

UNA LEGUA CUADRADA: EXPLORING THE HISTORY OF SWANTON PACIFIC
RANCH AND ENVIRONS

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by

Jeanine Marie Scaramozzino

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COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

TITLE: Una Legua Cuadrada: Exploring the History of Swanton
Pacific Ranch and Environs

AUTHOR: Jeanine Marie Scaramozzino

DATE SUBMITTED: December 2015

COMMITTEE CHAIR: Joel Orth, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of History

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Paul Hiltpold, Ph.D.
Professor of History

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Matthew Hopper, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of History

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Kathleen Murphy, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of History
and Graduate Student Coordinator

ABSTRACT

Una Legua Cuadrada: Exploring the History of Swanton Pacific Ranch and Environs
Jeanine Marie Scaramozzino

Swanton Pacific Ranch is an educational and research facility owned by the Cal Poly Corporation and managed by the Cal Poly State University (Cal Poly) College of Agriculture, Food and Environmental Sciences. Located about 180 miles north of campus and just 14 miles north of Santa Cruz, California on Highway 1, the property was first leased to and then donated to Cal Poly by the late Albert E. Smith in 1993. The rancho's original inhabitants included Native Americans, Spaniards, Mexicans, as well as various European immigrants and their descendants; currently, the staff, faculty, and students of Cal Poly occupy the land. Each of these groups used the land's rich environment for a variety of purposes from subsistence to financial and intellectual pursuits. Over time, researchers and local historians have discussed specific aspects of the Swanton Pacific Ranch and its environs, particularly concerning its occupants, land use (e.g. businesses, farming, research), and land features (e.g. geology, botany). The following work offers a more cohesive, descriptive narrative of the land and its people organized chronologically from prehistory to the present.

Keywords: Swanton Pacific Ranch, Rancho Agua Puerca y las Trancas, Cal Poly

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Note to Readers: Reasonable effort was made to accurately and fairly describe and attribute the content within this thesis. However, as all historical research sources can provide conflicting information, the passing down of stories can result in different versions of the facts, and what is considered common knowledge becomes murky. If you can provide clarification on an issue, or have any concerns or comments about the contents of this research, please contact the author at jscaramo@calpoly.edu.

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INTRODUCTION: PEOPLE AND THE LAND

Una Legua Cuadrada refers to the traditional Spanish unit of area equal to one square (*legua*) league, roughly 4,340.28 acres.¹ *Agua Puerca y las Trancas* was a one square league rancho that changed in ownership over time, but eventually 3,200 acres of the original rancho became Swanton Pacific Ranch, an area about 14 miles north of Santa Cruz, California.² This work explores the history of Swanton Pacific Ranch and environs by researching the inhabitants of the land over time: Native Americans, Spaniards, Mexicans, early Europeans and their ancestors, and the subsequent ownership of much of the original rancho by Albert B. Smith, who bequeathed the land to Cal Poly. To date, there have been no published academic studies investigating the history of Swanton Pacific Ranch in a detailed and holistic manner.

The people and the environment of Swanton Pacific Ranch have found their place in the recorded history of California's farming, mining (limestone), railroading, logging, and ranching industries as well as in the history of Santa Cruz City, Santa Cruz County, and adjacent towns (e.g. Davenport).³ The part Swanton plays is ancillary to the history of the founding of the city and county.⁴ Swanton is the place that Fred Swanton, businessman and mayor of Santa Cruz for six years, first dammed a river and built an

¹ Jacob Neibert Bowman, "Weights and Measures of Provincial California," *California Historical Society Quarterly* 30, no.4 (1951): 326.

² Rancho Agua Puerca y las Trancas was actually 4,421.52-acres, 81.24 acres larger than a Spanish league per James W. Shanklin, *Report of the Surveyor-General of the State of California from August 1st, 1879, to August 1st, 1880* (Sacramento, CA: State of California, Office of Surveyor-General, 1880), 51.

³ Please refer to the extensive bibliography at the end of thesis, which provides numerous resources that focus on each of these specific topics; related pre-statehood documents can be found at University of California Santa Cruz's Special Collections.

⁴ The Santa Cruz Museum of Art and History has published a number of sources about Santa Cruz over the years. They have created an index of these publications, the McPherson Publications Fund Index, based on region and topic. Available online at <http://www.santacruzmah.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/McPherson-Fund-Publications-Index1.pdf>.

electric power plant to light the city. References to Swanton are primarily in conjunction with resources such as water, lumber, and minerals that supported the local economy, as well as with California infrastructure and research.⁵

This thesis focuses specifically on Swanton Pacific Ranch and environs. The basis of this mosaic-like narrative comes from the collection and review of, among other sources, archival materials, oral histories, undergraduate and graduate projects and theses, dissertations, government documents and projects, legal documents, newspaper articles, industry records, photographs, maps, diaries, ephemera, books (from the 1800s+), and websites. In addition, local residents, historians, and Swanton Pacific Railroad Society members contributed a wealth of knowledge with their own rich paper-based, electronic, and object archives.

History is not static, and this is true of Swanton with its unique evolving story of physical and intellectual production. Swanton is an example of the dynamic and changing relationships between environment and culture, the land shaping people's range of choices, and how this process also reshapes the environment.⁶ Analyzing how people create and recreate their livelihood through the evolving nature of society and ecological processes is critical.⁷ This provides the context in which human history unfolds.⁸

⁵ The following are examples of prior works that typify these trends: Edward Sanford Harrison, *History of Santa Cruz County California* (San Francisco, CA: Pacific Press Publishing Company, 1982); Edward Martin, *History of Santa Cruz County, California, with Biographical Sketches* (Los Angeles, CA: Historic Record Company, 1911, 2014); and Margaret Koch, *Santa Cruz County: Parade of the Past*. Santa Cruz (CA: Western Tanager Press, 1973, 1991).

⁶ William Cronon, *Changes in the Land: Indians, Colonists, and the Ecology of New England* (New York, NY: Hill and Wang, 1983), 13.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ John R. McNeill, "Observations on the Nature and Culture of Environmental History," *History and Theory* 42, no. 4 (2003): 42.

The inhabitants' relationship to Swanton is a balance between the land's offerings, the influence of the environment on human access to resources, and the effects of humans on the environment.⁹ This is the story of the people who lived, used, and prospered through their complex interactions with the landscape as described through many lenses. The relationships among the people and the land are observable through production, access and use of food, profits of industry and results of intellectual pursuits, and the connections between people.

The Swanton Valley land has a rich physical ecology. People chose to settle this land because it provided certain resources. Inhabitants used the abundance of flora and fauna for housing, subsistence, economic benefits, intellectual activities, and inspiration for artistic expression. Over time, the value of the resources utilized by the inhabitants for their personal use, trade, and cultivation of intellectual interests increased, and the local economy drove that value. Like the story of California, the story of Swanton can be told in terms of its land and the men and women claiming the land in a procession starting with prehistory and culminating in the present moment.¹⁰

The chronicle of Swanton forms a complex web of interactions that go well beyond people's connections with the physical environment to include the social, intellectual, and industrial environments in which people relate. None of these elements operates independently. Providing a historical view over a significant period of time and focusing on the connections between some of these elements offers additional lenses through

⁹ J. Donald Hughes, "Global Dimensions of Environmental History," *Pacific Historical Review* 70, no. 1 (2001): 93.

¹⁰ William W. Robinson, *Land in California: The Story of Mission Lands, Ranchos, Squatters, Mining Claims, Railroad Grants, Land Scrip, Homesteads* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1948), 1.

which to open up the history of Swanton to a variety of disciplines and approaches. For example, this narrative does not specifically discuss the hydrology of Scott Creek, also called Scotts or Scott's Creek, but someone interested in studying this factor may want to consider how the last few hundred years of people's land practices; grazing, lumbering and industrial uses; and fires continuously reshaped the creek.¹¹ This study serves as a reminder to readers that over time a wide range of activities have been at work on the Swanton landscape. The research presented also provides for deeper scholarship and interpretation of these relationships.

While Swanton did play a significant role in Santa Cruz and Central Coast history (i.e. a source of hydroelectric power and timber), a cohesive and detailed history of Swanton does not exist. Historical documentation describes Swanton in various ways that provide some details but there is often missing content between one fact and another. Current residents have many of those details, but they are part of an oral tradition and are not being recorded. There are numerous written records, but unfortunately many repeat the exact same text with no attribution and do not contain details to fill in gaps. The primary source used in most documentation of Swanton Pacific Ranch's "complete" history is an Al Smith interview conducted in July 1990.¹² In addition, the connections

¹¹ Scott Creek is regularly referred to as Scotts Creek. Smith and the federal and state government use Scott. To be consistent, I will use Scott Creek in this document. If I am quoting someone I will maintain the naming convention they use.

¹² The Albert B. Smith interview by unknown, *History of Swanton*, July 1990, includes the following sections: *Indian Days*, *Mexican Land Grant*, *The Beginnings of Swanton*, *Agriculture*, *The Swanton Pacific Years*, and a *Concluding Statement*. Available online at <http://spranch.calpoly.edu/mission.ldml>, the content of this interview will be quoted in the appropriate sections throughout this document. Who conducted the interview and what precipitated it is not completely clear. In the records of the Swanton Pacific Railroad Society, a couple of slightly different "original" typed versions of the interview exist. This leads to speculation that the interview was conducted by a member(s) of the Swanton Pacific Railroad Society. In addition to the integration of the interview's content into this document, the interview provided the basis for

between the inhabitants and between the inhabitants and the variety of environments with which they interact, are not explicitly constructed. It is important to capture, record, and share the ‘mortar’ (i.e. details) between the ‘blocks’ of facts. Taking detailed pieces of information from disparate sources, or puzzle pieces, and putting them together creates a more historically complete puzzle. There are still pieces missing. The historical information presented in this narrative provides a chronology of residents and their relationship with the Swanton Valley and the adjacent environs that can be used by other persons to contextualize and situate their own expertise and knowledge.¹³

The major outcome of this Master’s thesis research is the discovery of resources that, when viewed as a collection, serve as the foundation for an archive/library of Swanton materials. Another purpose of this study is to provide an extensive bibliography of the Ranch and its environs for use by others for future work in this area. To that end, this manuscript includes examples and ideas for further study.

This thesis begins as a narrative history of the landscape and peoples that have inhabited the Swanton Ranch area and concludes with a discussion and list of resources

the chapter divisions as well as other components. The interview can be seen as a historiography of Swanton Pacific Ranch. Smith’s history focuses specifically on his land, not on the surrounding properties or owners, though he does briefly mention the Ocean Shore Railroad and San Vicente Lumber. He discusses the nature of the land in relation to its uses (ex. agriculture). This interview is quoted or paraphrased in almost all Cal Poly documentation and scholarly works when sharing a general historical overview of the Ranch. It is very likely that his interview will continue to be the work most people refer to as it provides a “quick summary” (it is only about two pages) for the Ranch. In the *Concluding Statement*, Smith stated the following: “I know I have wandered from a straight history of the Swanton Pacific Ranch. It got its name because, somehow, many of my tools were stamped S.P. The brand I selected was the lazy SP. It is by the Pacific, and it is in Swanton. Swanton is an uncrowded, beautiful place. My goal in putting this acreage together is to preserve it as such and to share it now and in the future with people who will appreciate it and profit from the experience. Thanks for listening!”.

¹³ Please refer to Robinson, 1948, which provides an extensive and detailed history of California Native Americans, including: pre-history, effects of Spanish missions and their secularization, Mexican ranching and cattle grazing rights, the results of the Mexican-American War on the legality of land grants, and land grants to railroads.

for additional research. Chapter one discusses in detail the Ohlone peoples with an emphasis on how they used the land and their connections to wider trade patterns pre-missionization. The chapter then discusses the collapse of the Ohlone people during the missionization period and highlights some of the changes that missionization brought in terms of land ownership, subsistence patterns, and land use.

The subsequent chapters provide broad sketches of the years following missionization to the present; for more in-depth discussions of the content, however, there is a rich bibliography that lists numerous resources. These chapters are roughly based on the occupants and land uses over particular time periods. Chapter two recounts the early settlers and beginnings of Swanton from 1800-1950 using specific examples of land use and historiography. The complexity of the change in ownership during this time and the intense economic activities that supported local and national economics is evident, and the chapter provides additional context with which to see how Swanton is more than just a supporting actor in Santa Cruz history. Chapter three provides an overview of Albert E. Smith's life in relation to his acquisition of the property and railroad. Most importantly, the chapter recounts how Smith founded Cal Poly's "living laboratory." The final chapter explores the extensive intellectual and creative activities inspired by Swanton lands. The scholarly and artistic elements of the property are well known by its current inhabitants, many of whom are the descendants of original settlers. There is recognition of these artistic and research elements, though piecemeal, throughout the nation and around the world. This thesis brings together, in one place, information not previously collected into a single document.

CHAPTER 1: PRE-DISCOVERED CALIFORNIA, THE SPANISH, AND MEXICAN LAND GRANTS

Ohlone

Archaeologists determined that Native Americans settled the area now known as Santa Cruz, California sometime between 1200 to 5000 years ago.¹⁴ Ethnologists and anthropologists have consistently characterized indigenous Californian cultures simplistically, ignoring complexities and variation. However, anthropologists have now begun a reassessment of groups such as the Ohlone, who inhabited what is now Santa Cruz, and believe their linguistic complexity and cultural continuity make them unique among the indigenous peoples of the North American continent.¹⁵ Coastal Ohlone built and lived in settlements in the area and were not seasonally migratory, in part because the resources they needed for subsistence were abundant throughout the seasons in the same location.¹⁶

The Native Americans that lived from Monterey to San Francisco were first referred to as Costanoan (which is missionization Spanish for “coastal peoples”) and later as the Ohlone (possibly in reference to the Olijan Rancho near San Francisco). Please see Figure 1: **Major Tribes of Central and Northern California** for the historic map depicting locations of major Native American groups in California. Later researchers

¹⁴ Sheridan F. Warrick ed. *The Natural History of the UC Santa Cruz Campus*. Vol. 11, *Environmental Field Program, University of California Santa Cruz*. (Santa Cruz, CA: University of California Santa Cruz, 1982), 3.; Indigenous Peoples began settling California 13,000-15,000 years ago.

¹⁵ Warrick, 1982, 2.

¹⁶ Refer to William Cronan, *Changes in the Land: Indians, Colonists, and the Ecology of New England* (New York, NY: Hill and Wang, 1993) and Timothy Silver, *A New Face on the Countryside: Indians, Colonists, and Slaves in South Atlantic Forests, 1500-1800* (New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 1990) for detailed histories regarding Indigenous Peoples and land management.

continued to use Ohlone to refer to the peoples of the area but recognized that this group consisted of numerous nation groups. Scholars have approximated that up to 50 nation groups and language groups made up what is referred to as the Ohlone. Please refer to **Figure 2: Native Tribes, Groups, Language Families and Dialects of California in 1770** for additional information on the individual tribes. The descendants of the Indigenous Peoples that inhabited the area now referred to as Swanton identify as Amah Mutsun.¹⁷ In general, however, academics continue to use Ohlone to describe Indigenous Peoples that lived in the Swanton area.¹⁸

¹⁷ An expert was contacted, out of respect to the Amah Mutsun, to determine the appropriate terminology to use in this document: "The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band can be described as a tribe, Native American, or Indigenous Peoples. Tribal distinctions are now recognized between the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band and the Ohlone/Costanoan Esselen Nation. When referring to the land base of Swanton it is more specifically the ancestral land of the Amah Mutsun." Jenell Rae Navarro, Cal Poly Ethnic Studies Professor, email to author, March 30, 2015. Although the Amah Mutsun are not recognized by the federal government, and all of their ancestral land is privately held or owned by the state or county, they are still a thriving tribe, consisting of about 600 people. The tribal chairperson for the Amah Mutsun is Valentin Lopez. Please refer to the following for additional context: Valentin Lopez, "Healing from Historical Trauma: The Journey of the Amah Mutsun," *News from Native California* 28, no. 2 (2015): 65-69 and Kara Guzman, "Santa Cruz County Land Trust Restores Native American Stewardship," *Santa Cruz Sentinel* (Santa Cruz, CA), Nov. 28, 2014.

¹⁸ While the author recognizes that Swanton is the ancestral land of the Amah Mutsun, due to the proliferation of the use of Ohlone in academia, the author chose to use Ohlone within this text. When available, the author specifically pulled out data and text from resources only related to the Native Americans that lived near the area now known as Swanton.



Figure 1: Major Tribes of Central and Northern California. Henry T. Lewis, *Patterns of Indian Burning in California: Ecology and Ethnohistory*, ed. Lowell John Bean (Ramona, CA: Ballena Press, 1973), 15, provides a map with the previously accepted area populated by the Costanoan (i.e. Ohlone). The red asterisk identifies the location of Swanton.



Figure 2: Native Tribes, Groups, Language Families and Dialects of California in 1770. This map is located as a foldout map before the first page in Robert Fleming Heizer and Mary Anne Whipple, eds., *The California Indians: A Source Book*. Second ed. (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1971). This map outlines the previously accepted area populated by the Costanoan (i.e. Ohlone) and also names and geographically delineates seven distinctive tribes within the group. The red asterisk indicates the location of Swanton and is identified as “19e. Santa Cruz.”

The political organization of the Ohlone took the form of a “village community” implying an area of land instead of a settlement.¹⁹ About 100-250 Ohlone lived in Swanton Valley. The community moved within a small spatial area to exploit different natural resources throughout the year, including Waddell and Scott Creek. The Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System is one of nine information centers affiliated with the State of California Office of Historic

¹⁹ A. L. Kroeber, "Elements of Culture in Native California," in *The California Indians: A Source Book*, eds. Robert Fleming Heizer and Mary Anne Whipple (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1971), 25.

Preservation (OHP) in Sacramento. This organization and its experts provide information about and record the locations of archeological sites throughout California.²⁰ Their documents discuss the location of Ohlone communities along the interior bayshore and oak woodland valleys, or along the grassland terraces and hills of the open coast.²¹

Experts of California prehistoric archeological sites have stated that, based on cultural materials previously found, Native American villages were usually located near fresh water and food sources such as mussel beds along the coast, ridgelines, and open grasslands surrounding forests but not located deep within forests. The assumption would be that the contents of middens (e.g. small collections of kitchen waste or shell heaps) in Swanton Valley would follow this trend.²² There is evidence of shell piles and grinding stones that show Ohlone activity took place in the canyon or valley to the north, Waddell Creek, which runs east and west and has a greater beach area, including areas next to Scott Creek.²³

²⁰ At this time the author has been unable to acquire a copy of: Katherine Coe, "Rare and Endangered Plants and Animals, Archeological Resources and Property Owners Adjacent to the Swanton Pacific Ranch and Forestry" (senior project, Cal Poly, 1990). However, Cal Poly State University, *Swanton Pacific Management Plan*. (San Luis Obispo, CA: Cal Poly State University, 2011, 27), available online at http://spranch.calpoly.edu/files/2011SPRManagement%20Plan_v4_111025.pdf, states: "According to an archeological records search done by Katherine Coe as a senior project in 1990, less than 5% of Swanton Pacific Ranch has been studied for cultural resources." It is assumed that this document contains a rich list of references that could provide a foundation upon which to expand research in this area.

²¹ Rob Q. Cuthrell, Chuck Striplen, Mark G. Hylkema, Kent G. Lightfoot, Terry L. Jones, and Jennifer E. Perry, "A Land of Fire: Anthropogenic Burning on the Central Coast of California," in *Contemporary Issues in California Archaeology*, eds. Terry L. Jones and Jennifer E. Perry (Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press, 2012), 153.

²² *Ibid.*, 156.

²³ As noted previously, the transcription of the July 1990 interview with Smith is regularly quoted in newsletters, newspaper articles, and student and research documents. In the section *Indian Days* he states, "Most of the Indian activity of the Central California Ohlone Tribe took place in the canyon or valley to the north, Waddell Creek, which runs east and west and has a greater beach area. Some evidence such as shell piles and grinding stones, show that the Scott Creek area was visited also." The source of his statements is unclear. In response to Smith's comments, the Swanton Pacific Ranch Operations Manager, Steven Auten remarked: "The California Archaeological Addendum filed as part of the Swanton Pacific Ranch Non-industrial Timber Management Plan was extensive. I would agree that there didn't seem to be

As details of California Native American land stewardship practices have come to the attention of natural resource management agencies, collaborations between archaeologists, ecologists, geomorphologists, and botanists have formed. U.S. Forest Service scientists are acknowledging and employing traditional Native American ecological knowledge to more effectively address contemporary environmental problems (e.g. California drought and wildfires).²⁴ The University of California Berkeley, the University of California Santa Cruz, the San Francisco Estuary Institute, and the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band (AMTB) have formed an organization whose mission includes consultation with government agencies.²⁵

too extensive an occupation in the forested area that we could identify. I would always hear the common sense perspective from others that there were bears in the forest, or that you can't see your enemies coming from very far away in the forest. One questionable site exists up in Little Creek in the sandstone that may show evidence of mortars, but they're not very deep (suggesting a more limited use of years). Maybe this was just part of a hunting camp that they visited in the forest when the acorns were dropping and the deer were in the rut. Good time to catch a timber buck... Many sites occur close to the watercourse in Scotts Creek and many of those are in the forest. It was likely a wide flood plain that you could travel on under the forest canopy and probably had lots of good hunter-gatherer opportunities along its lower stretch. Most certainly from Bettincourt Gulch down (located on Big Creek Lumber Company land a mile or so up from Seaside School House). In addition, more research needs to be completed on the rangeland; it is rich. There have been several sites identified (not recorded) on the rangeland and a few of them, in my opinion and others', were probably significant in size. Hard to put a number on it, but many families to say the least. We maintain specific protections over them because we know where they are, but they're waiting for the right Cal Poly graduate student who wants to record them... I'm not sure why Al would have said the majority of the Native American activity was to the north, didn't ever meet him. Based on food, water, and shelter. I can think of a better place to be. I think the folks who started to show up in the 1800's thought the same thing." Personal communication, to author from Steve Auten, October 24, 2015.

²⁴ Kent G. Lightfoot and Otis Parrish, *California Indians and Their Environment: An Introduction (California Natural History Guide)* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2009), 97; Lightfoot and Parrish, 120, "Increasingly, archaeologists also recognize the mutual benefits of active collaboration with modern descendant communities. Ethnohistoric and ethnographic accounts of indigenous burning practices are important, but the critical cultural knowledge and experience that exist in modern tribal communities can also add valuable new perspectives to collaborative investigations."

²⁵ R. Flores, "Amah Mutsun Relearning Program: Cultivating Native Wisdom" <https://www.google.com/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=obsidian&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&isdom> — for the future generations," *University of California Santa Cruz Arboretum*, 2014, <http://arboretum.ucsc.edu/education/relearning-program/index.html>.

Economics and Trade Routes: Prehistoric Exchange Systems in California

Native Americans that lived at Swanton connected with other Indigenous Peoples within the area we now call California. Davis (1961) studied their trade routes across the state.²⁶ There is no definitive set of archaeological or ethnological criteria from which to demarcate California, but based on current borders little archaeological study has been conducted within the San Joaquin Valley, South Coast Ranges, northern Sacramento Valley, northern Sierra Nevada/Cascade ranges, and northwestern California, while other areas have been intensively studied, like the San Francisco Bay and the Southern Coast.²⁷

Sample (1950) and Davis (1961) provide the most extensive information about the inter- and intra-tribal economic trade routes of the Indigenous Peoples of California.²⁸ During different periods of time, localized trade and exchange over long distances varied greatly based on the development of societies and the development of multilayered exchange systems.²⁹ Goods were usually exchanged between groups with a common border or by geographical middlemen, and thus local differences in availability and preferences dictated trade.³⁰

²⁶ James Thomas Davis, *Trade Routes and Economic Exchange Among the Indians of California* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Archaeological Survey, 1961).

²⁷ Thomas L. Jackson and Jonathon E. Ericson, "Prehistoric Exchange Systems in California," in *Prehistoric Exchange Systems in North America*, eds. Timothy G. Baugh and Jonathon E. Ericson (New York, NY: Plenum Press, 1994), 385.

²⁸ L. L. Sample, *Trade and Trails in Aboriginal California* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Archaeological Survey, 1950); Davis, 1961.

²⁹ Jackson and Ericson, 387, 410.

³⁰ Davis, 1961, 9, 11.

Davis (1961) presents a substantial literature review of the archeological work regarding the preference for and trade of materials in California and the Southwest.³¹ It is likely that the products of Indigenous Peoples living on the coast were of less value than those provided by the interior Native Americans.³² The east-west trade was probably more important than the north-south trade due to the ecological and environmental differences between the coast, coast range, interior valley, and Sierras.³³ Resource enhancement or restriction was due to exchange systems and economic relations; these were extremely dynamic and partially based on population movements, cultural groups, rapid population growth, intensification of the hunter-gatherer economies, environmental change, and the development of sociopolitical hierarchies.³⁴

Trade usually came in the form of the exchange of goods of similar value or the purchase of commodities based on the length of clam shell disc beads.³⁵ However, there were also less common methods of acquiring goods including: free reciprocal use of resources; long-term leasing of land; payment to use land for one-time hunting, fishing, or gathering; and informal exchange of gifts with implied reciprocity at a later time.³⁶

The Central California Exchange System, specifically the California-Great Basin Exchange System, was the most widespread. Based on artifact distributions, the intensive conveyance of Pacific coast shell beads, ornaments, and obsidian occurred during an early period of prehistoric time, with the least volume happening just prior to

³¹ Davis, 1961.

³² Sample, 1950, 4.

³³ Ibid., 5.

³⁴ Jackson and Ericson, 1994, 387, 409.

³⁵ Davis, 1961, 8.

³⁶ Ibid.

contact with Europeans. This exchange is a multivariate phenomenon.³⁷ Based on distribution of materials, various transmission routes of obsidian and shell appear to have employed different conveyance systems and sociocultural unity.³⁸ With the changing patterns of exchange of these materials, a mosaic emerges based on time period, site function, and artifact class instead of ethnographic records.³⁹ There was extensive trading of a distinctive variety of central California coast chert and obsidian from the Pacific coast to Sierra Nevada.⁴⁰

The Ohlone traded mussels, salt, abalone shells, and dried abalone with the Plains Miwok, Sierra Miwok and the Yokuts.⁴¹ The Ohlone territory also had chert, which, like obsidian, flaked easily into thin slices of rock with sharp edges to make tools such as knives or arrow points. This made it an excellent item for the Ohlone people to use in trade for things they required.⁴² The cinnabar used to make red body paint that the Ohlone mined on their land was of value to nearby Indigenous Peoples.⁴³ Unfortunately, the only known import of the Ohlone was piñon Coastal nuts from the Yokuts.⁴⁴

³⁷ Hughes, 2001, 377.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Jackson and Ericson, 1994, 393, 397. "I know of three pieces of obsidian found on the property and they have been identified as coming from Lake County by Cal Fire State Archaeologists." Personal communication, to author from Steve Auten, October 24, 2015.

⁴¹ Sample, 1950, 20; Davis, 1961, 19.

⁴² Mary Null Boulé, *Ohlone Tribe: California Native American Tribes* (Vashon, WA: Merryant Publishers, 1992), 33.

⁴³ Ibid., 33-34.

⁴⁴ Davis, 1961, 19; Richard Levy, "Costanoan," in *Handbook of North American Indians* 8, ed. Robert Fleming Heizer (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution, 1978): 488; Donald Culross Peattie, *A Natural History of Western Trees* (Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin, 1953), 65-66 states that piñon nuts are a very particular type of pine tree nuts. These nuts are from Mexican Pinyon Pine (*Pinus cembroides*) (a.k.a Three-leaved or Stoneseed Pinyon Pine). It is important to note that this is the only known import. Identifying other Ohlone imports is a rich area for additional anthropological and archeological work.

Though raw material trade was important, trade in manufactured goods was key, because the value of the item lay in the expertise and labor involved in its creation.⁴⁵ The Miwok valued olivella shells from a small predatory sea snail in Ohlone territory. The Ohlone did not so much trade olivella shells with the Miwok as allow them to make journeys to their lands to collect the shells.⁴⁶ Generally, instead, the Ohlone more likely traded food items, especially salt, to other groups.⁴⁷ The presence of European traders and associated goods may have stimulated trade, but circumstances point to this being a late development.⁴⁸ Many of these original trade routes were later translated to modern routes of trade (Figure 3: **Indian Trails of Aboriginal California**).⁴⁹ Trading relationships near the Santa Cruz hills and the Monterey Bay area correlate with populations of Indigenous Peoples living in the areas (Figure 4: **Trade Relations in Aboriginal California**).

⁴⁵ Sample, 1950, 5.

⁴⁶ Sample, 1950, 17; Davis 1961, 19.

⁴⁷ Davis, 1961, 19.

⁴⁸ Sample, 1950, 1.

⁴⁹ Davis, 1961, 70.

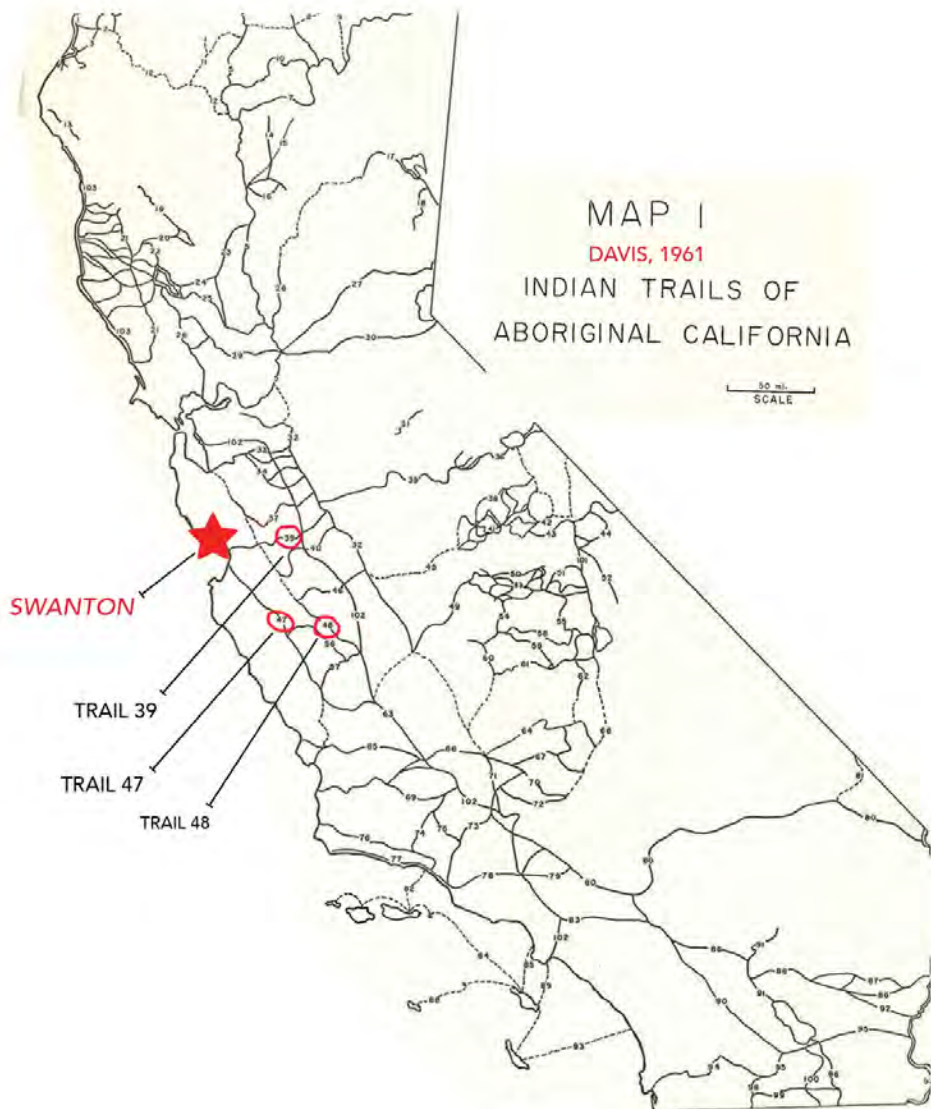


Figure 3: Indian Trails of Aboriginal California. The closest east-west trade route, number 39, originating mid-Monterey Bay, forty-five miles south of Davenport and Swanton Valley, was not accessible for geographic reasons (i.e. mountains). Instead, it is assumed that the closest south routes, number 47 and 48, were used by the Ohlone. The correlation of these trails with modern thoroughfares can roughly be inferred. Trail number 39 correlates with State Highway 152 from Gilroy east to Fairmead. Trail 47, along with trails 21 and 77, correlate with U.S. Highway 101 from the Oregon border south to Loleta; from Longvale south to Windsor; from San Jose south to Gilroy; from Salinas south to Paso Robles; from Gaviota south to Ventura. Trail 48 correlates with State Highway 25 from Hollister south to junction with State Highway 198, thence east to Coalinga (Davis, 1961, 47). Modified from the original.



MAP 2. Trade Relations in Aboriginal California DAVIS, 1961

Figure 4: Trade Relations in Aboriginal California. Trading relationships near the Santa Cruz hills and the Monterey Bay area correlate with populations of Indigenous Peoples living in the areas labeled 19c (i.e. Santa Clara) and 19f (i.e. Monterey) (Davis, 1961, 71). Modified from the original.

Land Management

Many Native American groups engaged in large-scale environmental manipulation mainly through anthropogenic burning.⁵⁰ Fire was a pre-Columbian land management tool.⁵¹ Friar Juan Crespí of the 1769 Portolà expedition observed burned meadowlands as the group traveled along the coast from Santa Cruz to San Francisco and specifically noted that the Indigenous Peoples burned the meadows “for a better yield of the grass seeds that they eat.”⁵² Later, at the newly established Royal Presidio of Monterey, Governor Fages prohibited landscape burning, writing that Indigenous Peoples “are wont to cause these fires because they have the bad habit, once harvesting their seeds, and not having any other animal to look after except their stomachs, set fire to the brush so that new weeds may grow to produce more seeds, also to catch rabbits that get overcome and confused by the smoke.”⁵³

The Indigenous Peoples of the Santa Cruz Mountain range had adventitious subsistence strategies that allowed for co-harvesting, long-term storage, and food exchange systems based on their access to the region’s ecological diversity: “marine, sandy beach, rocky shore, tidal and freshwater marsh, grassland prairie, oak grassland

⁵⁰ McNeill, 2003, 16.

