

Chapter 5: Part II

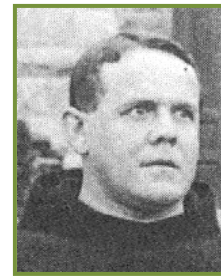
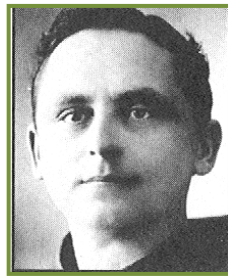
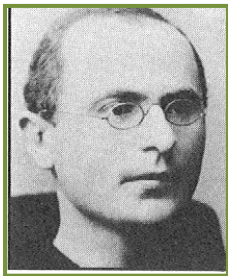
Urban Growth on the “High Grade”

Downtown Sacramento enjoyed a spate of new buildings between 1910 and 1920, each built on the “high grade.” The city’s first “skyscraper,” the 10-story **California Fruit Exchange building** at 4th and J streets was completed in 1914; the eight-story Forum building at 9th and K, completed in 1910, with five stories added in 1915; the P. G. & E. building at 11th and K in 1914, and the Capital National Bank at 7th and J and the Masonic Temple at 12th and J opened in 1918.



In addition to the new City Hall, between 9th and 10th streets on I Street, completed in 1911, the city also saw elements of a civic center forming along I Street—a new County Courthouse at 7th and I in 1913, and the Carnegie Library at 8th and I in 1918. A new Hall of Justice was built on a “high grade” spur at 6th and H streets in 1916.

St. Francis of Assisi Parish



From 1910-1920, St. Francis of Assisi Parish enjoyed the services of four pastors—**Fathers Godfrey Hoelters**, 1906-1912, **Felix Raab**, 1913-1914, **Apollinaris Johmann**, 1914-1917, and **Humilis Wiese**, 1917-1922.¹

In 1918, the parish published a yearbook, in which they listed a 9:15 a.m. “Low Mass with Sermon in English and in German.”² They also listed the parish boundaries as extending from the B Street levee to the Y Street levee, and from Eighteenth to Thirtieth streets.

Under the heading, “Our Boys in Blue and Khaki, the Honor Roll of St. Francis Parish,” were the names of 60 men serving in World War I. In a column in the *Catholic Herald* later in 1918, Father Wiese named three parishioners who had died, Patrick Dillon, Edward Rheinlander and Henry Wallner.

Diocese and City of Sacramento

In 1920, the Diocese of Sacramento encompassed the same area as it had in 1910: 54,440 square miles in California and 38,162 miles in Nevada, for a total of 92,611 square miles. The Right Reverend Thomas Grace was serving as bishop, having been installed on June 16, 1896. **Father Patrick J. Keane** was consecrated auxiliary bishop on December 14, 1920. Bishop Grace would die a year later on December 27, 1921.

The total number of priests in the diocese was 70, up from 62 in 1910. There were 2,606 young people under Catholic care in the diocese, an increase of almost 700 since 1910. The Catholic population of the diocese stood at 55,079, an increase of almost 8,600 souls since 1910, or just under 20 percent.³

Within the City of Sacramento, St. Francis of Assisi Parish school enrolled 415 students in 1920, Christian Brothers’ St. Patrick’s Academy enrolled 210 boys with 20 boarders, St. Joseph’s Academy enrolled 410 girls with 25 boarders, St. Stephen’s at 3rd and O streets enrolled 450 students—most of whom were ethnic minorities, many of them Japanese. St. Anthony’s enrolled 415 students, and there were about 50 abandoned children at the Stanford Lathrop Home.

In addition, the Sisters’ Hospital saw 1,700 patients that year and had 47 nurses in training. An adjacent facility, the Home for the Aged, had 20 residents.



St. Elizabeth's, a Portuguese parish, was established at 12th and S streets in 1913. In 1914, St. Mary's Parish Church moved from 818 N Street to 7th and T streets, and in 1916, the new Immaculate Conception Church in Oak Park was dedicated with Father William F. Ellis serving as pastor.

Grace Day Home⁴

Grace Day Home marked its unofficial opening from 1915 when "a little girl not yet five was left with Franciscan Sister Pacifica Kirschel at St. Stephen's School by her Portuguese parents."⁵ When the California Packing Company's plant at Front and P streets opened in 1917, the need for day care for the "cannery mothers" became more pressing.

In June 1919, Sister Kirschel purchased the first parcel of land at 7th and S streets, and in April 1920, the corner house and lot were acquired. With the blessing of Bishop Grace, the Franciscan Sisters began a "begging tour;" by the end of 1919, they had raised \$16,000. Construction began in 1920, and in early December Mother Kirschel and Sisters Helen Siebol and Camillus Kruse moved into their new quarters. On December 19, 1920, Bishop Grace dedicated the new facility at 1911 7th Street.

