

California
State Parks



and
WPA

20 Questions
Answered

THIS FOLDER HAS BEEN COMPILED
AS A SOUVENIR

of the

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS PROJECT

"Open House Display"

May 20-25, 1940.

This is part of the "This Work Pays Your Community Week," being put on nation-wide by the WPA Professional and Service Projects.

The purpose of our display is to show, in pictures and by printed word, the scope of this Project, which is sponsored by the California State Division of Parks.

How, through research, the compiling of historical data, and the writing of monographs, valuable information on California State Parks, Historic Monuments and Landmarks is made available.

C.W.

SONOMA MISSION

STATE PARKS

1. WHAT IS A STATE PARK?

California State Parks are areas set aside by the State, through the Department of Natural Resources, to preserve certain things of unusual importance which other wise would be lost.

Unusual natural objects of scientific and educational value; certain places of historical interest; and certain kinds of outdoor activities like camping, fishing, bathing, hiking, and other things enjoyed in California State Parks.

State Parks fall into three main groups:

There are Scenic Reserves, administered to keep the natural conditions upon which their beauty depends. Point Lobos Reserve is a fine example.

There are Recreational Parks, which are for outdoor activities. The splendid ocean beaches in Southern California are examples.

FOREWORD:

Many questions have been asked by people who visit the California Historic Landmarks Project, which is sponsored by the California State Division of Parks.

Although no attempt has been made to give all of them, the questions which follow are often asked. People want to know about California's State Parks, Historic Monuments and Landmarks, and they are also interested in the assistance being given to such projects by the Work Projects Administration.

W.P.A.

1. WHAT IS THE W.P.A.?

The Work Projects Administration is that part of the Federal Works Agency which carries out useful public work in cooperation with state and local governments. It exists to provide work and training for able-bodied unemployed persons.

The State and local governments plan and sponsor various projects and the W.P.A. helps to carry them out.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

Administration, the city, the county, or the state sponsor puts up 25% of the cost of a project and the W.P.A. furnishes the 75%.

In PWA (The Public Works Administration), the sponsor puts up 45% of total cost of construction and the government grants the remaining 55%. This work is done by a private contractor and PWA inspects the work to see that all requirements are met.

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STATE PARKS

1. WHAT IS A STATE PARK?

California State Parks are areas set aside by the State, through the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, to make available certain things of interest and importance which people otherwise would not have.

Unusual natural scenery; rare plant and wild life; objects of scientific and educational value; certain formations of earth and water; places of historical interest; and areas definitely fitted for certain kinds of outdoor activity, like camping, fishing, boating, bathing, hiking; all these things may be found and enjoyed in California State Parks.

State Parks in California fall into three main groups:

There are Scenic Reserves, administered to keep the natural conditions upon which their beauty depends. Point Lobos Reserve is a fine example.

There are Recreational Parks, which are for outdoor activities. The splendid ocean beaches in Southern California are examples.

W P A

1. WHAT IS THE W P A ?

The Work Projects Administration is that part of the Federal Works Agency which conducts a program of useful public work, in cooperation with State and local governments, in order to provide work and wages for the needy able-bodied unemployed.

The State and local governments plan and sponsor various projects, and the WPA helps to operate them.

2. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WPA AND PWA?

In WPA (The Work Projects Administration), the city, county or state as sponsor puts up 25% of the cost of a project; - mostly supplies, and the WPA furnishes the 75% - mostly for labor.

In PWA (The Public Works Administration), the sponsor puts up 45% of total cost of construction and the government grants the remaining 55%. This work is done by a private contractor and PWA inspects the work to see that all requirements are met.

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There are Historic Monuments, which are buildings or sites typifying important events in California's colorful past, - Spanish, Mexican, early Californian. The Custom House at Monterey is an example.

State Parks are also classified another way; whether the area is a Redwood Park, Seacoast Park, Mountain Park, Lake, River or Waterfall Park, Desert Park or an Historic Monument.

There are 70 State Parks at points from the Oregon line in the north, to the Mexican border in the south, and in the central valley areas. (see map on last page.)