⁵¹ Jon E. Keeley, "Native American Impacts on Fire Regimes of the California Coastal Ranges," *Journal of Biogeography* 29, no. 3 (2002): 303-320.

⁵² Juan Crespí, *A Description of Distant Roads Original Journals of the First Expedition into California, 1769-1770*, trans. Alan K. Brown (San Diego, CA: San Diego State University, 2001), 565-97, quoted in Cuthrell, et al., 2012, 151. The author obtained a copy of the original translation and cannot locate the quote.

⁵³ Pedro Fages, *A Historical, Political, and Natural Description of California by Pedro Fages, Soldier of Spain, Dutifully Made for the Viceroy in the Year 1775*, trans. Herbert Ingram Priestley (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1937), quoted in Cuthrell, et al., 2012, 151. The author obtained a copy of the original translation and cannot locate the quote.

savanna, riparian, chaparral, mixed hardwood, and evergreen forest habitats.”⁵⁴ Forests provided resources seasonally and coastal areas provided reliable resources year round allowing for long-term habitation.⁵⁵ Grasslands provided a reliable source of storable plants and the animals attracted to them from mid-summer to early fall, reducing the need for summer residential mobility, even in times of lean resources.⁵⁶

A multitude of niche vegetative environments, each with distinct responses to fire, comprise Central California.⁵⁷ California’s fire-adapted vegetative communities are high in biodiversity and have distinct adaptations to local microclimates. They are situated in a Mediterranean climate that enhances vegetation quantity during wet, mild winters and dry summers, and that transforms the lush growth into potential fuel sources.⁵⁸ Native grassland and chaparral burning practices mimicked natural fires in a controlled manner in late summer and early fall.⁵⁹

The Indigenous Peoples chose the Swanton/Scott Creek Watershed area for specific and abundant flora and fauna resources on land and fresh and salt water to eat, trade, and use for medicine. It is interesting to note that the Swanton/Scott Creek Watershed has at least 10-12% of California’s flora within its geomorphological boundaries.⁶⁰

⁵⁴ Cuthrell, et al., 2012, 154; The most comprehensive bibliography regarding California and anthropogenic burning is by Cuthrell, et al., 2012, 170-172.

⁵⁵ Ibid., 164.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid., 158.

⁵⁸ Ibid., 155; Ann Lucy Wiener Stodder, *Mechanisms and Trends in the Decline of the Ohlone Indian Population of Central California: Nutrition and Health in Pre-contact California and Mission Period Environments* (Salinas, CA: Coyote Press, 1986), 11.

⁵⁹ Stodder, 1986, 11.

⁶⁰ James A. West, "Traversing Swanton Road," *University of California Santa Cruz Arboretum*, 2015, 1, <http://arboretum.ucsc.edu/pdfs/TraversingSwanton.pdf>.

Inhabitants who burned shrublands did so to increase easily harvestable plant and animal resources: burning in autumn resulted in grasses followed by legumes and other forbs through winter, spring, and early summer.⁶¹ The Native Americans' burning reduced the number of sprouting trees and shrubs; stimulated increased growth and abundance of annual seed-bearing plants, forbs, and bulbs; limited the amount of dead plants, brush, and growth of large trees; and created grassy meadows for grazing of deer, elk, and antelope, which were all important food items for the Ohlone.⁶²

Researchers have used optimality models to outline potential economic consequences of different fire regimes.⁶³ Specifically, researchers have studied changes in geological dynamics with fire management implementation, fire management, and resource control interactions, and also have studied how fire-managed resources affected the culture (e.g. food processing, gender labor divisions).⁶⁴ The Ohlones' complex controlled burning and management of grasslands and chaparral evolved into a sophisticated and successful cultural and biological adaptation.⁶⁵

⁶¹ John Bean and Harry W. Lawton, "Some Explanations for the Rise of Cultural Complexity in Native California with Comments on Proto-Agricultural and Agriculture," in *Patterns of Indian Burning in California: Ecology and Ethnohistory*, eds. Henry T. Lewis and Lowell Hohn Bean (Ramona, CA: Ballena Press, 1973), xxx.

⁶² Stodder, 1986, 11; Boulé, 1992, 38.

⁶³ Joel Orth, email message to author, June 5, 2015. Orth comments that though much is written about "fire ecology" it is important to remember "forest ecology." Nancy Langston, *Forest Dreams, Forest Nightmares: The Paradox of Old Growth in the Inland West* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1995) provides a case study in Oregon's blue mountains that explains how most Western forests were the product of Native American burning; forests were harvested by Europeans and the second growth grew back without frequent burning, which resulted in the risk of "megafires."

⁶⁴ Cuthrell, et al., 2012, 159-160.

⁶⁵ Stodder, 1986, 7.

Coastal Ohlone Dietary Resources and Missionization

The archaeological record provides information concerning both the dietary habits of the Ohlone and the demographic orientation to the distribution of economic resources as well as how these sources combined to present subsistence and economy. In addition, the record offers details about crucial physiological and ecological elements that intruded upon and irreversibly altered the process of missionization.⁶⁶ Before Europeans came to the California Central coast, the Coastal Ohlone had rich dietary resources. These resources provided the group a year round and balanced diet of aquatic and terrestrial foods. Please refer to Table 1: **Coastal Ohlone Dietary Resources** for information on the name, genus, preparation, and collection of foods.

Table 1: Coastal Ohlone Dietary Resources. Coastal/Aquatic Resources, terrestrial flora, and terrestrial faunal food resources included but are not limited to those in the table.⁶⁷

Coastal Ohlone Dietary Resources			
Coastal/Aquatic Resources			
Common Name	Genus species	Preparation/Use/Notes	Time of Year
Seaweed/Kelp	<i>Porphyra spp.</i>	Dried primarily for salt	Mar to mid-Apr
Salmon		Traded (dried shellfish, smoked and dried fish)	Mar to mid-Apr
Shellfish			Jul to mid-Apr
Smelt			Jul to mid-Sep
Marine mammal pups		Clubbed on the beach	Jul to mid-Sep
Surf fish			Jul to Nov
Waterfowl			Dec to Feb

⁶⁶ Ibid., 7.

⁶⁷ The following documents were used to create Table 1: Stodder, 1986; Lightfoot and Parish, 2009; West, 2015; and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Plants Database - Plant Fact Sheets: Pacific Madrone, California Laurel, and California Hazelnut.

Terrestrial Floral Resources			
Common Name	Genus species	Preparation/Use/Notes	Time of Year
Miner's Lettuce	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> <i>subsp. perfoliata</i>		Mar to Jun
Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> <i>var. pubescens</i>		Mar to Jun
Pinole clover	<i>Trifolium bifidum</i> <i>var. decipiens</i>	Pinole seed boiled with water to make mush	Mar to Jun; Mid-Sep to Nov
Wild onion bulbs	<i>Allium</i> spp.		N/A
Corms and bulb tuber	<i>Brodiaea</i> spp., <i>Dichelostemma</i> spp., and <i>Triteleia</i> spp.		mid-Apr to Jun
Tule roots and pollen	<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>	Made into balls and baked	mid-Apr to Jun
Peppergrasses	<i>Lepidium</i> spp.	Pinole seed boiled with water to make mush	mid-Apr to Nov
Legumes	N/A	Possibly <i>Lupinus succulentus</i> (arroyo lupine) observed circa two decades ago on Swanton land	Jul to mid-Sep
Elderberries and Huckleberries	<i>Sambucus</i> spp. and <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	Berries eaten fresh, cooked, dried, and made into cider	Jul to Feb
California Buckeye	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	Nuts were stored and eaten year round ⁶⁸	mid-Sep to Nov
California Bay Laurel	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	Kernel of fruit eaten raw, roasted, and ground into a powder to made cakes	mid-Sep to Nov
California Hazelnut	<i>Corylus cornuta</i> <i>subsp. californica</i>	Nuts eaten raw, roasted, pounded into cakes, and boiled to extract the oil (used as flavoring)	mid-Sep to Nov
Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Berries eaten fresh, cooked, and dried	Dec to Feb
Black Oak, Tan Oak and Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> , <i>Nothoithocarpus densiflorus</i> (previously known as <i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>) and <i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Acorns	Dec to Feb
Mushrooms			Dec to Feb
Terrestrial Faunal Resources			
Common Name	Genus species	Preparation/Use/Notes	Time of Year
Large and small game animals		Availability of species differed by season	Year round
Fowl and eggs		Availability of species differed by season	Year round

⁶⁸ Russ White, verbal communication with author, 2014(?), stated that he remembered hearing something about using seeds to stun fish in fresh water. This information needs to be verified for accuracy.

Grasshoppers		Gathered en <i>masse</i> by the use of small brush fires	mid-Apr to Jun
Cormorant chicks			Jul to mid-Sep

Between 1770 and 1835, missionization gradually depleted the Ohlone population as well as the hunting and gathering on the landscape that would become Swanton Valley.⁶⁹ The disruption of their culture’s stable and successful ecological adaptations significantly contributed to its devastation. The collapse of the population was also attributed to the introduction of disease, baptism and forced conversion, and declining birth rates.⁷⁰ The quality and content of the Ohlones’ diet, health, longevity, and productivity of men, women, and children decreased because the mission economy changed their daily routines, labor distribution, planting of crops, etc.⁷¹ The market based mission economy also destroyed the Ohlones’ relatively efficient subsistence system based on seasonal gathering and fire management, making the population barely able to maintain viability. By 1770, there were only about 600 Ohlone from Davenport to Aptos.⁷²

Missionization also undermined the Ohlone by replacing their hunting-gathering-fire regime with Spanish style agriculture. The colonizing authorities in the late eighteenth century curtailed burning practices among California Indians, and instead the Spanish grazed animals on the land around the missions.⁷³ Before the Spanish forcibly introduced

⁶⁹ Levy, 1978, 486.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Stodder, 1986, 23.

⁷² Robert Cartier, "An Overview of Ohlone Culture," *Santa Cruz County History -- Spanish Period and Earlier*, 1991, <http://www.santacruzpl.org/history/articles/248/>. Though nothing can undo the harm that came to the Indigenous Peoples of the Central Coast, recent conversations with the church resulted in a homily, Mass of Healing and Reconciliation, December 22, 2012, by the Most Reverend Richard J. Garcia, Bishop of the Diocese of Monterey, at Old Mission San Juan Bautista.

⁷³ S.L. Stephens and N.G. Sugihara, "Fire Management and Policy Since European Settlement," in *Fire in*

farming to Indigenous Peoples, there was no reason for the Ohlone to farm, as they already had access to abundant local resources and those resulting from controlled burning.⁷⁴ The Ohlone had an efficient system in place that balanced human needs and ecological sustainability. Their system weathered California's climatic variations and sustained substantial population levels over the long term.

Imperial Spain's colonization of California began in 1697. Mexico gained independence from Imperial Spain on September 27, 1821. Mexico officially assumed control of the area at that time. The last governor sent to California from Mexico City was Manuel Micheltorena, who came in 1842 and served until 1845. In 1848, California was acquired by the United States under the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The Santa Cruz Mission began on September 25, 1792 with donations from local missions during Spanish rule.⁷⁵ The first stone was laid on February 23, 1793 and dedicated in March 1794. Subsequently, the Mexican government secularized the Mission in 1834. In 1857, the Mission was completely destroyed by an earthquake. During the period of the Mission's decline, the Indigenous Peoples dispersed. The secularization of the Mission resulted in Mexican settlers, colonization, and attempts to acquire Mission lands.⁷⁶

California's Ecosystems, eds. N.G. Sugihara, J.W. van Wagtendonk, K.E. Shaffer, J.A. Fites-Kaufmann and A.E. Thode A.E. (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2006), 432; Lightfoot and Parrish, 2009, 94-96; Cuthrell, et al., 2012, 155.

⁷⁴ Lewis, 1973, 3.

⁷⁵ Harrison, 1892, 20-21: The Santa Cruz Mission was given the following resources by local missions, "Santa Clara Mission thirty cows, five yoke oxen, fourteen bulls, twenty steers and nine horses; Carmel Mission seven mules; San Francisco Mission five yoke oxen; sixty sheep, ten rams, and two bushels of barley."

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, 26.

The locations of missions were determined by their proximity to presidios or Native American villages, with no thought to the quality of the farmland.⁷⁷ The mission economy and related European agricultural production, often in poor soil, required tremendous amounts of Native American labor, though the variety of widely available wild foods was spurned by the Europeans even during times of famine.⁷⁸ The Spanish distained the Native American subsistence mode of hunting and gathering, even though in reality that mode was highly efficient and successful.⁷⁹ The ranchero dons of Santa Cruz County used the mountains and plains to graze cattle by the thousands.⁸⁰ The mission agriculture and pasture lands swiftly and irreversibly altered the ecological patterns of the land, with native grasses disappearing along with a large number of game.⁸¹

The significant ecological changes in Santa Cruz due to farming and grazing reduced the native plants. Nevertheless, Swanton's more than 150 years of agriculture and industrial activities had not resulted in a significant invasion of European non-native taxa.⁸² A 30-year study of the ecology of the Scott Creek Watershed and environs has documented more than 200 native species and approximately 10-12% of all California's flora both native and introduced.⁸³

⁷⁷ Stodder, 1986, 29.

⁷⁸ Harrison, 1892, 20-21; Stodder, 1986, 28.

⁷⁹ Stodder, 1986, 25.

⁸⁰ Harrison, 1892, 60.

⁸¹ Stodder, 1986, 33.

⁸² West, 2015, 108.

⁸³ *Ibid.*, 1.

Mexican Land Grants

The recorded history of the Swanton Pacific Ranch as a place begins with Spanish occupancy in 1839 and reflects Spanish Imperial measures and nomenclature. In 1839, Hilario Buelna received the property rights to Agua Puerca y las Trancas, translated as hog water and the bars, originally known as Rancho el Jarro (see Figure 5: **Hand Drawn Map of Diseño del Rancho Agua Puerca y las Trancas: Santa Cruz County, California**). The Rancho, located along the coast in present day Santa Cruz County, California, is named after the two creeks that are its boundaries, Agua Puerca Creek (a.k.a Arroyo Agua Puerca) and Las Trancas Creek (a.k.a Arroyo las Trancas).⁸⁴ Hilario Buelna's claim and subsequent claims by Thomas W. Russell and José de la Cruz Rodriguez were not recognized by the United States Government.⁸⁵

On November 2, 1843, the Rancho Agua Puerca y las Trancas land grant was made to brothers-in-law Ramón Rodríguez and Francisco Alviso by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoarena. After both the Mexican-American War of 1846-48 and California's establishment as a state in 1850, land grant ownership required validation.⁸⁶

⁸⁴ Donald Thomas Clark, *Santa Cruz County Place Names: A Geographical Dictionary* (Scott Valley, CA: Kestrel Press, 2008), 257, discusses in significant detail the confusion that has surrounded the name of the rancho over the years, possible mistranslations, and historian's theories and documentation. In the section *Mexican Land Grant*, Smith (July 1990) himself even asked about the word choice: "The grant was named Rancho Agua Puerca y Las Trancas. With all the beautiful Spanish language to chose from, it literally means Hog Water and the Bars. Agua Puerca probably refers to the stagnant water in the stream which comes out at Davenport Landing, the original southerly boundary; and Las Trancas refers to placing poles for a gate or barrier in a narrow canyon just south of Waddell Creek."

⁸⁵ Clark, 2008, 261.

⁸⁶ Warrick, 1982, 11: "During the Spanish and Mexican periods...land titles had never been systematized as they [later would be by the United States]...descriptions of land and maps were sketchy, some resembling children's drawings...in the Mexican land title system, creek beds with varying boundaries, or tree stumps, marked the end of one property and the beginning of another. Consequently the 500 ranchos that existed in California...over 800 claims were filed covering overlapping portions of the ranchos. An act of Congress in 1851 established a commission to assess the claims and reorganize the Mexican land title system. From January 1852 until 1856 the commission held hearings in San Francisco."

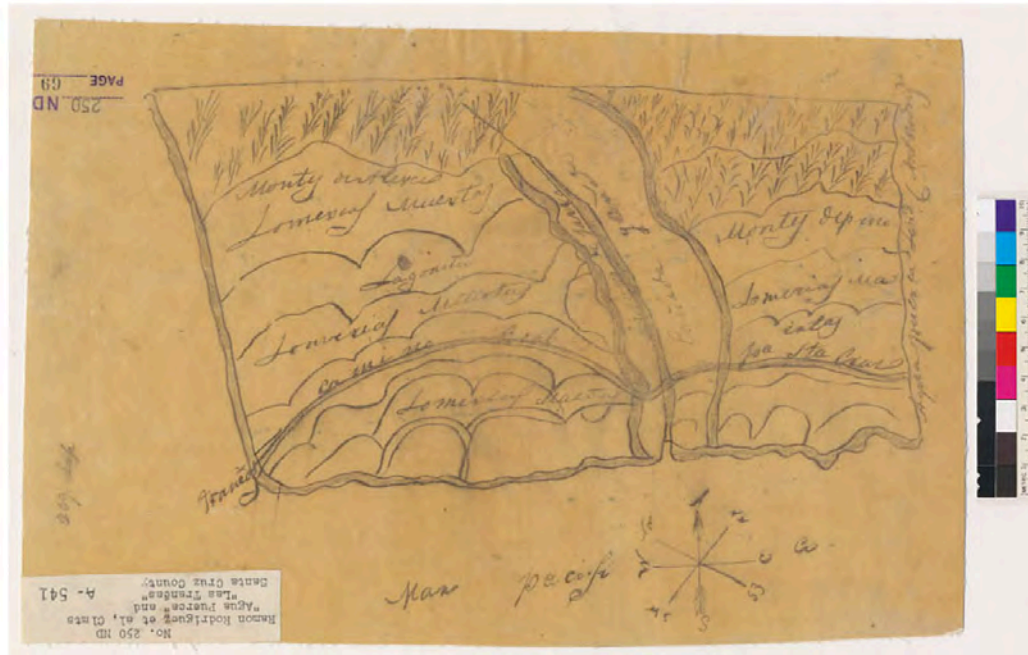


Figure 5: Hand Drawn Map of Diseño del Rancho Agua Puerca y las Trancas: Santa Cruz County, California. Agua Puerca y las Trancas is 4421.52 acres and grant number 206. Courtesy of UC Berkeley, Bancroft Library. <http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb1z09n6kx/?layout=metadata>

In 1856, Ramón Rodríguez and Francisco Alviso had to prove their claim, which was ultimately successful, as evident in *Claiming the Rancho Agua Puerca y Las Trancas, Appellants, vs. The United States:*

Claiming the Rancho Agua Puerca y Las Trancas, Appellants, vs. The United States. Objections by the Board met by the additional testimony taken in this Court. Claim for one league of land in Santa Cruz County, rejected by the Board, and appealed by the claimants. D. S. Gregory, for Appellants. William Blanding, United States Attorney, for Appellees.

The claim in this case was rejected by the Board on the grounds: 1st. That there was no proof of occupation and cultivation. 2d. No juridical measurement or possession. 3d. No proof of the bound areas or of the quantity of land included in the claim. These objections have been met by additional testimony taken in this Court. José de la Cruz Rodríguez deposes that he was born within a few miles of the Rancho; that its boundaries are well known; that they are, on the north the Sierra,⁸⁷ on the east the Cañada of Agua Puerco, on the south the ocean, and on the west the Cañada de las Trancas. He also swears that in March, 1844, which was about five months after the grant, it was occupied by Rodríguez

⁸⁷ Smith, 1990, “An interesting sideline is that in the translation of the description to English, the transcriber recognized the word Sierra and left that as the northeasterly boundary instead of using ‘mountain ridge.’ Some smart lawyer could have laid claim to a strip through Modesto.”

and Alviso, the grantees; that they built houses and corrals, and lived upon it for two years after that time, and that it has remained in their possession ever since. Cornelio Perez testifies to the same effect. And Hiram L. Scott not only testifies to the general recognized boundaries of the tract called "*Agua Puerca y las Trancas*," but states that the land contained within them is about a league.

No question appears to have been made before the Board as to the authenticity of the grant, and the case has been submitted to this Court without argument on the part of the United States. The boundaries of the tract as sworn to by the witnesses are the same as those mentioned in the grant; and the quantity of land contained within appears to correspond with sufficient exactness to that mentioned in the condition, viz: "one league, a little more or less, as explained by the sketch." I think, therefore, that the claim should be confirmed according to the boundaries mentioned in the grant and as shown on the map.⁸⁸

Rodríguez and Alviso's private land claim is listed in the *Sacramento Daily Union* as September 28, 1866.⁸⁹ Rodríguez and Alviso's land patent, grant number 206, from the United States Government, confirmed under President Andrew Johnson, was issued on March 1, 1867.⁹⁰ The formalization of ownership and land boundaries established in this court document provided the basis for the division and sale of the property going forward. The same year their patent was confirmed, Rodríguez and Alviso, after going through the process of proving their claim, including testimony that their homes were located on the rancho, sold the property to James Archibald. See Figure 6: **Traverse Line Run from Redmond Post A.P.5 to Large White Post A.P.6. U.S. Coast Survey** (top image) for an 1868 map of the rancho, a snapshot of what Archibald purchased. Many a current Cal Poly student would agree with the description of the area noted as

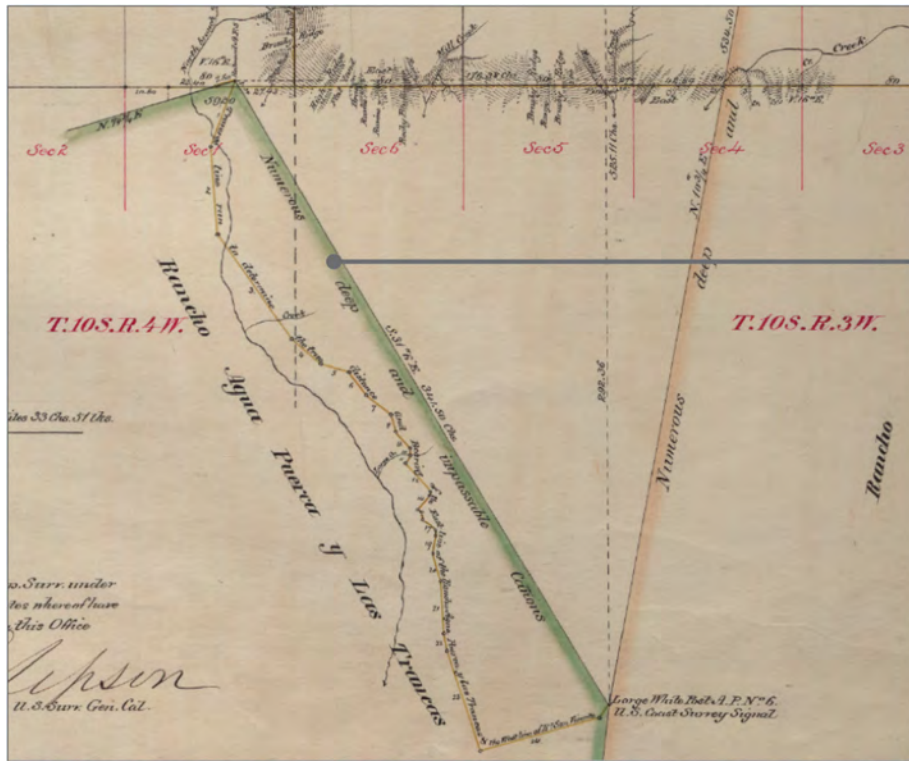
⁸⁸ Ogden Hoffman, *Reports of Land Cases Determined in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California: June Term, 1853 to June Term, 1858, Inclusive* (San Francisco, CA: N. Hubert, 1862) 175-176.

⁸⁹ Staff Writer, "United States Surveyor General's Office San Francisco," *Sacramento Daily Union* (Sacramento, CA), Jan. 1, 1868.

⁹⁰ The patent date and grant number are usually given without citation. The patent date and grant number has been confirmed in three primary sources: Staff Writer, 1868, 6; Hoffman, 1862, 175-176; and H.I. Willey, "Report of the Surveyor-General of the State of California, from August 1, 1884, to August 1, 1886," ed. Office of Surveyor-General State of California (Sacramento, CA: State Office, 1886), 11.

“numerous deep and impassable canons [canyons].”⁹¹ Figure 6: **Traverse Line Run from Redmond Post A.P.5 to Large White Post A.P.6. U.S. Coast Survey** (bottom image), a close up of an 1868 map, provides a close up of features on the rancho identifying different land types, building structures, and waterways.

⁹¹ Russ White, verbal communication with author, August 10, 2015.



Numerous deep and impassable Canons



- Little Creek
- Berry's Cabin
- Chaparral
- Grassland

Figure 6: Traverse Line Run from Redmond Post A.P.5 to Large White Post A.P.6. U.S. Coast Survey. 1868 General Land Office Records (GLO) Rancho Agua Puerca y Las Trancas Plat Map. The top image provides a basic survey of the land grant boundaries. While this map is sparse in features, it conveys surveyor notations of what line was used to determine the distance of the Rancho and the boundary of its neighbor Rancho San Vicente. The bottom image provides a more detailed version of the area. United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, DM ID 380771, Lauren Upson (Surveyor General), 1868, http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm_id=380772&sid=h3jklvyg.mci&surveyDetailsTabIndex=1#surveyDetailsTabIndex=1.

CHAPTER 2: SWANTON (1800-1950)

Introduction

This thesis is focused on Swanton Pacific Ranch and adjacent areas; the original boundaries of the Rancho are not identical to those of modern Swanton Pacific (see Figure 10: **Map Santa Cruz County, 1880-81**).⁹² The historical documentation of Swanton covering 1800-1950 varies in specificity and accessibility (many documents are held in personal and family archives). Santa Cruz has a tradition of local histories which have covered aspects of the Swanton Valley, Davenport, and adjacent areas.⁹³ Swanton is usually referenced as a footnote in a larger historical discussion, the backdrop for a short newspaper article, or part of a biographical sketch. There is a generally agreed-upon historical timeline within the current literature, but there is a focus on large landowners (settlers and industry).⁹⁴

Swanton Pacific Ranch does not exist in a vacuum and many industries and land uses overlap with the greater Swanton area: the boundaries that encompass the now

⁹² Ownership of the Rancho and the surrounding ranchos changed boundaries significantly over time, creating a complicated land use/owner history. It takes the collection of the information and then the ability to parse it out to be used effectively. This should be addressed in the future. The following deed, easement, and lease information, as collected by Kim Stoner, documentation shared with the author, August 2014, provides a glimpse of the intricacies: (1) June 26, 1905, Joseph Bloom to Shore Line Investment Company the water rights to Little Creek and Scott Creek for \$10; (2) June 27, 1905, Shore Line Investment Company a strip of land 60 feet wide through the property formerly of Joseph Bloom to Ocean Shore Railway Company \$5; (3) August 7, 1907, Shore Line Investment Company indenture to Ocean Shore Railway Company [unclear number of] acres and railroad use only bounded by A. Gianone and Coast Land and Dairy Company \$20.

⁹³ An example is that of Alverda Orlando, local historian, who has an in-depth knowledge of Santa Cruz, specifically the Davenport area, and is a prolific author.

⁹⁴ The following text is an amalgamation of numerous sources, the majority of sentences of which are paraphrased. All effort was made to identify the source and indicate exact quotations. Unfortunately, the wording is often identical or extremely similar in sources, usually without any attribution, so that it is unclear where information was collected, whose words were written first, who reiterated them, and what is considered “common knowledge.” These sources include but are not limited to: Smith, 1990; Koch, 1991; Old Cal Poly Agriculture Website, September 1997, found in the Swanton Pacific Railroad Society Librarian’s, Lou Haughney, papers, Box 2. Clark, 2008; Cal Poly, 2011, 19-24.

Swanton Pacific Ranch. Significant papers and books have been written on industries, as well as on famous residents. These histories include those about Davenport, the Ocean Shore Railroad, the lime industry, the lumber industry (San Vicente Lumber and Big Creek Lumber), dairies (Coast Dairies), the Seaside School District (see Appendix A), and Big Creek Electric Power and Light Company. There are newspaper articles and short articles and sections of books providing the historical context of Swanton. The Santa Cruz Public Library and the Santa Cruz Museum of Art and History have rich historical collections including clipping files, short topical essays, and large photographic collections from local families.⁹⁵ Current and former residents have been interviewed by numerous historians and are often cited as the source of historical information not otherwise recorded. They also provide verification of historical facts.⁹⁶ Immense unexplored scholarship lies within this time period because of the various sources of information that exist that have not been explored or analyzed as well as the variety of accounts of places and people.

Covering this time period is a book unto itself and this thesis provides resources that could support such an endeavor. This time period is difficult to distill into a few pages. This chapter will not endeavor to try. Instead, it will focus on examples of historical narratives during this time period, how they can be deconstructed and studied using alternative narratives, and tools to provide additional context. Three examples will be reviewed: first, Al Smith's 1990 interview providing a historical narrative of the area

⁹⁵ The California Digital Newspaper Collection, available online <http://cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc>, can provide further descriptions and information on events and the general atmosphere of the Swanton Valley; the Santa Cruz Museum of Art and History Archives Collection Guides provide information on for photographs, newspaper clippings, and more <http://www.santacruzmah.org/learn/collection-guides/>.

⁹⁶ See Koch 1973, 1991 and Clark 1986, 2008.

discussing the transition from the Rancho era to the Swanton era, which has dominated much of the recorded historical discussion of the area; second, the historical maps that refer to Scott Creek and the different variants providing an example of how maps can act as another tool in tracking history; third, aerial imagery that offers an example for studying history using the example of land use.

Deconstructing Al Smith's 1990 Interview - Rancho Era to Swanton Era (1800-1940s)

It is unclear the purpose of Smith's interview and who conducted the interview. There are no citations given to support this account of Swanton history. How Smith came to learn of these events/people and why he (or the interviewer) chose to focus on them is unclear. The interview does provide a short, comprehensive narrative specific to Swanton Pacific Ranch on which to fuel a larger discussion. There is no implication that any of the narrative is incorrect. However, there are many sources of information from this era and it is not yet clear how they fit together.

Quotes from Smith's (1990) interview are presented as well as additional historical narratives and tools that may include factual disagreements and interpretive differences. The one component of Smith's narrative that is problematic is that his conception of history and how things happen is a sort of "great man theory" where the focus is on one important shaper, in this case Fred Swanton.⁹⁷ It is possible that someone like Smith who was also a "great man" and shaper of events might create a history that was blind to the many other people and forces transforming the land.

⁹⁷ Great man theory as described by Dictionary.com is "an approach to history associated with the nineteenth-century Scottish historian Thomas Carlyle, who declared, 'The history of the world is but the biography of great men.' Carlyle argued that heroes shape history through the vision of their intellect, the beauty of their art, the prowess of their leadership, and, most important, their divine inspiration."

The “big man” version of Swanton history starts with Santa Cruz and San Francisco. Santa Cruz had a strong market economy supported by logging, lime processing, dairy production, agriculture, commercial fishing and whaling, and tourism (due to Santa Cruz’s mild climate and beautiful scenery). This market supported Santa Cruz, its surrounding areas, and nearby San Francisco. In 1866 the town of Santa Cruz was incorporated and subsequently in 1876 it was incorporated as a city.⁹⁸

The increasing market integration of the landscape more clearly defined Swanton as a physical place but also as a legal, albeit an abstract one. That is, Swanton’s natural resources began to be turned into a wider variety of goods for the city. New market connections (local markets in Santa Cruz and the City, plus connections to global markets) allowed an ever-increasing number of Swanton’s natural resources to be profitably exploited. The square league Rancho extended down the coast in the east from Arroyo Agua Puerca (old Davenport Landing) to the western Cañada de las Trancas; Scott Creek flowed through most of the Rancho from the northeast corner to the southwest corner into the Monterey Bay.⁹⁹ In 1867, the land patent was sold to a farmer, Scottish-born James Archibald.

Smith’s (1990) *History of Swanton - Mexican Land Grant*, a description of that time period, is as follows:

...The land passed through several ownerships and ended up in the hands of James Archibald, who farmed it. He arranged for a Swiss dairyman, Ambrogio Gianone, to run the dairy.¹⁰⁰ Mr. Gianone built the cheese house [i.e. a rock house cheese factory] (in 1867)

⁹⁸ Harrison, 1892, 65.

⁹⁹ Mildred Brooke Hoover, *Historic Spots in California* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1948), 355.

¹⁰⁰ The cheese that was produced initially by Gianone was called Santa Cruz Jack Cheese, the precursor of Monterey Jack Cheese. Monterey Jack is listed in the Cal Poly, 2011, 22, but Hoover, 1948, 355 and Koch, 1991, 68, state that it was actually Swiss Cheese. Hoover, 1948, 355: Archibald hired a dairyman from Switzerland via Marin County, Ambrogio Gianone, to run the dairy in 1869.

and had some shipwrecked ship's carpenters build the barn (in the late 1880's) at the south end of the valley, which stands today. (Approximately one-third of the westerly end of the barn blew off in a severe storm.) Later Mr. Gianone bought the north third of the Rancho, where Swanton Road crosses back over the ridge. It is known locally as Gianone Hill, and there are two families with fourth generation children living there today.

Mr. Archibald complicated matters by dying in Scotland in 1875. By the time the dust settled from a two-year lawsuit, Mrs. Archibald sold out to Joseph Bloom, who lined up water rights and farmed the valley.¹⁰¹ Homestead land was also available and settlers moved right up to the Mexican Land Grant line, which replaced the Sierra designation...Many of these families are still here. One homesteader was the Staub Family, great grandparents of Bud and Lud McCrary of Big Creek Lumber.

The string of Swanton owners transformed the natural world around them into capital. Archibald and Gianone turned grass into milk and cheese,¹⁰² owners leased their land or water for money, Fred Swanton used water to create electricity, and the Railroad capitalized on logging companies' need to transport lumber out of the Valley.

Early homesteaders, ranchers, and agricultural producers included W.H. Purdy, Alfred and Lucy Miller, J. Shaw, Harold Gianone, A.T. Brownfield, H.H. and Charles West, and the Staub Family.¹⁰³ At the same time, John D. Davenport settled at El Jarro Point, later known as Davenport Landing, at the mouth of the Arroyo del Agua Puerca, about half a mile from today's town, which was a center for whaling, lumber, and lime shipping.¹⁰⁴

Smith's (1990), *History of Swanton – Beginnings of Swanton* description of that time period is as follows:

Fred Swanton, who built the Boardwalk and was an early mayor of Santa Cruz, was an early enthusiast of hydroelectric power. He built a powerhouse on Big Creek, dams on Mill Creek and Big Creek, and several miles of flume. The plant produced electricity from 1899 to 1948. In that year a forest fire burned the flume, and it was abandoned. It was the first

¹⁰¹ Kim Stoner, documentation to author, August 2014: November 26, 1904: Ambrogio Gianone deeded the water rights to "Little Creek" and "Scott Creek" to Joseph Bloom for \$155.