When Bishop Grace died in 1921, he left \$7,000 for the day-care home named in his honor. Others became involved: among them Mrs. Rebecca Coolot, who furnished the babies' dormitory; St. Francis of Assisi Parish Father Wiese, who furnished the kindergarten; and Father P. J. Van Schie, who left \$5,000 in bonds to the home in his will.

In March 1922, Grace Day Home became the first licensed day-care center in the State of California. In 1923, the convent at St. Stephen's closed, and the sisters moved to Grace Day Home.



Miss Nettie Hopley and Lincoln Elementary School

We might say that the young immigrant population of the West End was initially introduced to American culture as infants and toddlers at Grace Day Home, then schooled at St. Stephen's and brought more fully into American life at **Lincoln Elementary School** where **Miss Nettie Hopley** served as principal.

Accompanied by his mother, Henriquetta, Ernesto Galarza, gives us a vivid description of being admitted to the new three-story, yellow-painted Lincoln School at 4th and Q streets . . . and to its principal:

We crossed the hall and entered the office of Miss Nettie Hopley. Miss Hopley was at a roll-top desk to one side, sitting in a swivel chair that moved on wheels. . . . What Miss Hopley said we did not know but we saw in her eyes a warm welcome We were, of course, saying nothing, only catching the friendliness in her voice and the sparkle in her eyes Then Miss Hopley did a formidable thing. She stood up. Had she been standing when we entered she would have seemed tall. But rising from her chair she soared. And what she carried up and up with her was a buxom superstructure, firm shoulders, a straight sharp nose, full cheeks slightly molded by a curved line along the nostrils, thin lips that moved like steel springs, and a high forehead topped by hair gathered in a bun. . . . I decided I liked her.⁶



Nettie M. Hopley was born in 1867 on 4th Street between J and K streets to Joseph Hopley, a pioneer Sacramento furniture dealer, and his wife. She graduated from Sacramento High School in 1885, earned her teaching license at St. Joseph's Academy, and came to teach at Lincoln Elementary School in 1887. The 1903 *Sacramento City Directory* lists her as the principal of Lincoln School.

Lincoln Elementary School was known in its day as a "League of Nations," teaching children of at least 24 heritages—among them Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Serbian, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, African American, French, Mexican, Armenian and, according to the *Bee*, "Eurasians, Hindus and others."⁷ As Galarza recalls:

Miss Hopley and her teachers never let us forget why we were at Lincoln: for those who where alien, to become good Americans; for those who were so born, to accept the rest of us. . . . The school was not so much a melting pot as a griddle where Miss Hopley and her helpers warmed knowledge into us and roasted racial hatreds out of us.

At Lincoln, making us into Americans did not mean scrubbing away what made us originally foreign. . . . It was easy for me to feel that becoming a proud American, as she said we should, did not mean feeling ashamed of being a Mexican.⁸

Upon her retirement in 1938, Miss Hopley was the guest of honor at a number of ceremonial dinners given by civic and private organizations, among them the Southside Improvement Club on May 21, 1938—many of whose members were once her students at Lincoln. She served on the Sacramento County Board of Education for more than 30 years. Two weeks before her death, she was reappointed for another term.

She was a Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament parishioner, and many of her teachers at Lincoln Elementary School were graduates of St. Joseph's Academy. As well as educating the children, Lincoln school also tended to their parents, running a Night School for Naturalization. In the 1920s it became the largest school in the city.⁹

California and the Nation

As noted in chapter 4 of this history, Hiram Johnson and the Progressive Republicans won the governorship in 1910. He served as governor until 1917, when he took office in the U.S. Senate, where he remained until his death in 1945. As governor, Johnson had supported: the direct election of U.S. Senators (which became law with the

adoption of the XVII Amendment in 1913); woman's suffrage, which had become law in California in 1911, almost a decade before the XIX Amendment in 1920; a citizen's right to register for more than one political party; and the adoption of the initiative, the referendum and the recall "giving California a degree of direct democracy unmatched by any other U.S. state."¹⁰ Governor Johnson also had supported the Alien Land Act of 1913.

In the 1912 presidential election, Johnson ran as the vice presidential candidate on Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive Republican Party ticket. This election, won by Democrat Woodrow Wilson with 42 percent of the popular vote, is recognized as the high-water mark of Progressive Reform. The Republican vote was split between the Republican Party candidate, William Taft, who garnered 23 percent, and Roosevelt's "Bull Moose" Party, which carried 27 percent of the popular vote. The Socialist Party candidate, Eugene Debs, carried 6 percent of the vote—the highest historic percentage for a Socialist Party candidate.

