

## 1: Download Griffith Park (Images of America) book - E.J. Stephens .pdf - scityninin

*Santa Clarita Valley - A Pictorial History Vol 2 [Philip Scorza] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

The population density was 9, The racial makeup of Compton was 31, Hispanic or Latino of any race were 62, persons The Census reported that 95, people There were 23, households, out of which 13, There were 1, 7. The average household size was 4. There were 19, families The age distribution of the population was as follows: The median age was For every females, there were For every females age 18 and over, there were There were 24, housing units at an average density of 2, The homeowner vacancy rate was 2. By , it had the highest crime rates in the state of California. Three years later, the city, with a population of just under 80, residents, recorded 46 murders, making it the highest per-capita murder rate in the United States. A , the latter who released the album Straight Outta Compton in The city became notorious for gang violence , primarily caused by the Bloods and Crips. Between and , The new mayor elected in has helped to settle turf wars between the gangs, which has further reduced the homicide rate. Compton made the national list for best places to start and grow a business, and ranked 2 in Los Angeles County out of a field of 88 cities. Interstate runs from the seaports through the eastern boundary; the State Route 91 freeway extends through the southern boundary; Interstate runs slightly along the north of the City; and Interstate along to the west. Compton is surrounded by multiple freeways which provide access to destinations throughout the region. In their lyrics, they rap about the streets and their lives in Compton and the areas nearby. Many well-known NBA players attended high school in the city as well. Despite the shift in population, many black professional athletes and entertainers are originally from Compton. Blacks continue to dominate local politics, holding most elected positions in the city. Although an inner suburb of Los Angeles, Compton has seen an increase of middle-class residents in the last few years, due to its affordable housing despite the portrayals of Compton in the media, which are typically exaggerated. With the influx of immigrants and the demographic shift in ethnic population, it was after the U. Census that Latinos were recognized as the majority. West Compton and unincorporated Willowbrook have more middle class blacks than the central city west of Alameda St. Lower-income subsections on Compton Boulevard have many businesses owned by Latinos. The city is known as the home of many famous rappers. Its founder, Ted Hayes , said, "The aim of playing cricket is to teach people how to respect themselves and respect authority so they stop killing each other. The cemetery was built in and survived the Long Beach earthquake. Martin Luther King Jr. This Civic Center monument is dedicated to the memory of Dr. It contains a historic marker and plaque placed by the Daughters of the Golden West in The oldest house in Compton, it was restored as a tribute to early settlers. At the corner of Myrrh and Willowbrook near the Civic Center Plaza, the Heritage House is a rustic-looking home that will eventually have a museum detailing early life in Compton. For now it shows the stark difference between the simple life of the 19th century and the fast-paced urban environment of the 21st. The administration was able to eliminate the huge deficit in one year by making cuts in every department. It also aggressively sought federal funding to help pay for essential services, which was at least partially effective. However, with the passage of the property tax cutting initiative Proposition 13 by California voters, Compton was one of the cities hardest hit, since it had already eliminated most of the excess from its budget. In , the Compton Police Department was disbanded amidst controversy and charges of corruption. The police department claims it was disbanded after investigations of gang activity led to then-Compton Mayor Omar Bradley. Once this became public, the mayor charged it was the police who were themselves corrupt, and he disbanded the police department. Omar Bradley has since faced serious corruption charges. Some of the accusations involve the issuing of city contracts to personal donors and friends. Notices of intent to circulate recall petitions against four Compton city officials are expected to be filed in August , by a group of citizens who claim corruption in Compton is being ignored by the same authorities who were shocked by the recent salary controversy in the city of Bell. The Times says council members refused to discuss the reasons for their decision. Evans took office in , after the dismissal of previous City Manager Barbara Kilroy. City Controller Willie Norfleet will take over until a

permanent manager can be named.

## 2: History US: 19th Century Paperback Books in English for sale | eBay

*As a result of the first volume of 'Santa Clarita Valley: A Pictorial History (),' a number of individuals came forward to offer photographs for use in the second volume. People are beginning to realize the recent history is just as important to document as it was a hundred years ago.*