¹⁰² Cal Poly, 2011, 22: Archibald had 120 cows in his dairy in 1878.

¹⁰³ Koch, 1991, 68.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid., 61.

plant of the Central Coast Counties Gas and Electric Company, which is now part of PG&E. With all this activity plus the logging, the area needed a post office. The natives liked Laurel Grove, the name of the inn and the livery stable, and petitioned the Postal Service, but Fred Swanton knew the U.S. Senator. The Swanton Post Office was closed in the late '30's.

The history of Laurel Grove's (a.k.a. Swanton), Ingalls Station's (a.k.a. Swanton), and the local post office's focus and inception are explained in slightly different ways in three regularly-cited sources with little to no citation themselves.¹⁰⁵ In Smith's description, he focuses on the prominent and influential person who brought hydroelectric power to Santa Cruz through the use of the Ranch's water resources. Fred Swanton is responsible for Laurel Grove becoming Swanton. In other sources Laurel Grove is the focus of detailed facts, its tourist economy, and its importance as a post office, with Fred Swanton ancillary or non-existent. It is unclear if Swanton is considered less critical but became important in the historical narrative over time because of his political and economic influence, so other interpretations of the area are not as dominant today.

Clark's (2008), *Santa Cruz County Place Names*, entries include the following:

Laurel Grove: The hamlet now known as Swanton was once known as Laurel Grove; here was located the Laurel Inn.¹⁰⁶

Swanton Post Office: In April, 1897, Pasquale Sonognini, a driver of the Santa Cruz-Pescadero stage, applied for a post office to be known as Trancas...near the junction of Scott and Big creeks and on the Santa Cruz and Pescadero Stage Road (now Swanton Road). When the Post Office Department approved the office for opening May 28, 1897, it bestowed upon it the name of Swanton. The post office was closed on December 31, 1930.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁵ Smith, 1990; Koch, 1991; and Clark, 2008.

¹⁰⁶ Clark, 2008, 172.

¹⁰⁷ Clark, 2008, 341. This source states that the post office was proposed to be named Trancas, not Laurel Grove. The author speculates that Smith's (1990) note that Swanton knew a senator and his wishes overruled an Italian immigrant's name application is not surprising, considering the time period and Swanton's place in society.

Clark's (2008) entry regarding Swanton focuses on Fred Swanton:¹⁰⁸

Swanton: ...formerly Laurel Grove...Swanton, in 1906 became the northern terminus of the southern section of the Ocean Shore Railroad. Named for Fred Willer Swanton who built a powerhouse on nearby Big Creek. Swanton was undoubtedly the most active entrepreneur, promoter, and civic leader in the city of Santa Cruz around the turn of the century. Among his many efforts [related to Swanton] he: organized Big Creek Power Company, 1896; attempted to develop Swanton Beach Park, 1908; failed and deeded the land to the State for a state park; helped organize the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco;¹⁰⁹ and was mayor of Santa Cruz, 1927-1933.¹¹⁰

And Ingalls Station is just referred to as part of the local transportation route:

Ingalls Station: This stagecoach station was located on Scott Creek...later became known as Swanton...¹¹¹

Koch (1991) takes a different approach.¹¹² She addresses the larger Rancho Agua Puerca y las Trancas, not just Swanton, in terms of its location just north of Davenport. She provides a list of owners and settlers (Archibald, Gianone, and the homesteaders mentioned previously); goes into great detail about the Seaside School's locations over time, its school mistresses and graduates, and the issues created by the animals surrounding the school and the trail leading to it (ex. mountain lions); and describes the boarding of Swanton (Seaside School District) teachers in Laurel Grove Inn and its owners (the Mattei family). Koch also provides information about Fred Swanton forming Big Creek Electric Light and Power Company in 1896 and Swanton as the location of San Vicente Lumber Company's employee camps. In addition, Koch focuses on the settlers who were

¹⁰⁸ Harrison, 1892, 318-319, provides extensive biographical information on both Fred W. Swanton and his father Albion Paris Swanton.

¹⁰⁹ Swanton's connection to the PPIE is discussed in Chapter 3 in relation to Swanton Pacific Railroad.

¹¹⁰ Clark, 2008, 340.

¹¹¹ Clark, 2008, 155; An example of a station account: Staff Writer, "Attempted Murder of Stagecoach Driver," *Daily Alta California* (San Francisco, CA), Aug. 23, 1872.

¹¹² Might this be because of her family's history and her place in Santa Cruz society or how her gender might shape the narrative?

involved in these endeavors and their descendants in deference, while referring to Swanton as a place in an offhanded manner.¹¹³

Harrison (1892), Smith (1990), and Koch (1991) cover relatively similar time periods but cover different components of Swanton. The examples offered in the three sources make evident the variations on what are the “facts” and clearly indicate how the history of this area needs to be investigated further by exploring additional sources like newspapers, diaries, and oral histories from the descendants of the areas’ settlers. Other sources have been located and more can be investigated about Big Creek Electric Light and Power Company,¹¹⁴ Ingalls Station,¹¹⁵ Laurel Grove, the environment (ex. 1904 forest fire), and its residents (especially the Mattei family).¹¹⁶

Local historians disagree about the degree to which Swanton was the driving force in the region’s development. This could be identified as the central issue of the historiography on the Rancho to Swanton Eras. Using these and similar sources, a more robust narrative can emerge. The actual significance of Swanton to the region’s development and the role of other actors remains an area of disagreement in the region’s historiography and offers potential for future study.

Smith’s (1990), *History of Swanton – Beginnings of Swanton*, description of that time period continues, focusing on the Ocean Shore Railroad:

¹¹³ Koch, 1991, 68-72.

¹¹⁴ Staff Writer, “Big Creek Electric Power Plant and Dam Big Creek Company Negotiates to Supply Electric Power to San Jose,” *Sacramento Daily Union* (Sacramento, CA), Aug. 24, 1896; Staff Writer, “Floods and Landslide at Big Creek Electric Light and Power Co.,” *San Francisco Call* (San Francisco, CA), Feb. 25, 1902; Staff Writer, “1904 Fire Big Flume Burned and Several Dams Threatened by Flames,” *San Francisco Call* (San Francisco, CA), Sep. 7, 1904.

¹¹⁵ Staff Writer, “Attempted Murder of Stagecoach Driver,” *Daily Alta California* (San Francisco, CA), Aug. 23, 1872.

¹¹⁶ Lisa Robinson, “The Mattei Family Photograph Album Collection,” *A Split History: Redwood Logging and Conservation in the Santa Cruz Mountains* 7, (2004): 161.

The Ocean Shore Railroad was organized to run along the coast between San Francisco and Santa Cruz.¹¹⁷ Construction was started from both ends, with the north ending at Tunitas Creek, about halfway between Half Moon Bay and Pescadero. The south line was built as far as Swanton.¹¹⁸ When the S.P. (Southern Pacific) built a parallel line to Davenport, the cement plant business dried up...A daily passenger train ran between Santa Cruz and San Francisco...[though 127 miles of track were never laid connecting the two cities...as a result S.P. passengers were transported over the 127 miles] by a Stanley Steamer bus.¹¹⁹

The Ocean Shore was also into real estate development, and in 1907 a town called Folger was laid out and approved by the County in the area around the big barn.¹²⁰ Apparently the coffee business was on hard times too, because none of the 324 25x100 foot lots sold. So, we still grow Brussels sprouts on the corner of Railroad Avenue and Fir Street. In 1922 employees of the Ocean Shore Railroad struck for higher pay, and that was the end of the railroad.¹²¹ For several years the University of California (Berkeley), College of Engineering, ran summer school here. Students would come by train and lay out roads and survey land for a summer semester. There are many stories told about cold water, poison oak and snakes, although there are only a few graduates left. (The building by the Red House was built by the engineering students.)¹²²

While other resources do not dispute this content per say, there are primary sources, specifically maps that do not correspond with what was actually on the ground.

Figure 7: **Ocean Shore Railroad**, for example, shows a 1909 advertisement for the proposed railroad expansion while a privately contracted surveyor's 1906 Map of the County of Santa Cruz incorrectly shows the Ocean Shore Railroad already continuing up the coast past Swanton. Using maps to learn more about the Ocean Shore Railroad is an example of how cartographic materials can provide context to history and the discrepancies that happen over time.

¹¹⁷ Allen Collins, "The Spreckels Era in Rio Del Mar, 1872-1922," *Santa Cruz County History – Places*, 1995, <http://www.santacruzpl.org/history/articles/407/>.

¹¹⁸ Collins, 1995: By 1906, it was operating over the 14 miles between Santa Cruz and Swanton and by 1908, it was operating between San Francisco and Tunitas Glen. Koch, 1991, 68: A Stanley Steamer served as bus between Swanton and Tunitas.

¹¹⁹ Staff Writer, "Railroad Related: Closing Gap in Ocean Shore Road," *San Francisco Call* (San Francisco, CA), Jul. 19, 1908 provides an optimistic account of how the Ocean Shore Railroad would be extended from Scott Creek to El Granada in San Mateo County; Additional resources available at <http://www.santacruztrains.com>.

¹²⁰ Cal Poly, 2011, 21: It was named for J.A. Folger, the "coffee king" of San Francisco and the first president of the Ocean Shore Railroad.

¹²¹ Collins, 1995: The 26 miles in between were never completed.

¹²² See Appendix H: The Cal Barn: 100 Years of Universities in the Coastal Region of Northern Santa Cruz County.

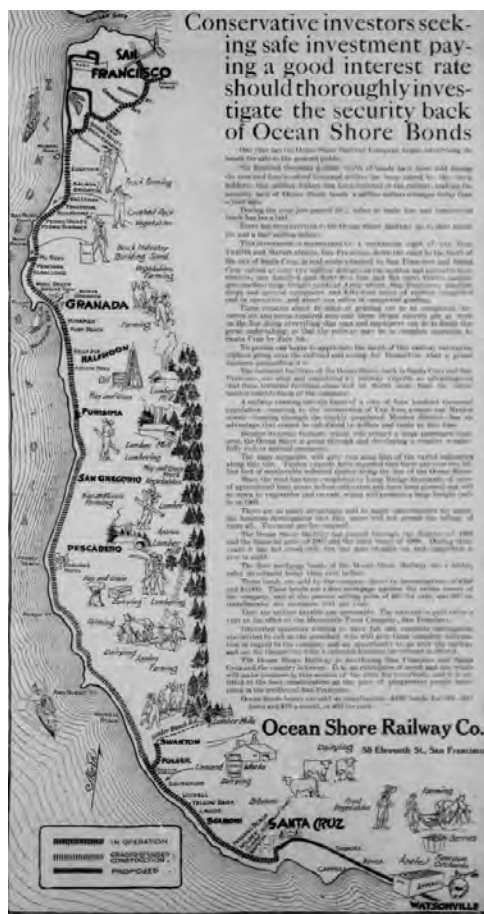
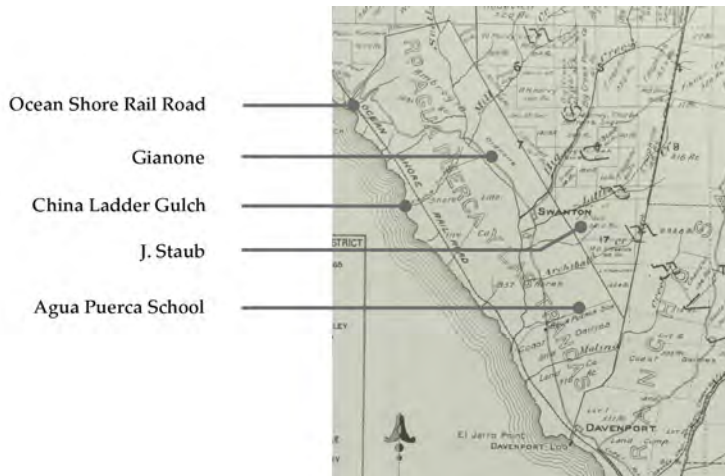


Figure 7: Ocean Shore Railroad. Top image: Official Map of the County of Santa Cruz, 1906, Sheet 4 Close Up. Courtesy Special Collections, University Library, University of California Santa Cruz. Official map of Santa Cruz County, 1906, <http://library.ucsc.edu/maps/punnett-brothers-digitized-maps-of-santa-cruz-county>. Modified from original. Bottom image: Ocean Shore Advertisement 1909. Advertisement map of proposed railroad linking Santa Cruz/Swanton to San Francisco. Staff Writer, "Advertisement," *San Francisco Call* (San Francisco, CA), Jan. 4, 1909, <http://cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=d&d=SFC19090104.2.47.2&srpos=13&e=04-01-1909----190-en--20--1--txt-txIN-Ocean+Shore+Railway-ADVERTISEMENT---1909-#>.

Is it Scott's Creek or Scott Creek or Scotts Creek?

Over time there has been debate about the correct name of Scott's/Scott/Scotts Creek and maps are a tool that can also be used to observe the change of the name.¹²³ Present terminology is either Scott or Scotts Creek: (1) both variations are used by Cal Poly students, staff, and faculty; (2) there are organizations like the Scotts Creek Watershed Council; (3) major research works like West (2015) use Scott Creek; (4) USGS uses Scott Creek on its maps; and (5) current local and state signage on roads and beaches use Scott Creek (ex. Figure 8: **Scott Creek Beach**).

The following maps show examples of the changes in the name of Scott Creek. Though this may not appear to be important per se, it has become part of a local debate, particularly as to which form of the name is used in official government and Cal Poly documents, the naming of organizations (i.e. the Scotts Creek Watershed Council), research works, and the like. The different versions of the name and the ensuing debate over the correct version also provide a glaring example of both why this area's history needs to be documented and how maps can provide a "case" or possibly a way to document/observe the reason(s) why things may have become muddled. As mentioned

¹²³ The name of a creek may not seem like something that can be highly contentious. Local and federal government maps and signage record the creek as Scott Creek. Early land deeds, leases, and easements use Scott. Government and private surveyors have recorded different forms of the name. Familial records of Swanton residents and current long-term residents disagree about the name of the Creek: Scott or Scotts. Eventually this debate and discussions influenced the naming of the Scotts Creek Watershed Council.

above, this is not the first time inconsistencies within the historical record are reflected and learned from maps.¹²⁴



Figure 8: Scott Creek Beach.¹²⁵

What *is* the name of the creek? The author is not here to choose sides but to uncover and share the information located. Using *only* maps as a guide, Table 2: **Scott's/Scotts/Scott Creek** outlines the names used from 1868 to present. After the United States took possession of California, the 1868 General Land Office's basic general land survey of Swanton identified the creek as Scott's (Figure 9: **General Land Office Records (GLO) Rancho Agua Puerca y Las Trancas Plat Map, 1868**). In 1880-81, Thomas W. Wright, M.V. Bennett, and L.B. Healy created the oldest survey of land ownership of Santa Cruz County, in which they also indicated the name of the creek as Scott's Creek (Figure 10: **Map Santa Cruz County, 1880-81** and Figure 11: **Rancho Agua Puerca y las Trancas Eastern Boundary, Sheet 31, Map Santa Cruz County 1880-81**). These 1880-81 maps show Scott's Creek, Staub's House, and Brown's House. The author must ask if the map makers may have used the possessive in their description

¹²⁴ The content on these maps provides additional historical context beyond a discussion of Scott Creek. These maps serve as a rich tool in an examination of Swanton.

¹²⁵ This was located on Yelp with no attribution, 2015.

of the features. There is the possibility that an owner named “Scott” may have had the water rights to the creek, hence the use of the possessive.¹²⁶

Table 2: Scott’s/Scotts/Scott Creek. This table lists out the years, maps, etc. and the name of the Creek respectively.

Year	Map	Scott’s/ Scott/ Scotts Creek	Surveyor(s)	Contractor Type	Tile(s)/ Sheet(s)	URL
1868	General Land Office Records (GLO) Rancho Agua Puerca y Las Trancas Plat Map	Scott’s	General Land Office Records (GLO)	Government		http://www.gloreco rds.blm.gov/details /survey/default.aspx?dm_id=380772& sid=h3jklvyg.mci& surveyDetailsTabI ndex=1#surveyDet ailsTabIndex=1
1880-81	Map Santa Cruz County	Scott’s	Thomas W. Wright, M.V. Bennett, and L.B. Healy	Private	31, 33, 34	http://library.ucsc.e du/maps/map-of-santa-cruz-county-1880-81
1889	Official Map of Santa Cruz County	Scotts	Andrew Jackson Hatch	Private	9, 10, 17, 18	http://library.ucsc.e du/maps/official-map-of-santa-cruz-county-full-map-with-index-of-tiles
1902	Santa Cruz Quadrangle	Scott	United States Geological Service (USGS)	Government		http://ims.er.usgs.g ov/gda_services/d ownload?item_id=5683183
1906	Official Map of the County of Santa Cruz	Scotts	Punnett Brothers	Private	1, 4	http://library.ucsc.e du/maps/punnett-brothers-digitized-maps-of-santa-cruz-county
2012	USGS US Topographic Map	Scott	United States Geological Service (USGS)	Government		http://www.usgs.go v/pubprod/maps.html

¹²⁶ Could “Scott” have referred to Hiram Scott, the namesake of the City of Scotts Valley, Santa Cruz County? A review of the deeds and leases at that time may show something to the effect.



Figure 9: General Land Office Records (GLO) Rancho Agua Puerca y Las Trancas Plat Map, 1868. A close up of this map identifies Scott's Creek, United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records, DM ID 380771, Lauren Upson (Surveyor General), 1868, http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/details/survey/default.aspx?dm_id=380772&sid=h3jklvyg.mci&surveyDetailsTabIndex=1#surveyDetailsTabIndex=1.

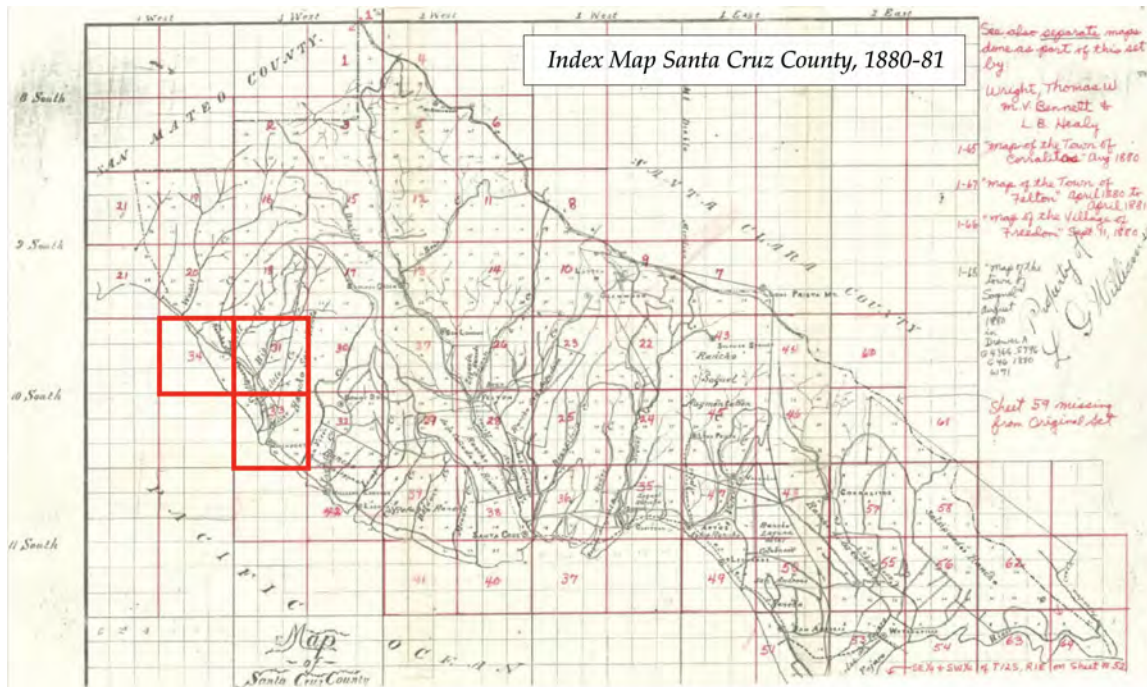


Figure 10: Map Santa Cruz County, 1880-81. The top image provides a slightly different view of the Thomas W. Wright, M.V. Bennett, and L.B. Healy survey with the Rancho's corresponding sheets (31, 33, and 34) outlined in red. The bottom image is a compilation of Sheets 31, 33, and 34, Map Santa Cruz County, 1880-81. Rancho Agua Puerca y las Trancas is outlined in orange on this map, and Swanton Pacific Ranch is outlined in red. Physical features include Mill Creek, Laurel, Coast Road and Scott's Creek. Special Collections, University Library, University of California Santa Cruz. Map of Santa Cruz County, 1880-81. <http://library.ucsc.edu/maps/map-of-santa-cruz-county-1880-81>. Modified from the original.

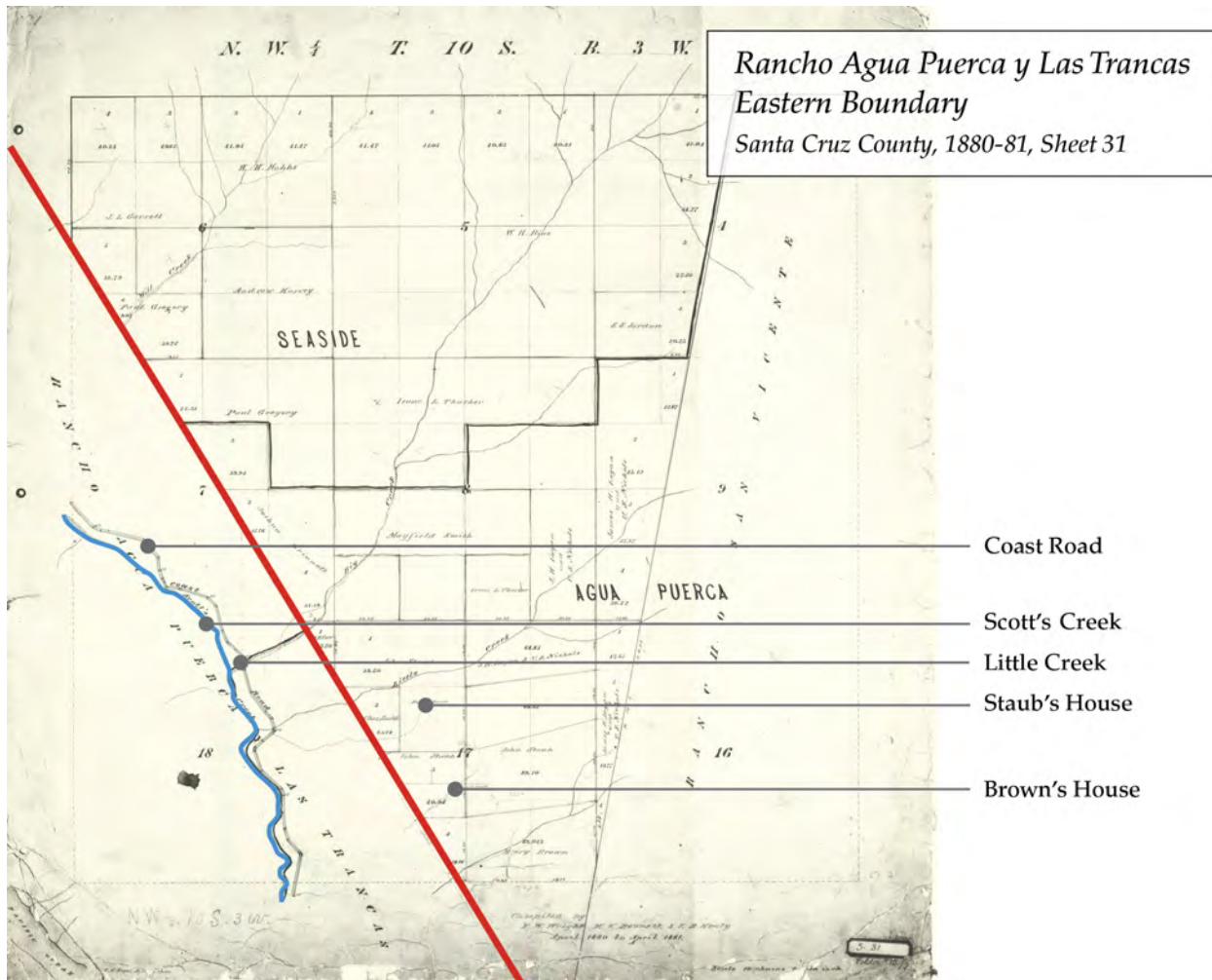


Figure 11: Rancho Agua Puerca y las Trancas Eastern Boundary, Sheet 31, Map Santa Cruz County 1880-81. Physical features include Mill Creek, Little Creek, Scott's Creek, Coast Road, Seaside School, Staub's house, Brown's house. Examples of owners listed on the map include: W. H. Bias, Henry Brown, W.B. Carr, J. L. Garrett, Paul Gregory, Joshua Grinnezz, Andrew Harvey, H. H. Hobbs, S. S. Jordan, James H. Logan and U.S. Nichols, Chase Smith, Mayfield Smith, John Staub, and Isaac L. Thurber. Courtesy Special Collections, University Library, University of California Santa Cruz. Map of Santa Cruz County, 1880-81. <http://library.ucsc.edu/maps/map-of-santa-cruz-county-1880-81>. Modified from the original.

In 1889, Andrew Jackson Hatch was contracted to create the Official Map of Santa Cruz County (the Tile Index is seen in Figure 12: **Official Map of Santa Cruz County, 1889, Tile Index**). The property boundaries and ownership for Santa Cruz County are

evident in the map, as are roads, Rancho boundaries, railroads, school districts, and more, including Scotts Creek (Figure 13: **Official Map of Santa Cruz County, 1889, Tile 9**).

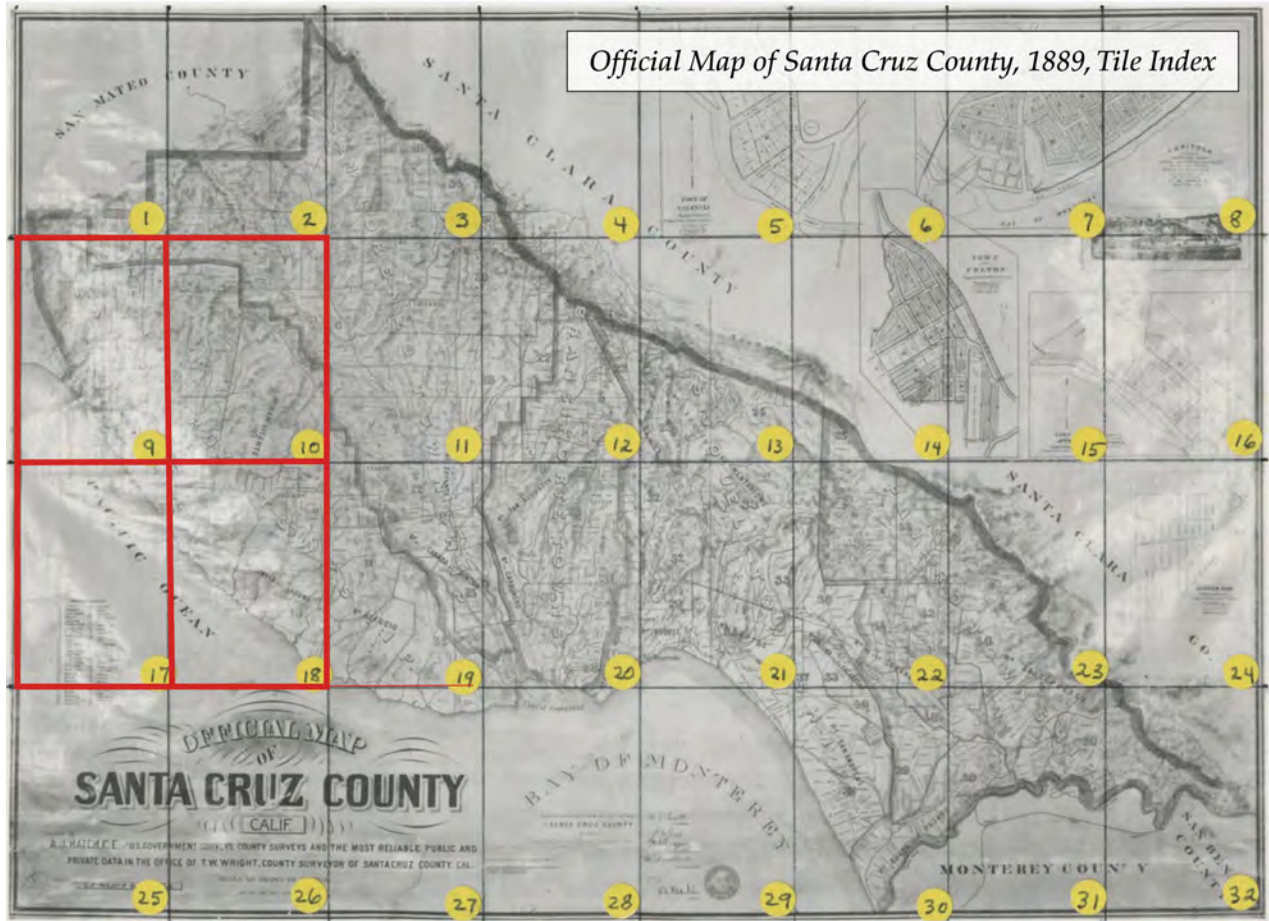


Figure 12: Official Map of Santa Cruz County, 1889, Tile Index. Andrew Jackson Hatch is responsible for creating the Official Map of Santa Cruz County. It shows property boundaries and ownership for Santa Cruz County. It also shows roads as they were in 1889 as well as Rancho boundaries. Railroads are shown, school districts are identified, and more. The red indicates the four sheets of this set of tiles that cover the Swanton area. Courtesy of Special Collections, University Library, University of California Santa Cruz. Official map of Santa Cruz County, 1889. <http://library.ucsc.edu/maps/official-map-of-santa-cruz-county-full-map-with-index-of-tiles>. Modified from the original.

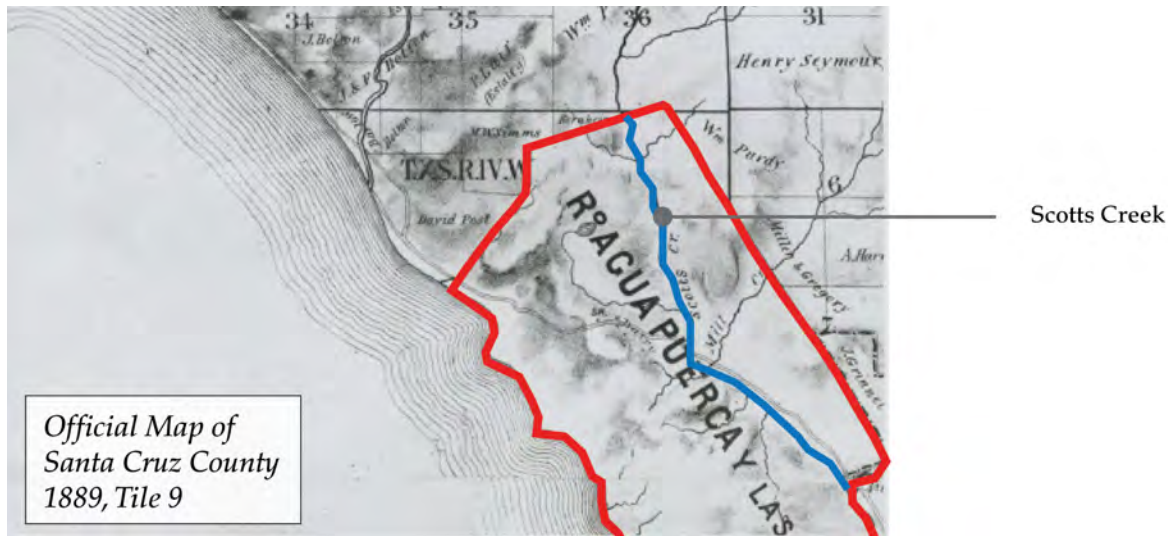


Figure 13: Official Map of Santa Cruz County, 1889, Tile 9. This close up of Tile 9 presents physical features including Scotts Creek and Mill Creek. Courtesy of Special Collections, University Library, University of California Santa Cruz. Official map of Santa Cruz County, 1889. <http://library.ucsc.edu/maps/official-map-of-santa-cruz-county-full-map-with-index-of-tiles>. Modified from the original.

Figure 14, the **United States Geological Service (USGS), 1902, Santa Cruz Quadrangle**, also features the creek and names it Scott Creek. Then in 1906, a private contract company, the Punnett Brothers, was hired to map the County of Santa Cruz (Figure 15: **Official Map of the County of Santa Cruz, 1906**), describing the feature as Scotts Creek (Figures 16: **Official Map of the County of Santa Cruz, 1906, Sheet 4 Magnified**). The Punnett Brothers follow the same naming protocol as the 1889 surveyor, another private contractor, instead of following the government’s protocol. Fast forwarding to present day, the United States Geological Service continues to use Scott (see Figure 17: **United States Geological Service (USGS), The National Map, May 17, 2012, USBG 10S EG 6912 oo63**).