2. WHAT IS A RESERVE?

A Reserve is an area set aside as a park, in which the natural scenic conditions are preserved. The beauty and interest of such areas, depends upon these natural conditions, so the reserves are administered in a way that will not allow these essential qualities to be destroyed.

Point Lobos Reserve in Monterey County, is an example where unusual scenic features and the Monterey Cypress trees are preserved.

3. WHAT IS A WPA PROJECT?

It is any useful public work on which the Federal Government and some tax-supported public body have agreed to cooperate, through the WPA, in order to provide work for the needy unemployed.

The project is a community or State enterprise which helps the WPA to carry out; the completed project belongs to the community or State.

4. WHAT IS THE SPONSOR OF A WPA PROJECT?

The sponsor of a WPA project is a State, municipal, or other governmental agency which proposes that the WPA assist it in carrying out a local public improvement or public service. Plans and specifications for the work are submitted by the sponsor.

The proposed work must be work which the sponsor has legal authority to do. Since the WPA must use its funds largely for wages, the sponsor must agree to provide most of the necessary materials and equipment. The sponsor's share of the total cost of a project is correspondingly larger when the local improvement desired

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3. WHAT IS AN HISTORIC MONUMENT?

Historic Monuments are smaller areas than State Parks. They are sites or buildings set aside as a part of the California State Park System, because they have been the scene of important events in California's history.

Marshall's Monument at Coloma, in El Dorado County, where gold was discovered, is an example.

The Old Custom House at Monterey is another.

There are 15 Historic Monuments in the State Park System. (See map and list on last page.)

4. WHAT ARE LANDMARKS AND DOES THE STATE OWN THEM?

The State does not own the 366 Registered Landmarks. These sites or buildings are privately owned. They have been registered because they have historical significance worthy of record and preservation.

This plan of registration was started by the California State Chamber of Commerce in 1930, which drafted and put through the Legislation. The Chamber has since acted as a coordinating medium for such registration, cooperating to this end with the Department of Natural Resources.

by the community requires large quantities of material or equipment.

5. ON WHAT BASIS DOES THE WPA APPROVE A PROPOSED PROJECT?

There must be needy unemployed workers in the locality with the skills required for doing the work. The project must be on public property.

It must be socially useful. It must not be a part of the regular work of the sponsoring agency, such as should be wholly financed out of its own regular funds.

And most of the Federal funds requested must be used for wages.

6. WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR WPA EMPLOYMENT?

Any American citizen, or other person owing allegiance to the United States, who is 18 years of age or older, able-bodied, unemployed, and currently certified as in need.

A local public relief agency approved by the WPA investigates and certifies that he is in need. Often it is the SRA. (State Relief Administration.)

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5. HOW ARE CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS ACQUIRED AND ADMINISTERED?

For acquiring certain areas, the Legislature has made special appropriations.

Certain other areas have been outright gifts.

In 1927 a fund of \$6,000,000 known as the State Park Bond Fund, was set up. This money, when used, has always been matched, on a dollar for dollar basis, by gifts from generous and public-spirited individuals, communities or organizations, (like Save-the-Redwoods League).

Under the State Lands Act of 1938, the Legislature created the State Park Maintenance and Acquisition Fund. This provides for the transfer to the State Division of Parks, of 30% of the royalties from oil drilling on state owned tide lands.

The 70 units of the California State Park System are under the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, of which Mr. Richard Sachse is Director.

Policies are formed and administered by the State Park Commission. The Chief of Parks is Mr. Darwin Wm. Tate.

An unemployed worker need not be a resident of a State or locality to be eligible for WPA employment; but if a nonresident, he must have moved into the State or locality for some other purpose than to obtain work with the WPA.

7. DO ALL WPA WORKERS RECEIVE THE SAME MONTHLY WAGE OR WORK THE SAME AMOUNT OF TIME?

No. The monthly earnings vary according to the degree of skill required by the job, and also according to the region and size of community where the work is done. In large Northern and Western cities the wages run from \$52 a month for unskilled work to \$94.90 for professional and technical work; while in small Northern communities the range is \$39 to \$68.90, in small Western communities from \$44.20 to \$78. In the South the range in large cities is from \$46.80 to \$81.90, in small communities from \$31.20 to \$55.90.