Alan Pollack, Kim Stephens, E. Cradled among chaparral-covered canyons an hour north of downtown Los Angeles is a fascinating place called the Santa Clarita Valley. The history of the valley has significantly shaped the cultural development of Southern California for centuries. But while events are often credited with creating its history, the true portrait of the valley is painted using the palette of personalities who left their indelible mark on the landscape. It is these stories of cowboys, Native Americans, outlaws, farmers, shepherds, soldiers, miners, range warriors, ranchers, saloon keepers, stagecoach drivers, railroaders, town drunks, teetotalers, engineers, land speculators, explorers, missionaries, actors, and common folk that make the history of the Santa Clarita Valley so compelling. Stephens are local historians who lead Hollywood history tours throughout Southern California. They all proudly reside in the Santa Clarita Valley. A Chinese general once declared the Santa Clarita Valley one of the top 10 military targets on Earth. Located east of the Ventura County line where the valley creates a break in the Angeles National Forest, Santa Clarita has been home to cowboys, movie stars, farmers, and pistol fighters. With a diverse population of , today, the Santa Clarita Valley still boasts an eclectic heritage. Some of the earliest movie location filming was done here. First recorded by Juan Crespi on the Sacred Expedition of , the Little Santa Clara Valley was recognized by the Spanish as an important junction between the mountain ranges separating Northern and Southern California. The early city fathers of Los Angeles saw the settlement of Newhall as an integral part of their strategy for growth from the days of the stagecoach and railroad through to the building of Ridge Route and Interstate 5. This book tells the story of the town that never quite lived up to its potential but still managed a varied history with a colorful cast rivaling those of the movies filmed here. Author Maggi Perkins is the third generation of her family to live in Newhall. Most of the photographs in this book are from the collection of the late Arthur B. The image of 20 mules hauling a train of wagons was once as popular as the golden arches are today. Everyone knew what it meant. From to , teams of mules and wagons hauled borax out of the famed valley on the California-Nevada border. During those years, the teams were not famous; they were just a common means of transportation. After all, it was not the first time 20 mules hauled borax and it was not the longest or the most treacherous path. How did this common form of transportation the big-rig truck of its day become transformed into an American icon? That is the story of this book. Ted Faye is a documentary filmmaker whose company, Gold Creek Films, specializes in stories of the West. Ted develops touring information, including audio CDs, signage, and brochures. He also helps communities to find and tell their stories. A Pictorial History Vol. This book is a collection of more than original photographs covering the second 50 years of development in the Santa Clarita Valley. The project has fulfilled a need to preserve the colorful, rich history of the Santa Clarita Valley in pictures and text. The book will save some of the simpler times of the SCV for future generations. The writers and editors thank the Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society for the use of photographs, as well as the teachers and administrators of Sierra Vista Junior High School for their continuing support. People are beginning to realize the recent history is just as important to document as it was a hundred years ago. Hart District at the time this volume was compiled. In September , Charles Alexander Mentry, a French immigrant driller who came to California by way of Pennsylvania, brought in the first commercially viable oil well west of that Eastern state. Reynolds tells the story of Mentry and his great success, but more than that, he chronicles the people and events leading up to that watershed moment, and he brings the story current with the tales of the men and women who populated the community of Mentryville. Reynolds came to Newhall in and filled the void left by the aging A. In celebration of the th anniversary of William S. A visit to Hart Park and Museum provides a chance to learn about the life and legacy of a man who truly loved the West and with his generosity bequeathed his share of it for all to enjoy. In , a dedicated body of volunteers came together to help support Los Angeles County in maintaining silent movie star William S.

**3: San Francisco | Project Gutenberg Self-Publishing - eBooks | Read eBooks online**

*"Santa Clarita Valley: A Pictorial History" Volume II () is the sequel to the much acclaimed first edition that covered Volume I. Volume II includes hundreds of new historical photos " many of which have never before been seen " tracing 50 years of local history from the famous St. Francis Dam Disaster to the war years to the development of Interstate 5 and the community of Valencia.*

Under Mexican rule, the mission system gradually ended, and its lands became privatized. In 1821, Englishman William Richardson erected the first independent homestead,[32] near a boat anchorage around what is today Portsmouth Square. Together with Alcalde Francisco de Haro, he laid out a street plan for the expanded settlement, and the town, named Yerba Buena, began to attract American settlers. Montgomery arrived to claim Yerba Buena two days later. Yerba Buena was renamed San Francisco on January 30 of the next year, and Mexico officially ceded the territory to the United States at the end of the war. Despite its attractive location as a port and naval base, San Francisco was still a small settlement with inhospitable geography. With their sourdough bread in tow,[34] prospectors accumulated in San Francisco over rival Benicia, [35] raising the population from 1, in 1820 to 25, by December 1825. Silver discoveries, including the Comstock Lode in 1845, further drove rapid population growth. Early winners were the banking industry, with the founding of Wells Fargo in 1851 and the Bank of California in 1852. Development of the Port of San Francisco and the establishment in 1853 of overland access to the Eastern U.S. Catering to the needs and tastes of the growing population, Levi Strauss opened a dry goods business and Domingo Ghirardelli began manufacturing chocolate. San Franciscans built schools, churches, theaters, and all the hallmarks of civic life. The Presidio developed into the most important American military installation on the Pacific coast. Around 1850, San Francisco was a major city known for its flamboyant style, stately hotels, ostentatious mansions on Nob Hill, and a thriving arts scene. As buildings collapsed from the shaking, ruptured gas lines ignited fires that spread across the city and burned out of control for several days. With water mains out of service, the Presidio Artillery Corps attempted to contain the inferno by dynamiting blocks of buildings to create firebreaks. Many fled permanently to the East Bay. San Francisco is gone. Rejecting calls to completely remake the street grid, San Franciscans opted for speed. City Hall rose again in splendid Beaux Arts style, and the city celebrated its rebirth at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. The Bay Bridge, under construction in 1933, took forty months to complete. In ensuing years, the city solidified its standing as a financial capital; in the wake of the stock market crash of 1929, not a single San Francisco-based bank failed. It was in this period that the island of Alcatraz, a former military stockade, began its service as a federal maximum security prison, housing notorious inmates such as Al Capone, and Robert Franklin Stroud, The Birdman of Alcatraz. After the end of the war, many military personnel returning from service abroad and civilians who had originally come to work decided to stay. Urban planning projects in the 1940s and 1950s involved widespread destruction and redevelopment of west-side neighborhoods and the construction of new freeways, of which only a series of short segments were built before being halted by citizen-led opposition.