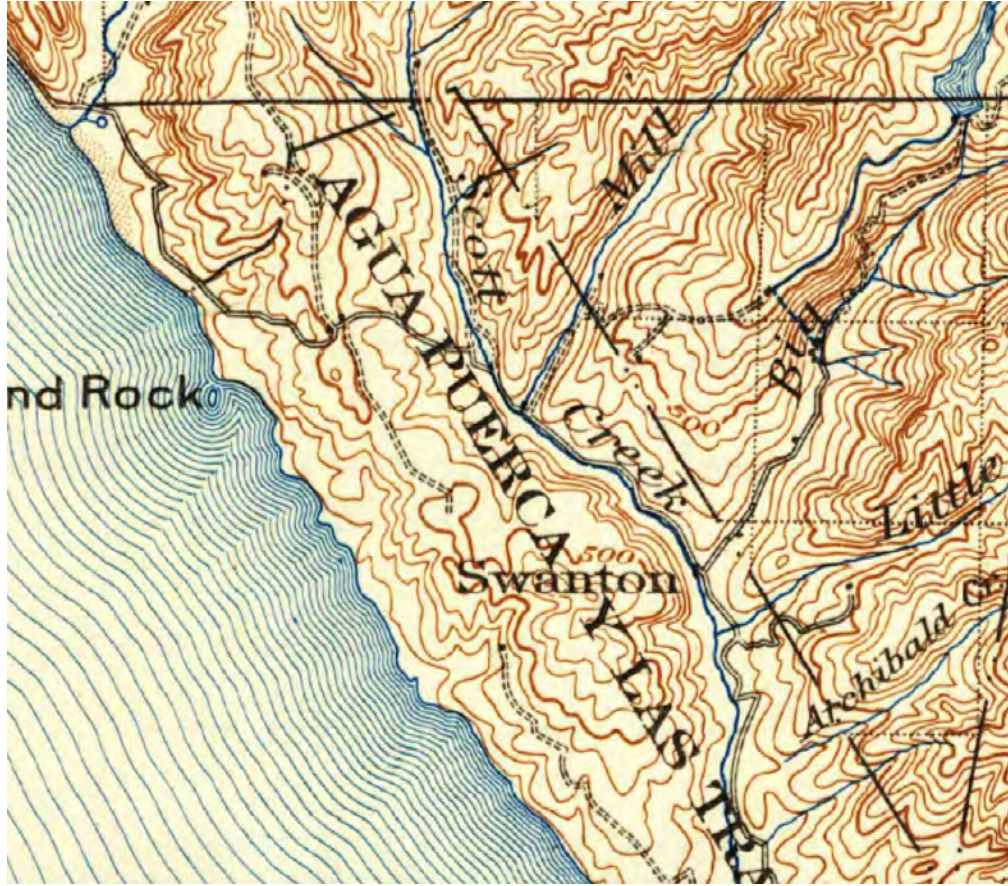


Figure 14: United States Geological Service (USGS), 1902, Santa Cruz Quadrangle. Close up of Santa Cruz quadrangle [map]. United States Department of the Interior. Scott Creek is identified as one of the features.

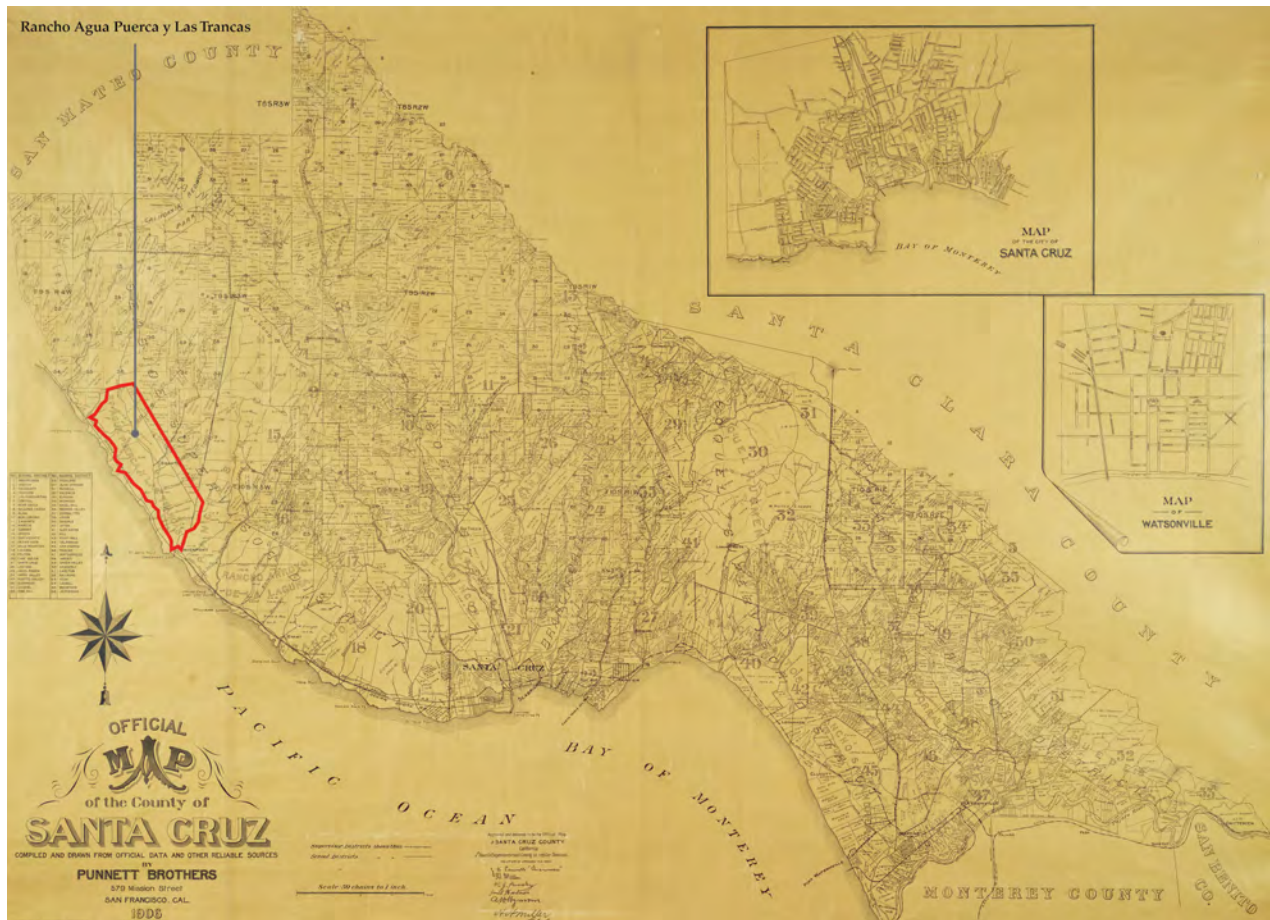


Figure 15: Official Map of the County of Santa Cruz, 1906. The Punnett Brothers created this Official Map of Santa Cruz County. It shows roads, railways, landownership with names, acreages, township and range, school and supervisors districts, and ranchos. The Rancho is outlined in red. Scale: ca. 1:39,600 Location: Davenport; Santa Cruz; Capitola; Aptos; Bonny Doon; Corralitos; Watsonville; Freedom; Santa Cruz (county) Courtesy of Special Collections, University Library, University of California Santa Cruz. Official Map of the County of Santa Cruz, 1906. <http://library.ucsc.edu/maps/punnett-brothers-digitized-maps-of-santa-cruz-county>. Modified from the original.



Figure 16: Official Map of the County of Santa Cruz, 1906, Sheet 4 Magnified. The creek is identified as Scotts. Courtesy Special Collections, University Library, University of California Santa Cruz. Official map of Santa Cruz County, 1906. <http://library.ucsc.edu/maps/punnett-brothers-digitized-maps-of-santa-cruz-county>. Modified from the original.



Figure 17: United States Geological Service (USGS), The National Map, May 17, 2012, USBG 10S EG 6912 0063. Close up of Santa Cruz quadrangle [map]. The image identifies the water feature as Scott. United States Department of the Interior.

Why Scott's Creek became Scotts Creek in privately contracted maps is not clear. One scenario: It is possible that Wright, et al. 1880-81 followed the 1868 government maps, Hatch in 1889 referred to these previous maps keeping the 's' but losing the possessive. Then subsequent government surveyors recognizing that the original use of Scott's indicated ownership/water rights, and in 1902 dropped the possessive (Scott's to Scott). Investigation of the history of cartography and differences between government surveyors' and private contractors' best practices might provide information that sheds light on the change of the name over time.¹²⁷

¹²⁷ Whether a general pattern will emerge or if it will be specific to this case/creek remains to be seen.

Viewing Land Use Through Imagery

Land use varied from the personal to commercial. The vegetation itself can be broken into four categories: forestland, rangeland, brush land, and cropland.¹²⁸ The land use of Swanton can be studied in a number of ways. One way would be by creating a timeline of owners and of land use based on census and agricultural census; another would be by the setting of an interactive map or a table of owners with cost of land sold or leased.¹²⁹ Another tool in studying the land use of Swanton is imagery (see Table 3: **Swanton Pacific Ranch Historical Aerial Imagery**).

An early impact on Swanton land, between the 1900s and 1920s, was the clear-cut logging of redwoods that supplied some of the lumber used to rebuild San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake.¹³⁰ The San Vicente Lumber Company used shay engines to haul logs out of Little Creek and took over the Ocean Shore railroad line for logging purposes once the company went out of business in 1921.¹³¹

Smith's (1990), *History of Swanton – Beginnings of Swanton*, description of logging during that time period focused on the capital produced and is as follows:

¹²⁸ Cal Poly, "Nonindustrial Timber Management Plan (NTMP) Section III – Plan Addendum," Swanton Pacific Ranch, 2008, http://spranch.calpoly.edu/files/Swanton_NTMP/20080610_1-07NTMP-020SCR_Sec3.pdf.

¹²⁹ Kim Stoner, the son of former resident Marie Pini Stoner, has collected all the deeds, leases, and easements of Swanton from government agencies over the years. His contribution to the history of the area is this collection. A possible step could be the creation of a map synthesizing the information he has collected. The deed and lease information includes names of owners, leasers/purchasers, easements, boundaries, costs incurred, etc. It would also be an interesting social study to see who owned the land and who worked it; who inhabited the land and who was a tenant; Marie Pini Stoner lived in Swanton specifically at her family's farm, "Siberia," from 1929 until 1940. Marie Pini Stoner, interview with author, Feb. 1, 2014.

¹³⁰ Recently, Brian Dietterick, Swanton Pacific Ranch Director, has asked that this comment be changed to reflect the fact that the wood was utilized in locations that included but were not limited to San Francisco. Personal communication, to author from Steve Auten, October 24, 2015.

¹³¹ Cal Poly, "Swanton Pacific Ranch Management Plan," 2004, 22.

The San Vicente Lumber Company logged from 1905 to 1923 in the hills behind Swanton and had the Ocean Shore Railroad haul the logs to their mill in Santa Cruz. Much of the redwood was used to rebuild San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake and fire.¹³²

Big Creek Lumber Company's 1991 description of logging focuses on the practices of the time period and their results:

This clear-cut yielded an even-aged stand of redwood and Douglas-fir. There are a few residual trees that for some reason were not cut in the original logging. Logging also took place during the 1950's on Scott Creek Stand using a partial-cut method. The logging was done by small tractor and resulted in a network of skid roads in the stand. According to the historical background for the Swanton Pacific Ranch Forestry Management Plan the logging was a high-grade selection, with the poor quality trees left as residual trees. Burning followed the logging in parts of the stand to remove the unwanted limbs and resulted in severe damage to some of the residual trees.

In addition to logging, agriculture has long been a part of the Ranch's land use.

Some of the historical structures on the Ranch are from dairy operations. A good portion of the current Swanton Pacific rangeland was once under cultivation with orchards, Brussels sprouts, and artichokes as well as strawberries. Smith's (1990), *History of Swanton – Agriculture*, description is as follows:

Starting in the 1920's it was discovered that artichokes and Brussels sprouts grew well in the coastal area. Scott Creek was dammed and huge single cylinder gasoline engines were used to pump the water onto the upper terraces. There are the remnants of some twenty reservoirs and numerous gravity flow structures left on what is now rangeland. Some of the leading citizens of Santa Cruz spent their childhood here on windswept little farms with such nicknames as "Siberia" or "Poverty Flats". Some berries were also grown at this time.

In 1938 the Poletti and Morelli Families became the owners. World War II caused most of the tenant farmers to leave,¹³³ and the Ranch was divided into three phases. There was a

¹³² Sources specific to San Vicente include: (1) San Vicente Mill, Friday, September 19, 2014, Santa Cruz Trains: Railroads of the Monterey Bay, <http://www.santacruztrains.com/2014/09/san-vicente-mill.html>; (2) "Lumber Co. Purchases Ocean Shore Section," *Mariposa Gazette LXVI*(23), Oct. 30, 1920: "Railway is sold to San Vicente Lumber Co. who will operate train to transport logs from Swanton to its mill near the Santa Cruz city Limits."

¹³³ Italians that were not US citizens were seen as a threat and required to move into town and to live on the non-ocean side of Mission Street (a.k.a. Highway 1). Marie Pini Stoner's family owned a house on the "wrong" side of Mission Street. Their house was in the same place as the present McDonalds. She and her siblings (all US citizens) would go over to maintain the family garden, while her parents (not yet citizens) would yell from the other side of Mission where they were living, to communicate instructions for maintaining the garden. Marie Pini Stoner, interview with author, Feb. 1, 2014. See Appendix B: Pini Ranch and Family for pictures of the family.

Grade B dairy, a beef cattle operation, and row crops. Artichokes and Brussels sprouts being labor-intensive, a labor camp was established with mostly Filipino workers. John and Bob Musitelli took over the beef cattle at this time and, with a bulldozer and herbicide and fire, opened a lot of waste brush land. They had a cow-calf operation and used a jeep pickup with bale of hay very effectively as a saddle horse. The Grade B dairy left and the Musitelli's expanded their operation.

With the use of chicken manure and excellent water supply, the Ranch produced excellent crops of sprouts year after year.

Swanton Pacific Ranch consists of a diverse landscape, and during the late 20th century, under Smith's ownership, and later Cal Poly's, there was a transition in land use. Swanton Pacific Ranch's diversity of resources is a great asset for educational purposes. Scott Creek, a year round stream that empties into the ocean, bisects the property. The elevation ranges from sea level at the estuary to around 1,200 feet on the ridge north of Little Creek. The land, cropland, forest, rangeland, and riparian, is managed in a holistic manner. Croplands are located primarily in the Scott Creek valley, with approximately 125 acres of irrigated land. Forest areas exist throughout the property and are made up of 80 year-old second-growth stands of redwood and Douglas-fir, resulting from logging from 1909 through 1921; some of the stands had additional logging continuing up through the 1970s. Forest areas are being managed commercially on an uneven-aged, sustained yield basis. The majority of the managed forest lies within the Little and Archibald Creek watersheds, both tributaries of Scott Creek. Today the managed rangeland accounts for 1200-1400 acres, primarily on bluffs on the ocean side of the Ranch. Riparian corridors exist along Scott Creek, Mill Creek, Little Creek, Archibald Creek, Queseria Creek, and some smaller unnamed drainages. These provide critical habitat to both Coho salmon and steelhead trout as do the wetlands at the mouth of Scott Creek.

Utilizing maps and historic imagery to track ownership and conditions of the land can provide additional (but not necessarily continual) informational content over several decades. Table 3: **Swanton Pacific Ranch Historical Aerial Imagery** lists sources of digital historic imagery of Swanton Pacific Ranch. Figure 18: **1928 Swanton Aerial Imagery**, Figure 19: **1928 and 1941 Swanton Aerial Imagery**, Figure 20: **1943 Swanton Aerial Imagery**, Figure 21: **1953 Swanton Aerial Imagery**, Figure 22: **1956 Swanton Aerial Imagery**, and Figure 23: **1975 and 2014 Swanton Aerial Imagery** provide specific images that provide examples of land use from 1928 to 2014. Reviews of these images can be used to investigate past conditions of the area. Examining this type of historical source can provide valuable data for making present land use policy.

Table 3: Swanton Pacific Ranch Historical Aerial Imagery. This is a list of sources of the historical aerial imagery available digitally, with coverage over Swanton Pacific Ranch (*partial coverage, primarily along the coast; † specifically in April of 1948, prior to the Pine Mountain Fire).

Year	Source	URL
1928*	University of California Santa Cruz (UCSC) Library	http://guides.library.ucsc.edu/maps/aerial
1941*	UCSC Library	http://guides.library.ucsc.edu/maps/aerial
1943	UCSC Library	http://guides.library.ucsc.edu/maps/aerial
1948†	UCSC Library	http://guides.library.ucsc.edu/maps/aerial
1953	United States Geological Survey (USGS) Earth Explorer	http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/
1956	UCSC Library	http://guides.library.ucsc.edu/maps/aerial
1968	USGS Earth Explorer	http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/
1975	UCSC Library	http://guides.library.ucsc.edu/maps/aerial
1984	Imagery Laboratory (MIL)	http://www.library.ucsb.edu/mil

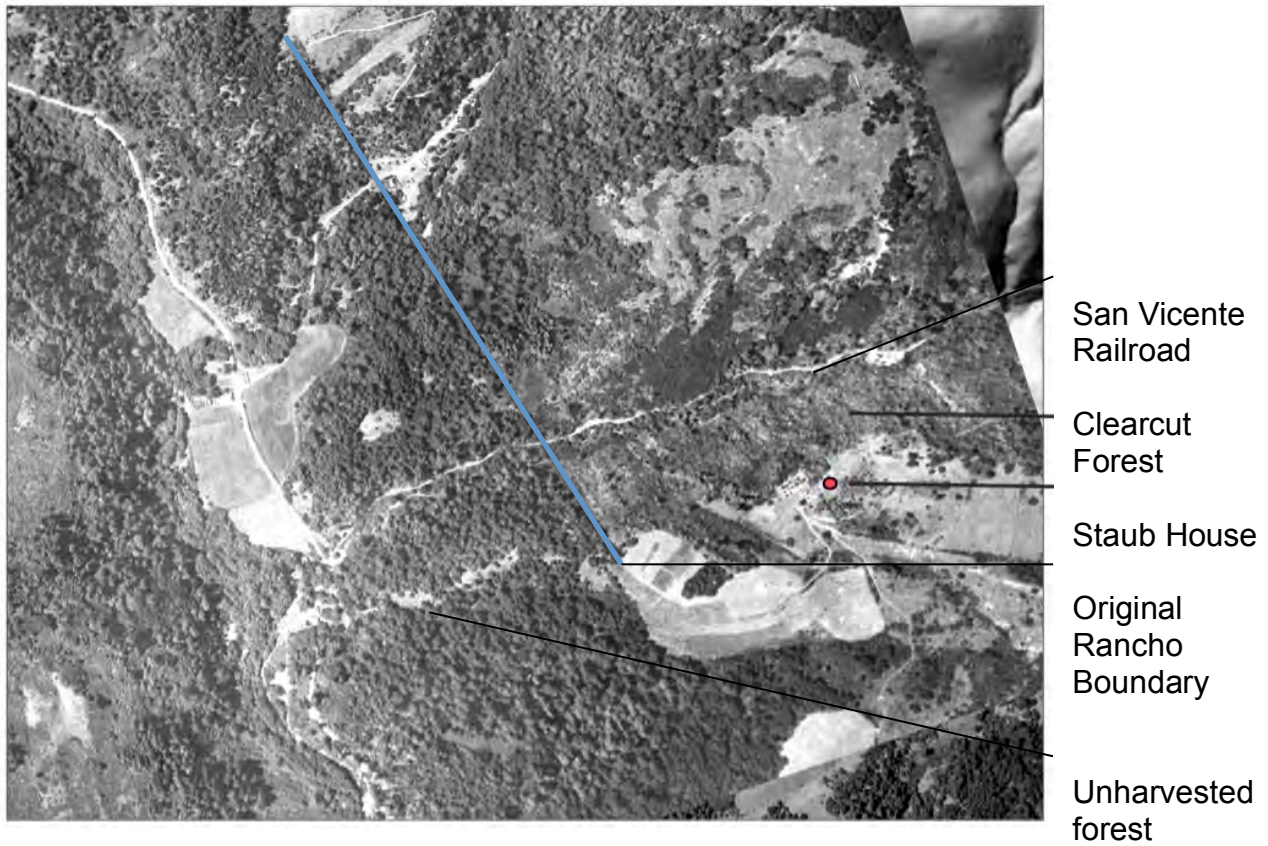


Figure 18: 1928 Swanton Aerial Imagery. The 1928 Imagery over Swanton Road and Little Creek. The effects of clearcutting and railroad transportation, the logging practice pre-WWII, are evident on the slopes of the Little Creek watershed close to the original Rancho line. It is interesting to note that at some point San Vicente Lumber Company bought property up to the Little Creek boundary. Courtesy of Special Collections, University Library, University of California Santa Cruz. Digitized Aerial Photos. <http://guides.library.ucsc.edu/maps/aerial>. Modified from the original.

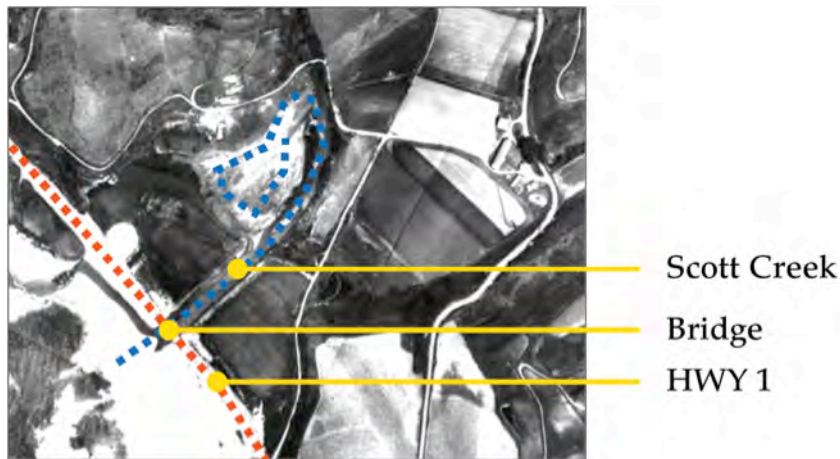
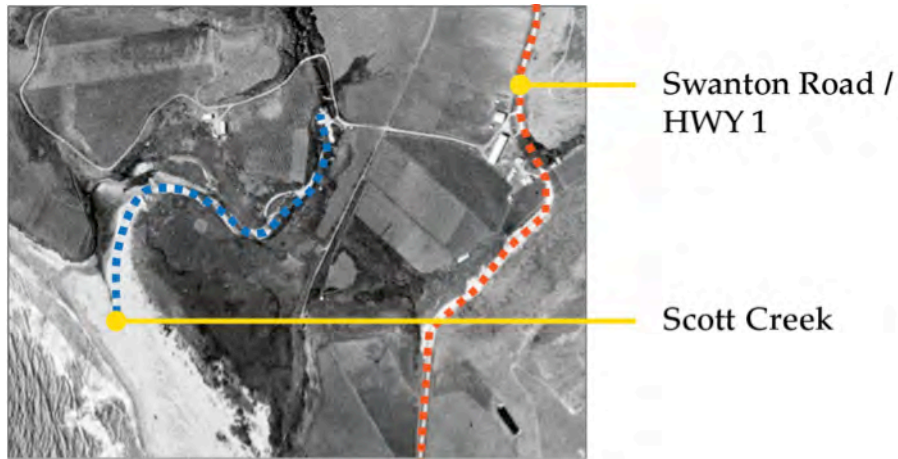


Figure 19: 1928 and 1941 Swanton Aerial Imagery. The 1928 Imagery (top) at the outlet of Scott Creek, prior to the construction of the Highway 1 bridge over Scott Creek. The blue dotted line delineates Scott Creek. The red dotted line delineates the “old” Highway 1. The 1941 imagery (bottom) is following the construction of the Scott Creek bridge and levees. The red line delineates the “new” Highway 1. The blue line delineates Scott Creek. Note the levee breach over crop fields (the circular blue dotted line of Scott Creek). Courtesy of Special Collections, University Library, University of California Santa Cruz. Digitized Aerial Photos. <http://guides.library.ucsc.edu/maps/aerial>. Modified from the original.



Figure 20: 1943 Swanton Aerial Imagery. This 1943 imagery shows artichoke fields planted along the marine terraces (green polygons). Cultivated between the 1940s-1950s, this land use eventually disappeared from the local landscape, and the land is again used for grazing. Courtesy of Special Collections, University Library, University of California Santa Cruz. Digitized Aerial Photos. <http://guides.library.ucsc.edu/maps/aerial>. Modified from the original.

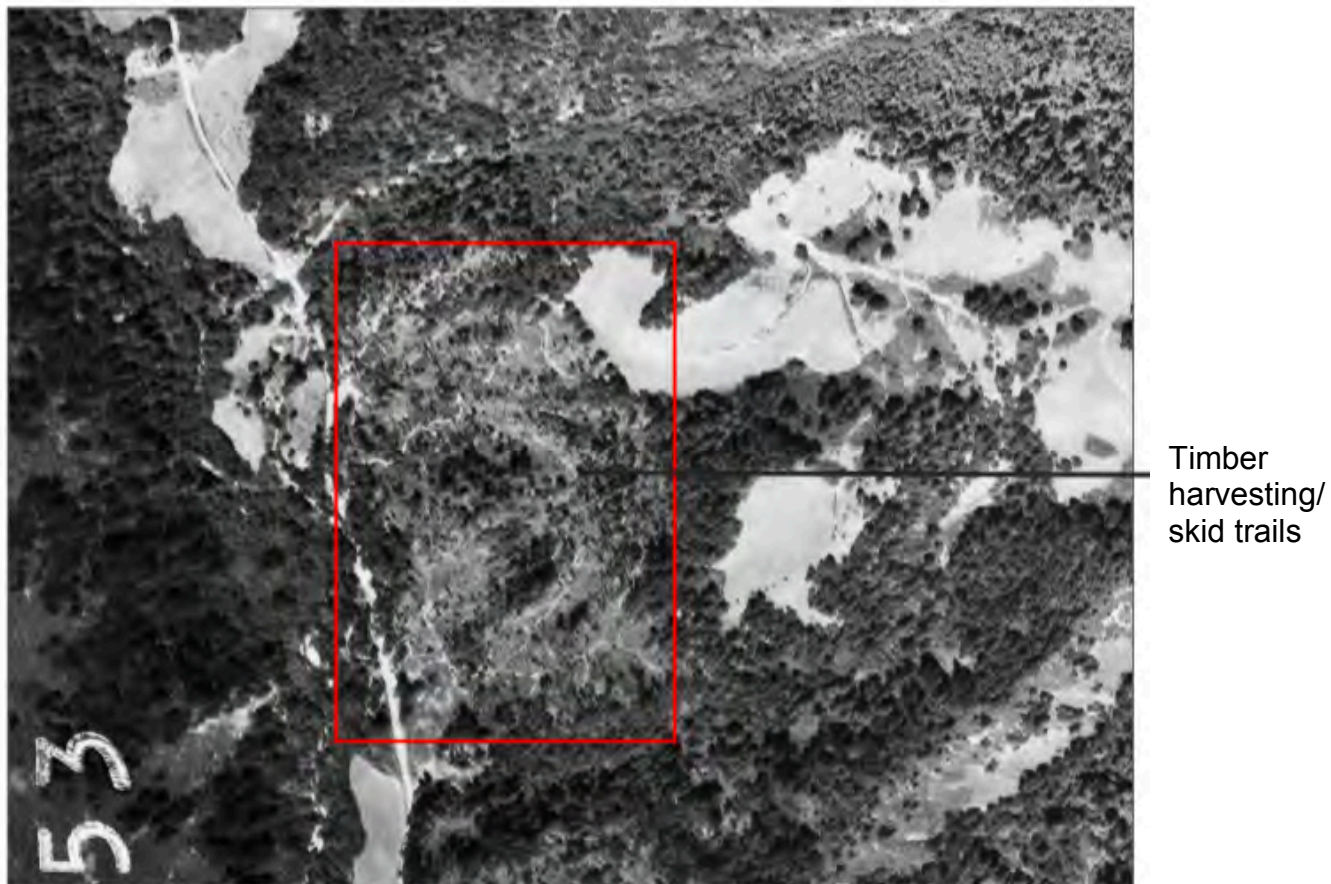


Figure 21: 1953 Swanton Aerial Imagery. The 1953 imagery over Swanton Road shows timber harvesting in the areas below the original Rancho line, not previously harvested. There is a clear network of roads and skid trails indicative of changes of logging practices to tractor logging post-WWII. The old growth harvested in the 50's and 60's was used to make split box products.¹³⁴ Courtesy of Earth Explorer, United States Geological Survey. Satellite Images, Aerial Photographs, and Cartographic Products. <http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov/>. Modified from the original.

¹³⁴ Personal communication, to author from Steve Auten, October 24, 2015.

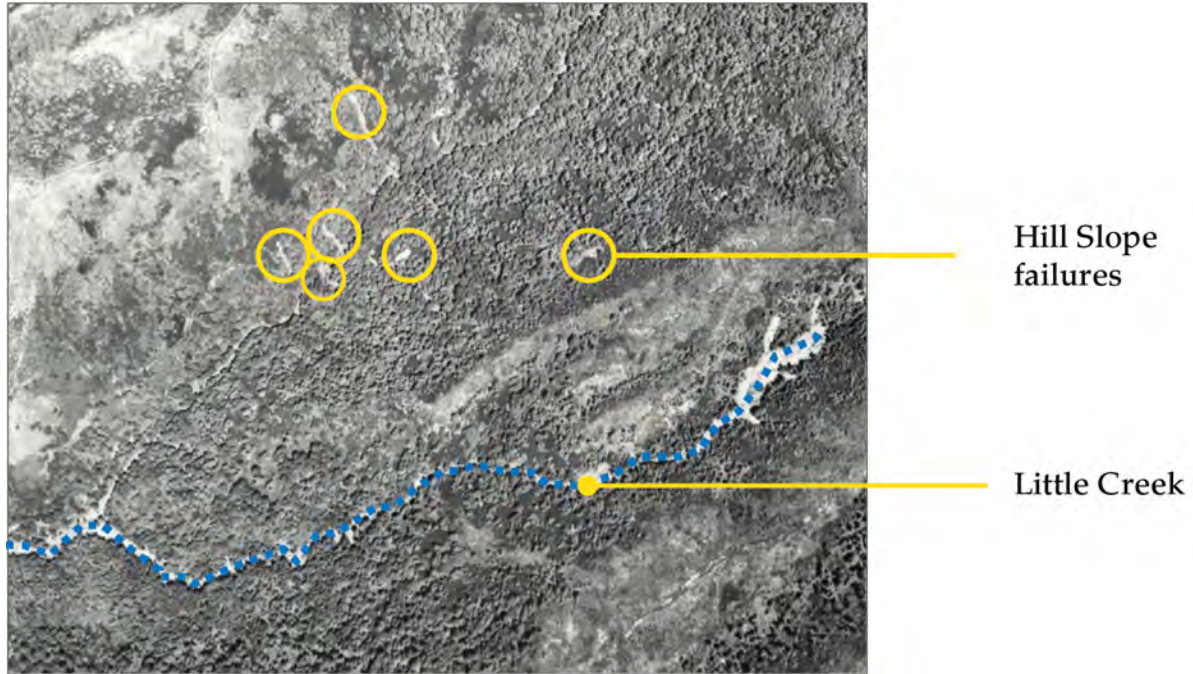


Figure 22: 1956 Swanton Aerial Imagery. The 1956 imagery over South Fork of Little Creek (blue dotted line) shows channel scour and landslides (indicated by the yellow circles) following the 1956 rain year. Courtesy of Special Collections, University Library, University of California Santa Cruz. Digitized Aerial Photos. <http://guides.library.ucsc.edu/maps/aerial>. Modified from the original.



Figure 23: 1975 and 2014 Swanton Aerial Imagery. Aerial imagery over Swanton Road 1975 (top) and 2014 (bottom) shows evidence of grazing, cultivation, and timber. The landscape remains relatively unchanged. Croplands along Swanton Road remain in cultivation, with added setbacks for growth of the Scott Creek and Queseria Creek riparian corridors. Courtesy of USDA National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP).

The proceeding provides a basic historiography of Swanton during this time, and the factual inconsistencies (e.g. changes in the recording of a creek name and the location of a railroad) invite a discussion of how historical maps and pictures can be used to supplement documentation and memories of land use.¹³⁵ The time period discussed in this chapter is an area ripe with possibilities for further exploration. Variations in the

¹³⁵ There are family diaries and other documents that are held privately, not available to the public, but have been cited as support for one specific form of the creek name.

information regarding this era create an interesting historical puzzle; but the puzzle has missing pieces. Thus the puzzle is incomplete but an overall sense of the area and differences can be seen. The chapter above can be a springboard for more in depth discovery of Swanton's history during this period.

CHAPTER 3: ALBERT B. SMITH (1950-1993)

Smith had the idea of acquiring as much of the land contained in the original Agua Puerca y las Trancas land grant as possible, purchasing parcels to create Swanton Pacific Ranch over a 40-year span.¹³⁶ Smith gifted the Ranch to Cal Poly when he died on December 18, 1993. His instructions were to maintain Swanton Pacific Ranch as “a lab and a classroom for the College of Agriculture for 'Learn by Doing' forever.” He wanted the property to remain a working ranch for instructional purposes, the railroad to remain intact and available to the public, and the remaining old growth redwoods to be left untouched. Though the Ranch is about 180 miles from Cal Poly, which some see as an obstacle, Smith saw it as a real opportunity for those who want or need hands-on ranching experience. (See Appendix E: School of Agriculture Work Day 1991 Agenda and Appendix G: Swanton Pacific Ranch Internship Information Packet.)

Smith’s (1990), *History of Swanton – The Swanton Pacific Years* describes his initial engagement with the land as follows:

When I bought the Ranch in 1978, I left the current tenants in place. I tried a small cow-calf operation on the Little Creek side, enough to realize it was a lot different from prunes and apricots. Then the Musitelli's retired and I hired a cowboy to run the cattle. We ran stockers at first and then went cow-calf, at the wrong time.

My vegetable tenant left. Believing there must be something else in Davenport's world than Brussels sprouts, I leased the land to a flower grower, who grew cut flowers and market peas. Although he tried hard, worked hard, and was conscientious to a fault, he could not make it.

¹³⁶ The following text is an amalgamation of numerous sources, the majority of sentences being paraphrased. All efforts were made to identify the source and indicate exact quotations. Unfortunately, the wording is often identical or extremely similar in sources, usually without any attribution, so that it is unclear from where information was collected, whose words were written first and who reiterated them, and what is considered “common knowledge.” These sources include but are not limited to: Smith, 1990; Koch, 1991; Old Cal Poly Agriculture Website, September 1997, found in the Swanton Pacific Railroad Society Librarian’s, Lou Haughney, papers, Box 2. Clark, 2008; and Cal Poly, 2011, 19-24.

My cowboy got a better opportunity and left. A good friend in the Cal Poly administration and I had been talking, so we worked out a deal for a three-year lease. We are now on the five-year extension of that lease, and I am very satisfied, and I hope they are also. I am a graduate of Cal Poly, and one of the phases I liked best was the opportunity for "hands-on" experience. Although the 178 mile distance is an obstacle, the Swanton Pacific Ranch offers a real opportunity for those who want or need the experience. It is also good for class demonstrations.