Congress has directed that all WPA workers shall work 130 hours a month. They are not permitted to work more than 8 hours in any day, or 40 hours in any week, except to make up lost time or in emergencies involving the public welfare or the protection of work already done.

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The commissioners are:
Matthew M. Gleason, Chairman
San Diego.
Isidore B. Dockweiler,
Los Angeles.
Rev. Francis J. Caffrey,
San Juan Bautista.
Milton T. Vanderslice,
Walnut Creek.
A. L. Nelson,
Fortuna.

6. WHAT IS THE WORK OF THE CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS PROJECT?

Through research, data is gathered which gives the history of the State Parks, Historic Monuments and Landmark areas.

This data is written up into monographs which tell where these places are, and how and why they came to be.

The "mechanics" of this work consist of research, writing, editing, proofreading, typing, filing.

Arrangement has been made with the State Printing Office for the publication of a series of these historical monographs. When completed they will be for sale at a nominal price. This is to repay the printer for cost. Neither the Division of Parks nor WPA receive money from the sale of these monographs.

Within these limitations, local officials arrange daily work schedules for local projects.

8. IS A WPA WORKER ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTAL PHYSICAL INJURIES RECEIVED ON THE JOB?

Yes, and for disease resulting from such injuries.

Beginning on the fourth day of his disability he draws a compensation equal to two-thirds of his monthly wage but not exceeding \$50 a month.

(The maximum amount allowed by the U. S. Employees' Compensation for death or injury is \$4,000, payable at a rate not to exceed \$50 a month.) In addition, he receives all necessary medical and hospital treatment.

9. ARE THE SAME PEOPLE EMPLOYED CONTINUOUSLY ON WPA PROJECTS?

Thousands of workers leave WPA projects for private employment every week; and at the same time other workers come on WPA projects who have lost their jobs in private industry and who are in need.

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7. WHERE IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
ARE THE REDWOOD PARKS?

North of San Francisco.

Richardson Grove: 199 miles north of San Francisco. Here is found a cross section redwood exhibit, "The Story Told by a Fallen Redwood."

Humboldt Redwoods State Park: 238.6 miles north of San Francisco - Total area, 20,150 acres. Value, \$4,315,000, of which half was given privately, to match State funds, on dollar for dollar basis.

Garden Club of America Grove, near Myers, 231 miles north of San Francisco.

The tallest tree in the world is the "Founders Tree" in Founder's Grove, at Dyerville Flat, in Humboldt State Park. It is named for the founders of the Save-the-Redwoods League:

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn
Dr. John C. Merriam,
Mr. Madison Grant.

It is a Sequoia sempervirens and is 364 feet high, 12 feet, 6 inches in diameter. Located 850 feet east of Redwood Highway just south of Dyerville.

Even when unemployment is increasing for the Nation as a whole, some workers are able to find private jobs and leave WPA projects. However, when unemployment is increasing, the number who have to apply for WPA assistance is greater than the number leaving the projects. The opposite is the case when private employment is on the increase.

Recent legislation stipulates that no relief worker, unless he is a war veteran, can be continuously employed by the WPA for more than 18 months.

10. WHAT OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES
PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT THROUGH
WORK AND CONSTRUCTION PRO-
GRAMS; AND WHAT IS THEIR
RELATION TO THE WPA PROGRAM?

The four other organizations which, with the WPA, are included in the Federal Works Agency provide employment as follows:

The Public Buildings Administration, by erecting Federal buildings, such as post offices.

The Public Roads Administration, by helping State highway departments to build arterial highways and, to some extent, other roads.

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VALLEY HOMES
CHIEF SOLANO

Avenue of the Giants: north of Dverville, 238 miles north of San Francisco; 7,200 acres. Value, \$297,000. Half of which was gifts to match state funds.

Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park: 332.5 miles north of San Francisco. 5 miles north of Orick. 6,298 acres. Value, \$991,702.95.

Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park: 356.5 miles north of San Francisco; south of Crescent City. 2,816 acres. Value, \$448,465.

Mill Creek Redwoods: 377.1 miles north of San Francisco (on side road 8 miles east of Frank D. Stout Grove, above Crescent City. 9,300 acres. Value, \$550,000.

South of San Francisco.

