports on various aspects of the code, such as public safety, additions and expansions, seismic repair and upgrading.

ONLINE RESOURCES FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA

II. FEDERAL AGENCIES

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) *and* Section 106 Review

www.achp.gov

An independent Federal agency, ACHP came into being in 1966 with the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Section 106 of the Act, requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and mandates various regulations affecting federal, state, and tribal programs.

Heritage Preservation Services

www2.cr.nps.gov

Heritage Preservation Services of the National Park Service, helps citizens and communities identify, evaluate, protect, and preserve historic properties. This Division provides products, financial assistance and incentives, educational guidance, and technical information to support preservation. It is a collaboration of “partners”, including State Historic Preservation Offices, local governments, tribes, federal agencies, colleges, and non-profit organizations. The website includes information about the Secretary’s Standards, rehabilitation tax credit program, Certified Local Government program, and publishes a series of Preservation Briefs.

Historic American Building Survey *and* Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER)

www.cr.nps.gov/habs/haer

An integral part of the federal commitment to historic preservation, the program documents architectural, engineering, and industrial sites throughout the United States and its territories. Complete documentation of photographs and histories is key to creating an archive of American architecture and engineering of America’s diverse ethnic and cultural heritage. To ensure the evidence is retained, HABS/HAER collections are archived at the Library of Congress where they are made available to the public. The website contains a collections list of previously documented buildings and structures.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

www.ceq.eh.doe.gov/nepa/nepanet.htm

NEPA, established in 1970, is the broadest environmental policy for the nation and contains “action-forcing” procedures to ensure federal decision-makers consider effects on the environment. Site contains statute and related executive orders.

National Park Service (NPS) Cultural Resources

www.cr.nps.gov

The NPS partners with others to extend natural and cultural conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world. The site has Tools for Learning, History in the Parks, information on grants and assistance, and much more.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

www.cr.nps.gov/nr

The Nation’s official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation, NRHP coordinates and supports efforts to identify, evaluate and protect our historic and archeological resources. Administered by the National Park Service (which is part of the Department of the Interior), this site contains the listing of designated properties, travel itineraries, theme studies, information on the National Historic Landmark program, and publications such as the National Register bulletins.

STUDENTS AND HISTORY

Four Gold Medals at State!

*from report by Pepper Hanrahan,
Riverside County Office of Education*

Riverside County sent a team of 75 students to the State competition. After the run-off competition, Riverside County had 18 entries. Several of these took 3rd places. Only 1st and 2nd place winners may move on to the National Competition. We had 4 gold medal winners at the State competition!

At the National competition, Riverside had one project move into the finals. This student placed 6th in the nation! When you consider that over 700,000 students from 30+ counties begin the process each year, and that Riverside County sends at least one student annually on to National, it is a very impressive achievement.

This demonstrates that judges for our Riverside County History Day competition are great judges who can distinguish between real historical interpretation and just a report. That quality is what moves the best projects forward from County to Nationals.

Great judges are made, not born. If you would like to share in a wonderful experience of meeting and working with the annual History Day Contestants, why not get involved at the local level first? Many public and private schools in Southwest Riverside county hold contests. Each school usually needs 3 to 10 judges who can serve for about 2 hours each.

Because the students use many methods of research, and incorporate some amazing skills to prepare their exhibits, write their essays, or dramatize their topic, you will get a mini-history lesson from each entry you judge! And... it will make you see the world from a whole different perspective.

Cary Crall Completes Eagle Scout Project

In 2002, Cary Crall developed a concept for a photographic project which put members of his troop, members of the Historical Society, and volunteers from the public out into all areas of Temecula. Using donated disposable cameras, several hundred photos of "A Day in the Life of Temecula" were taken from various vantage points around town. But after the one-day photo marathon, the lion's share of the work fell to one person -- Cary Crall. After the photos were developed, Cary labeled and catalogued them. On Friday, June 4th, he presented his completed project to the Historical Society. Fifty years from now these photos will provide a rich and wonderful resource as a documentary of Temecula in the year 2002. Kudos to Cary!