My first piece of land in this ranch [was] 412 acres of second-growth forest, which I bought in 1943. This past summer we logged about 65 acres of it very selectively. The interest of forestry students and faculty has been inspiring. This is almost the closest commercial forest to San Luis Obispo.

A Santa Clara native, Smith was born April 6, 1921 in San Jose, California. He grew up on his father's ranch at Vasona Junction (now in Los Gatos), purchased in 1911. The whistles of the Mayfield branch steam locomotives that joined the Southern Pacific line to Santa Cruz at Vasona told him when to get up, when to go to school, when to go to bed; and thus his lifelong interest in railroading began.¹³⁷ His father, as part of summer vacations from Los Gatos, introduced Smith and his brothers to the Little Creek area during camping trips. Smith's first visit to the property occurred when he was 2.5 years old.¹³⁸ He continued to visit the area at Swanton Pacific Ranch when he attended Camp Totocano (a.k.a. Camp Swanton) as part of the Boy Scouts of America, Scout Troop #39 (later #539), with Troop Master Kenny Robinson.¹³⁹ Smith joined the Boy Scouts in 1933, going on to earn the highest scout award, the Golden Eagle [Eagle Scout]. Later in life he served on various Boy Scouts of America boards and received the Silver Beaver, the council-level distinguished service award of the organization.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁷ Willys Peck, "Albert B. Smith, Railroad Buff, Teacher, Head of Orchard Supply," *San Jose Mercury News* (San Jose, CA), Dec. 22, 1993; Peggy Conaway Bergtold, "Los Gatos History Photo: Holiday Wishes from Al Smith," *San Jose Mercury News* (San Jose, CA), 2010.

¹³⁸ Al Smith, interview by unknown, *History of Swanton*, July 1990.

¹³⁹ Al Pregliaco, Smith's childhood neighbor, interview by author, April 12, 2015.

¹⁴⁰ Peck, 1993, 5B; The following information and more is available from Mardi Bennett, *Scouting in the Santa Clara Valley: The Seventy Year Adventure 1920-1990: The History of the Santa Clara County Council Boy Scouts of America* (San Jose, CA: Santa Clara County Council Boy Scouts of America, 1990):

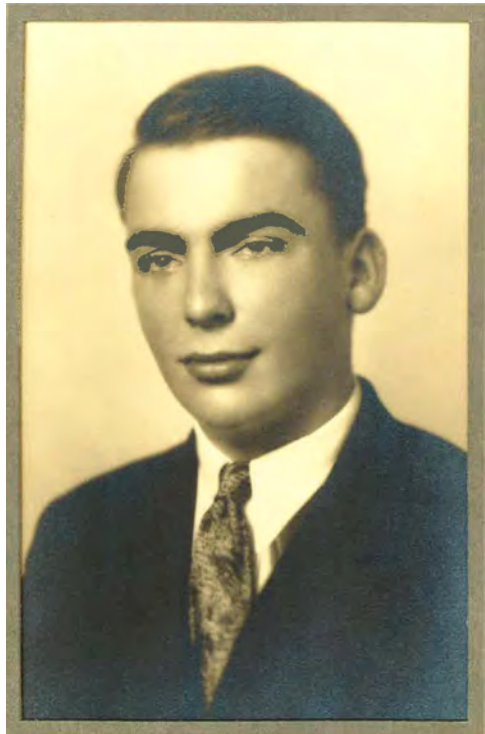


Figure 24: Al Smith Portrait, 1938. Courtesy Cal Poly Corporation, Swanton Pacific Railroad Society Collection.

Smith served as a Trustee of the Foundation and later as the President of the Boy Scout Memorial Foundation Members (1984 to n/a – until after the book was published sometime), xv, 84, 174; “generously provided photographs for the history,” ix; The book “begins with the earliest known Scouting activity in Santa Clara Valley...[through] seventy years,” xiii; Outdoor activities included leasing “Cam Property” (i.e. Camp Swanton) from the University of California Berkeley for \$32000, 8; photo shared “Council Trip to Death Valley, 1940, 12; Story from Al Smith, Scout 1934-38: “When we camped here (Camp Swanton) we hiked to a lot of places. There were troop hikes, study hikes, overnight hikes, hikes to Indian burial grounds, the fish hatchery, the deserted village, the dam, Water Snake Lake, and to the ocean. And another thing, about the Indian burial grounds, at Año Nuevo Island where the elephant seal are, the Indian calendar didn’t have the same things as our calendar with lots of months with “R’s in it. Now, if you have a month with no “R” in it you don’t eat shellfish. But the Indians ate shellfish the year around. Every now and then a Red Tide would get them and they (the Indians) would be buried out there, just covered with sand, Año Nuevo is a State Park today. It is an island and we used to go down the other side and walk along the beach,” 13. The author of this manuscript notes that this might be something to follow-up on, particularly because it is unclear what Smith means by “calendar.”; “To earn the Eagle Scout rank, the highest advancement rank in Scouting, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills.” “The Silver Beaver Award is the council-level distinguished service award of the Boy Scouts of America. Recipients of this award are registered adult leaders who have made an impact on the lives of youth through service given to the council. The Silver Beaver is an award given to those who implement the Scouting program and perform community service through hard work, self sacrifice, dedication, and many years of service.”

<http://www.scouting.org/scoutsource/BoyScouts/Adults/Awards.aspx>

Education

Smith graduated from Campbell High School, where his grandfather, J. Fred Smith, was the first principal (see Figure 24: **Al Smith Portrait, 1938**).¹⁴¹ In the 1940s, after attending San Jose State University for a year, Smith transferred to Cal Poly (see Figure 25: **Al Smith's Cal Poly Student Identification Card**). The opportunity to work on the Southern Pacific Railroad was instrumental in bringing him to study at Cal Poly because the station and the small yard, with the engine terminal, were located south of campus in the town of San Luis Obispo, and the main line ran through the middle of campus.¹⁴² Smith worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad, in operation on Cuesta Grade.¹⁴³ His love of trains led him early to an assignment (i.e. job) on the railroad as a callboy, waking passengers in the night for their trains. He subsequently became a brakeman, during which time he was injured.

While working on the Southern Pacific Railroad, he lost part of a leg.¹⁴⁴ Pre-dawn on a morning in February 1943, Smith was walking along the tops of the railroad cars near Pismo Beach when he fell onto the tracks.¹⁴⁵ The freight train on which he was the

¹⁴¹ Peck, 1993, 5B.

¹⁴² Randy Jones, email to author, August 13, 2015.

¹⁴³ Walter E. Rice and Karl Hovanitz, *The Saga of the Overfair Railway Pacifics: From Panama to Poly* (San Luis Obispo, CA: Silverado Publishing, 1999), 15.

¹⁴⁴ Rice and Hovanitz, 1999, 23, stated that while working in the San Luis Obispo yard Smith lost part of a leg when a blast of steam knocked him off the top of a moving train. This account does not match with the account Smith related to Randy Jones. Randy Jones, email to author, August 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁵ "To check the oil or water levels in the tender, Al would have made his way back along the boiler, walking on the running boards while holding onto the handrail above, until he could step down onto the deck between the loco and the tender. He would then reach across the gap to a grab iron (like a steel ladder rung) on the tender itself, and step over, putting his foot on a lower grab iron, and then climb up to the top of the tender. The grab irons were riveted to the tender tank to form a ladder. Somewhere in this process, something gave way and Al went down." Randy Jones, email to author, August 13, 2015.

head brakeman severed his left leg below the knee, and he used his belt as a tourniquet to stop the blood flow so he did not bleed to death.¹⁴⁶

“Smith was head end brakeman riding the cab of a cab forward locomotive. This distinctive Southern Pacific design put crewman in the very front of the engine, with the smoke stack to the back, and the tender following.¹⁴⁷ The crew was thus remote from the tender. Smith was sent back to check the fuel or water level in the tender, and when he put his weight on a rusted step (grab iron) it gave way and he went down. It was the tender wheels that severed his leg. He kept a picture on display of the particular locomotive, and would say ‘that’s the engine that ran over me.’ Even though in elaboration he would explain it was actually the tender.”¹⁴⁸

He received \$15,000 in compensation from the railroad. He used \$5,000 to buy the old Santa Clara Swanton Boy Scout camp, put \$5,000 in the bank, and invested \$5,000 into stocks.¹⁴⁹ Smith used this settlement to fund his education.¹⁵⁰ In a strange twist of fate “it was to be his last run, as he had [already] enlisted (or was enlisting for the service)...he was eager to join his buddies in service to his country.”¹⁵¹

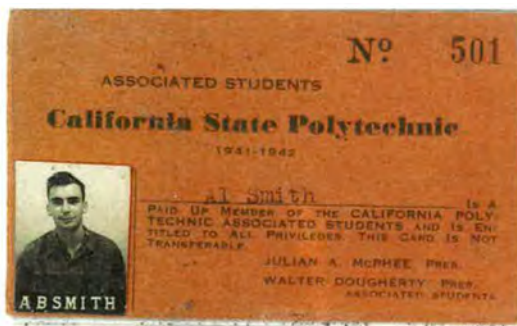


Figure 25: Al Smith’s Cal Poly Student Identification Card. Courtesy of Cal Poly Corporation, Swanton Pacific Railroad Society Collection.

¹⁴⁶ Peck, 1993, 5B; Bergtold, 2010. Smith credits his membership in Los Gatos Boy Scout Troop 39 for his first aid knowledge.

¹⁴⁷ A locomotive tender is defined by Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary as “a car attached to a steam locomotive for carrying a supply of fuel and water.”

¹⁴⁸ Randy Jones, email to author, August 13, 2015.

¹⁴⁹ Cal Poly College of Agriculture, 5; Rice and Hovanitz, 15; Peck, 1993, 5B; Smith, 1990: When the flood of 1940 washed the Scout house away, the land was put up for sale, and Smith, then 24 years old, purchased 412 acres of second-growth forest on Little Creek in 1943 with the settlement he received for his railroad injury. Overtime he continued to assemble parts of the original land grant as property became available.

¹⁵⁰ Randy Jones, interview by author, June 7, 2015.

¹⁵¹ Peck, 1993, 5B states that in a strange twist of fate Smith was scheduled to be drafted into the Army the day after his accident. This account does not match with the account related by Randy Jones. Randy Jones, email to author, August 13, 2015.

Smith's connection with San Luis Obispo and Cal Poly were deep starting with his work at the railroad and his schooling. His strong connection to the area was manifested in a variety of ways and ultimately reconnected him to Cal Poly as a donor. While attending Cal Poly, Smith served as student body president.¹⁵² He applied the agricultural knowledge he learned on his family's orchard and an interest in teaching was added to his educational pursuits. In 1944, Smith earned a BS in Crops Science with a secondary teaching credential from Cal Poly.¹⁵³ His May 1944 senior project was titled "Permanent Cover Crops in California Orchards" with advisors Weir Getter, Eugene A. Eagan, and Paul Dougherty.¹⁵⁴ Cal Poly instituted a master's degree in education in 1949 and subsequently Smith earned a Master's in Education in 1956.¹⁵⁵ Smith worked as a high school agriculture teacher and counselor for 17 years (one year in Manteca and the remainder at Campbell High School).¹⁵⁶ During this time he had been purchasing stock in Orchard Supply, the company that his father, Stanley Smith, helped establish as a farmer's cooperative in 1931.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵² Peck, 1993, 5B.

¹⁵³ Peck, 1993, 5B; Rice and Hovanitz, 1999, 15; Bergtold, 2010.

¹⁵⁴ A copy of the senior project available on microfiche in the Robert E. Kennedy Library at Cal Poly.

¹⁵⁵ Cal Poly Foundation, 2001; Rice and Hovanitz, 1999, 15; It is unclear if there is an image of Smith in the *El Rodeo*, the Cal Poly yearbook, because (1) publication was suspended between 1943-1945 (World War II) and (2) searching the online copies of the yearbooks produced results that included content related to individuals that were not Albert E. Smith. It would be a great project to have someone track down all the *El Rodeo* entries of Al Smith during his tenure at Cal Poly. The yearbooks are all available online with full-text searching at: <http://digitalcommons.calpoly.edu/elrodeo/>

¹⁵⁶ Peck, 1993, 5B; Rice and Hovanitz, 1999, 15; Bergtold, 2010; Al Smith was Randy Jones's sister's counselor. She graduated in 1961. Randy Jones email to author, August 13, 2015.

¹⁵⁷ Peck, 1993, 5B.

Orchard Supply Hardware

Orchard Supply was founded as a cooperative in 1931 by 30 farmers; it was led and managed by Stanley Smith, Al Smith's father.¹⁵⁸ The cooperative moved from a small operation during the Interwar Period and the first decade after World War II to a non-member retail operation in the 1950s; the organization grew from 30 farmers to 2,000 farmers. With the electronics industry booming in the 1950s farmers began to sell their orchards to residential developers, and the Orchard Supply Farmers Co-op became a for profit corporation named Orchard Supply Hardware to support the new community. The co-op relocated a number of times, and in 1946 the organization built a new store at 720 West Carlos Street, San Jose, California. This location included a Southern Pacific Railroad served warehouse.¹⁵⁹ In 1962, Al Smith became president of Orchard Supply Hardware (OSH) (see Figure 26: **Al Smith, Orchard Supply Hardware Portrait, circa 1970** and Figure 27: **Al Smith on a Southern Pacific Caboose**).¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁸ Please refer to Appendix C: Orchard Supply Hardware's Inception for additional historical information.

¹⁵⁹ Franklin Maggi, *Historic Report: Orchard Supply Hardware* (San Jose, CA: Archives and Architecture, LLC, 2012), 6.

¹⁶⁰ An amusing anecdote (with many different variations) that is often shared by people who knew Smith that demonstrates his down to earth manner is that Smith would often go to stores and work at the cash register to observe customers' experiences (others say he did it just "because"). He looked like anyone else, did not identify himself as the president of the company, and some say he often wore overalls. One day while he was working at the register an "undercover company shopper" went through Smith's line, and did not recognize his boss. The rumor was that when the shopper reported his findings later they were less than favorable. "Smith also shared with [Randy Jones] his philosophy regarding checkout lines. An *approximate* quote, 'Always keep enough check stands open to handle the customers. Don't make them wait very long. They want to give you their money. Don't make them wait to do it. They might decide they don't need what they picked out after all, or decide not to come back'." Randy Jones email to author, August 13, 2015.



Figure 26: Al Smith, Orchard Supply Hardware Portrait, circa 1970. Courtesy of Cal Poly Corporation, Swanton Pacific Railroad Society Collection.

Smith pioneered a business strategy for the large scale, self-service hardware company.¹⁶¹ Under his direction, Orchard Supply Hardware grew from one store off San Carlos Street, with branch stores being established throughout the Santa Clara county and nearby counties: in 1965 on the east side of San Jose at 3000 Alum Rock Ave.; in 1968 on Branham Lane; in 1972 in Sunnyvale; in 1973 in Capitola; in 1975 in Gilroy; and in Livermore in 1976.¹⁶² Smith credited his hardware manager, Kenneth J. Lewis, as the architect of the expansion.¹⁶³

¹⁶¹ Rice and Hovanitz, 1999, 15.

¹⁶² Franklin Maggi, *Historic Report: Orchard Supply Hardware* (San Jose, CA: Archives and Architecture, LLC, 2012), 6.

¹⁶³ Peck, 1993, 5B.

Later Smith served on the Los Gatos Town Council from 1974 to 1977, and in 1977 he was elected Mayor of Los Gatos.¹⁶⁴ After the mayoral election, Smith turned over company control to his brother, Loren Smith.¹⁶⁵ Loren Smith established additional locations in both Modesto and Fremont in 1979 and then in San Lorenzo, Dublin, and Vallejo in 1980.¹⁶⁶ When Orchard Supply was sold in 1979 to W.R. Grace & Co., Al Smith who owned a controlling interest, retired.¹⁶⁷



Figure 27: Al Smith on a Southern Pacific Caboose. Smith can be seen here on a Southern Pacific Caboose, which served as his office at Orchard Supply Hardware, 720 West San Carlos Street, San Jose, CA. Courtesy Cal Poly Corporation, Swanton Pacific Railroad Society Collection.

Swanton Pacific Ranch

In 1978, Smith settled in Swanton, purchasing the last 270-acre parcel of his ranch in 1986 (see Figure 28: **Al Smith, Strawberry Shack, Swanton Pacific Ranch, circa**

¹⁶⁴ Willys Peck, "Albert B. Smith, Railroad Buff, Teacher, Head of Orchard Supply," *San Jose Mercury News* (San Jose, CA), Dec. 22, 1993; Maggi, 2012, 6; Bergtold, 2010.

¹⁶⁵ Maggi, 2012, 6.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid.

¹⁶⁷ Jack Viets, "Cal Poly Given a Ranch - If It Keeps Developers Away," *The San Francisco Chronicle* (San Francisco, CA), Feb. 19, 1987; Peck, 1993, 5B.


1980).¹⁶⁸ The Swanton Pacific Ranch got its lazy SP brand, , because many of Smith's Southern Pacific Railroad tools were stamped S.P.¹⁶⁹



Figure 28: Al Smith, Strawberry Shack, Swanton Pacific Ranch, circa 1980. Courtesy of Cal Poly Corporation, Swanton Pacific Railroad Society Collection.

¹⁶⁸ Viets, 1987, 40.

¹⁶⁹ Rice and Hovanitz, 1999: When Smith bought from Bob Maxfield the #1912 and #1913, in 1979, he moved them to the Swanton Ranch, and the “Swanton Pacific Railroad” (a.k.a. the “Lazy Espee or SP”) was born; The Virtual Museum of the City of San Francisco site, <http://www.sfmuseum.net/hist9/overfair.html>, also provides a great history of the railroad; Smith, 1990: “Swanton Pacific Ranch. It got its name because, somehow, many of my tools were stamped S.P. The brand I selected was the lazy SP. It is by the Pacific, and it is in Swanton.” At this time the author has not determined if the lazy SP has been *trademarked* by Cal Poly. However, in August 2015 the author learned from Swanton Pacific Ranch Livestock Manager Gordon Claassen and Susan Claassen that the Swanton Pacific Ranch *livestock brand* had been registered: California Department of Food and Agriculture, Bureau of Livestock Identification, 2010 Brand Book, page 332, available online at https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/AHFSS/Livestock_ID/pdfs/2010_Brand_Book/S.pdf. The brand itself looks like:

 Cal Poly Foundation
c/o Mike Hall
Cal Poly University
RH San Luis Obispo CA 93407 B 136012

Swanton Pacific Railroad

Al Smith's leadership of Orchard Supply resulted in profits, expansion, and later significant monies from the sale of the business; this legacy went on to provide for the Overfair Railway Pacifics future [a.k.a Swanton Pacific Railroad].¹⁷⁰ (See Appendix D: Swanton Pacific Ranch Railroad Timeline for more information on the history of the railroad.) The Ranch is home to a one-third scale small gauge steam railroad that follows 1.5 miles of track near Scott Creek. This railroad was part of the Panama-Pacific Exposition hosted in San Francisco in 1915 to demonstrate the recovery from the 1906 earthquake.¹⁷¹ The railroad is maintained and operated by the Swanton Pacific Railroad Society.

Smith believed that his railroad was to be available for the enjoyment of himself, his friends, and his neighbors, and one way he shared his love of trains was with an annual New Year's Eve celebration. The 20th New Year's Eve party and [rail] run was held on December 31, 1988. Martha Neilsen (n.d.) said the first celebration consisted of an informal dinner with neighbors and friends bringing six different kinds of stew and Ken McCrary's hot cider (still served today), "the only liquid refreshment Al would allow" while

¹⁷⁰ Rice and Hovanitz, 1999, 15.

¹⁷¹ There is an interesting connection of Fred Swanton with the Swanton Pacific Railroad. In 1915, San Francisco hosted the world's fair, and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition (PPIE) was designed to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal. This was San Francisco's opportunity to prove that the city had fully recovered from the earthquake. Swanton was the president of the Combined Amusement Company that was contracted to build exhibits for the amusement park and concession area, The Zone, at Fort Mason, for the PPIE. The Zone also introduced visitors to the idea of national parks including replicas of the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone Park. The PPIE was also the place where the railroad that eventually became known as the Swanton Pacific Railroad was unveiled. Groff, 1915, 140; National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, n.d., 15, <http://www.nps.gov/goga/planyourvisit/upload/sg-foma.pdf>. Also refer to **Figure 29: Al Smith's Parents at The Panama-California Exposition** for another interesting connection.

the equipment was running.¹⁷² Future attendees learned about the event by word of mouth.¹⁷³

¹⁷² “All railroads have in their General Code of Operating Rules a Rule G. This prohibits alcohol or other intoxicants on the property. Smith always spoke fondly of the Swanton Pacific’s ‘modified Rule G,’ which mandated strict sobriety while operating equipment. But if you were working hard laying track or afterward and the rolling stock was ‘put to bed,’ beer was the order of the day.” Randy Jones email to author, August 13, 2015.

¹⁷³ *Swanton Pacific Railroad Society Newsletter* 68, Dec. 1998, http://content-calpoly-edu.s3.amazonaws.com/sprr/1/documents/98_12.pdf.

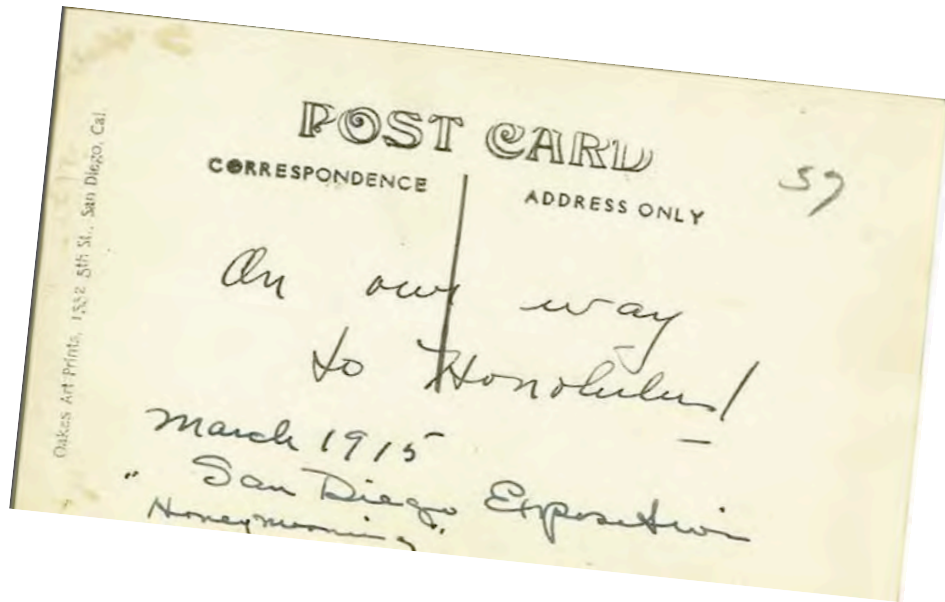


Figure 29: Al Smith's Parents at The Panama–California Exposition. Here is a postcard of Al Smith's parents at The Panama–California Exposition (PCE), an exposition held in San Diego, California, between 1915-1916. This exposition was held in competitive response to San Francisco's 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition (PPIE). It is an interesting connection that Smith's parents attended the PCE and Smith acquired a PPIE attraction, Overfair Railway, later in life. Courtesy of Cal Poly Corporation, Swanton Pacific Railroad Society Collection.

Cal Poly

"I want to keep the Ranch as open space (in respect non-developed), a working ranch. That's what it is," said Albert B. Smith.¹⁷⁴ In 1986, Smith worked out a three-year lease with the Cal Poly administration for \$100 per year, then extended for five-years, to support a hands-on educational program for students, a program that he himself had experienced during his time as a student at the university.¹⁷⁵ Originally much of the cropland was leased, some of the grassland was leased, and Cal Poly operated the rest of the Ranch, including the timber stands, with the help of Big Creek Lumber Company. The Ranch was used by students for a variety of educational purposes, but student accommodation was limited for the first few years due to lack of housing and faculty on site. Initially Smith gave \$1 million to establish a quasi-endowment for Swanton Pacific Ranch's operating capital, and then in 1991 he donated an additional \$1 million of W.R. Grace stock to be used expressly for instructional enhancement and to fund a resident faculty position for three years, during which time a project director was appointed and a full-time ranch supervisor was stationed at Swanton Pacific Ranch.¹⁷⁶ In 1991, the internship program began to include part- and full-time interns and the distance learning equipment was purchased and installed in the Red House. The Bunk House and Casa Verde were renovated to accommodate up to 14 interns.

¹⁷⁴ Interview with Viets, 1987, 40.

¹⁷⁵ Viets, 1987, 40; This paragraph contains quotes and paraphrases of content within the Cal Poly College of Agriculture, 1; See Appendix F: School Of Agriculture Work Day 1991 Agenda

¹⁷⁶ Cal Poly, 2011, 35; From Lou Haughney's papers, unknown Author, September 1997, the information is from a very distorted copy of what looks like it came from an old Cal Poly, College of Agriculture Website; Kevin Piper and Brenda Smith served together as ranch managers approximately starting in 1991. Subsequently Walter (Wally) Mark was the first official ranch director, serving from 1996 to 2004. Brian Dietterick has been director since 2004.

In 1993, Smith became the first recipient of the university's highest honor, the President's Medal of Excellence.¹⁷⁷ Shortly after, Smith passed away of cancer.¹⁷⁸ Smith never married.¹⁷⁹ He thus willed the bulk of his assets (i.e. 3,2000-acre Swanton Pacific Ranch, the approximately 600-acre Valencia Creek property in Santa Cruz County, and a substantial endowment valued at \$22 million) to the education of students.¹⁸⁰ The living trust conditions state that Swanton Pacific Ranch: "[...] be maintained as a working ranch for instructional purposes and that it not be sold or transferred to other than another entity exempt from taxes, which will maintain its use exclusively for agricultural, recreational or educational purposes."¹⁸¹ After Smith's passing, Al Smith Day, a

¹⁷⁷ Cal Poly Communications Department, 1: "Rancher, Cal Poly graduate and university benefactor Al Smith, 72, died of cancer Dec. 18 at his home near Davenport, one week after becoming the first recipient of Cal Poly's President's Medal of Excellence. Smith was formally presented the Medal of Excellence at Fall Commencement Dec. 11 in recognition of his exceptional contributions to Cal Poly and the College of Agriculture. During the last few years, he had made his Swanton Pacific Ranch north of Santa Cruz available for instructional programs and made major donations to the university. He was unable to attend Commencement but watched the ceremony on television through a specially installed satellite link to his home. President Baker went to Smith's Ranch a few days before the ceremony to present the actual medal. President Baker gave the eulogy at a memorial service Dec. 22 in Campbell."

¹⁷⁸ Even in death his commitment to Cal Poly was evident. His obituary said that in memorial "contributions may be made to the California Polytechnic State University Foundation, in care of the University, San Luis Obispo, Calif. 94307." Peck, 1993, 5B.

¹⁷⁹ Staff Writer, "Martha Neilsen Obituary," *San Jose Mercury News* (San Jose, CA), Jan. 14, 2014, <http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/mercurynews/obituary.aspx?pid=169080172>: "Martha Jean Neilsen, Al Smith's companion, died on December 3, 2013, in San Jose, CA. She was born in Mt. Cory, OH, on March 7, 1929, daughter of Thomas A. Cook and Susie Pearl Cook. She moved to Santa Clara County from Ohio in 1962. She is survived by six children and eight grandchildren. Martha worked for Orchard Supply Hardware for over 25 years where she was credit manager and was very active in the Swanton Pacific Railroad"; Margaret Taylor, interview by author, April 12, 2015: Margaret and Martha were friends and became connected through the Railroad. Martha would make meals for railroad work weeks and began the garden next to the round house. "Her contributions to the Swanton Pacific Ranch Railroad and Swanton need to be remembered and honored."

¹⁸⁰ Cal Poly Foundation, 2001.

¹⁸¹ See Appendix G: Swanton Pacific Ranch Internship Information Packet 1998, 1. It is important to mention that the concepts of a working ranch and one for instructional use act in concert with one another.

celebration of his life and legacy, started the next year and continues to this day on the weekend in April closest to his birthday.¹⁸²

Smith's dream of a living laboratory is a reality evident in the continued development of educational opportunities since his passing. The infrastructure to support Cal Poly student, staff, and faculty work on the Ranch continues to improve, allowing for increased utilization of the property.

¹⁸² Cal Poly Swanton-Pacific Railroad Society invitation, March 18 1994, http://content-calpoly-edu.s3.amazonaws.com/sprr/1/documents/94_03.pdf.

CHAPTER 4: THE ARTISTIC AND INTELLECTUAL BIOGRAPHY OF SWANTON (1950-PRESENT)

Swanton has inspired creativity and supported intellectual pursuits, scientific knowledge, educational opportunities, and artistic expression. Although less well known, Swanton—like Big Sur and the Marin Coast—has supported an artistic and intellectual tradition. There are innumerable natural lands and places that have their own rich artistic and intellectual biographies. The complexity of the landscape’s ecosystem mirrors the complex relationships between people. The two overlap, providing a fertile physical and ethereal space that is rich and abundant.

Swanton Valley is but one example of a complex relationship between a natural setting, its history, and the people that have maintained the land. The land and how it is changed by people creates a unique set of environmental conditions that influences the intellectual and scholarly culture of the area. As humans modified and maintained the landscape over time, they superimposed their idea of how the land should be used, and created human parameters regarding the possibilities for art and intellectual pursuit on the property. The artistic products are constrained by the culture of the Valley: what individuals value, what they allow people to access, and what support or lack of support is offered. It is important to note that the culture is not static but changes over time.

Below are a few examples of the individuals and academic entities involved in these activities: Robert Sudlow, Big Creek Pottery, William Everson, University of California, Berkeley, Cal Poly, and James West.

Artistic Biography

Robert Sudlow (1940s-1990s)

Robert Sudlow (1920-2010) is widely considered the most esteemed artist in his home state of Kansas.¹⁸³ In 1946, he began spending summers in the Swanton Valley, painting the local area. His painting *Landscape, Santa Cruz*, won the Topeka Junior League purchase prize and his work became part of the Kansas Mulvane Art Museum collection in 1948.¹⁸⁴ During Sudlow's time in California, he earned an MFA in 1956 from the California College of Arts and Crafts in Oakland and received a number of summer California artist residencies during the next few years.¹⁸⁵ Sudlow described himself as "transplanted between Kansas and California."¹⁸⁶ The Gianone family gave him a "second home" during his summers. He stayed close with the family and their in-laws, the Wests, throughout his time painting in Swanton.¹⁸⁷ Artists before and after him have found inspiration at the location and support from the residents of the area.¹⁸⁸

Big Creek Pottery (1960s-1980s)

In 1963, Bruce and Marcia McDougal bought an old school bus in Iowa for \$50 and drove to California. They moved to Santa Barbara where they imported, made, and

¹⁸³ Robert Sudlow, *Spiritual Journeys: The Art of Robert Sudlow* (Kansas City, MO: Exhibits USA, 2002) 21.

¹⁸⁴ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵ Ibid., 67.

¹⁸⁶ Ibid., 33.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid., 6, 21.

¹⁸⁸ A few of the images created in Swanton and Davenport can be found in Sudlow (2002): *Landscape, Santa Cruz*, 1948, page 21; *Santa Cruz Honeysuckle*, 1981, page 31; *Santa Cruz*, 1981, page 32; and *Foggy Headlands, Gianone Ranch*, 1982-1989, page 33.

sold strung beads out of a little shop from 1964-1967.¹⁸⁹ A fellow potter, Al Johnsen, introduced them to the Davenport area where they discovered an abandoned dairy ranch on Swanton Road. They thought the abandoned ranch would be perfect for a pottery school, but it belonged to Big Creek Lumber.¹⁹⁰ Nevertheless, they had discovered Swanton, a place that provided quiet, beauty, and a benefactor to help bring their dream of starting a pottery school to fruition. The McDougals say their school, housed in a restored cheese house, two main houses, and a 150-foot barn, would never have come into existence without the know-how, investment, and generosity of the McCrary family, owners of Big Creek Lumber.¹⁹¹

The Big Creek Pottery School was the first residential learning community in the Western United States, running from 1968-1984, hosting over 1,000 students from across the country and world, with students living and working together for nine-week summer sessions.¹⁹² The attraction of the residential nature of the community drew students as did its setting in a rural area on the rugged California coast (likened to Big Sur). Fall and spring sessions were added as the school's popularity grew. There were classes five days a week, with the studio open seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day.¹⁹³

¹⁸⁹ Tina Baine, "Through the Potter's Wheel: Big Creek Pottery Looks Back." *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, Mar. 26, 2011. <http://www.santacruzsentinel.com/general-news/20110326/through-the-potters-wheel-big-creek-pottery-looks-back>.

¹⁹⁰ Baine, 2011.

¹⁹¹ Baine, 2011; Karen Thuesen Massaro, "Big Creek Pottery," *Ceramics Monthly* Apr, (2011): 48-52; Lisa Jensen, "Incandescent Moments," *Santa Cruz Good Times* (Santa Cruz, CA), Mar. 25, 2011. <http://www.gtweekly.com/index.php/santa-cruz-arts-entertainment-lifestyles/santa-cruz-arts-entertainment/2318-incandescent-moments.html>.

¹⁹² Baine, 2011; Massaro, 2011a; McDougal, n.d.

¹⁹³ Jensen, 2011.

Breakfast began at 7am, morning class was held at 9am, lunch was at 12pm and was followed by an afternoon class, dinner, and a relaxing evening.¹⁹⁴

The McDougals nurtured students as they found their own style of pottery, offered the experience of living in a community, and provided a venue for master craftspersons from around the world to share their work.¹⁹⁵ They convinced English potter Michael Cardew to visit America at 75 years of age, who later went on to write a letter to the McDougals saying that his three weeks at Swanton had been one of the most important experiences of his life.¹⁹⁶ The students, as well as those who came to share their knowledge, stated that their time at Big Creek Pottery was a life-changing experience.¹⁹⁷ Bruce McDougal also designed a do-it-yourself (DIY) pottery wheel, Kick Wheel Plan, in 1974.¹⁹⁸ In 1977, they had the ambitious idea of starting a production pottery studio and retail space for their previous students in the space where the former Davenport Cash Store had been.¹⁹⁹ The McDougals closed the school in 1982 and transformed the studio into the New Davenport Cash Store and Bed and Breakfast.²⁰⁰ They ran the B&B until 2006.