## 4: SCV History in Pictures - Guestbook

*However, a great number of photographs are included in the two-volume set, "Santa Clarita Valley: A Pictorial History," and , which you can purchase online or in person at the Saugus Train Station on weekends, 1 to 4 p.m.*

The final vote, along party lines, was 9 â€” 2. See the end of this document for a brief description of the legislative process from this stage forward. Here is a link to the latest version of the Bill â€” [http: The first part of this entry will be a brief overview of the Bill followed by my thoughts on why I think this Bill should not become law. For your convenience, a planktivorous fish is one which consumes or eats plankton. Additionally, sea birds and mammals are reliant upon them. Identify the major predators and evaluate the effects of management actions on those predators; Identify other forage species that serve as similar prey in the forage pool of the California Current Ecosystem and evaluate their stock status; Evaluate long-term effects of alternative harvest strategies on available indicators of ecosystem structure and function; Consider effectiveness of existing fishing regulations to provide adequate forage for the populations of major predators; Consider current population levels of major predators of those forage species; Consider ecological and ocean conditions, including dynamics of decadal or long-term oceanic cycles, that affect the populations of forage species; Ensure sufficient availability of live and dead bait to support the needs of California commercial and recreational fisheries. The California Current ecosystem is not amenable to piecemeal regulation on a state-by-state basis. The problem with this is that the California Current does not just reside within California. See footnote 1 and graphic illustration above. This bill would impact one piece of the pie, California State Waters, while the remainder of the pie would not be so regulated. The bill is duplicitous and potentially very costly. There are already a number of federal and state laws and regulations which provide for the protections included within the bill. It is responsible for carrying out functions under the Act. The Council consists of the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho and has authority over fisheries in the Pacific Ocean seaward of such states. With the exception of the Pacific herring, all of the forage species identified in the bill are currently actively managed by the Council via the Coastal Pelagic Species fishery management plan. Evidently the Council is doing a good job as fisheries management with the California Current ecosystem is generally regarded as a model for sustainability. The Pacific Council is currently in the process of developing an ecosystem fishery management plan which is intended to help with coast-wide research planning and policy guidance and creating a framework for status reports on the health of the entire California Current. The National Marine Fisheries Service, in its most recent Summary of Stock Status for FSSI Stocks all of the species specifically enumerated as forage species, with the exception of market squid, are all identified as not being overfished. Regarding squid, there is insufficient information available to draw a conclusion. The market squid fishery is currently actively managed by the state. The fishery is currently a limited entry fishery which is closed to non-permitted vessels. There are restrictions on the amount of light a permitted vessel may utilize in gathering squid and further restrictions regarding how that light is projected. The nearshore finfish fishery and the white seabass fishery. Emerging fisheries â€” new and growing fisheries that are not currently subject to specific regulation. Those fisheries for which the Fish and Game Commission held some management authority before January 1, Future regulations affecting these fisheries will need to conform to the MLMA. Those commercial fisheries for which there is no statutory delegation of authority to the Commission and Department. In the case of these fisheries, the Department may prepare, and the Commission may adopt, a fishery management plan, but that plan cannot be implemented without a further delegation of authority through the legislative process. It is not simply exploited populations of marine life that are to be conserved, but the species and habitats that make up the ecosystem of which they are a part. Marine life need not be consumed to provide important benefits to people, including aesthetic and recreational enjoyment as well as scientific study and education. Fisheries and other uses of marine living resources are to be sustainable so that long-term health is not sacrificed for short-term benefits. The habitat of marine wildlife is to be maintained, restored or enhanced, and any damage from fishing practices is to be minimized. Depressed fisheries are to be rebuilt within a specified time. The bycatch of marine living resources in fisheries is to be](http://)