Big Basin Redwoods State Park, in Santa Cruz County. 62 miles south of San Francisco. 10,000 acres. Value, \$457,527.66.

Pfeiffer Redwoods State Park at Big Sur, Monterey County. 174 miles, south of San Francisco. 707.25 acres. Value, \$170,010.00.

The Public Works Administration (PWA), by making grants and sometimes loans to State and local governments in order to help finance the erection of schools, hospitals, and bridges, and similar major construction projects.

The United States Housing Authority (USHA), by enabling localities to build low-cost housing developments and eliminate their slums. These programs do not give preference in employment to persons who need relief.

Two sections of the Federal Security Agency provide employment for young people.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), in carrying out its work of conserving and developing the Nation's parks, forests, and other natural resources, gives employment and training in camps to about 300,000 workers, chiefly unmarried youths from 17 to 23 years of age but including also war veterans.

The National Youth Administration (NYA) provides part-time employment for needy students of both sexes, from 16 to 24 years of age, thus enabling many of them to continue their education; and it also affords part-time employment to a great many young

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VAIL EJO HOMER

East of San Francisco.

Calaveras Big Trees (Sequoia gigantea) 1,951 acres. Value, \$275,149.50.

There are two kinds of Redwoods: the Big Trees, Sequoia gigantea, and the Coast Redwoods, Sequoia sempervirens. They make their last stand in California.

The Big Trees, found from 3,500 to 8,000 feet altitude in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, are protected in National Parks.

The Coast Redwoods, found in a range 500 miles along the coast, are protected in State Parks.

They extend from Monterey County, north to a few groves just above the Oregon line. The finest groves are on the river flats, but redwoods also thrive on the slopes below 3,000 feet. Coast Redwoods, Sequoia sempervirens, grow within the fog belt.

Sequoias were named for Chief Sequoia, a Cherokee Indian. It was he who created an alphabet for his people.

Sempervirens - means ever-living.

people, from 18 to 24, who are not in school or college.

The WPA - besides cooperating with other Federal agencies in providing employment on Federal work projects - helps States and communities to operate about 50,000 local projects in all parts of the country. Adapted to meet changing conditions rapidly, its employment varies in inverse ratio with the level of private employment, having ranged from $1\frac{1}{2}$ million in the fall of 1937 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ million in the fall of 1938.

The WPA has always provided more than half of the total number of jobs made available through all Federal work and construction programs, and during periods of reduced private employment it has provided nearly 80 percent of the total.

It takes its workers almost entirely from the relief rolls; it employs many women as well as men; and its projects, while in the main devoted to such work as building roads and sewers, also include education, health, recreation, art, music, and other projects giving employment to trained professional and technical workers.

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The Save-the-Redwood League is non-profit corporation with the purpose:

To rescue from destruction our great primeval forests.

To establish through Federal aid, National Redwood Parks and through State Aid, to establish State Redwood Parks.

To buy redwood groves by private subscription and to establish memorial groves for individuals and organizations.

To urge reforestation and conservation of our forest areas.

(from Report for 1922-Save-the-Redwood League.)

40,000 acres of redwood forest, valued at \$6,200,000, have been preserved and acquired as State Parks, through the initiative of the League and the activities of the California State Park Commission.

It has also assisted in preserving the Calaveras Big Trees (*Sequoia gigantea*) in Calaveras County, and the Monterey Cypress on Point Lobos Reserve, Monterey County.

MISSISSIPPI
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8. WHAT OUTSTANDING PARKS ARE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA?

There are three great Mountain Parks in Southern California: Mount San Jacinto, in Riverside County; Mount Palomar, in San Diego County, near which is the world's largest telescope, and Cuyamaca Rancho State Park in San Diego County.

In San Diego County there is also the Anza Desert State Park.

In Southern California are splendid beach parks:

Santa Monica Beach, Manhattan Beach, Alamitos Beach, near Los Angeles; Dohony Beach and San Clemente Beach in Orange County; Carlsbad Beach, Mission Bay and Silver Strand, in San Diego County.

9. WHAT ARE FACILITIES FOR CAMPING IN STATE PARKS?

Camp grounds have been provided in many of the State Parks. (see list following.)