In his first term (1913-1917), **President Woodrow Wilson** continued Theodore Roosevelt's progressive reforms— which included the creation of the Federal Trade Commission, passage of the Clayton Antitrust Act, the Federal Farm Loan Act, and the Federal Reserve Act. He also supported the federal income tax, which became law with the passage of the XVI Amendment in 1913.

Born in Staunton, Virginia, in 1856 before the Civil War, Wilson, the son of a Southern Presbyterian minister, resegregated the Federal Civil Service. Wilson very narrowly won a second term in the 1916 election on the slogan, "He kept us out of the war," but in 1917 he led the United States into World War I as "a crusade to make the world safe for democracy."

Wilson and his protégé, John Foster Dulles, argued successfully that a "war guilt" clause be incorporated into the Versailles Treaty. Article 231 of the treaty charged Germany with being the only guilty party for the war and required it to pay unspecified "reparations."



Wilson also proposed his Fourteen Points as a basis of post-World War I international relations, and was a staunch advocate of the League of Nations. Campaigning by train in support of the Versailles Treaty in early September 1919, President Wilson was greeted by 10,000 enthusiastic Sacramentans lining the R Street tracks. “I feel your voice of approval of the great covenant signed to make peace permanent in the world,” Wilson shouted to the cheering crowd.¹¹

Late in September President Wilson suffered a debilitating stroke in Colorado. His wife, Edith, was the effective president of the United States for the remainder of his term ending in 1921. She nursed him until his death in 1924. The United States never ratified the Versailles Treaty, and never became a member to the League of Nations.

During the war, an estimated 500,000 African Americans migrated to northern cities to take jobs vacated by whites who had enlisted or were drafted into the military. In addition, more than 350,000 African Americans served in segregated units during World War I. In 1919, they, along with discharged white soldiers, were looking for jobs. The contest for jobs, the changed expectations of returning African American soldiers, who had found far more honor and social acceptance in France than in the U.S., and the domestic radicalism stemming from the 1917 Russian Revolution—all contributed to postwar tensions. Between January 1 and September 14, 1919, at least 43 African Americans were lynched, and eight men burnt at the stake. The highest number of fatalities occurred in Washington, D.C., where from July 14-19 at least six were killed and 150 injured. In Chicago, at least 50 died between July 22-27; and on October 1 in Elaine, Arkansas, five whites and between 100 and 200 blacks were killed.

It was within this context that Sacramento’s African American civic, cultural and religious leaders struggled to help Sacramento’s African American population, which numbered fewer than 1,000, maintain life and dignity.

In one of the crowning acts of the decade, women secured the right to vote with the August 20 ratification of the XIX Amendment. California had granted women the right to vote in 1911, Washington state in 1910, Idaho in 1896. The first woman’s suffrage amendment had been introduced in Congress in 1878, in response to the XIV Amendment (1868), which guaranteed the rights of citizenship to all, but also for the first time introduced the word “male” into the Constitution, thus excluding females.

In December 1908 a headquarters for California's equal suffrage movement was established in Sacramento where the Tuesday Club and the Woman's Council had long worked for woman's suffrage. Many Sacramento women contributed to expanding women's public and civic roles, but among them, two can be mentioned with distinction: Luella Buckminster Johnston and Mary Rooney O'Neil.

Luella Buckminster

Johnston was a founder of the Woman's Council and served as president of the Tuesday Club. She

was born in New Hampshire in 1861; when her father was killed during the Civil War,



her mother migrated to San Francisco. In 1876, at the age of 15, she began teaching in Sacramento schools. She married Alfred J. Johnston in 1884; the couple had five children. Mr. Johnston served 12 years as superintendent of the state printing office. He died in 1906.

Mrs. Johnston became a leader of the Progressive Republican Women; in 1912, she was elected to a one-year term on the City Commission. Her fellow commission members appointed her Sacramento's first Commissioner of Education—the first female commissioner in the state and

perhaps in the nation.¹²

Like Luella Buckminster Johnston, **Mary Rooney O'Neil**, was a school teacher and the widow of a prominent Sacramentan—artist and county sheriff Thomas O'Neil. Widowed in 1905 with seven children under the age of 17, Mary (also known as Minnie) Rooney O'Neil sought elective office—although she herself could not vote—and became County Superintendent of Schools, a position she was re-elected to in 1910.



She was appointed Assistant Superintendent of City Schools in 1916, “a position she held until her death in 1932.”¹³

Mary Rooney was born in Sacramento County in 1862 and attended St. Joseph Academy, where she was the first of three women to receive their teaching certificate in 1880. She was active in Sacramento Catholic circles throughout her life. In 1920, the Diocese of Sacramento sent her to Washington, D.C., where she participated in the formation of the National Council of Catholic Women. She “organized the Diocesan Council of Catholic Women and remained active in its affairs until her health declined.”¹⁴

The Larger World

For many historians the decade between 1910-1920 marks the true beginning of the twentieth century. Events during these years introduced themes that continued to play out for the remainder of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first.