¹⁹⁴ Massaro, 2011a.

¹⁹⁵ Baine, 2011; Jensen, 2011.

¹⁹⁶ Jensen, 2011; Locating the letter or others like it would provide valuable insights about the School, people's ideas of community, what effects famous artists had on the students, and what the artists learned from the students. At this time the author has not been able to locate documentation of this sort. There may be interviews on the SCMAH DVD from the Big Creek Pottery exhibit: Massaro, Karen Thuesen *Big Creek Pottery, a Social History of a Visual Idea, 1967-1983: An Oral History Interview with Bruce and Marcia McDougal*. Santa Cruz, CA: The Museum of Art and History McPherson Center, 2011.

¹⁹⁷ Baine, 2011; Jensen, 2011.

¹⁹⁸ Plans for the Kick Wheel Plan are available online at: <http://ceramicartsdaily.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/mcdougalkickwheelplan8x11.pdf>

¹⁹⁹ Ann Parker, "Smart Money: The Century-old Davenport Cash Store has a Colorful History and a Menu to Match," *Metro Santa Cruz* (Santa Cruz, CA), Feb. 19-26, 2003. <http://www.metroactive.com/papers/cruz/02.19.03/dining-0308.html>.

²⁰⁰ Jensen, 2011.

William Everson (1970s-1990s)

William "Bill" Everson (September 10, 1912 – June 3, 1994) passed away at the age of 81 in his rustic Swanton cabin, "Kingfisher Flat."²⁰¹ Both of Everson's parents were printers, and later as a conscientious objector during World War II, he learned the art of handset printing in the work camps.²⁰² His first marriage did not survive the war and when his second marriage failed he entered the Dominican Order and took the name, Brother Antoninus; Everson was nicknamed "The Beat Friar" in reference to the Beat Movement/Generation of which he was a part.²⁰³ Everson renounced his Dominican calling in 1969 when he fell in love with his third wife.²⁰⁴ Two years later he took a position at the University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC), founding the University's Lime Kiln Fine Art Press, and he served as poet in residence during the 1970s and early 1980s.²⁰⁵

Everson found a home at Swanton, where he easily fit into the small but vibrant art community that was already established. He shared his poetry and fine printing in the physical works he created, but also he shared his artistic knowledge by contributing to the teaching of students at UCSC. Everson published over fifty volumes of poetry and received honors including a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Pulitzer nomination, the 1991

²⁰¹ Geoffrey Dunn, "The Death of a Poet," *Santa Cruz County History - People*, 1996. <http://www.santacruzpl.org/history/articles/224/>; Ken Rumsey, "William Everson." <http://www.rooknet.net/beatpage/writers/everson.html>.

²⁰² Dunn, 1996; Rumsey, n.d.

²⁰³ Ibid.

²⁰⁴ Ibid.

²⁰⁵ Ibid.

Artist of the Year by the Santa Cruz County Arts Commission, a National Endowment for the Arts Grant, and the PEN Center USA West Body of Work Award.²⁰⁶

Intellectual Biography

University of California, Berkeley

University use of Swanton has included the University of California, Berkeley, University of California, Santa Cruz, and Cal Poly. The first academic institution to conduct classes in Davenport and Swanton was the University of California, Berkeley. The College of Engineering conducted a Summer School session of Surveying in May and June between 1904 and 1924 in Davenport and Swanton.²⁰⁷ Students came by train to lay out roads and survey the land.²⁰⁸ These engineering students were responsible for the construction of the Red House.²⁰⁹ (See Appendix H: The Cal Barn: 100 Years of Universities in the Coastal Region of Northern Santa Cruz County, for more information and primary source excerpts.)

From 1908 to 1922, Professor Charles Derleth, Jr., Head of the Civil Engineering Department, tried to convince the University President and Regents to purchase the leased campsite and the surrounding 2,500 acres for the University of California system. Fortunately for Cal Poly, the University of California system did not buy the land, and later

²⁰⁶ The Poetry Foundation, n.d., has an extremely long bibliography and further reading on and by William Everson available online at: <http://www.poetryfoundation.org/bio/william-everson>; Jay Salter, who lives in Swanton, is highly regarded in writing circles and was friends with Bill Everson, Jim Houston and many other literary notables. Studying the history of his work may be another avenue for research.

²⁰⁷ Bob Parkinson, Swanton Pacific Railroad Society, n.d.

²⁰⁸ Smith, 1990: "For several years the University of California (Berkeley), College of Engineering, ran summer school here. Students would come by train and lay out roads and survey land for a summer semester. There are many stories told about cold water, poison oak and snakes, although there are only a few graduates left. (The building by the Red House was built by the engineering students.)"

²⁰⁹ Smith, 1990.

Smith did.²¹⁰ With Smith's purchase of the land and subsequent bequest of the land to Cal Poly, Derleth's dream to have the land used as an educational site became a reality.

Cal Poly Scholarship and Learn by Doing

Cal Poly has supported both artistic and scientific endeavors ever since it has leased and owned Swanton Pacific Ranch. The land provides a place/canvas for the convergence of science and art through the Learn by Doing pedagogy of Cal Poly.²¹¹ Many projects have been completed at Swanton, and they are not co-located, which makes the work that the students, staff, and faculty accomplish and continue to perform more difficult to explore. It is important that these records are made more easily accessible.²¹²

Cal Poly, government agencies, and other universities (e.g. University of California, Santa Cruz, and University of California, Berkeley), faculty, and researchers have published an unknown number of works about Swanton. Uncovering content for this thesis resulted in the indexing of more than 120 Cal Poly class projects, senior projects, and masters theses (See Appendix I: Cal Poly and Swanton Research Projects and Reports Index.)²¹³ There are numerous other projects to discover and index.²¹⁴ Those

²¹⁰ Lou Haughney, Swanton Pacific Railroad Society Historian, personal papers, Box 2.

²¹¹ An interesting project would be to study the pedagogical implementation of Learn by Doing at the Ranch.

²¹² There is extensive information including current ranch internships and classes, ranch operations, research, and the Swanton Pacific Railroad Society available online at <http://spranch.calpoly.edu/index.html>; Older descriptions of internships available in Appendix G: Swanton Pacific Ranch Internship Information Packet 1998.

²¹³ This index is not comprehensive; as well, due to space constraints the table presented in this thesis only lists the first author even when there are multiple authors.

²¹⁴ At this time, all Cal Poly theses have to be uploaded to DigitalCommons@CalPoly and any senior projects are submitted to Cal Poly's Robert E. Kennedy Library. The content is full-text searchable. In addition, a "Swanton Pacific Ranch" specific page has been added to DigitalCommons@CalPoly, which is being populated with links to projects conducted at the ranch. This content is available online at:

currently identified in Appendix I span all but one college.²¹⁵ There are classes, senior projects, and masters theses that have included agricultural business models; graphic design of Swanton Pacific Ranch brochures; development of school education tours and trail guides that highlight the Ohlone's medicinal use of plants; development of Boy Scout merit badges; and hydrology, ranching, farming and management plans.²¹⁶ As well, there have been two reports that map, record images, and outline the history of the buildings, both in 1995 and 2004, but there is a need for a more recent review.²¹⁷

A fascinating example of how the ranch management has been modified over the years is seen in the harvesting philosophy and Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans (NTMP). The sustainable harvest is based on a four-year cycle that allows undergraduate students to see the process during their time as students at Cal Poly.²¹⁸

Cal Poly's Learn by Doing activities have also included Shakespeare at Swanton.²¹⁹ Performances by Dr. Steven Marx's English 431 students held February 26-

http://digitalcommons.calpoly.edu/spr_stu/; Examples of materials that need to be tracked down from The Student Use of Swanton Pacific Ranch – 1997-98 College Year compiled by Walter (Wally) Marks, include the following: completed senior projects and special problems - Erosion Control for Little Creek Flumes, Silvicultural Prescription for Scotts Creek Stand, Stream Profile for Scotts Creek, Calibration Curves for Little Creek Flumes, Weir Design for Little Creek Flumes, Local Volume Tables for Valencia Creek, and Continuous Forest Inventory of Little Creek; continuing senior projects and special problems - Mapping of Rangeland and Five Year Plan, and Range Management Plans; masters theses - Flora of Swanton Pacific Ranch and Non-Industrial Timber Management Plan for Valencia Creek.

²¹⁵ One area significantly lacking in collection is that of reusable data (ex. water quality, GIS) and reusable processed data.

²¹⁶ The 2004 General Management Plan, 2011 Swanton Pacific Ranch Management Plan, and Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans (NTMP) Documents are available online at http://spranch.calpoly.edu/forest_management.ldml.

²¹⁷ Glenn W. Salo, "A Survey of the Buildings on the Swanton Pacific Ranch," California Polytechnic State University, 1995; Tanner O. Hartman, and Clinton J. Isbell, "Structures of Swanton Pacific Ranch," Class Project FNR 418: Applied GIS, California Polytechnic State University, 2004.

²¹⁸ Russ White, conservation with author, June 17, 2015.

²¹⁹ Also see Steven Marx, ed., *Cal Poly Land: A Field Guide* (Santa Maria, CA: Accurate Color Printing, 2002) for images and short descriptions of more art projects at Swanton: installations in natural settings workshop, Art and Design Department, Winter 2000 and 2001, pages 208-209; puppet-making workshop,

28, 1999 included: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, Act 3 Scene 2; *King Lear*, Act 4 Scene 6; and *The Winter's Tale*, Act 3 Scene 3.²²⁰ In addition, the students wrote essays about their experience.²²¹ There also is a collection of Swanton Pacific Ranch images shared through the Cal Poly Land website that include: The Textures of Swanton Pacific Ranch - Plants and Decaying Human Works; Humans, Plants and Decaying Human Works; Steel and Wood; Stone and Water; Humans, Stone and Water; and Humans and Plants.²²² The purpose of these images is "to consider the relationships between the different textures found at Swanton Ranch.... Engaging in such an exercise, it is possible for individuals to better understand the place and their own relationship to it."²²³

Art and Design Department, Spring 2002, 209; Environmental Education - Swanton Pacific Ranch, pages 247-248.

²²⁰ Images are available online at <http://cla.calpoly.edu/~smarx/Shakespeare/shakeswanton/shwanton.html>; The website provides links to video recordings, but the links do not work; Steven Marx (and the thesis author) has the video footage; however, the files have been corrupted and a computer engineering student could attempt to recover the files so they can be saved for future review.

²²¹ These essays can be read online at http://cla.calpoly.edu/~smarx/courses/431/431Exam_essays/431th.html; It would be interesting to follow up with alumni to see if or how they remember the experience; Recording the experiences of students in all fields via essays, images, and oral histories is an area that is rich with potential; seeing the experience of the land, people, and work through the eyes of students provides a valuable historiography.

²²² Images are available online at <http://polyland.calpoly.edu/places/Swanland/studentsites/2003b/index.html>

²²³ Cal Poly Land, Textures of Swanton Pacific Ranch, available online at <http://polyland.calpoly.edu/places/Swanland/studentsites/2003b/index.html>

James West²²⁴

“I tend to be a sounding board for various people's thoughts and their potential impacts on the outside world.”²²⁵ James (Jim) West has lived in Swanton Valley for over 70 years (his entire life). His dedication to the sharing of everything Swanton to all that inquire has resulted in the enrichment of the work of the Santa Cruz community, as well as artists, scientists, and students from around the state and the world. His support and encouragement²²⁴ for the intellectual pursuits and successes of others is unparalleled.

Traversing Swanton Road is a more than 230-page work documenting the botany of the Scott Creek watershed, which includes more than 600 plants representing 10-12% of all plants in California and thus identifies the area as an ecological hotspot.²²⁶ Recently, a researcher at University of California, Santa Cruz has taken the work to prepare it for formal publication. The research questions posed in his work are the quality of the most prestigious research university scholars. He fosters, nurtures, and advocates for the educational development of undergraduates as well as MS and PhD research efforts.²²⁷ His mentoring of students and support of research at Swanton cannot be quantified. His academic and historical knowledge of Swanton make him irreplaceable.

²²⁴ He could also be described as an “intellectual artist of ecology.” Personal communication, to author from Steve Auten, October 24, 2015.

²²⁵ Jim West, email to author, April 8, 2015.

²²⁶ *Traversing Swanton Road* is available online at: <http://arboretum.ucsc.edu/pdfs/TraversingSwanton.pdf>; Images for 130 Scott Creek Watershed Flora are available online at <http://spranch.calpoly.edu/plantlist.ldm/?available=y>. A student working with Jim West this summer said 14% to Swanton Pacific Ranch Operations Manager, Steve Auten. Personal communication, to author from Steve Auten, October 24, 2015.

²²⁷ West's thoughts on evolutionary ecology, intellectual pursuits, an understanding of the world, and life in general continue to inspire those who had/have the opportunity to engage in conversation with him. Personal communication to the author by numerous students, staff, faculty, and community members throughout this research.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The area known now as Swanton Pacific Ranch has a significant history that has changed the lives of those who have lived and continue to live there. The previous chapters provide Swanton's historical context and demonstrate the overlap of events, people, and the land. The people of the Swanton Valley promote a continuity of learning that continues long after the initial organization or learning is completed. Swanton has been described as "people living, learning, and sharing the landscape [as] pollinators."²²⁸

The result of a reciprocal relationship between land and people, fruitful and successful endeavors, valuable ventures, and innovative research has flourished. People have guided others to career paths and served as inspiration. The larger community is the fortunate beneficiary of the scholarly work and art. Many people describe their time at Swanton as transformative.

This work brings together information about Swanton Pacific Ranch and environs that is on the internet, faculty and staff desks, microfiche, video and computer hard drives, and in photographs, oral histories, newspapers, articles, books, ephemera, grey literature, people's memories and stories, archives, and garages. It organizes all of this information in a chronological manner from pre-history to the present. Chapter one delves deeply into the history of the Ohlone and results in historically significant information on the trade and food stuffs of this particular population. The chapter also demonstrates that

²²⁸ Jim West, email to author, April 8, 2015.

history is being made every day and the Amah Mutsun are actively engaging in the preservation of their culture.²²⁹

Chapter two provides a brief outline of the ‘established historical timeline’ during early settlement and resource extraction of Swanton. However, the tried and true list of ‘facts’ becomes more cohesive as specific examples support those ‘facts’. The fact that a stage coach ran through Swanton at one time comes alive with a story about an attempted murder of a driver. Al Smith, as ‘just’ the donor of Swanton Pacific Ranch, comes to life when as many facts and stories about him are brought together. He is seen through many lenses by different people and entities: Swanton residents, business partners, family, researchers, students, Cal Poly advancement, etc. This chapter is just the foundation for a more significant exploration of this man’s life.

The final chapter provides a new view of Swanton, that of art and research. Only a few of the many artists, universities, and researchers are described over many decades. Filling in the gaps and bringing together the work that has been completed at Swanton is vital. Due to time constraints, one area of study has only been slightly touched and that is the lives of the former and current residents that are in the community. Their stories and

²²⁹ An example is their work to have one of their most important archeological sites, the Quiroste Valley a section of Año Nuevo State Park, restricted to the public. Additional information about the area and its history is available from Hylkema and Cuthrell, "An Archaeological and Historical View of Quiroste Tribal Genesis," *California Archaeology* 5(2), (2013): 225-245. Available online: https://www.firescience.gov/projects/10-1-09-3/project/10-1-09-3_s5_HylkemaCuthrell2013_An_Archaeological_and_Historical_View_of_Quiroste_Tribal_Genesis.pdf; "Visit the Quiroste Valley with Mark Hylkema" available at <http://sanmateocoastnha.org/pdfs/Quiroste%20event.pdf>; and "Quiroste Valley -- Restoring Sacred Ground Native Americans are restoring the ecology of an historic village on the San Mateo Coast," *NBC Bay Area News*, Aug. 8, 2015, <http://www.nbcbayarea.com/news/local/Quiroste-Valley---Restoring-Sacred-Ground-321137621.html>.

memories are slowly being preserved, but what knowledge will be lost if the pace of preservation is not hastened?

Opportunities for Students

One of the motivations for this project was to provide a springboard to engage students in new projects and research. In particular, this research serves to invite students who are not typically drawn to the Ranch—such as students in the College of Liberal Arts and College of Architectural and Environmental Design seeking nontraditional original subjects for theses and senior projects—to engage with Swanton Pacific Ranch. Giving students access to materials that others have not yet fully investigated provides that opportunity. Within the narratives' footnotes are an abundance of suggestions for further exploration and this thesis also offers an extensive list of sources in the bibliography.

A short list of suggested additional projects include:

- recording the world in art, music, or dance as seen through the eyes of a Swanton resident (College of Liberal Arts);
- collecting genealogical information by conducting oral histories with Swanton residents and reviewing family documentation (College of Liberal Arts/community partners);
- assisting with preservation and archival arrangement of paper-based and digital information in accessible collections (all majors/interdisciplinary partnerships);

- providing structural documentation before and after Salo (1995) and Hartman and Isbell (2004)—there is already extensive documentation available upon which to build (College of Architectural and Environmental Design);
- documenting the architectural landscape of the ranch and its future development (College of Architectural and Environmental Design);
- examining past and current agribusiness endeavors (College of Agriculture, Food and Environmental Sciences);
- mapping any aspect over any time period of Swanton using geographic information systems (GIS) (all majors/interdisciplinary partnerships);
- developing interpretive exhibits (History/interdisciplinary partnerships);
- developing a GIS enabled historic tour recording (History/interdisciplinary partnerships);
- developing wayfinding for historic markers related to ranch history (Art and Design/Graphic Communications/interdisciplinary partnerships);
- examining the numerous and distinct spheres of communities divided along lines of ethnicity (College of Liberal Arts);
- compiling and reviewing the agricultural census records (Agribusiness/Business);
and
- creating a usable database of information collected on water quality over the past two decades (Computer Science).

Hopefully, this work will inspire students to explore the history of the railroad, conduct oral histories, investigate ethnographic opportunities, review business histories,

seek out the history of artworks, record familial relationships, and share the environmental processes of the land.

AFTERWARD

Swanton has hundreds of storytellers from the past and present, and hundreds that will come forth in the future. They express their experiences and memories through visual, oral, and written traditions. The products of these expressions may not be recognized as traditional historiography but the work is invaluable to the historical record.

I want to thank all of the individuals and families that have provided me resources and spent time with me on this project over the past years. I am sorry that many of the items you have contributed to my extensive research archive are not reflected within this document. Please know that this thesis is just a first step in my long-term research. Your contributions are appreciated and will be shared in the future.

The Institutional Review Board (i.e. Human Subjects Committee) found the project to be in compliance with Public Health Service guidelines for the use of human subjects in research and exempt from further review. Approval was received January 17, 2014. Subsequent extensions were approved for the continuation of this project until July 16, 2016.

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²³⁰ This is not a complete bibliography of materials reviewed by the author. It consists of the major works and reference materials integrated into this document.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: THE SEASIDE SCHOOL IN PHOTOGRAPHS

The first school in Santa Cruz County was established in 1853 with twenty-five pupils, but by 1891 there were 63 school houses and 3733 students, all between the ages of 5-17.²³¹ Seaside students mostly came from Scott Creek drainage while a few came from north and south along the coast, including from the town of Davenport.²³²

The first Seaside District school was established 1880 on the Phillipini ranch between the Staub and Chandler homes, abandoned in 1890, and rebuilt as the Seaside School at the Post Place stage stop near the Seaside Post Office. In 1897, the building was placed on a sled, taken up the Gianone Hill and placed between Post Place and Swanton, then abandoned in 1909, and a new schoolhouse was built on Scott Creek at the foot of Gianone Hill about a mile north of Swanton; the Gianone family charged the district \$12 a year in rent. One of the students, Lillie Mattei (spelled Lily in other documents), became a teacher and returned in 1929 to teach 1st-6th grades until 1935.²³³ Among the pupils of those years, there were a number of residents whose descendants continue to live on Swanton today including the Wests, Wilsons, McCrays, and Marie Pini and her brother Gino (later the Police Chief of San Santa Cruz).²³⁴

In 1961, the school was closed and students were sent to Davenport's Pacific School. These Swanton students included: third generation pupils from the West,

²³¹ Harrison, 1892, 205.

²³² "A History of Seaside School Santa Cruz County California 1880-1961," compiled by Hulda Hoover McLean, March 1990, 1; The remainder of this text is directly quoted or slightly paraphrased from McLean.

²³³ Ibid., 1-2.

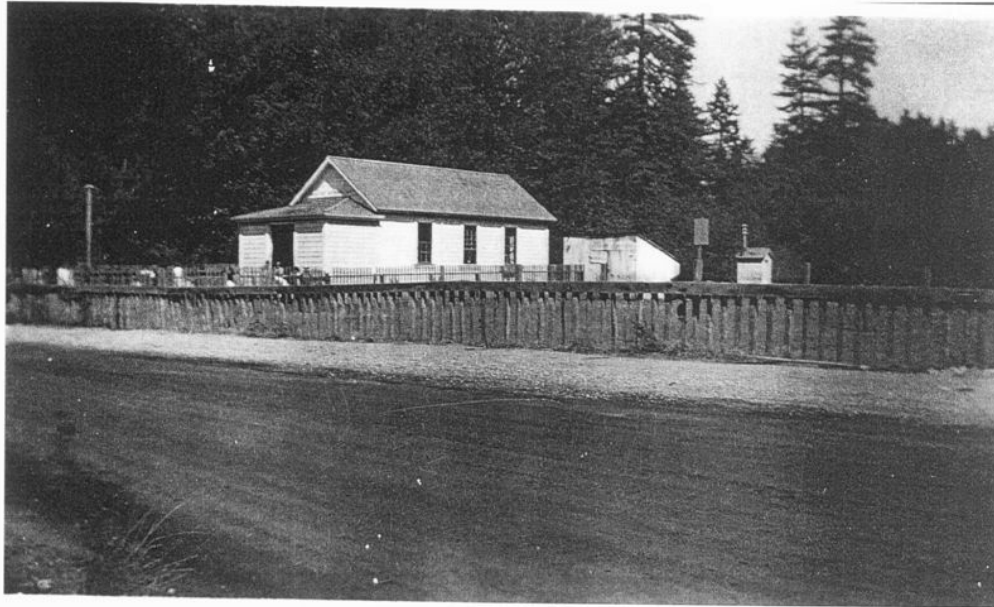
²³⁴ Ibid., 3.

Gianone, and Fallise families; and fourth generation children from the Staub, Trumbo, and McCrary families.²³⁵



Figure 30: Seaside School, circa 1920. Courtesy of Marie Pini Stoner.

²³⁵ Ibid., 5-6.



Seaside School¹
1939

Figure 31: Seaside School, 1939. Courtesy of Marie Pini Stoner.



Figure 32: Seaside School Second Grade Class Photo, 1937. From left to right: back row, Geno Pini, Lud and Bud McCray, John Modolo, Bette Gianone, Enes Pini, Mrs. Wilson (teacher); front row, unidentified, Bill Wilson, unidentified, Dick West, Ben Wilson. Courtesy of Kim Stoner.



Figure 33: Seaside School Class Photo, n.d. From left to right: back row, Geno Pini, teacher, (?) Cook, Mary Modoho, Jack Shaw(?); second row, unidentified, John Madolo (?), unidentified, unidentified, Donald McCrary, Bette Gianone, Iris McCrary; first row, Dick West, unidentified, Enes Pini, unidentified, unidentified, Florence (?), Ben Wilson, Bill Wilson. Courtesy of Kim Stoner.

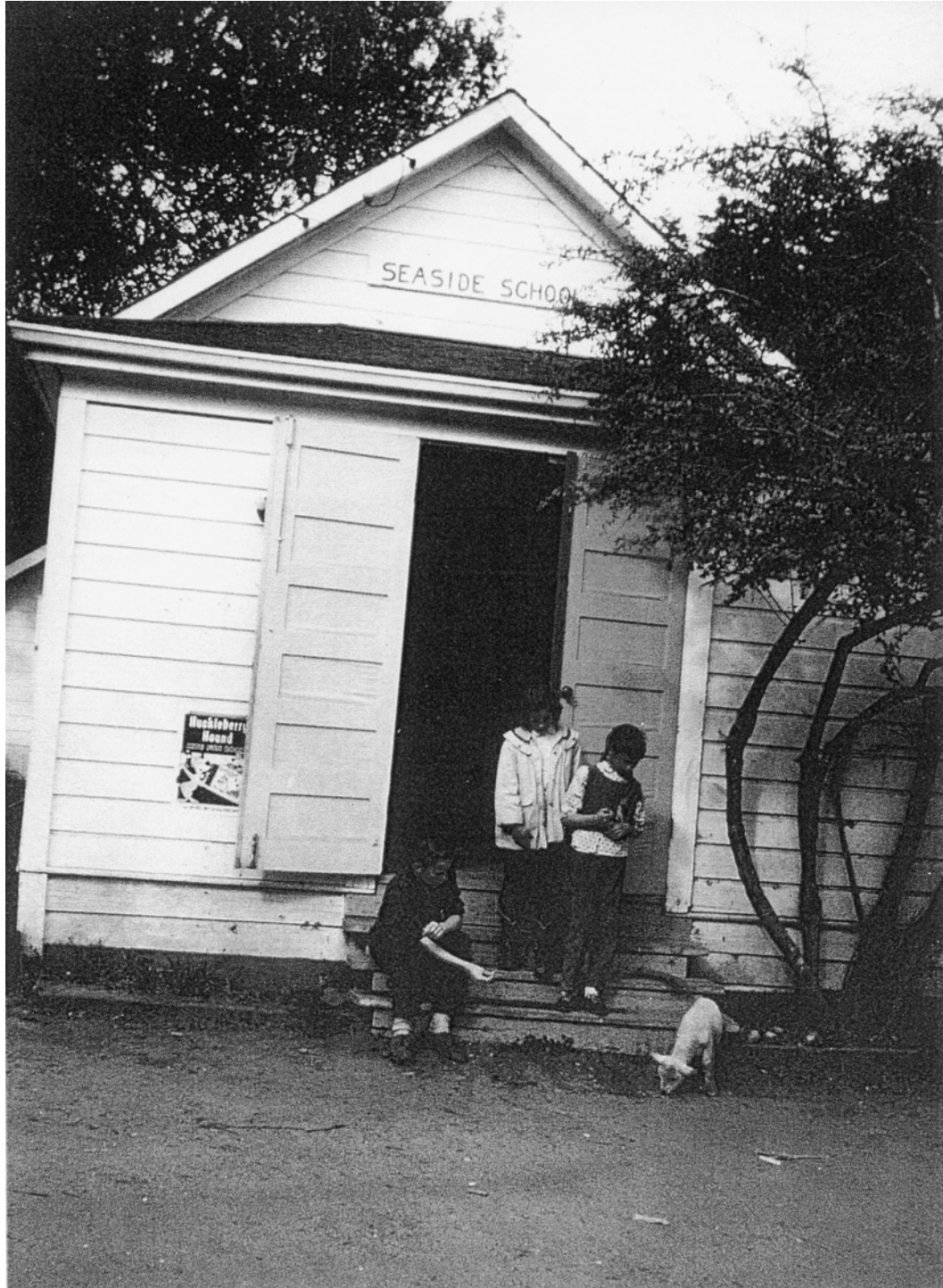


Figure 34: Seaside School, n.d. The individuals in this photo have not been identified and the source of this image has been lost.



Figure 35: Seaside School, n.d. Courtesy of Kim Stoner.

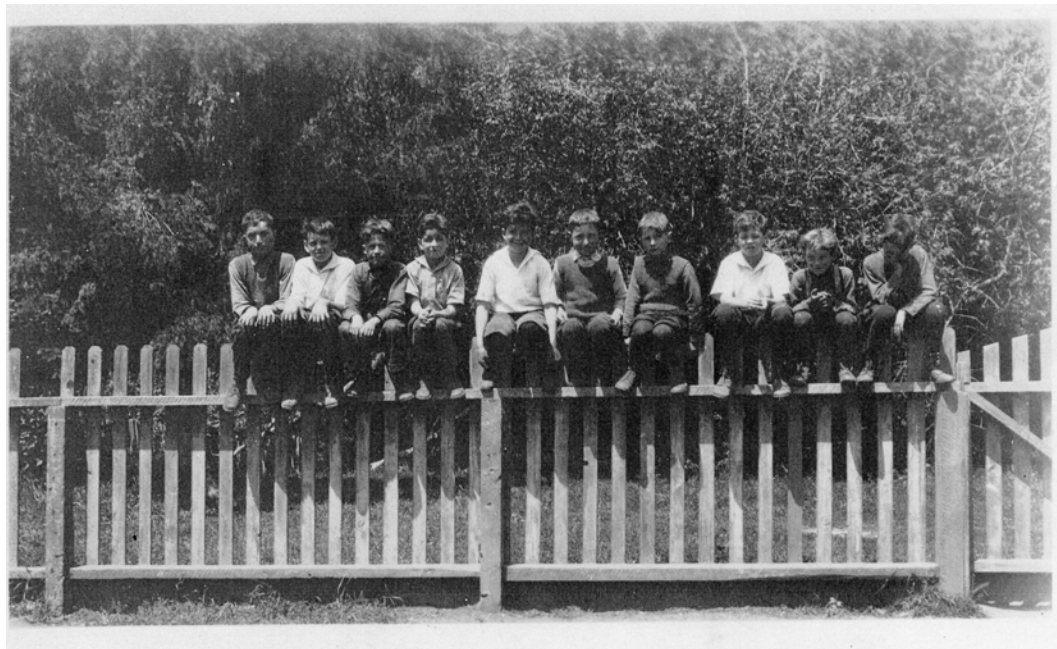


Figure 36: Seaside School, n.d. Courtesy of Kim Stoner.



Figure 37: Seaside School, August 31, 2014, Marie Pini Stoner. From the author's personal collection.

APPENDIX B: PINI RANCH AND FAMILY

Marie Pini Stoner was born in 1923 to Virginia and Celest Pini. Her parents were both from the same town in Italy, but they met in Santa Cruz, California, after they had immigrated to the United States. Shortly after her birth, the family moved to Swanton. Her family were ranchers growing artichokes and Brussels sprouts. They leased land in an area of Swanton called Siberia (pronounced SEE-BERRY-AH). Mrs. Stoner lived there until she was 13 years old. She was the oldest of three, with siblings Geno J. Pini (b.1926) and Edith Olivia Pini (b. 1929). To get to school they walked about a mile and a half down from Siberia and a mile and a half back – about 45 minutes each way. Marie Pini Stoner was interviewed by the author for more than an hour on February 1, 2014, in her Santa Cruz home.²³⁶

²³⁶ Mrs. Stoner's oral history transcript will be published in a forthcoming manuscript by the author, *Recording the Stories of Swanton*.

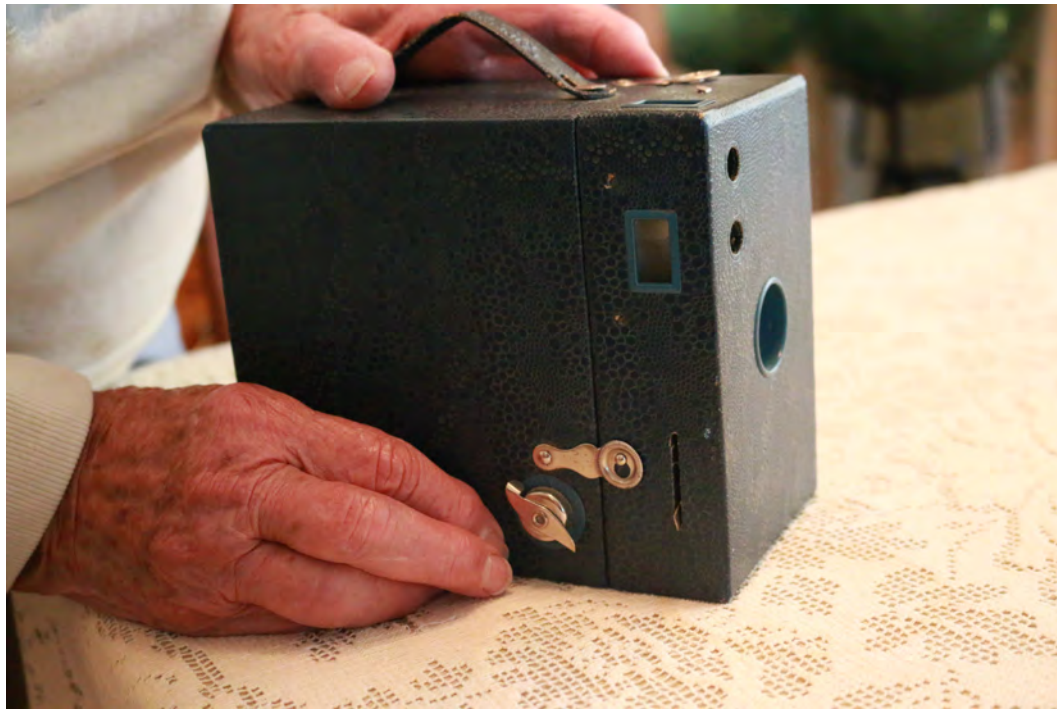


Figure 38: Pini Box Camera. Marie Pini Stoner's box camera with which some of the pictures in this manuscript were taken. It was a gift from her Confirmation sponsor; she remembers being 12 or 14 at the time. Marie Pini Stoner, interview by author, February 1, 2014.



Figure 39: The Artichoke Pioneers, 1924. The Artichoke Pioneers, Siberia, Swanton, 1924. The house and wagon in the background is the Conrado home. From left to right: Mike Conrado, Attilio Venturini, Virginia Pini (a.k.a. Nonni), Celeste Pini (a.k.a. Nonno), Marie Pini (1 year old), Ermano Lombardi, John Conrado (father, Mike Conrado), Attilio Conrado (father, Mike Conrado), Jacinto Conrado (brother, Mike Conrado), unidentified man (ranch worker?), unidentified man (ranch worker?). Image courtesy of Marie Pini Stoner. Mike Conrado, Attilio Venturini, Celeste Pini, and Jacinto Conrado were partners in the ranch raising artichokes and Brussels sprouts. Due to the wind and cold the ranch was named Siberia but in Italian was pronounced “SEE-BERRY-AH.” Marie Pini Stoner, interview by author, February 1, 2014.