Individual campsites are equipped with camp stove, table and stools, cabinet-cooler for food-stuffs, ample camping space. They are located close to hydrants yielding pure cool water.

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They are near regularly serviced sanitary conveniences.

Wood for camp stoves is available for the cost of working it up.

Clean public restrooms, with showers including hot water, are in each park where there are camp grounds and picnic areas.

Courteous and efficient Park Wardens and Custodians furnish the equivalent of city police and fire protection, and they help the visitor to enjoy his stay in the parks. Each park has regular general delivery mail service.

Service Charges:

Camping: Fifty cents per automobile per night.

Picnicking: Twenty-five cents per automobile per day.

Organization Groups: Five cents per person per day.

10. HOW CAN ONE GET INFORMATION ABOUT THE PARKS HE WOULD LIKE TO VISIT?

Write to the California State Division of Parks, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. If you have no time for reply, telephone.

COUNTIES

Del Norte

Del Norte

Humboldt

Humboldt

Humboldt

Humboldt

Humboldt

Humboldt

Humboldt

Humboldt

Mendocino

Mendocino

Sonoma

Sonoma

Calaveras

Santa Cruz

Monterey

Marin

Contra Costa

Shasta

San Benito

Riverside

San Diego

San Diego

Kern

San Diego

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CALIFORNIA STATE PARK SYSTEM

REDWOOD PARKS

- Hiouchi
- Del Norte Coast
- * Prairie Creek
- Humboldt
- * Williams Grove
- * Alexander Grove
- Franklin K. Lane Grove
- Holbrook Grove
- Whittemore Grove
- * Richardson Grove
- Hickey Grove
- * Dimmick Grove
- Kruse Rhododendron Reserve
- Armstrong
- * Calaveras Big Trees
- * Big Basin
- * Pfeiffer

MOUNTAINS

- Mt. Tamalpais
- * Mt. Diablo
- Castle Crags
- Fremont Peak
- Mt. San Jacinto
- * Palomar Mt.
- * Cuyamaca

WILD LIFE REFUGE

Tule Elk Refuge

DESERT

- * Borrego

COUNTIES

Del Norte
Del Norte
Humboldt
Humboldt
Humboldt
Humboldt
Humboldt
Humboldt
Humboldt
Humboldt
Humboldt
Mendocino
Mendocino
Sonoma
Sonoma
Calaveras
Santa Cruz
Monterey

Marin
Contra Costa
Shasta
San Benito
Riverside
San Diego
San Diego

Kern

San Diego

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VALLE ETCHING

SEACOAST

- * Patricks Point
- Trinidad Beach
- Little River Beach
- * Russian Gulch
- * Van Damme Beach
- Sonoma Coast
- Pismo Beach
- James D. Phelan Beach
- Natural Bridges Beach
- New Brighton Beach
- * Seacliff Beach
- * Sunset Beach
- Point Lobos
- San Simeon Creek
- Morro Strand Beach
- * Morro Bay
- Carpinteria Beach
- Santa Monica Beach
- Manhattan Beach
- Alamitos Beach
- * Doheny Beach
- * San Clemente Beach
- Carlsbad Beach
- Silver Strand
- Mission Bay

RIVERS-WATERFALLS-LAKES

- Dry Lagoon Beach
- * McArthur-Burney Falls
- Bidwell
- * Tahoe-Campground
- * Bliss-Rubicon Point

COUNTIES

- Humboldt
- Humboldt
- Humboldt
- Mendocino
- Mendocino
- Sonoma
- San Luis Obispo
- San Francisco
- Santa Cruz
- Santa Cruz
- Santa Cruz
- Santa Cruz
- Monterey
- San Luis Obispo
- San Luis Obispo
- San Luis Obispo
- Santa Barbara
- Los Angeles
- Los Angeles
- Los Angeles
- Orange
- Orange
- San Diego
- San Diego
- San Diego

- Humboldt
- Shasta
- Butte
- Placer
- El Dorado

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MONUMENTS

Fort Ross
Sonoma Mission
Vallejo Home
Solano
Marshall
Donner
Old Shasta
San Juan Bautista
Old Custom House
First Theatre
Junipero Serra
La Purisima
Pio Pico Mansion
San Pasqual