limited to acceptable types and amounts. Fisheries management should recognize the long-term interests of people dependent on fishing, and adverse impacts of management measures on fishing communities are to be minimized. Protect the natural diversity and abundance of marine life, and the structure, function and integrity of marine ecosystems. Help sustain, conserve and protect marine life populations, including those of economic value, and rebuild those that are depleted. Improve recreational, educational and study opportunities provided by marine ecosystems that are subject to minimal human disturbance, and to manage these uses in a manner consistent with protecting biodiversity. Protect marine natural heritage, including protection of representative and unique marine life habitats in CA waters for their intrinsic values. As such, this bill is unnecessary as duplicitous. The bill places an enormous burden upon the DFG to undertake a number of lengthy and expensive studies when it proposes new regulations or amendments to existing regulations concerning forage species. It is well known and well documented that commercial landings of market squid are highly sensitive to environmental anomalies. One need look no further than the correlation between El Nino events and drastically reduced commercial landings. See page 3 "http: This represents a tunnel-vision approach Rather than put the onus squarely on the shoulders of the fishing industry, the Legislature does nothing to deal with the serious problem of pollution. As I type this, various sea mammals dolphins, porpoise and sea lions are washing up on Southern California beaches. They are the apparent victims of domoic acid poisoning. It is increased, in part, by fertilizers and other pollutants that wash out to sea. It remains dormant in fish and shellfish that feed on the plankton until larger mammals and birds feed on the fish that have ingested the substance. Given the wetter than normal winter we experienced, it is safe to connect the dots between urban run-off and the impact on marine mammals. Additionally, high levels of Domoic acid were found in the sardines which recently died in King Harbor, Redondo Beach. Subsection c highlights some of the risks faced by forage species. I contend that these risks affect non-forage species as well. Obviously, the discussion above surrounding domoic acid shows how pollution impacts marine mammals as well as forage species "sardines here. Subsection c also mentions fishing pressure as a risk. The Council has considered this and originally set the allowable harvest based on Maximum Sustainable Yield and the importance of each species as forage for other fish, marine mammals, and birds see "http: I am also troubled by the inclusion of e whereby the Legislature tries to set policies and guidelines for how forage species landed in this State will be presented on the open market. There is a priority stated for promoting higher value uses without regard to what the open market wants to use them for. Unless and until we have guidance from the commission, re criteria for inclusion, it seems reasonable. I would hope the criteria are more objective in nature and there are clear, definable benchmarks. A fish is planktivorous if it has plankton as part of its diet. At some point in their lives, all fish will be planktivorous. The California Yellowtail does not emerge from the egg ready to dine on squid, anchovies, mackerel or sardines. I would assume there is some plankton which makes up its diet in the larval phase. I cannot imagine the Legislature would seriously consider a bill which can be interpreted in such a way. I still have to refer back to the fact that the ecosystem being regulated "the California Current, extends beyond the reach of California lawmakers. This will be a costly undertaking especially given the unfunded nature of this bill. I cannot confirm this, but it is my understanding that the DFG is currently unable to outsource this type of work. This basically usurps the power and ability of the individual to make his or her decision as he or she sees fit. Rather, if we are in a cold water cycle and there is an overabundance of anchovies, the DFG would be unable to significantly expand the fishery unless "after a thorough study of scientific information "the expansion would be unlikely to have a significant negative impact on the anchovy population or the ecological services rendered by the anchovy in the larger ecosystem. I can only imagine how difficult it would be to prove this. There are additional steps which will be necessary before this Bill becomes Law: A Second and Third Reading in the Assembly. Prior to the Third Reading, a Bill analysis is prepared. After the Third Reading, it is explained by the Author, discussed by the Assembly Members and voted on by a roll call vote. Because this Bill will require an appropriation, it will generally require 54 votes in order to pass. If the Bill is defeated, the Member may seek reconsideration and another vote; 2. Once it passes through the Assembly, it moves to the Senate where the procedures are repeated; 3. If a bill is amended in the second house, it must go back to the house of origin for concurrence, which is agreement on the amendments.