Figure 40: Pini Ranch, 1929. Pini Ranch, Siberia, Swanton, 1929. Buildings clockwise from left: worker home with unidentified individual, Attilio Conrado home, Venturini home, Pini home and garage, and Geno Pini. Courtesy of Marie Pini Stoner.



(1)



(2)

Figure 41: Trumpet Plant, Siberia, Swanton Pacific Ranch. (1) Pini Ranch, Siberia, Swanton, 1939. Enes (Pini) Mori and cat in front of the family home next to a trumpet plant. Courtesy of Marie Pini Stoner. (2) Pini Ranch, Siberia, Swanton, 31 August 2014. Next to the trumpet plant that previously had been the site of the Pini Family home. From left to right: Gordon Claassen (Swanton Pacific Ranch Livestock Manager), Marie Pini Stoner, and Kim Stoner. From the author's personal collection.



Figure 42: Pini Family Easter, 1952. Santa Cruz, April 13, 1952. From left to right: Geno's wife, Gene Jr., Geno (Marie's brother), Celeste (Marie's father), Virginia (Marie's Mom), unidentified, Marie Pini Stoner, and Kim Stoner. Courtesy of Kim Stoner.

Kim's copy

40113 OK

11/22/1924

PINI RANCH

COPY

REC'D HEREIN

To Josephine Widemann

THIS INSTRUMENT OF LEASE, made this 23rd day of December, A. D. 1922, between C. H. WIDEMANN, of the county of San Mateo, State of California, the party of the first part, hereinafter called the "LESSOR" and ATTILIO VENTURINI, GIUSEPPE PINI, ERMANO LOMBARDI, BATTISTA GIANNINI, CELESTE PINI ... PIETRO VAGGIOLI of the county of Santa Cruz, State of California, the parties of the second part, hereinafter called the "LESSEES"

WITNESSETH That the said Lessor, for and in consideration of the rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter mentioned, reserved and contained on the part and in behalf of said Lessees, their executors, administrators and assigns, to be paid, kept and performed, does by these presents, lease demise and let unto said Lessees, and said Lessees do hereby lease, demise and let from said Lessor, the following described farm or parcel of land situated in the county of Santa Cruz, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:-

BEING that portion of the so-called "ARCHIDALD RANCH" situated and lying between Folger Station and Swanton, on the western side at top of the hill on the right bank of Scott Creek and designated as ranch No. 5 and 6, comprising one hundred seventy eight (178) acres.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same for the term of Ten (10) years, commencing on the first day of February, 1922, and ending on the 31st day of January 1932, yielding and paying therefor to the said Lessor, his successors or assigns, the following rentals, at the time and in the manner provided as follows, to wit:- On One hundred sixty six (166) acres the rent or sum shall be Fifteen (\$15.00) Dollars per acre, per annum, payable semi-annually in advance at the Office of Coast Laires & Land Co., at Davenport, California, commencing February first, 1922, and as it becomes due each and every six months thereafter, until the termination of this lease. On the remaining twelve (12) acres, the Lessor hereby agree to allow said Lessees to experiment the cultivation of same free from any rental for the period from February 1st, 1922, to January 1st, 1923. If, at the end of this term, the said Lessees decide to retain also this tract of land of twelve (12) acres, the amount of rent to be paid on same will then be agreed upon between said Lessor and said Lessees, it being however understood that said rent will not be in excess of fifteen (\$15.00) Dollars per acre, per annum. It is further agreed by and between the parties hereto:

1. The Lessees, promise, covenant and agree, that they will not underlet the said premises or any part thereof, nor assign this lease, or any portion thereof, without the permission of said Lessor; that they will occupy and till said premises in a good and husbandlike manner, and see that the soil is kept efficiently fertilized at all times during the life of this lease.
2. The Lessor agrees to furnish, free of any cost and expense, to said Lessees, a pumping plant and pipe line, flume or ditch along the ridge on the eastern slope of said premises, for the purpose of bringing water for irrigating said premises. The Lessor further agrees to furnish all pipes necessary to carry water for domestic and household use, to furnish all material required to build the necessary fences around said premises and for the upkeep of same. The Lessor also agrees to furnish to said Lessees all material necessary to build a fourteen (14) room dwelling house, ^{also} one packing house, barn and barn for horses building to be 22 X 70 feet. The Lessor also agrees to furnish to said Lessees, poison necessary for the extermination of squirrels or any other rodent that may infest said premises. The Lessor agrees further to grade a piece of road from Scott Creek to the top of the hill and to build or cause to be built, a bridge across Scott Creek, safely passable for horses and vehicles.
3. The Lessor hereby agree to allow a roadway along the first gulch for the use of party or parties leasing a certain piece of land on the cliff overlooking the Ocean, also to keep a road through the said premises in the same direction as the present road is now for thoroughfare.

(1)

40/14

4. The Lessees hereby agree to build or cause to be built on the demised premises, all buildings and corrals necessary for the carrying on of their business, at their own cost and expense, likewise to build or cause to be built, all fences, to divert from the main pipe, their share of water necessary to irrigate the said premises and to connect the pipes for the conducting of water in buildings and corrals for domestic use. The Lessees further agree to keep all buildings insured against fire, to carry compensation insurance and to pay their just share in proportion to their acreage, for the pumping of water during the pumping season and to pay for their share of incidental and ordinary repairs to the pumping plant and pipe line during the life of this lease.

5. The Lessees further promise, covenant and agree, that they shall and will during the said term, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto said Lessor, his successors or assigns, the said rent, at the times and in the manner herein stated, without any deduction or delay, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; that they will not make or suffer to be made any alterations upon said premises without the consent of said Lessor; that they will not commit any waste or damage upon said premises or suffer any to be done; that they will, at their own cost and expense, keep the fences, buildings and corrals upon said demised premises in good repair, it being heretofore provided that the said Lessor shall furnish the material necessary for the upkeep of fences only; that upon the expiration of this lease, or at any time prior thereto, the said Lessees will not remove or cause to be removed from the demised premises any of the improvements by them made or caused to be made; that they will not use said premises for any other purpose than that of agriculture and horticulture and that they will neither extract nor conduct operations for the extraction of any mineral substance whatsoever upon the said premises herein demised. On the last day of said term, or any sooner termination thereof, said Lessees, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall and will peaceably and quietly, leave, surrender and yield up unto said Lessor, his Agent or Attorney, all and singular the said premises with improvements thereon and remove all personal property situated thereon and belonging to them.

6. The Lessor reserves the right, during the term of this Lease, to enter the premises at any time with a view of making improvements, to lay pipes or flumes or ditches for carrying water, through or over said leased land.

7. Upon the expiration of this lease, the said Lessees shall have first preference to renew the same at terms and conditions to be then agreed upon between the Lessor and Lessees. If the Lessees should not continue the leasing of the premises, the Lessor must be notified accordingly at the beginning of last half year of the term. Then and in that event, the Lessor hereby agrees to allow sufficient time in which to harvest and remove their crops, free of any charge to said Lessees, it being understood however, that said time granted, shall not extend beyond April 30, 1932.

8. By a special agreement between the parties hereto, the amount of rent due and payable on February 1st, 1922, shall be paid when the said Lessor has delivered or caused to be delivered on ground, all the material required to install the pumping outfit as hereinbefore described and pipe line and work to install same has actually begun. The pumping outfit and pipe line must be completely installed by and not later than May twenty first, 1922.

9. If default shall be made by the Lessees in the performance of any terms, covenants or conditions herein contained, then it shall be lawful for the Lessor to re-enter the demised premises and to remove all persons therefrom without further notice. Each and every covenant of this lease to be kept and performed by the Lessees, is expressly made a condition upon breach whereof, the Lessor may terminate this Lease and exercise all rights of entry and re-entry upon the demised premises herein provided for. This Lease shall inure to and be binding upon the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the respective parties hereto.

COPY

40/15

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Lessor and the said Lessees, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

C. H. Widemann	Attilio Venturini	(SEAL)
Jio Pini	(SEAL)	Ermanno Lombardi	(SEAL)
Battista Giannini	(SEAL)	Celeste Pini	(SEAL)
Pietro Vaggioli	(SEAL)	Paolino Faro	(SEAL)
Giacinto Conrado	M Conrado

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ, } (SS.)

On this 21 day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty four, A. D., before me, C. C. DAKE, a Notary Public, in and for said County, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared C. H. WIDEMANN personally known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Official Seal, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

(SEAL) C. C. Dake
Notary Public in and for the County
of Santa Cruz, State of California.

Pescadero

For Value received to me in hand paid this 31st day of July 1923, I hereby assign & transfer this lease to Josephine Widemann.

C. H. Widemann,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ, } (SS.)

On this 21st day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, A. D., before me, C. C. DAKE, a Notary Public, in and for said County, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared C. H. WIDEMANN personally known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Official Seal, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

(SEAL) C. C. Dake
Notary Public in and for the County
of Santa Cruz, State of California.

Recorded at the request of Dake Title & Abstract Co. November 22nd A. D., 1924 at 26 min. past 9 o'clock A. M.

Belle Lindsay
County Recorder.

6666

COPY

(3) Figure 43: Pini Ranch Lease. Images 1-3 constitute a copy of the lease filed by the County Recorder, Santa Cruz County between Lessor (C. H. Wideman) and Lessees (Mike Conrado, Attilio Venturini, Giuseppe (Jio) Pini, Ermanno Lombardi, Battista Giannini, Celeste Pini, Paolino Faro, Mike Conrado, Pierto Vaggioli, Giacinto Conrado) to rent a portion of "Archibald Ranch" consisting of one hundred seventy-eight acres for ten years from February 1, 1922 to January 31, 1932. Rent was fifteen dollars per acre, per annum, payable semi-annually at the Office of Coast Dairies A Land Company, Davenport, CA. Twelve of those acres were to be rent free for one year for experimental cultivation and later could be rented for the next nine years under the same requirements as the other one hundred sixty-six acres or back out of continuing with the twelve acres. Additional details are available in the lease agreement above. Courtesy of Kim Stoner.

APPENDIX C: ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE'S INCEPTION

Orchard Supply Hardware plays an important role in the valley's agricultural history. In 1931, following two years of drought, crop failures and the Great Depression hit the agricultural area surrounding San Jose. Thirty farmers, mostly prune growers, decided to buy their farm supplies as a cooperative, under the leadership of Stanley Smith (Al Smith's father). Each farmer put up \$30 and Orchard Supply was born.²³⁷ During the years as a farmer's cooperative, for over a quarter of a century, the co-op was run by General Manager Stanley Smith.

Orchard Supply helped the farmer members to buy and share much needed farm supplies by renting a warehouse on Bassett Street and stockpiling picking pails, sprays and other farming supplies geared toward vegetable or orchard crops. By 1933, the co-op was in need of additional space and moved downtown to 44 Vine Street. In addition to the traditional farming supplies sold by the co-op, the new location added hardware, gardening supplies, and housewares to its stock. Non-farmers were welcomed at this location, and it was known as a place to get practical and helpful advice. Orchard Supply was recognized as a leading hardware store in San Jose, business flourished, and in 1946, a new store was built at 720 West San Carlos Street. A second retail location near downtown San Jose at 449 East Santa Clara St. was added in 1957 to help fill the growing customer demand.

²³⁷ The content for this appendix is an amalgamation, paraphrased or quoted, from the Orchard Supply Company's website, URL: <http://www.osh.com/aboutUs> and Maggi, 2012, 4, 6, 10.



Figure 44: OSH Co-op Certificate. “This is a scan of an original Orchard Supply Hardware (Farmers Co-op) membership certificate signed by Stanley Smith, Secretary, and issued to the Bracher Fruit Company of Santa Clara, CA, on September 15th, 1942. This certificate was a replacement for the original one issued in 1931; in 1942 the company changed its name from Bracher Brothers Fruit Company.” Courtesy Scalhotrod, CC BY-SA 3.0.

In the 1950s, the post-World War II economy in the Santa Clara Valley boomed, and the area saw thousands of new homeowners. Orchards ceased operation as farmers retired and sold their land for suburban development. Nonetheless, Orchard Supply was still a popular shopping place, but it no longer qualified as a cooperative. At about the time of Stanley Smith’s retirement, in the late 1950s, a decision was made by the co-op owners to remain in the retail business as Orchard Supply Hardware under the direction of new general manager Kenneth J. Lewis.

In 1962, Al Smith became president of Orchard Supply Hardware. See Chapter 3: Al Smith – Orchard Supply Hardware for information during the interim. In 1979, the company was acquired by W. R. Grace and Company, a chemical and material company based on the east coast. Members were given Grace and Company stock in exchange for their holdings. Shortly after, in 1986, W. R. Grace and Company sold out to Wickes

Companies, Inc. as part of a multi-retail store deal. Orchard Supply Hardware was acquired from Wickes by Sears Holding Company in 1996. Under Sears, Orchard Supply Hardware branded itself OSH. In 2012, the store became a publically traded company on the NASDAQ under the symbol, "OSH." In September 2013, the company was acquired by home improvement retailer Lowe's, but remains a separate business unit.

APPENDIX D: SWANTON PACIFIC RAILROAD TIMELINE



Figure 45: The Swanton Pacific Locomotive Tender. Courtesy Cal Poly Corporation, Swanton Pacific Railroad Society Collection.

The creation of the Swanton Pacific Railroad was a cumulative process over more than a hundred years. The following timeline focuses on the history of the Swanton Pacific Railroad.²³⁸

1880 – Louis M. MacDermot was born in his family mansion at 7th and Center streets in Oakland, CA.

1898 – Death of Louis M. MacDermot’s father, Charles R. MacDermot, a capitalist and millionaire.

1914 – Death of MacDermot’s mother.

²³⁸ The content is gleaned from the Swanton Pacific Railroad Historical Society newsletters published from 1995 to 2012, <http://sprr.calpoly.edu/newsletters>; Frederic Joseph Shaw, *Little Railways of the World* (Berkeley, CA: Howell-North Press, 1958); Rice and Hovanitz, 1999; Randy Jones, interview by author, June 7, 2015; and Randy Jones email to author, August 13, 2015. Note that the reader needs to review this timeline with a grain of salt as there are various versions, stories, and theories that have been perpetuated over time that support the “facts”.

1913-1914 (Fall) – Construction of all the one-third scale 19-inch gauge steam locomotion rolling stock based on MacDermot’s blueprints dated August and September.²³⁹

1915 – The Overfair Railway Pacifics was created for the movement of people around the Panama-Pacific International Exposition (PPIE), San Francisco, CA.

1916 to 1940 – The machines were stored at the MacDermot family mansion in Oakland, CA. MacDermot’s fortune was in decline and his house grounds had deteriorated. There are many stories that MacDermot became withdrawn and private, living alone as a shut in. However, though he was private, he was married with no children, and not in self imposed isolation.²⁴⁰

1940 – All of the equipment, four locomotives, and very many of the engines were moved from the MacDermot mansion to the Alameda County Zoological Gardens.

1941 – One locomotive and some cars were used at the Zoological Gardens (now the Oakland Zoo), and it was called the “Mountain Lion Railway or Railroad.” Possibly due to personality clashes between MacDermot and Zoological Garden management over the condition of equipment (or possibly money) the business arrangement ended. Some documentation says the railroad was only in use for a few months, while others state that it ran about 4 years until 1944.²⁴¹ MacDermot and his wife had a cottage on the Zoo grounds. It is reported that the cottage was not dirty but filled with locomotive parts, in every place possible, so that the equipment could be in a protective place with a roof.²⁴²

1941-1942 – Billy Jones, of Los Gatos, California, was interested in narrow gauge, and had his own 18-inch gauge miniature locomotive, but did not have access to all the materials that he needed to build up his railroad. He sought out MacDermot to obtain part of the Overfair. Initially the materials were on “loan” to Billy Jones. Later Billy Jones paid \$10,000 to get most of the equipment moved down from Oakland to Los Gatos; Jones’ wife Geraldine was not thrilled about the expense, but they had enough money to be comfortable.²⁴³ He put together one third of a mile of track around his prune orchard. Jones ran the railroad on weekends for children and used it to help charity fundraising.²⁴⁴

²³⁹ Randy Jones, interview by author, June 7, 2015.

²⁴⁰ Jones learned this information from a conversation with Neil Vodden, one of the three closest friends of Al Smith. Randy Jones, interview by author, June 7, 2015.

²⁴¹ The print documentation reviewed by the author states the railroad ran for a few months while Randy Jones says it ran about four years. Randy Jones, interview by author, June 7, 2015. Retracing the history of the Overfair by a student would be a contained topic for a project.

²⁴² Jones learned this information from a conversation with Neil Vodden, who visited MacDermot at the zoo with Billy Jones, and also from Charlie Hoyle, a fellow Southern Pacific employee who was close to both Billy Jones and MacDermot. Randy Jones, interview by author, June 7, 2015.

²⁴³ Randy Jones, interview by author, June 7, 2015.

²⁴⁴ Billy Jones had four children, two of the boys died in WWII. There are anecdotal stories that point to the running of the train to give happiness to other children even though two of his own had died.

1943 – Subsequently MacDermot participated in the opening of Billy Jones’ Wildcat Railroad.²⁴⁵ The Wildcat Railroad used Overfair passenger cars, with trucks modified for 18-inch gauge.

1948 – MacDermot passed away, and the remaining rail equipment was bought by Billy Jones for \$5,200 from the MacDermot estate. Another version states that Billy Jones had advanced money to MacDermot. When MacDermot died in debt, Jones was still owed the money, and the executor of the estate claimed that cash debt needed to be taken care of first. However, the executor said that there was nothing of value to sell to bring in cash funds. So he suggested that maybe Jones would take the train items in lieu of cash. Jones first said, “maybe I will consider it,” but he actually wanted to make sure he got the equipment to keep it from being scrapped. There was no monetary gain and the debt may actually have been \$7,000.²⁴⁶

1954 – Correspondence between Jones and Walt Disney hinted at the sale of the Overfair to Disney for his “different style” of family theme park, but plans fell through.

1960 – Three engines were sold by Billy Jones to a California corporate firm but were never used. They were sold because Jones could not run them on his property; they tried but they derailed. He hoped they would see operation one day. During this year the Overfair Corporation was formed by F. Shaw, Q. Jervis, and S. Franklin. One engine was operated at the Orange County fairgrounds, only during fairs and only for a few years because it became inoperable. The boiler was significantly deteriorated at the fair or in storage.²⁴⁷

1968 (January) – Billy Jones died and the Overfair Railway was put up for sale.

1969 – Robert Maxfield, a Piedmont (Oakland) real estate appraiser, bought the #1912 and #1913 engines, car parts, three passenger cars,²⁴⁸ freight, and one of the flat cars that was intact. These engines and cars moved from the Billy Jones Ranch to Oakland.

²⁴⁵ Most people think that the name was in reference to Los Gatos (i.e. the cats) but really it was because someone came out to the railroad saying “this is a wildcat operation,” in reference to the Wildcat Oilfielders, where people will do anything and work on a shoestring budget to make something a success. Randy Jones, interview by author, June 7, 2015.

²⁴⁶ Jones learned this information from a conversation with Neil Vodeen, who visited MacDermot at the Zoo with Billy Jones. Randy Jones, interview by author, June 7, 2015.

²⁴⁷ Randy Jones’s and some of the other Swanton Pacific Ranch Society members speculate that the deterioration may actually have been due to the fact that they were not maintaining the engine appropriately. They could only speak to the condition when it arrived at Swanton, and speculate from there. Randy Jones email to author, August 13, 2015.

²⁴⁸ This may not be correct. Maxfield may have had three passenger cars built at/for Calistoga. Randy Jones, email to author, August 13, 2015.

1970 – It appears from photos taken by Maxfield and Steven Rives that the engines were overhauled in Oakland in 1974 and then moved to Redwood Valley Shops to fix the materials; the engines were stored there by the shop manager, Eric Thomsen.

1975 – Maxfield was looking for a place to set up the railway to help with tourism in the area. However, he confessed to the biggest mistake: when looking for property, he fell in love with property that was off the beaten path, and people could not be convinced to stop and visit. The operation of the #1913 engine ran near/parallel to the runways at Calistoga Airport, Napa County, as part of a new railroad, named the Calistoga Steam Railroad.

1977 – After a few years of less than successful operation, Maxfield put his equipment up for sale. There is some disagreement about the date, that it might not have been 1977 but actually 1979 when it was put up for sale.

1978 – Discussions began with Al Smith to purchase a share in the railroad at Calistoga so Smith would be able to get away from the city and enjoy the train without the effort of running the operation.

1979 – Maxfield was desperate to sell the railroad equipment. Smith and Maxfield had a number of phone calls over time negotiating a reasonable price for the Calistoga equipment with the turntable (which Randy Jones built in 1977 in Calistoga).²⁴⁹ In the summer, Maxfield lowered the price but Smith said he would not spend that much on something just for pleasure. Maxfield asked Smith what a reasonable price was hypothetically, and he responded that he couldn't see spending more than \$100K just for fun; Maxfield was absolutely crestfallen. A month later Maxfield called Smith and said "I've agreed to take you up on your 'offer'." Smith said something to the effect of, "Whoa, wait a minute, I never actually offered to buy anything." In the end, they made the deal and Maxfield agreed to sell at \$100K.²⁵⁰ Smith bought everything but a few buildings on the property including the ties, tools, rail, etc. and construction moved forward on the Swanton Pacific Railroad.²⁵¹

²⁴⁹ Randy Jones, a long time locomotive engineer and SPRS member, has been involved and connected to the railroad for a long time. In 1949, Randy Jones was one year old when his parents took him along on the Wildcat Railroad. When he was five he has pictures of himself in a full engineering outfit that his aunt from back east had sent him. Billy Jones was his hero. Billy would see Randy and other kids looking through the windows of the sheds that held the #1913 (which was painted blue/the sheet metal was painted blue; but the heavy metal was all painted black) and #1912. Billy would shoo all the kids away but would seek out Randy later and allow him to go in the sheds. Randy says he would just sit in the #1912 and dream. This is yet another connection between the Overfair and Swanton Pacific Railroad. Randy Jones, interview by author, June 7, 2015.

²⁵⁰ Later Smith said to Randy Jones that he was taken aback; Smith said he thought that Maxfield and he were "just talking" not that an offer to buy was made. Smith went on to say something to the effect of, 'if I was willing to pay \$100K for property [at Swanton] to deal with an easement problem then spending \$100K to buy something for enjoyment was not unreasonable.' Randy Jones, interview by author, June 7, 2015.

²⁵¹ An interesting note is that in the late 1980s-early 1990s Neil Vodden began to see if there was any 19-inch gauge available, beyond what SPRS already had. Though it would have been possible to use 18-inch

1983 – As part of the estate auction of Quentin Jervis by the Public Administrator of Los Angeles County, Smith bought the Overfair engines #1914 and #1915 for \$5,500 and \$2,500 respectively. Neil Vodden paid \$8,500 for the switcher #1500, which he later sold to the Billy Jones Wildcat Railroad Corporation.

1991 – Smith gave engine #1915 to the California State Railway Museum, and it was put on display in the Museum's lobby with the #1914's cab. The #1915's cab had never been built.

1992 – The Swanton Pacific Railroad Society (SPRS) had its first formal meeting in January 1992 and its charter is to “preserve, protect and expand the Swanton Pacific Railroad” as a “living, operational memorial to Smith.”²⁵²

1993 (December) – Smith passed away.

1994 – Ownership of Swanton Pacific Ranch and Railroad passed to the Cal Poly Foundation. Smith's Orchard Supply caboose, his former office, was moved from Los Gatos to Swanton Pacific Ranch.

1995 – Engine #1500 was purchased by the Swanton Pacific Railroad from the Billy Jones Wildcat Railroad Corporation, and it was moved to the Swanton Pacific Ranch.

gauge. But during his search he learned that someone in Keystone, Pennsylvania had bought a 19-inch gauge train and three passenger cars. Smith called a friend and took a plane to go back east and investigate. Indeed it was 19-inch gauge. Smith bought it but it was a mystery how the 19-inch gauge was made there, plus there were some truck/wheel, etc. parts. When Randy Jones was unloading the “Keystone equipment” he saw that it actually was an Overfair truck. The previous owners had tried a new way to manufacture a new brake. There is speculation that in the 1960s, the people back east must have bought or loaned the Overfair truck from Billy Jones or Jervis. Randy Jones, interview by author, June 7, 2015.

²⁵² Rice and Hovanitz, 1999, 23.

APPENDIX E: SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE WORK DAY 1991 AGENDA

TODAY'S AGENDA

06:30 Buses leave campus

10:00 Arrive at ranch -
report to the caboose
for orientation.

You are encouraged to
participate in each of the
following, in any sequence
which you desire:

Ranch Tour
Work on farm or railroad
Train ride
Rib Barbecue at noon

3:00 Buses leave ranch

6:30 Buses arrive at campus

As you proceed through the
activities of the day, please
have your group leader or
guide initial the attached
coupon. There will be a
drawing at the end of the day!

Enjoy Swanton Pacific!

Visit with your advisor,
department head, Mr. Griel, or
others about your ideas for
your participation in the
exciting educational setting!

THE SWANTON PACIFIC STORY

On November 4, 1843, Ramon Rodriguez and Francisco Alviso were granted "a square league of land" more or less, by Mexican Governor of California, Sr. Manuel Michelorena. On March 1, 1847, President Andrew Jackson issued a patent confirming the ownership.

Mr. Ambrogio Gianone, who was a tenant dairyman for a Mr. James Archibald, built the cheese house and employed some shipwrecked ship's carpenters to build the big barn which still stands today at the south end of the valley.

Mr. Fred Swanton who built the original boardwalk in Santa Cruz was an early enthusiast of hydro electric power. He built a power house on Big Creek and fed it via flumes from dams on Big Creek and Mill Creek. The plant produced electricity from 1899 to 1948 at which time it was abandoned after a forest fire in 1948 burned the flume system.

The University of California (Berkeley), College of Engineering, conducted a summer school for surveying and road design at the Swanton Ranch during the early years of this century.

I first visited the Little Creek area as a vacation camper along Little Creek when I was 2 1/2 years old. My father used to bring my brothers and I here for our summer vacation. I purchased my first 412 acres of the ranch when I was still a student at Cal Poly in 1943. I continue to try to assemble parts of the original land grant as property becomes available. The ranch which you visit today has special meanings to me, and hopefully for you, too. The interest of the Cal Poly faculty and students these past several years has been most inspiring.

Swanton is an uncrowded, beautiful place. The ranch name was selected because my railroad tools were stamped S.P. (Smith Property) My ranch brand is the lazy S P because we are by the Pacific Ocean and we are located on Swanton road.

My goal in putting this acreage together is to preserve it as such and to share it now and into the future with individuals who will appreciate and profit from their experience at S.P. Thanks for listening!

Al Smith, 1990

CAL POLY

SWANTON PACIFIC RANCH

Learning to Do
Doing to learn
Earning to live
Living to serve

THEORY INTO PRACTICE

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE WORK DAY
February 9, 1991

Co-sponsored by:

The Agricultural Student Council

APPENDIX F: STUDENT USE OF SWANTON PACIFIC RANCH 1997-98 COLLEGE YEAR SUMMARY

Prepared 14 July 1998 by Wally Mark

Over the past year the use of Swanton Pacific Ranch for students from Cal Poly and for students from various schools around the state has been very intense. There were a total of 18 class field trips or Equity Leadership Program activities scheduled at the ranch. Nearly all the classes occur on weekends, so this resulted in usage on 13 weekends during the year. Student days on the ranch associated with these activities totaled 1,208 days.

Over the past five terms, including summers 97 and 98, there have been 18 interns at the ranch. Heaviest usage remains the summer, when students are better able to accommodate an internship in their schedule without delaying their graduation. The development of the intern position descriptions, the information board in Building 10, past intern talks in classes, and a new faculty member in Animal Science have all had a significant impact in generating increased interest in Swanton internships.

There have been 7 senior projects or special problems and one master's degree thesis completed. Three more senior projects and one thesis are currently in process. There have been 9 work parties of students come up to the ranch to assist in specific tasks, mostly having to do with the livestock programs. The addition of Jonathon Beckett to the Animal Science Department faculty has been very important in increasing student interaction at the ranch. These include fence crews, students to work the cattle, and the

Cal Poly Logging Team. The logging team is scheduled to host the Association of Western Forestry Clubs annual conclave at the ranch next April.

Campus groups and other school users, such as FFA leadership groups have used the ranch on 11 more occasions. These activities increase awareness of the ranch and of agriculture and natural resources in general. The total for the year from July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998 is 38 different groups or activities of an educational nature at the ranch and 18 internships. These 38 events have resulted in a total of 1,786 student use days. These are in addition to the internship, senior project, special problems and master's thesis time on the ranch.

8/9/98

SP

INTERNSHIP INFORMATION PACKET

SWANTON PACIFIC RANCH Davenport, California

Swanton Pacific Ranch consists of approximately 3,000 acres north of Davenport along Highway One and about 660 acres along Valencia Creek south of Santa Cruz. These properties were donated to the Cal Poly Foundation as part of the estate of Al Smith. Al Smith was a Cal Poly graduate and the founder of Orchard Supply Hardware. The conditions as stated for use of the ranch property in the living trust document are: "...that it (Swanton Pacific Ranch) be maintained as a working ranch for instructional purposes and that it not be sold or transferred to other than another entity exempt from taxes, which will maintain its use exclusively for agricultural, recreational or educational purposes."



Swanton Pacific Ranch is comprised of a diverse landscape overlooking the Pacific Ocean, 15 miles north of Santa Cruz. Scott's Creek, a year round stream reaching to the ocean, bisects the property. The elevation ranges from sea level at the estuary to around 1,200 feet on the ridge north of Little Creek. The land use results in four logical divisions; cropland, forest, rangeland, and riparian; however the ranch is managed under holistic management. The current cropland acreage is approximately 115 acres, all of it in organic production of vegetables and oat hay. Forested lands are managed as commercial forests and comprise around 1000 acres at Swanton and the entire 660 acres of Valencia Creek. These forests are predominately second growth redwood-Douglas-fir forests resulting from logging from 1909 through 1921. Some of the stands have had logging continuing through the 1970's. Rangeland accounts for roughly 1,900 acres, located primarily on the coastal side of Scott's Creek. Livestock programs include stockers, cow-calf, and meat goats. Riparian corridors exist along Scott's Creek, Mill Creek, Little Creek, Archibald Creek, Queseria Creek, and some smaller unnamed drainages. These provide critical habitat to both the endangered Coho salmon and the threatened steelhead trout as do the wetlands at the mouth of Scott's Creek.



INTERNSHIP INFORMATION

SWANTON PACIFIC RANCH

- Educational Programs:**
- Residential educational programs are available at Cal Poly's Swanton Pacific Ranch, located 12 miles south of Santa Cruz, all four quarters.
 - A variety of learning positions are available, including forest management, resource management, watershed management, livestock management, crop specialist, horticultural specialist, and integrated ranch management.
 - Opportunities for special problems and senior projects in all agriculture and natural resource areas.
 - Learning experiences will include work in all aspects of the ranch, crops, livestock, forestry, and resource management.
- Internship Information:**
- Job descriptions for specific internships are available.
 - Required to enroll in internship for 6 to 12 units in AG 339, AG 439 or course such as ENR 339.
 - Options to take regular classes offered at the ranch or through distance learning.
 - Designed for students who want real work experience and college credit applicable to graduation.
- Positions Information:**
- Full-Time Interns**
- Positions are limited to three per term, not all positions are available all four terms.
 - Live at Swanton Pacific Ranch
 - Work 25 hours per week for minimum wage
 - Work 15 hours per week for room and board
 - Register for 12 units of internship
 - Complete approved internship project during term
 - Complete 20 hours of community service during term
- Part-Time Interns**
- Up to 12 positions per term, not all positions are available all four terms.
 - Live at Swanton Pacific Ranch
 - Work 15 hours per week for room and board
 - Work 5 hours per week for minimum wage
 - Register for 6 units of internship
 - Register for other classes if desired.
 - Complete approved internship project during term
 - Complete 20 hours of community service during term



Swanton Pacific Ranch Internship RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Job Description: Under the general supervision of the Resource Management Specialist, the incumbent will work on a variety of wildland resource projects.

Project work can include: wildlife and livestock water development, riparian fencing, habitat survey and improvement, range and forest road improvement, water quality and quantity measurements, forest inventory, timber harvest plan preparation, timber sale layout, GIS mapping, trail development, firewood harvest and sales, lumber milling.

In addition, general ranch duties may be assigned on an as needed basis. These duties could include: field preparation, irrigation, planting, weeding, harvesting, marketing, animal husbandry, permanent fencing, temporary fencing, equipment maintenance, and facility maintenance.

Qualifications: Forestry and Natural Resources, Soil Science, Wildlife Management major or closely related field. Junior standing or higher preferred. Ability to work outdoors with little direct supervision.

Requirements: Ability to communicate effectively and to get along with others. Live on ranch property with other employees. Must be able to lift heavy objects such as: bale of hay, chainsaw, fencing wire, lumber. Must be able to walk over steep and uneven terrain. Standard First Aid and CPR certification or obtained during employment.



Swanton Pacific Ranch Internship

LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

Job Description: Under the general supervision of the Ranch Supervisor, the incumbent will work on a variety of livestock projects.

Project work can include: health maintenance of all livestock on the ranch, cow calf herd, rest rotation stocker operation, goat herd, horses, sheep, plan and install permanent and temporary fencing, wildlife and livestock water development, riparian fencing, range survey and improvement, maintenance of animal handling facilities, range and forest road improvement.

In addition, general ranch duties may be assigned on an as needed basis. These duties could include: field preparation, irrigation, planting, weeding, harvesting, marketing, equipment maintenance, facility maintenance, water quality and quantity measurements, trail development, firewood harvest and sales.

Qualifications: Animal Science or closely related field. Junior standing or higher preferred. Ability to work outdoors with little direct supervision.

Requirements: Ability to communicate effectively and to get along with others. Live on ranch property with other employees. Must be able to lift heavy objects such as: bale of hay, chainsaw, fencing wire, lumber. Must be able to walk over steep and uneven terrain. Standard First Aid and CPR certification or obtained during employment. Applicants with a trained stock dog and good equitation skills will be given preference.



INTERNSHIP APPLICATION INFORMATION

SWANTON PACIFIC RANCH

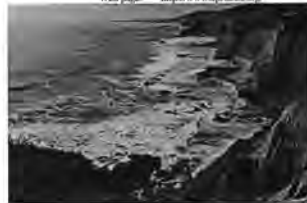
When to Apply:

- Recommended deadline is the 3rd week of the quarter preceding the quarter before the student plans to study at Swanton Pacific Ranch. Earlier application provides some preference in selection process.
- Applications accepted as long as positions are available.
- Interviews may be included in the application process.