History Day Theme for 2005

"Communication in History: The Key to Understanding"

Riverside County History Day invites students to think about, research and create projects related to the National History Day theme. The theme is exciting because it offers students the opportunity to think deeply about the relevance of three key terms -- **communication, history, and understanding.**

The words appear to be simple and yet, after examination, the ideas represent complex thoughts. Communication can refer to spoken language, sign language, body language, rhetoric or written correspondence and documents.

History has long been a subject of debate and disagreement. Some historians believe history is relegated to specific facts, others see history as an ongoing practice of interpretation, subject to great scrutiny. Though the term initially seems clear, "understanding" is not fully defined. How do we know when a message has been understood, manifested in acknowledgement? The way students choose to approach each of these terms will *direct their research, content and development of their projects.*

Political history is rife with people, places, and events that can be illuminated by looking specifically at communication and understanding. This year's theme presents a wonderful opportunity for students to develop projects which will help them *discover the connection between history and the way they see themselves in their own worlds today.*

Questioning *understanding of these key terms and then applying them* to a person, moment, or event encourages students to discover their own investments in and contributions to history. Ultimately, it is this kind of challenge that may help them view history as a lens through which they can more fully understand their present and develop more informed and active approaches to the creation of their futures.

Incoming Board Member, Duane Preimsberger, accepted chairmanship of the Youth Committee. In this capacity, he will liaison with schools and other community organizations to foster a stronger understanding and appreciation of local history. For more information, or to volunteer, please call. Duane can be reached at (909) 699-6619.

FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK *150th Anniversary Celebration*

A Commemoration of the founding of Fort Tejon

July 31, 2004

10:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Come and take a step back in time and experience the historic past of Fort Tejon. The Fort was a crossroads of California's many cultures and regional development. Visitors are invited to view the living history demonstrations. Join us in celebrating the founding of Fort Tejon.

The living history demonstrations will depict a timeline of the Fort's development.

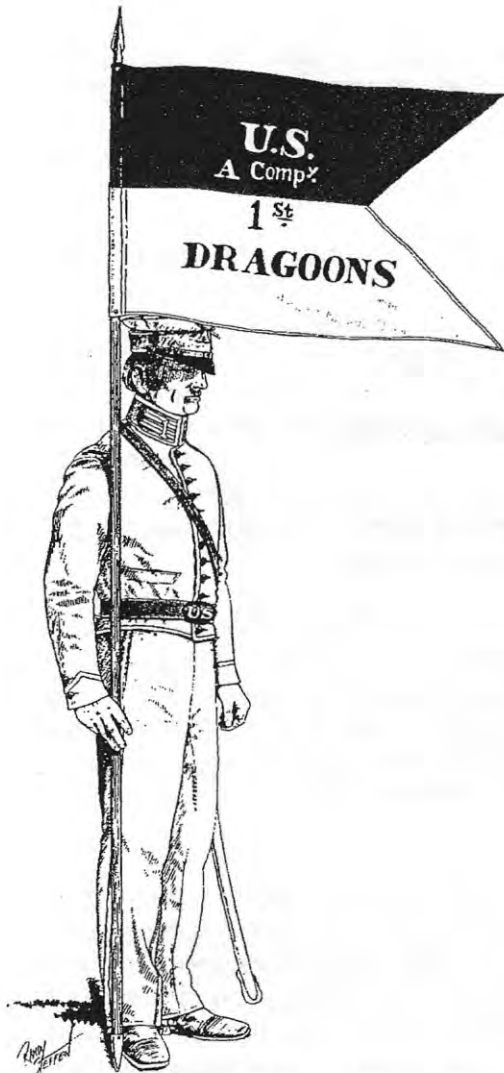
<i>Trappers</i>	<i>Army Barracks Life</i>	<i>Blacksmith</i>
<i>Artillery Drill</i>	<i>Open Hearth Cooking</i>	<i>Military</i>
<i>Drill</i>	<i>Carpentry Shop</i>	<i>Laundry</i>
<i>Candle Making</i>	<i>Weapons Demonstrations</i>	
<i>Officer's Quarters Living</i>	<i>Vaqueros</i>	<i>Drovers</i>

Tri-tip barbecue and refreshments

Sponsored by



TEJON RANCH
PRESERVING CALIFORNIA'S LEGACY



FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK is located off Interstate 5 north of Lebec. It is about 36 miles south of Bakersfield and 77 miles north of Los Angeles. Take the Lebec exit and follow detour signs to the fort. Admission is free for the day

For Further Information, Please Contact the Park Office at: (661) 248-6692

Final Salute to Ronald Reagan 40th President of the United States



In Silence, and at Rest

Reagans once owned land in Temecula

TEMECULA — Former President Reagan and his wife Nancy once considered making the hills west of Temecula and Murrieta their retirement home.