COUNTIES

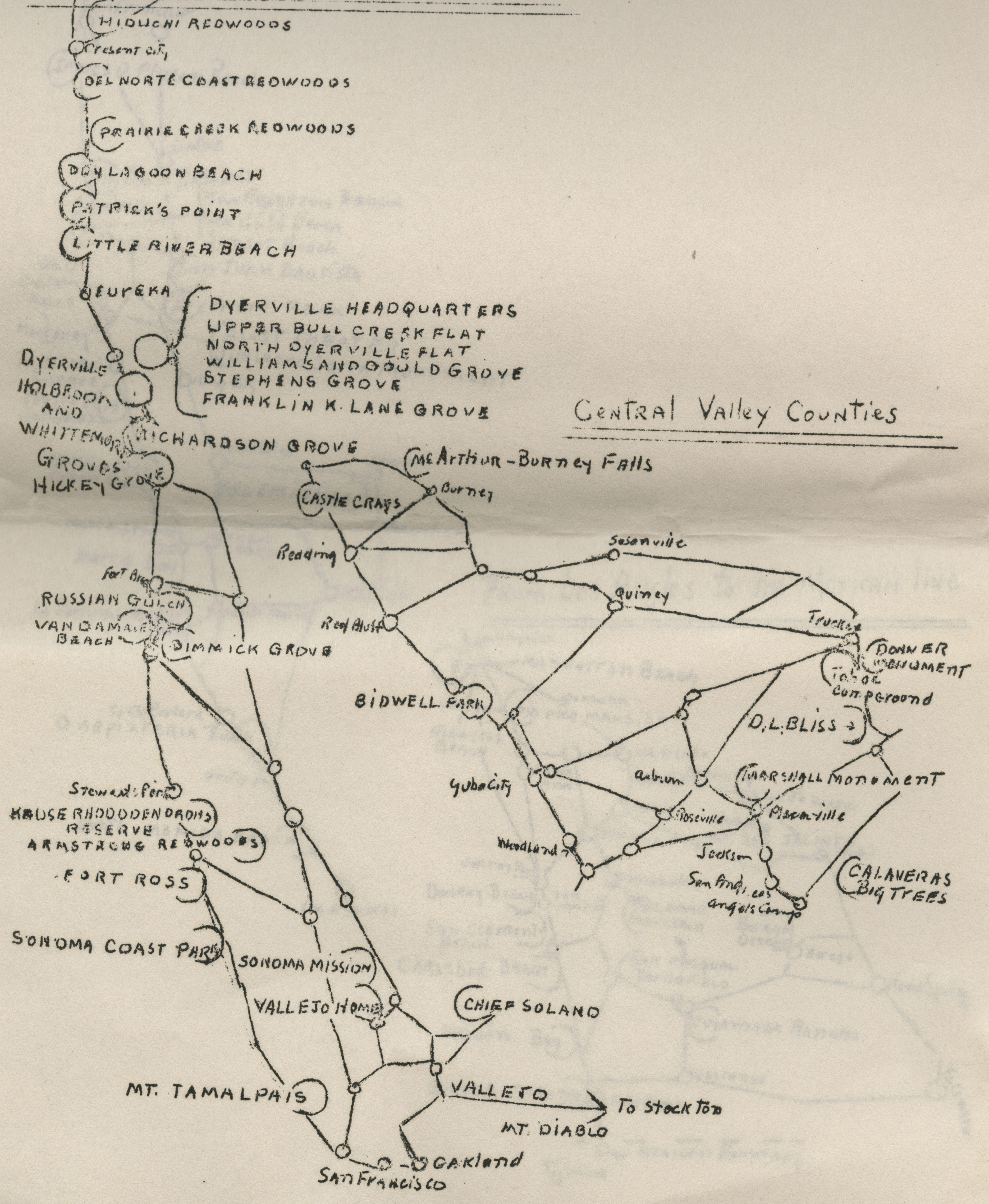
Sonoma
Sonoma
Sonoma
Solano
El Dorado
Nevada
Shasta
San Benito
Monterey
Monterey
Monterey
Santa Barbara
Los Angeles
San Diego