If agreement cannot be reached, the bill is referred to a two house conference committee to resolve differences. Three members of the committee are from the Senate and three are from the Assembly. If a compromise is reached, the bill is returned to both houses for a vote; 4. If both houses approve a bill, it then goes to the Governor. The Governor has three choices. The Governor can sign the bill into law, allow it to become law without his or her signature, or veto it. Most bills go into effect on the first day of January of the next year. Urgency measures take effect immediately after they are signed or allowed to become law without signature; 5. Bills that are passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor are assigned a chapter number by the Secretary of State. These Chaptered Bills also referred to as Statutes of the year they were enacted then become part of the California Codes. The California Codes are a comprehensive collection of laws grouped by subject matter. Status of the Pacific Coast coastal pelagic species fishery and recommended acceptable biological catches. Stock assessment and fishery evaluation " page

## 5: Santa Clarita Valley History In Pictures - History Book

*Vol. 1 pages - Vol. 2 pages This set deals with the world famous Clipper Ships that ruled the seas in the period of These swift handsome vessels were uniquely American. At the time they dominated the open seas, delivering cargoes around the world, B&W illustrations, history of each craft, who built, period, what happened to it.*

The Middle Iverson Ranch Set consisted of a variety of buildings over the years, including a main house, two different barns at different times, a bunkhouse and a small cottage situated right in the middle of the compound. A number of other smaller buildings also came and went over the years. Early Barn Along with the main house, the original construction of the ranch set circa 1930 included a barn. This barn was only around for a few years, and is not widely seen in the movies. But it does make a few appearances. It was featured in film and TV productions for almost three decades, making one of its earliest appearances on film in 1930, in "Outlaws of Boulder Pass. This is the most common view of the house. The non-rectangular shape of the structure creates the illusion of different-sized buildings. The "rake-style" pillars supporting the porch are a key identifier for this side of the building. Picket fences came and went over the years, and they tend to have a dramatic impact on the appearance of the house. The same house front that looks like a family residence here looks more like an old Western cabin in the shot above this one. The house appears at the right with hot rods starting to gather in front of it, with the bunkhouse visible at the left. Note that by this time telephone poles had begun to find their way into the backgrounds, as if to underscore that the era of the Western was winding down. On a few occasions "but only a few" this side of the house was used as a third "front. Northwest face of the main house Western movie location expert Tinsley Yarbrough pointed me to this unusual appearance by the house, in which the northwest face is prominently featured. At any rate, I still think of this shot as depicting the side of the house rather than the front. Guests arrive at the southwest face of the main house This shot from the same movie tends to support the suggestion that the southwest face, as usual, represents the front of the house, as guests arrive here and enter the house through the front door. Northeast face of the main house The main house makes an important appearance in the pilot episode of the TV show "The Real McCoys" "important because it was such a widely seen and much-loved show, but also symbolically important because it underscored the role of the San Fernando Valley both in the settling of the greater Los Angeles area and in the booming film and TV industries that played a huge role in the expansion of the city. The McCoy family takes a good first look at its new house, which is in pretty bad shape. The scene takes place entirely on the Middle Iverson Ranch Set, and in this shot the cottage is visible behind the McCoys. Following the pilot a new set was created that closely resembled the northeast face of the Middle Iverson main house. This new set, built on the studio backlot, was used as the family home for the remainder of the series. The use of the rake-style supports was an effective visual trick "it took some careful comparisons to determine that this is not the original building. The money shot of the mushroom cloud, which is included in a detailed post about "Panic in Year Zero" that you can see by clicking here , was taken from Santa Susana Pass Road, west of the Iverson Movie Ranch, and if you know just where to look you can see the Garden of the Gods in the distance. This shot from "Panic in Year Zero" shows most of the Middle Iverson Ranch Set as it appeared in 1950, including the main house, the later barn at far left, the bunkhouse to its right, and at the far right of the shot, a rarely seen shed to the east of the house. The view of the much more commonly seen central cottage is blocked by the house. This shot also offers a good look at the southeast end of the main house, establishing that it could not have been used as a house front. This is a really nice shot of the whole spread "I encourage you to click on it to enlarge it. For an in-depth post about "Panic in Year Zero," click here. Besides being used extensively for filming, the house was apparently occupied as a residence, but it is unclear who lived there. The exact location of the house is now one of the driveways into the condo complex. Bunkhouse The bunkhouse was one of the more enduring sets at the Iverson Movie Ranch, being built in 1930 and lasting until the fire. It was a regular feature in a string of movies, mostly B-Westerns, and continued to appear regularly after the focus shifted to television. Here you can catch a glimpse of Oat Mountain, the sprawling backdrop to the north of the Iverson Movie Ranch, peeking out above the roofline.