In the 1960s, while he was governor of California, the Reagans bought 771 acres near what is now the Santa Rosa Plateau, according to Bennie Hudson in the winter 1969 issue of "High Country" magazine. He had come to know the area through an old friend, Bill Wilson, who lived on a ranch in the area and

would later become his ambassador to the Vatican.

Reagan only came back to visit the area a few times, according to residents, and later sold the land, choosing instead to build his retirement ranch in Santa Barbara.

"He was really a city guy, and this place was a little too out in the country for him," Jack Ramsey, who worked for the area's original developer, the Kaiser Co., told The Californian in 2001.

— The Californian



Why the Flag is Folded 13 Times

submitted by Duane Preimsburger

The *first fold* of our flag is a symbol of life.

--

The *second fold* is a symbol of our belief in eternal life.

--

The *third fold* is made in honor and remembrance of the veterans departing our ranks who gave a portion of their lives for the defense of our country to attain peace throughout the world.

--

The *fourth fold* represents our weaker nature, for as American citizens trusting in God, it is to Him we turn in times of peace as well as in time of war for his divine guidance.

--

The *fifth fold* is a tribute to our country, for in the words of Stephen Decatur, "Our Country, in dealing with other countries, may she always be right; but it is still our country, right or wrong."

--

The *sixth fold* is for where our hearts lie. It is with our heart that we pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, under God, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all.

--

The *seventh fold* is a tribute to our Armed Forces, for it is through the Armed Forces that we protect our country and our flag against all her enemies, whether they be found within or without the boundaries of our republic.

--

The *eighth fold* is a tribute to the one who entered into the valley of the shadow of death, that we might see the light of day, and to honor mother, for whom it flies on Mother's Day.

--

The *ninth fold* is a tribute to womanhood; for it has been through their faith, their love, loyalty and devotion that the character of the men and women who have made this country great has been molded.

--

The *tenth fold* is a tribute to the father, for he, too, has given his sons and daughters for the defense of our country since they were first born.

--

The *eleventh fold*, in the eyes of a Hebrew citizen represents the lower portion of the seal of King David and King Solomon, and glorifies in their eyes, the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

--

The *twelfth fold*, in the eyes of a Christian citizen, represents an emblem of eternity and glorifies in their eyes, God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

--

When the flag is completely folded, the stars are uppermost reminding us of our nation's motto, "In God We Trust". After the flag is completely folded and tucked in, it takes on the appearance of a cocked hat, ever reminding us of the soldiers who served under General George Washington, the sailors and marines who served under Captain John Paul Jones, who were followed by their comrades and shipmates in the Armed Forces of the United States, preserving for us the rights, privileges, and freedoms we enjoy today.



WELCOME NEW MEMBERS !!

May 15 to June 15, 2004

New Members

Earlene & Jerry Herman
Erin Carroll and Mark Milazzo
Wessly & Terri Reeder
Tom & Barbara Tooker
Susan Urich

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 going.

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

Board Meeting July # Noon
Pechanga Pow-Wow July 2,3,4
4th of July Parade July 4, 2:00p

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

Questions? You can now reach the Society by phone!

Call (951) 501-9159

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

The law of gravity is the only law that everybody observes.

Laughter is a tranquilizer with no side effects.

The tree of liberty is one tree that won't stand very much grafting.

Life is like a radio comedy; it doesn't always follow the script.

COMING

4TH of JULY PARADE

2:00 PM

OLD TOWN TEMECULA



Ladies, put on your shawl and bonnet! Gents, put on your bib and tucker!

Western wear and costumes of days gone by are the order of the day!

Whether you walk the parade route, whether you ride in the stagecoach, whether you stand on the sidelines, come join this afternoon event and help make this year's parade memorable.



The parade theme is WESTERN DAYS

(costumes encouraged)



To be in the parade, contact Darell Farnbach (909) 552-3516, or President Jimmy Moore at (951) 501-9159.



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