*CAMP GROUNDS

Camping facilities for the public have been developed
in Parks marked*

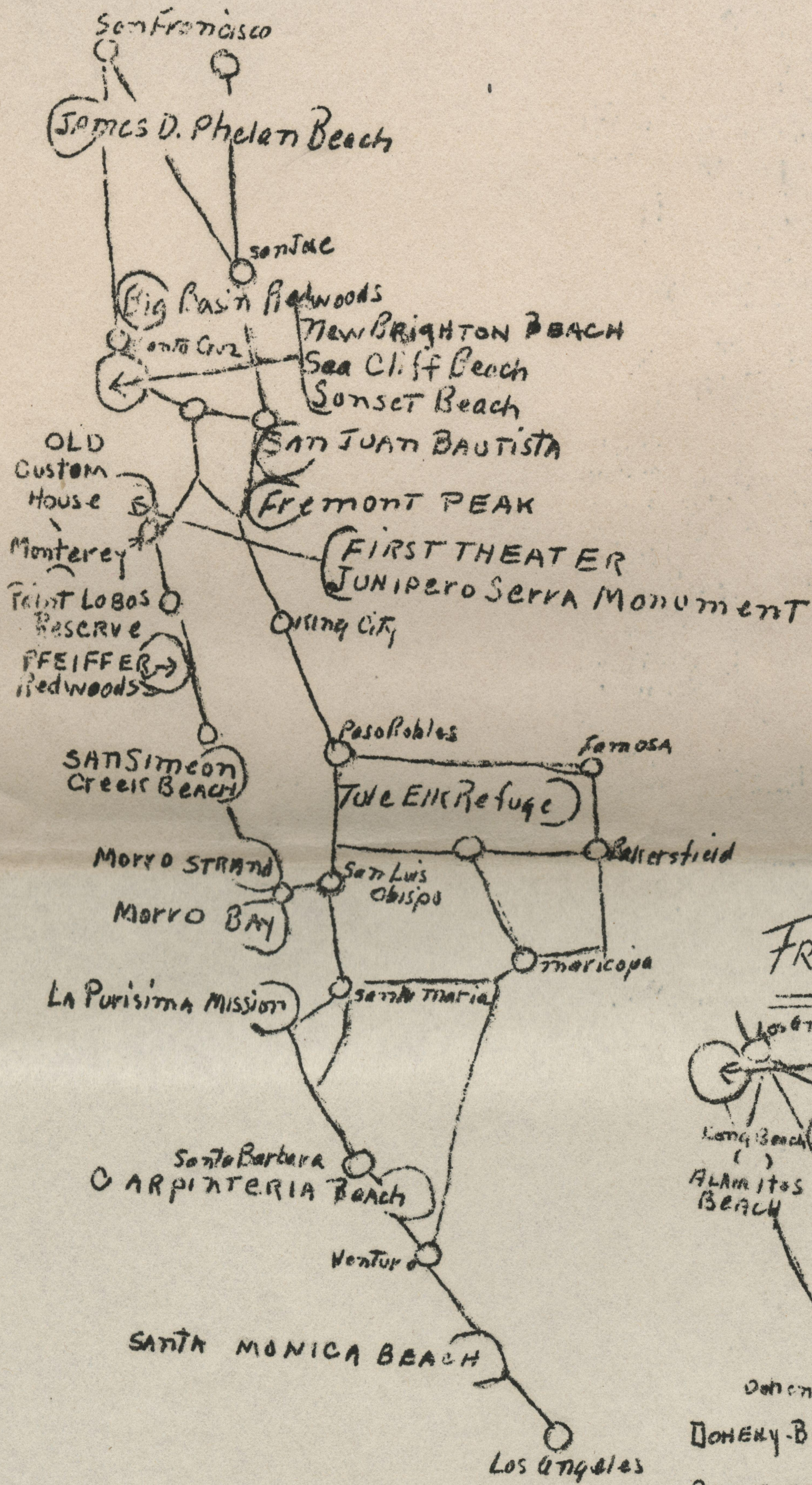
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VALLEJO HOME

From OREGON STATE LINE - To SAN FRANCISCO



CENTRAL VALLEY COUNTIES

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO LOS ANGELES



FROM LOS ANGELES TO THE MEXICAN LINE