Cottage The Middle Iverson Ranch Set included a variety of minor outbuildings over the years, but by far the most commonly seen one was a small wooden cabin, or cottage, sometimes referred to as a shed, which stood right in the middle of the main buildings and survived for most of the life of the set. The central shed also remained in place during this period. A similar view of the late barn, in color, in "The Cat," released in Another shot from "The Cat" shows the relationship of the late barn, partially visible at far left, to the bunkhouse, in the background at left, and the cottage, at far right. Seen in the distance is Oat Mountain, and in front of it are a couple of the distinctive low hills that help identify countless Iverson productions. The movie "The Cat" is one of the later productions to be shot at the Iverson Movie Ranch while it was still a working movie filming site, and one of the very last to feature the Middle Iverson Ranch Set. Identifying markers While everything that was on the ground in the immediate area of the Middle Iverson Ranch Set is gone now – replaced by a condominium complex – some key markers remain that help pinpoint where the set once stood. Most significantly, Cactus Hill – a fairly large hill that effectively divided Upper Iverson and Lower Iverson during the filming era – remains intact. At the eastern end of Cactus Hill are some large rocks that can be seen in the backgrounds of movie and TV shots of the set. Boulders at the eastern end of Cactus Hill, as seen in recent times. Note the large parallelogram-shaped boulder at the top of the photo, just right of center, and the small stacked rock toward the left, both of which are also seen above in the shot from "Buffalo Bill Rides Again.

6: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) | Santa Clarita Valley History Books for Sale - Multiple Titles

*Legendary Locals of the Santa Clarita Valley is a pictorial journey through time, telling tales of the colorful cast of characters found sprinkled throughout the region's past, and the legendary locals who still make history today.*

She is best known for writing the text to accompany photographs by Ansel Adams and Edward Weston, but was also a widely published writer on photography, conservation, and American culture. During the 1930s she wrote essays on popular art and culture for small magazines and journals, in which she called for a society more attuned to art, and particularly to visual art. Newhall was always more interested in a popular audience than an academic one; in an essay, she explores the possibilities of the new medium of television for popularizing the visual arts, suggesting techniques for teaching art and photography on camera: Long shots become closeups, the flow of compositional directions, and, with due care for the results on the screen, studies of detail and texture under dramatic lighting, are all ways of lending motion to motionless things. Newhall became close to photographer Edward Weston during this period, championing his early work and regarding his controversial work, which juxtaposed still lifes and nudes of considerable beauty and delicacy with wartime items such as gas masks, with some anxiety. The work would begin a new phase for her career, in which she became a vocal proponent and a central pioneer of the genre of oversized photography collections. The best known and most influential of these is *This Is the American Earth*, a collaboration with Ansel Adams, published in 1939. Like Adams, Newhall was involved with the Sierra Club, and wrote often about issues of conservation. Nancy and Beaumont spent three summers at Black Mountain College beginning in 1933. She died on July 7, 1982, at St. The Museum of Modern Art, *The Photographs of Edward Weston*. *Time in New England: Photographs by Paul Strand*. Harper and Row, *A Contribution to the Heritage of Every American: The Conservation Activities of John D. Sierra Club Books*, *Words of the Earth*, photographs by Cedric Wright. *A Portfolio of Sixteen Photographs*. George Eastman House, Reprinted with photographs as *Ansel Adams: The University of California*. *The Fight for Photography as a Fine Art*. References Sternberger, Paul Newhall, Nancy January *Quarterly of the Friends of Photography*. Review of *This is the American Earth*. Archived from the original PDF on *Museum of Photographic Arts*,

**7: Tastes of Yesteryear - latimes**

*Linkpendium's goal is to index every genealogy, geneology:) family history, family tree, surname, vital records, biography, or otherwise genealogically-related site on the Internet.*