How to Apply:

- Application consists of a letter indicating the reasons why the applicant wants to do an internship at Swanton Pacific Ranch.
- Applicant must submit a resume with the letter of intent.
- Provide the names, addresses and phone numbers of two references, at least one must be a Cal Poly or other school faculty member.
- Mail applications to:
Walter Mark, Director
Swanton Pacific Ranch
299 Swanton Road
Davenport, CA 95017

or
Submit to Dean's Office, College of Agriculture
For More Information: Contact Walter Mark, Director Swanton Pacific Ranch
Phone: (408) 425-1718
FAX: (408) 459-6956
Email: wmark@calpoly.edu
Web page: <http://www.spranch.org>





Swanton Pacific Ranch Internship

CROP SPECIALIST

Job Description: Under the general supervision of the Ranch Supervisor and the Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) manager, the incumbent will work on a variety of crops projects.

Project work can include field preparation, irrigation, planting, weeding, harvesting, marketing.

In addition, general ranch duties may be assigned on an as needed basis. These duties could include: animal husbandry, permanent fencing, temporary fencing, equipment maintenance, facility maintenance, range and forest road improvement, water quality and quantity measurements, trail development, firewood harvest and sales.

Qualifications: Crop Science, Soil Science, Horticulture or closely related field. Junior standing or higher preferred. Ability to work outdoors with little direct supervision.

Requirements: Ability to communicate effectively and to get along with others. Live on ranch property with other employees. Must be able to lift heavy objects such as: bale of hay, chainsaw, fencing wire, lumber, irrigation pipe, bags of seed. Must be able to endure long periods of crop cultivation. Standard First Aid and CPR certification or obtained during employment.



Swanton Pacific Ranch Internship

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Job Description: Under the general supervision of the Resource Management Specialist, the incumbent will work on a variety of forest resource projects.

Project work can include stream habitat survey and improvement, range and forest road improvement, water quality and quantity measurements, forest inventory, timber harvest plan preparation, timber sale layout, GIS mapping, trail development, firewood harvest and sales, lumber milling.

In addition, general ranch duties may be assigned on an as needed basis. These duties could include: wildlife and livestock water development, riparian fencing, field preparation, irrigation, planting, weeding, harvesting, marketing, animal husbandry, permanent fencing, temporary fencing, equipment maintenance, facility maintenance.

Qualifications: Forestry and Natural Resources, Natural Resources Management or closely related field. Junior standing or higher preferred. Ability to work outdoors with little direct supervision.

Requirements: Ability to communicate effectively and to get along with others. Live on ranch property with other employees. Must be able to lift heavy objects such as: bale of hay, chainsaw, fencing wire, lumber. Must be able to walk over steep and uneven terrain. Standard First Aid and CPR certification or obtained during employment.





Swanton Pacific Ranch Internship

INTEGRATED RANCH MANAGEMENT

Job Description: Under the general supervision of the Ranch Supervisor, the incumbent will work on a variety of ranch projects.

Project work can include: field preparation, irrigation, planting, weeding, harvesting, marketing, animal husbandry, permanent fencing, temporary fencing, equipment maintenance, facility maintenance, wildlife and livestock water development, riparian fencing, range and forest road improvement, water quality and quantity measurements, trail development, and firewood harvest and sales.

Qualifications: Any major. Junior standing or higher preferred. Ability to work outdoors with little direct supervision.

Requirements: Ability to communicate effectively and to get along with others. Live on ranch property with other employees. Must be able to lift heavy objects such as: bale of hay, chainsaw, fencing wire, lumber. Must be able to walk over steep and uneven terrain. Standard First Aid and CPR certification or obtained during employment.



Swanton Pacific Ranch Internship

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

Job Description: Under the general supervision of the Resource Management Specialist, the incumbent will work on a variety of watershed management projects.

Project work can include stream flow measurements, data collection and analysis from USGS gauging station and rated section flumes, stream habitat survey and improvement, water temperature data collection and analysis, installation and maintenance of stream flow, water quality and weather instrumentation, forest and range road inventory and improvement, erosion control, riparian fencing, spring and water developments, attend Scott's Creek Watershed Council meetings, and GIS mapping.

In addition, general ranch duties may be assigned on an as needed basis. These duties could include forest inventory, timber harvest preparation, timber sale layout, trail maintenance, field preparation, irrigation, planting, weeding, harvesting and marketing, animal husbandry, equipment maintenance, and facility maintenance.

Qualifications: Forestry and Natural Resources, Natural Resources Management, Soil Science or closely related field. Junior standing or higher preferred. Ability to work outdoors in inclement weather with little or no direct supervision.

Requirements: Ability to communicate effectively and to get along with others. Live on ranch property with other employees. Must be able to lift heavy objects such as: bale of hay, chainsaw, fencing wire, lumber, culvert pipe. Must be able to walk over steep and uneven terrain. Standard First Aid and CPR certification or obtained during employment.



Swanton Pacific Ranch Internship

HORTICULTURAL SPECIALIST

Job Description: Under the general supervision of the Ranch Supervisor, the incumbent will work on a variety of horticulture projects.

Project work can include landscaping development and maintenance, Farmers Market harvest and sales, Community Supported Agriculture distribution and site management, greenhouse operation, water quality and quantity measurements, trail development.

In addition, general ranch duties may be assigned on an as needed basis. These duties could include: range and forest road improvement, wildlife and livestock water development, riparian fencing, field preparation, irrigation, planting, weeding, harvesting, marketing, animal husbandry, permanent fencing, temporary fencing, equipment maintenance, facility maintenance, firewood harvest and sales.

Qualifications: Horticulture major or closely related field. Junior standing or higher preferred. Ability to work outdoors with little direct supervision.

Requirements: Ability to communicate effectively and to get along with others. Live on ranch property with other employees. Must be able to lift heavy objects such as: bale of hay, bag of seed and feed, chainsaw, fencing wire, lumber. Must be able to walk over steep and uneven terrain. Standard First Aid and CPR certification or obtained during employment.



APPENDIX H: THE CAL BARN: 100 YEARS OF UNIVERSITIES IN THE COASTAL REGION OF NORTHERN SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

Prepared by Bob Parkinson, Swanton Pacific Railroad Society
Information retrieved from the Bancroft Library Archives, University of California at Berkeley

University activities and establishments have been located in the Santa Cruz-Swanton area for almost two-thirds of the past 100 years. The University of California at Berkeley conducted a Summer School of Surveying during May and June in the Davenport and the Swanton areas from 1904 to 1924. In 1956, the rapidly expanding University of California established its ninth campus on the Cowell Ranch just north of the City of Santa Cruz. With Al Smith's death in December 1993, his Swanton Pacific Ranch and Railroad passed by bequeath to his alma mater, "Cal Poly", the California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo. Thus, this region has a long, rich heritage of higher educational endeavors.

Of special interest to Cal Poly friends is the Summer School of Surveying conducted by the Department of Civil Engineering, University of California at Berkeley. From 1904 to 1908, the Summer School of Surveying was located along the Liddell Creek Canyon just south of Davenport. Then, it moved to the location at the junction of Little Creek with Scott Creek, the present site of the Swanton Pacific Railroad yard, where it remained for fifteen years from May 1909 through June 1924. The "Cal Barn" was the dining and assembly hall for the surveying students, who camped in tents pitched in the large meadow where the College Park railroad station is now located. The students were from the Freshman Class Introductory Surveying and the Junior Class Advanced Surveying. They traveled by the Southern Pacific Railroad from Berkeley to San Jose,

then by the [Southern Pacific's] Coast branch to Santa Cruz, and, lastly, by the Ocean Shore Railroad from Santa Cruz to Swanton.

"The Arrival. After a rough trip in the only coach of the jerkwater line from Santa Cruz, the monotony of which was relieved by songs, games, and rollin' 'em, we arrived at our summer residence, Swanton, a town which is honored by being the terminus of the Ocean Shore Railroad and the site of Camp California. The camp itself is situated in a delightful little valley among 'the murmuring pines and hemlocks' (and poison oak), well sheltered from the untiring effects of Boreas [the God of Winds], and, ye gods, here he reigns supreme."

From the beginning of their stay in 1908 at the Swanton site, Professor Charles Derleth, Jr., the Head of the Civil Engineering Department, repeatedly urged the University's President and its Regents to buy the land at Swanton. After the expiration of the original ten-year lease, however, only a five-year extension was obtained. Finally, in 1922, Derleth wrote, "encroachments of agricultural interests at Swanton make it probable that we must soon vacate."

Excerpts from Derleth's annual reports to University Presidents:

Derleth to Wheeler, 30 June 1912

"Our buildings have been improved and enlarged at Berkeley and at [the Summer School of Surveying]...Other apparatus never used at Berkeley is now permanently at Swanton, Santa Cruz County, thus avoiding heavy yearly freight shipments. This change has been made possible because of the first class buildings erected at the summer camp headquarters during the past two years. Five buildings, a water works with filtration plant, and other developments have been contracted at the junction of Little and Scott Creeks near the ocean coast, twenty miles north from Santa Cruz. The value to us of these properties in place exceeds \$8,000. We now have at least a value of \$10,000 in buildings [and] equipment...at our Summer School of Surveying near Swanton. The lease expires in 1919. In the next seven years we expect to spend more money in camp construction, also we shall have established a permanent triangulation system. We urge therefore that the Regents consider immediately either an extension of the lease, or better, the purchase of the property. The ranch could be sublet upon conditions that the lessee acts as our caretaker and allows us the privilege of trespass during the months of May-June-July of each year."

Derleth to Wheeler, 21 August 1913

"The University should purchase not merely the headquarters' property of 80 acres, but also the surrounding ranches so that we need not trespass. Such ranches could be sublet to a person who acts as caretaker. We urge this purchase as a most important present need."

Derleth to Campbell, 1 July 1924

"Due to foot and mouth disease, the Summer School of Surveying has been conducted upon the Berkeley Campus. Our lease of the Swanton site lapses this year, where the school has been held since 1909. Through the courtesy of the Marin Municipal Water District we are establishing a new campsite near Fairfax...So ended the UC Berkeley Summer School of Surveying at Swanton."

Student accounts of their experiences at Swanton found in The Blue & Gold yearbooks:

Blue & Gold, 1916:

"Last summer the camp was situated in the valley of Swanton, about fifteen miles north of Santa Cruz. It lies in a little creek basin, thickly covered with redwoods and sheltered by high hills from ocean breezes. The students live in tents and eat their meals in a permanent wooden building, the headquarters of the commissar department [the "Cal Barn"]...The work covered by the Freshman in the course consists in elementary problems in leveling, triangulation, topography, and solar meridian...."

Blue & Gold, 1918:

"For the Junior Civil Engineers, the camp is a dismal dredge. There is nothing at Swanton that they had not already seen during the Freshman year. They had already climbed all the peaks, carried transits over all the trails and had endured all the varieties of poison oak that thrive in the vicinity of the camp. But for the Freshmen, new vistas appear every day. They are treated, many of them for the first time, with the trials of camp life, with bedclothes that won't stay put, straw mattresses that develop great holes and mounds with each night's sleep, lunches that defy the most ravishing of appetites, and hills that grow steeper and higher even as one climbs them. But these, the new men soon become used to."

APPENDIX I: CAL POLY AND SWANTON RESEARCH PROJECTS AND REPORTS INDEX

Cal Poly has always required master's theses to be deposited to the Robert E. Kennedy Library. Submission of senior projects to Robert E. Kennedy Library is based on departmental policies and is not required. Records of theses and senior projects that have been submitted can be viewed through the Kennedy Library's catalog, PolyCat (<http://polycat.lib.calpoly.edu/>), however the search functionality does not provide full-text searching. Cal Poly's online institutional repository is the DigitalCommons@CalPoly. All master's theses have been deposited there since November 2008 and senior projects as of September 2009. A basic search at <http://digitalcommons.calpoly.edu/help-search.html> searches the full text of all documents posted. Publications that mention Swanton include theses, senior projects, faculty research papers, books, and more. However there are untold numbers of students, class, faculty and government research projects that have never been cataloged and/or lost on computer hard drives, on desks, in offices, and in the 'circular file.' The Table 4: **Swanton Research List** provides bibliographic information for research materials located by the author and is not inclusive of all research.

Table 4: Swanton Research List. Exemplar list of research projects concerning and/or conducted at Swanton.

Author Last Name	Author Last Name (2)	Author Last Name (3)	Author Last Name (4)	Year	Title	Pages	Institution	Department	Type	Location of Item
Abbott				2005	Cal Poly Swanton Pacific Ranch Range Pasture Assessment	20	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Agricultural Business	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Akers				2000	Longitudinal Profile and Cross Section Survey on Scotts Creek	70-80	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences		Swanton Pacific Ranch
All	Cody			2011	Evaluation and Utilization of the Continuous Forest Inventory System at Swanton Pacific Ranch	45	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Allen				1992	Swanton Pacific Ranch Insect Collection		Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Horticulture & Crop Science	Senior Project	
Andersen	Kelly	Piper		1989	The Forest Resources of the Swanton Pacific Ranch	34	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences		Swanton Pacific Ranch
Anderson				1994	Land Use Maps for Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	
Anderson				1994	The Land Use Mapping of Swanton Pacific Ranch	33	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Andrews				2012	Post-fire Mortality and Response in a Redwood/Douglas-fir Forest, Santa Cruz Mountains, California	69	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Autin				1999	Scotts Creek Baseline and Grid System for Swanton Pacific Ranch	16	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Autin				2000	Continuous Forest Inventory for Swanton Pacific Ranch Scotts Creek Management Unit	32	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Autin				2012	Monthly Assessment of Redwood and Mixed Conifer Forest Types in Santa Cruz County Following Wildfire	115	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Master's Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Barton				1992	Coastal Wetlands Regulation: Central California Case Study	26	UCSC	Environmental Studies	Senior Thesis	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Beck				1990/21	Feral Hog Control for the Swanton Pacific Ranch	215	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Horticulture & Crop Science	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Big Creek Lumber Company				1989	Forest Management Plan for the Swanton Pacific Ranch			N/A	N/A	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Bishop				2006	Timber Type Map for Swanton Pacific Ranch: Designed to Stratify Continuous Forest Inventory Sample Data	10	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Bishop				2014	Classification of Plot-level Fire-caused Tree Mortality in a Redwood Forest Using Digital Orthophotography and LiDAR	86	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Bordner				1994	Projected Livestock Water Development Project at Swanton Pacific Ranch	101	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Animal Science	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Bussey				2009	Analysis of a <i>Pinus radiata</i> Seed Stock Field Trial in the Native And Nuevo Stand in California	121	Cal Poly (CAFE-S)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Brown	Tomizusa			2009	Swanton Pacific Organic Apple Orchard Soil Survey Report					Swanton Pacific Ranch

Bulger				1999	Terrestrial Activity and Conservation of California Red-Legged Frogs (<i>Rana aurora draytoni</i>) in Forested Habitats of Santa Cruz	37		Land Trust of Santa Cruz County	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Burditt	Hodel			1999	Wildlife Population Spotlight Survey of Swanton Pacific Ranch	-50	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Butterworth				2013	Natural and Planted Regeneration: A Post-Fire Analysis at Swanton Pacific Ranch	10	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Capps				1994	Feasibility of Goats for Brush Control at Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Business	Senior Project	
Cardoza	Robertson	Fletcher	Zunwall	2006	Swanton Pacific Ranch Feasibility Study Christmas Trees/Dwarf Palms	33	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Business	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Chum				1997	Design of Guest Housing for Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	BioResource and Agricultural Engineering	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Coe				1990	Rare and Endangered Plants and Animals at Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	
Cohoon				1997	Pine Pitch Canker Study	12	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Special Problem	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Colgate				2001	Recommendations for the Production of <i>Pinus radiata</i> Container Stock For The Purpose of Reforestation at Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Crabbe				2014	Evaluating Five Years of Soil Hydrologic Response Following the 2009 Lockheed Fire in the Coastal Santa Cruz Mountains of California	516	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Cross				2006	Stand F Pre- and Post-Harvest Data Little Creek Drainage Swanton Pacific Ranch	-25	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Cronser				1991	A Study of the Coordinate Systems in Use at Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Special Problem	
Crow				2013	Testing Subspecies Limits in <i>Monsiehellia villosa</i>	40	Cal Poly (CSM)	Biological Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Cudis				2013	Forestry Merit Badge at Swanton Pacific Ranch	32	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	
Cuzick				2001	The Swanton Pacific Ranch Rangeland Monitoring Program	129	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Davis	Zito			1994	An Elementary Curriculum: Holistic Resource Management		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Animal Science	Senior Project	
Dicus	Dellino			2003	A Comparison of California Forest Practice Rules and Two Forest Certifications: <i>Swanton</i>	67	Cal Poly		Report	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Dicus				2000	Fuel Loading and Potential Fire Behavior After Selective Harvest in Coast Redwood Stands	3	Cal Poly		Report	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu

Dickrick				2000	Operations Education/Research: Swanton Pacific Ranch - a Cal Poly Living and Learning Laboratory	114	Cal Poly		Report	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Dilley				1998	Rangeland Riparian Areas: A Look at Two Different Riparian Management Techniques at Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Business	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Dodson				2005	Stream Temperature Literature Review and Analytical Report of Post Harvest Monitoring Reports for Santa Cruz County TRPS	105	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Dowling				2013	Design and Construction of Remedial Pumping System	93	Cal Poly (CAFES)	BioResource and Agricultural Engineering	Senior Project	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Dufresne	Whitt			2009	CFI Inventory Report for Swanton Pacific Ranch	29	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Duvall				1989	The Swanton Pacific Ranch Trails Newsletter Decisions and Descriptions		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Journalism	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Fain	Mackay			1996	Calibration of the Water Level Recording Station at Scott Creek on Swanton Pacific Ranch	118	Cal Poly (CAFES)	BioResource and Agricultural Engineering	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Filch				1995	The Coho Salmon issue	8			Special Problem	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Founde				2011	Post-fire Near-surface Runoff From Small-scale Rainfall Simulations, Santa Cruz Mountains	43	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Geary				1993	Growing a Student Garden and Farmers Market Information for Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Business	Special Problem	
Gentry				2010	Mill Creek Management Plan	2010	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Class Project	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Gormley				2013	The Influence of Hydrogeomorphology, Soil Redox Conditions, and Salinity on the Spatial Zoning of Saltgrass, Saltnash, and Cattails in South's Creek Marsh, Swanton Pacific Ranch, CA	111	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Science	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Graf	Williams			1994	Fire Management Plan for Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Gragg				1990	A Set of Designs for Signs for Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Science	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Hall				1993	Watershed Management	15	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Special Problem	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Hanna				2003	Planting <i>Pinus radiata</i> Seedlings at Swanton Pacific Ranch as Part of an Ongoing Pitch Canker Study		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Hartman	Israel			2004	Structures of Swanton Pacific Ranch	38	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Class Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch

Haslam				1994	Selling Timber in Santa Cruz County		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Hess				2008	Characterization of Little Creek Tributaries T1 and T2 at Swanton Pacific Ranch	65	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences		Swanton Pacific Ranch
Haupt				2006	Blands E., F. G., and H Pre-Harvest Data and Prescription	-80	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Haves				1999	Formation of The Scotts Creek Watershed Council	31			Case Study	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Hemmer-Poland				1998	Growing Into the Environment - Elementary Curriculum		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Science	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Hilborn				2010	A Comparison of Lidar Generated Channel Features With Ground-Surveyed Channel Features in the Little Creek Watershed	115	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Howell				2009	Development of Regional Hydraulic Geometry Curves for the Santa Cruz Mountains	59	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Hull	Robinson			1993	Herbicide Control of Tanoak (<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>) at Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Isaacson				2012	Capturing History From the Cal Poly College of Agriculture, Food and Environmental Sciences Since 1950	57	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Science	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Jacobson	Dicus			2003	Effects of Log and Scatter Slash Treatment on Potential Fire Behavior and Soil Erosion Following a Selection Harvest in Coast Redwood Forest	3	Cal Poly		Report	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Jari				1994	Timber Harvesting Plan		Cal Poly	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences		Robert E. Kennedy Library
Jaworski				1992	Strategic Deworming Program on Bred Heifers, Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Animal Science	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Jeffery				1996	Utilization of Coyote Brush (<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>) by Goats: A Feasibility Study	26	Melbourne University	Agriculture and Horticulture	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Johnson				1994	Re-evaluation of Rangeland Monitoring at Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	
Kelly				1994	Diversifying Crops at Swanton Pacific Ranch: Swpac.com		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Horticulture & Crop Science	Senior Project	
Kjeldsen	Christensen			1992	The Swanton Pacific Experiences (Video)		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Kosky				1998	Design and Production of a New Brochure for Swanton Pacific Ranch, Santa Cruz	18	Cal Poly (CLA)	Graphic Communications	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Lackie				1988	Geographic Information Systems Applications for the Swanton Pacific Ranch	68	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library

Leonillo	Leonillo			1997	Volume Estimation, Development for Coastal Redwood at Cal Poly's Valencia Creek Property	66	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Lerch				1990	Swanton Pacific Weir Project and Prospectus and Implementation Plan	50	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Loe				2010	Management Strategies for Pitch Canker Infected Año Nuevo Stands of Monterey Pine	115	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Loganbill				2013	Post-fire Response of Little Creek Watershed: Evaluation of Change in Sediment Production and Suspended Sediment Transport	143	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Lohmeyer				1994	Landslide Monitoring at the Swanton Pacific Ranch	161	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Lucchi				2001	Rangeland Water Development Plan for the Swanton Pacific Ranch Southern Bonobad	48	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Animal Science	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Martins				2013	Road Cuts and Afterberg Limits of Little Creek Road	40	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Marx				2002	Cal Poly Land: A Field Guide	273	Cal Poly		Book	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Maskrey	Reimer			1993	Implementation of Single Coordinate System for Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
McCaun	Algers			1993	Wetlands Inventory at Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	
McDonald				1990	A Mathematical Approach to the Economics of Rangeland Brush Control: A Model for Swanton Pacific Ranch	48	Cal Poly (CCIB)	Statistics, Economics	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
McQuillan				2015	Digitization of Disturbance History for Swanton Pacific Ranch from 1989 to 2015	20	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Melcer				2012	Landbird Response to Fine-scale Habitat Characteristics Within Riparian Forests of the Central California Coast	100	Cal Poly (CSM)	Biological Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Mello				1994	Stabilization of Pond Banks Through Fencing and Livestock Watering Rotation		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Animal Science	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Merrill				1993	Forest Inventory and Management Alternatives for the Molino Creek Farming Collection		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Meyst				2014	Investigating Meter Scale Topographic Variation as a Factor of Monterey Pine (<i>Pinus radiata</i>) Growing Conditions at Kennedy Norris Marino Reserve, Cambria, CA	42	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu

Milkin				1992	Regeneration Study for Stand B-pioneer Timber Project - Swanton Pacific Ranch	43	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Moir				1983	Physical and Economic Feasibility of a Wine Grape Vineyard at Swanton Pacific Ranch	52	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Horticulture & Crop Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Moody				1987	Second Order Soil Survey for the Swanton Pacific Ranch, Santa Cruz County, California	~20	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Special Problem	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Moore				1992	Pioneer Forestry and Natural Resources Information Project at Swanton Pacific Ranch	89	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Morrison				1992	The Economic Feasibility of Implementing an Intensive Grazing System on Swanton Pacific Ranch	28	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Business	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Muleta	Nicklow			2003	Decision Support for Watershed Management Using Evolutionary Algorithms	10	Cal Poly		Report	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Nelson				1994	Coho Salmon and Steelhead Habitat and Population Surveys of Scott Creek, Santa Cruz County	50			Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Neubert	Steiner			1993	Inventory of Planted Monterey Pine at Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Niebrugge				2012	Assessment of Site and Soil Characteristics of Rill Erosion Following the Lockheed Fire in the Little Creek Watershed, Swanton Pacific Ranch	81	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Nolin				1993	Community Service Field Work at Santa Cruz Homeless Garden Project		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Horticulture & Crop Sciences	Special Problem	
Norman				1995	A Road Maintenance Plan for Swanton Pacific's Main Logging Roads	~30	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Nonville				2013	Survey of Lockheed Wildlife	39	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	
Olson				2000	A Profitability Analysis of the Cow/Call and Stocker Enterprises at Cal Poly's Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Animal Science	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Papa				2011	Effects of Silvicultural management on Coast Redwood Forest Composition, Density and Structure in Santa Cruz and San Mateo Counties	275	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Passmore				1991	Stand Management Prescription for Stand C-pioneer Timber Project at Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Paula	Boocannon			1987	Shooting the Sun at Swanton Pacific	23	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Special Problem	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Paula				1989	A Douglas-fir Progeny Test		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library

Perkins				2012	Evaluating Geomorphic Change in Little Creek Using Repeated Cross-sectional and Longitudinal Profile Surveys	382	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Perry				2014	Project Proposal and Development Plan for a New Security Gate at Swanton Pacific Ranch	42	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Science	Senior Project	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Pilfro	Smith	All	Auten	2005	Using FORSEE and Continuous Forest Inventory Information to Evaluate Implementation of Uneven-aged Management in Santa Cruz County Coast Redwood Forests	13	Cal Poly		Report	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Pilfro	Smith	Hull	Robinson	1996	Efficacy of Herbicide Application Methods Used to Control Tanoak (<i>Lithocarpus densatus</i>) in an Uneven-aged Coast Redwood Management Context	11	USDA		Report	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Pilfro	Valkonen			2003	Structure and Development of Pitch Canker Infected Monterey Pine Stands at Ano Nuevo, California	15	Cal Poly		Report	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Pilfro	Thompson	Piper		2000	Implementing Uneven-aged Redwood Management at Cal Poly's School Forest, an Update	15	Cal Poly		Report	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Pimental				1994	Biological Monitoring of Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Animal Science	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Pinkerton				2006	Silvicultural Management Strategies for Pitch Canker Infected Ano Nuevo Stands of Monterey Pine: Second Years Gap Regeneration Results		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Piper	Keily	Aulakeren		1990	The Forest Resources of the Swanton Pacific Ranch	32	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Piper	Pilfro			1990	Stand Management Prescription for Stand B at Swanton Pacific Ranch	30	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Special Problem	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Polard				1996	Stand E Pre and Post Harvest Data, Little Creek Drainage, Swanton Pacific Ranch	20	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Pope	Mea	Smith		1992	Timber Harvest Plan Preparation and Video for Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	
Pulman				1994	The Effects of Humic Acids Derived from Leonardite Shale on Nutrient Uptake in Lettuce When Applied as Foliar Application		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Horticulture & Crop Science	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Rice	Hovantiz			1999	The Saga of the Overfall Railway Pacifics: From Panama to Poly				Book	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Saddler				N/A	A Survey of the Compliance of the North Fork Harvest	42	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Salo				1995	A Survey of the Buildings on the Swanton Pacific Ranch	26	Cal Poly		Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch

Sallor				2006	Pilot Point Collection and As-Bull Instream Structure Measurements for Quiescent Creek, Swanton Pacific Ranch	107	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Sanford				2009	Determining Accuracy of Canopy Cover Density Using a Densitometer	27	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Sanz				1993	Internship Carried Out at Swanton Pacific Ranch; Community Work with Two Mexican Children at Davenport, CA and Community Profile	11	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	
Sanz				1993	Practica Sobre El Manejo Total De La Agricultura en Swanton Pacific Ranch en Davenport, CA		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	
Scogiamitto				1989	Evaluation and Implementation of Uneven-aged Forest Management at Swanton Pacific Ranch	69	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Scudato				2010	Comparison of Two Potential Streamage Locations on Scott Creek at Swanton Pacific Ranch, California	414	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Seeley				1995	Introduction to Holistic Resource Management: A Field Day at the Swanton Pacific Ranch Given to the Group "Focus Agriculture"	~40	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Science	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Sloemer	Parker	Soderlund		2002	Water and Lake Protection Zone for Little Creek Harvest	20	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Simukrol				2007	Management Plan for the Swanton Pacific Ranch Strawberry Stock Parcel		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Animal Science	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Smith				1992	The Natural Creek Trail: Interpretive Stops for a Self-Guiding Trail Along South Fork of Little Creek at Swanton Pacific Ranch	25	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Smith				2002	Online Medicinal Uses of Plants	13	UCSC		Report	
Smith				2011	Survival Analysis of Commercial Stock <i>Pinus radiata</i> Outplanted in a Pitch Canker Infected Stand	66	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Soderlund	Kong			2001	Hazard Alder Survey of Scotts Creek Watershed Swanton Pacific Ranch, Santa Cruz County, CA		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Steen	Et al			1987	Swanton Pacific Ranch: Study and Recommendations	~100			Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Stephens	Piloto	Caramagno		2004	Fire Regimes and Resilient Forest Structure in the Native Año Nuevo Monterey Pine (<i>Pinus radiata</i>) Forest, California	12	Cal Poly		Report	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Stewart				2001	Energy Dissipater for Range Crossing in Pasture 12, Swanton Pacific Ranch	27	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Stone				2000	Profitability of Cross-Bred Beef Cattle	47	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Business	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch

Stillest				1992	Little Creek Flume Project for Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Surfleet	Shangset	Dieterick		2012	An Approach to Study the Effect of Harvest and Wildlife on Watershed Hydrology and Sediment Yield in a Coast Redwood Forest	8	Cal Poly		Report	DigitalComments@calpoly.edu
Tallisch-Edson				1992	The Little Creek Watershed Trail Guide, a Self-guided Trail at Swanton Pacific Ranch	21	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Tappero				1995	Reforestation Evaluation of Stand 'A' at Swanton Pacific Ranch	92	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Tatum				1995	Swanton Pacific Ranch Student Garden and Garden Manual	27	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Science	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Theobald				2014	Evaluation of Red Alder Mortality in the Little Creek Watershed Following the 2009 Lockheed Fire	79	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalComments@calpoly.edu
Thompson	Ryan			1996	Pre-harvest Stand Analysis and Statistical Evaluation of the Forest Resources of Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Thompson	Dicus			2005	The Impact of California's Changing Environmental Regulations on Timber Harvest Planning Costs	46	Cal Poly		Report	DigitalComments@calpoly.edu
Thompson	Dicus			2004	Characterizing the Regulatory Environment Affecting the Forest Products Industry in California: Timber Harvest Plan Costs	57	Cal Poly		Report	DigitalComments@calpoly.edu
Tilgkeit				2012	The Spatial Distribution of K-factor Values Across a Toposequence and a Soil Survey Map Unit	54	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Science	Thesis	DigitalComments@calpoly.edu
Timmons				1993	Preserving the Structural History of Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Animal Science	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Timmons				1993	Soils Analysis and Landuse Plan for Swanton Pacific Ranch	53	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Took				1988	Vegetative Type Map For Swanton Pacific Ranch	22	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Tomincasa	Brown			2009	Swanton Pacific Ranch Apple Orchard Soil Survey Report	90	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Tranmer				2002	Continuous Forest Inventory for Cal Poly's Valencia Creek Property	35	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Report	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Weddige				N/A	Trail Routing Options From Stubb House to Little Creek Flumes	15	?		Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Wellman	Westra			1995	Evaluation and Construction of a Water Level Recording Station: Swanton Pacific Ranch		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Bioresource and Agricultural Engineering	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library

Wells				2009	Development of a Laboratory Protocol for the Micropropagation of Monterey Pines (<i>Pinus radiata</i>), Año Nuevo Island	61	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
White	Dietterick	Mustin	Strohmman	2010	Forest Roads Mapped Using LIDAR in Steep Forested Terrain	22	Cal Poly		Report	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
White				2010	Accuracy of Forest Road and Stream Channel Characteristics Derived from LIDAR in Forested Mountain Conditions	130	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Whited				2012	Valencia GIS Project	94	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Whitlow				1993	Davenport Community Database of Childrens Activities: A Guide to Successfully Creating Regular Activities for the Youth of Davenport		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Science	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Widrig	Johnson	Tomincasa		2010	A Study of Soil Development on Marine and Stream Terraces of Swanton Pacific Ranch, Davenport, CA	40	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Wieggers				2007	Re-measure of Pitch Canker and Monterey Pine Management Study, Swanton Pacific Ranch, CA		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Wise				2004	Silvicultural Management Strategies for Pitch Canker Infected Año Nuevo Stands of Monterey Pine: First Year Gap Regeneration Results		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Witman				2012	Soil Mapping on a Swanton Pacific Ranch Rangeland	66	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Wordegom	Zenick			2011	Analysis of Changes in Forest Composition at Swanton Pacific Ranch Following the 2009 Lockheed Fire Using Stand Tables, Stock Tables, and GIS	36	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	
Yates				2005	Quiesca Creek Agricultural Equipment Bridge Design for Swanton Pacific Ranch	67	Cal Poly (GENG/CAFES)	Civil and Environmental Engineering/Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Swanton Pacific Ranch
Yim				2011	Utilization of Geographic Information System for Research, Management, and Education in the Natural Resources Management Department at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo	93	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Class Project	DigitalCommons@calpoly.edu
Snyder				1995	Dendrochronological Study of Coast Redwood in Little Creek Drainage: Fire History	22	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Scheidt				1998	Stand Management Prescription for the Scotts Creek Stand	15	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library

Peatson				2004	Riparian Restoration of Quiescent Creek: A Model for Planning, Design, and Implementation	286	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Jones				1996	A Historical and Geographical Study of Human Impact on the Santa Cruz Mountains	53	Cal Poly (CLA)	Social Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Myott				2002	Location and Location Analysis of the Monterey Pine Pitch Canker Project Study Plots		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Pinkerton				2006	Silvicultural Management Strategies for Pitch Canker Infected Año Nuevo Stands of Monterey Pine: Second Year Gap Regeneration Results	108	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Gross				2008	Monterey Pine Plantation GIS Analysis		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Drapet				2001	A Budget Analysis for a Two Acre Christmas Tree Farm in the Santa Cruz Mountains		Cal Poly (CAFES)	Agricultural Business	Senior Project	Robert E. Kennedy Library
Gaedeke				2006	Preharvest Calibration of the Little Creek Watershed: A Paired and Nested Watershed Analysis	266	Cal Poly (CAFES)	Natural Resources Management and Environmental Sciences	Thesis	Robert E. Kennedy Library

APPENDIX J: SWANTON 3 MILES



Figure 46: Postcard 1962. Courtesy Cal Poly Corporation, Swanton Pacific Railroad Society Collection.