On Sunday, October 10, My great great uncle was Ed Warren. He was a stuntman in the silent film westerns. The only story I know about him is that as a young boy, he would tighten up the clothes line and walk it. He was said to be a gifted stuntman. He lived in Newhall CA. If you know anything about Ed Warren I would appreciate your correspondence. I love this page. It looks really nice. Keep it up E-Mail: Her great uncle was John G. Downey, once governor of Downey, California. I have some great pamphlets about Ed Stiles-I enjoy them!!!! Cool site here, thinking about joining and becoming a member and came by to look at some info. Heard there used to be a drive in theater at Copperhill where Grace Church is now. Would love to see some photos of that if anyone has any. I grew up out here and it looks like I will never leave! I went to the Saugus school on Bouquet canyon. My first grade teacher was Mrs. I have lived in this valley for sixty five years. Married Albert Benz, we had five children. I have no desire to live any where else. I am a friend of the Library in Bell Gardens, Cal. Trying to collect information on the Lego,s, Gage families, for our. The Gage Manison is still here, but inside of the trailer Park. Trying to up date it all from to the present. Acosta from Valencia, California wrote We love your website and all the photographs. Keep up the good work. Very good website you have here, and I am glad to put my step in to your guestbook. I send you and your visitors my best greetings. And you are welcome to visit my website as well for searching the cheapest contact lenses on the internet. If anyone has any ideas about whether that company built fiberglass boats or just supplied the Plexiglass windshields for some of the other manufacturers it would give me a start. Thanks to anyone who might be able to help out. On Thursday, September 2, Where could I purchase copies of some of the historical photographs? Many have been sent by our viewers and exist only in electronic format. However, a great number of photographs are included in the two-volume set, "Santa Clarita Valley: A Pictorial History," and , which you can purchase online or in person at the Saugus Train Station on weekends, 1 to 4 p. On Wednesday, September 1, Thank you sincerely Gary Rasmussen E-Mail: I miss the old mule team commercials on television. As a child, they made a wonderful impression, and the memory comes up now and then. I may vist the Boron museum. Thanks for having this website. On Monday, August 16, Wonderful site - quite interesting. Really enjoyed reading about the "past". Contact information was not supplied. I am a descendent of Cyrus Lyon. My mother is a Lyon. Lyons Avenue is named after the brothers. I am interested in contacting any living descendents. Please contact me with any information. On Thursday, August 12, I heard about the ST. Francis dam disaster from my god father when I started working in Valencia 5 years ago. I drive on San Francisquito at least 5 days a week and I see the Dam ruins and the Ruiz cemetary every time. I would love find out how I can respectfully visit these sites. On Saturday, August 7, I grew up in Saugus from , just love seeing how it was when I was a child. I was born in Newhall in , and would like to see some of the old pictures. Would you like a transcript of his experience? Enjoy living in the Santa Clarita Valley. Born in San Fernando. Lived in Newhall from until I do have a class photo from or Teachers name was Mrs. Tanner if I recall. I may have other photos. NA On Monday, July 19, I enjoyed going back in time to the creation of Magic Mountain in Valencia via your site. At age 20, in April , I was the third person hired as a ride operator. I worked out of the "Shangrali" station atop the mountain, next to the skytower. I lived in Beverly Hills then and just getting to work at MM was difficult and slow for some time. Well, I do go on! Motorama closed after less than three years. It was fun to work in Hollywood, but I will never forget the excitement of working at Magic Mountain! Talk about being on top of the world! Valencia grew below, before my eyes. A nice way to spend two young years! Now that im older i wonder about my heritage and finding out im Native American has been an endless search of information. My great grandmothe, Rita Rivera, has her very own article and im so proud. Im glad there is a website about my ethnicity and culture. I grew up in Saugus before it became Canyon Country to Now I live in Kentucky. It is really great that there is a web site like this to show my child On Saturday, July 3, Hi, A great site. Trying to find the manufacturing date of a Kimball upright piano with

SN - I know that it was originally owned by a family in Waddington NY at the turn of the 20th century from whom I purchased it in . Amazing changes since then. While in the service in , my Father sent me a picture of the first building to go up at the corner of what was then, San Francisquito Canyon Road, and Bouquet Canyon Road. It was a Gas Station. Chevron, I believe, but gas then was only. I still have the Picture, and would send it to the Society, if I thought they wanted it. I Graduated Hart High in . I Love this site, and wish I could have access to it when I lived there. Keep up the good work, You all. This is so interesting, I could spend hours just reading and looking at Pictures.

**8: Plants of Southern California: California Plant Pictures and Databases**

*Founded in , the Historical Society of Southern California (HSSC) is the oldest historical society in California. As part of its mission to collect and preserve Southern California's history, the HSSC amassed a photo archive over many decades.*

Neumeyer, 22, buried at Orleans Cemetery. Wallace, wife Delores Wallace. Myrtle Alva Stonecipher, Colven, 7 both buried in the McCook Cemetery. Owen Murtha, 78, and 76, respectively. Howard Smith, 30 and 26, respectively. James Thomas, 69 and 32, respectively or so it appears. Beatrice Daily Sun, NE. Blanchard tally from locality breakouts below. The Great Colorado Flood of 1902 Breakout of Wyoming Flood Fatalities by Locality where noted: George Garnett, Cheyenne truck driver. Phifer and his wife, of Wheatland, caught up in flood torrent. Willis Stracklen; son, 5, trying to escape from farm home; rolled over. Furthermore, unlike most other rainfall records of this intensity, the rain occurred over flat terrain in a non-tropical environment. Deaths, 13, damage in Colorado Springs and Pueblo. Men were making their way into the community on foot and on horseback today. Three were reported dead there and three in neighboring Elbert. At Colorado Springs a casualty list prepared by police carried the following names: Clark, 58, Colorado Springs, sister saw her drown; Lee Cimino, 35, of Ivywood, a suburb body recovered ; eight unidentified persons. West and two daughters of Ivywild; Helen Carver, Pueblo. Soren Anderson, rancher; Mrs. Greenstreet, 45, ranch wife, and her one-year-old baby; Mrs. Mary Goff, 60; her daughter, Mrs. Lola Gishe, wife of a section hand. Residents meanwhile waited on rooftops and windmills for rescuers to take them from their perches. Telephone service with Fort Morgan was disturbed and the power plant was put out of commission. There was plenty of canned stuff available. Fifty-four patients however, had been removed. Three residences of attendants at the hospital collapsed as the torrent washed away huge chunks along its course. It struck the tiny town of Cornish this morning and farmers in the area began abandoning their homes. No loss of life was reported in these areas. Only persons with police permits were permitted in the area. Reports received gave the number of known missing at 26 in the same areas and the Fort Morgan-Brush district. Bullard, general chairman of relief work here, announced the known death toll was about persons. Cochran prepared to appeal to the federal relief administration for funds for emergency needs and for reconstruction and rehabilitation. Bullard estimated 5, cattle were dead and 55 miles of railroad tracks were washed out. Ballard, general chairman of relief work here, announced the known death toll was about persons. The body was found one-half mile below where Bertelson was last seen alive. The body was found by Percy Page of Milliken, son-in-law of the missing man, and other searchers. The jumper worn by Bertelson had been pulled up over his head by the force of the flood water and had caught on a post. As the water receded the body was exposed to view. He is believed to have stayed on the span until it was washed away. Water from the Blue and the Kaw surrounded approximately a third of the houses in this city of 10, Refugees and livestock were camped in the city park. All drinking water is being boiled. Approximately families in Manhattan, Kas. Only one highway into the city was open, and both the Union Pacific and Rock Island railroad stations were surrounded by water. The town is located about a mile from the river. The 3, soldiers and members of their families were cut off from normal sources of perishable food supplies. At Pattonsburg, 17, acres of land were under water. The Missouri river at Boonville was five feet above flood stage, its highest mark since The Grand river was 11 feet above flood stage at Chillicothe. Severe and intense dust storms routinely swept across the flat landscape of southwestern Nebraska, completely blocking out sunlight. If one was unfortunate enough to be caught out on the road during a storm, it was not uncommon to drive into the roadside ditch due to the poor visibility. When this happened, cars were known to overturn and be completely covered in wind-blown sediment. Often, these unfortunate folks were not found for years. A few days later and after continued rain, farmers were excited that they could be in for a bumper crop for the first time in many years. But they were not aware of the major storm brewing in Colorado which would literally drown those dreams. The entire upper Republican watershed witnessed an average rainfall of nine inches. This storm was also unique in that it moved in the same direction as the drainage basin. As a result, the Frenchman, Red Willow,

Medicine, Deer, Muddy, and Turkey creeks all reached their flood peaks at the same time as the crest passed on the Republican River. Many survivors also reported that there were two crests – the water came up on May 28, then receded slightly, but the second crest on June 1 greatly exceeded the first. At one point, the water rose six feet in thirty minutes and was ten to fifteen feet higher than the previous record crest. Another account states that the Republican rose 10 feet in 12 minutes in McCook; naturally, anything in the path of that wall of water would be destroyed. The town of Haigler was spared because it is situated on higher ground, but places like Parks, Benkleman, Max, Stratton, Trenton, Culbertson, and McCook were severely impacted if not outright destroyed. Some victims were last seen screaming for assistance from the roof of their home as it was being swept down the river. A reported 11, head of cattle and 41, were killed by the high water, and one report stated that carcasses littered roads as to make them impassable. In total, miles of highway and bridges were destroyed, and 74, acres of farmland were inundated. Republican Flood of When the waters subsided two days later, over lives had been lost and many millions of dollars of damage had been done. A number of persons from this community were drowned. By the end of May, however, the soil was nearing the saturation point. The rains of May 30th, concentrated in the basin of the South Fork and extending into the valleys of the Arikaree, Frenchman, Red Willow, and Medicine, poured into the main stream – normally to feet wide, turning it into a raging torrent one to four miles wide. The Republican River Flood of On this day, as much as inches of rain fell in eastern Colorado and southwestern Nebraska. By early morning of the 31st, the usually peaceful Republican River was running bluff-to-bluff along its upper reaches. Towns close to the river, including Parks, Benkelman, Culbertson and Cambridge, were flooded. Cambridge, the most affected, had nearly three-fourths of its homes flooded. Ninety-four people were killed, miles of highway were damaged and bridges were damaged or destroyed. A woman and her son were drowned near Glendo as, terrified, they attempted to escape from their farm home as the torrents rolled by. A doctor and his wife were caught by a torrent in the Chugwater area. A man also was missing. The Wyoming victims were – Mrs. Willis Stracklen and her five-year-old son, near Glendo; Dr. Phifer, of Wheatland, and his wife; a Cheyenne truck driver, tentatively identified as George Garnett, was the fifth flood victim. Stracklen and her husband, a rancher, and Wood Phifer, son of the dead couple.

## 9: Santa Fe Springs, California - WikiVisually

*"The Star-Spangled Banner" is an article from The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Volume View more articles from The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. View this article on JSTOR.*

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