1910—saw the beginning of the Mexican Revolution, which lasted until 1920 and beyond. During the unrest of these years, many Mexicans fled north to California and Sacramento. The Mexican Revolution is recognized as the first twentieth century national revolution.

1911—marked the beginning of the Chinese Revolution, which launched decades of turmoil and civil war in China. Sun Yat-sen became the first president of the Republic of China in 1912, followed by the ascendancy of Chiang Kai-shek (1928-1948), an American ally in World War II.

1914-1918—defined by what was variously known as The Great War, the First World War and World War I. By whatever name, it precipitated many of the major events of the twentieth century, most obviously perhaps World War II (1939-1945). In addition to the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Turkish Empire and the defeat of imperial Germany, the first World War led to the Russian Revolution, setting the stage for one of the twentieth century’s greatest struggles.

1917-1923—characterized by the Russian Revolution of 1917, which led to the final overthrow of the Tsarist regime (and the execution of the Romanov family), and culminated with the establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1922. The USSR was dedicated to a worldwide Communist Revolution, thereby creating a

global struggle between the USSR and western nations and the Catholic Church. In the United States, the Russian Revolution led to the First Red Scare (1917-1920) with the passage of the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918, resulting in raids against labor and other groups (from 1919-1921) under the direction of U.S. attorney general Alexander Palmer.

In Sacramento, the rear of the governor's mansion was dynamited on December 17, 1917. For many this was a continuation of the 1910 *Los Angeles Times* bombing, and the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing. Following the United States entry into World War I in April 1917, labor organizers, anarchists and members of the International Workers of the World (IWW) were treated in the *Sacramento Bee* and *Sacramento Union* as agents of "imperial Germany."

Arrests began immediately. Within a week of the bombing, more than 30 IWW members had been arrested by Sacramento police. In January 1918, a federal grand jury indicted 55 IWW members. In December 1918, 45 men and one woman went on trial in Sacramento—six of the defendants died in the 1918 influenza epidemic, others were released. In January 1919 all 46 defendants were found "guilty as charged."¹⁵ The *Bee* opined that the nation had been saved from "these Bolshevistic rats."

The decade 1910-1920 was bracketed by two calamities that challenged the prevailing confidence in mechanical ingenuity and scientific knowledge. The first was the April 1912 sinking of the *Titanic* on its maiden voyage from



Southampton, England, to New York City. The *Titanic* was, at its launching, the world's largest, most luxurious, most technologically advanced passenger liner—it was believed to be unsinkable. Nonetheless, after striking an iceberg south of Newfoundland's Grand Banks, it sank in less than three hours with a loss of more than 1,100 people, making it one of the costliest peacetime maritime disasters in history.¹⁶

The second disaster was the worldwide influenza epidemic of 1918, which took the lives of an estimated 50 million people; approximately 16 million people died as a result of World War I. The global flu epidemic took medical authorities and public health officials by surprise; they had no immediate remedies for it, so the epidemic simply ran its course across the globe.¹⁷

Historians now look back on World War I, the worldwide flu epidemic, and the League of Nations as the first wave of globalization, an unsuccessful wave. Perhaps now in the early years of the twenty-first century, we are experiencing the failure of another wave of globalization.

The *Titanic* is emblematic of the hubris of early twentieth century leadership. Just as the *Titanic* was believed to be unsinkable, so also military and financial leaders in each nation told their people that:

- The military power of *their* nation was invincible, capable of overwhelming any other. The Great War, they predicted, would be a short war in which rapid troop movements would quickly subjugate adversaries.
- The economic capacity of the international financial system could not bear the cost of a long war; therefore, leaders predicted one or more of *their* nation's adversaries would be rapidly drained of financial resources and would just as quickly have to sue for peace.



Contrary to expectations, the Great War took form in lengthy and agonizing trench warfare. Thousands of troops on both sides were bunkered down in rat-infested

trenches, from which they were commanded to attack the enemy across a no-man's-land of water-filled shell craters populated with rotting human and animal corpses.

The war that was predicted to be short and decisive dragged on for months and years, destroying the human and economic resources of Europe. Moreover, the classrooms of each nation became recruiting stations for the national war effort, with teachers urging their young students to volunteer for the homeland. This was true in universities and colleges as well as secondary schools. An entire generation of Europe's best-educated young men was sacrificed in The Great War.¹⁸

World War I ended with a succession of armistices. The most well known was on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month—November 11, 1918—between the Allies and Germany. However, an armistice is not a peace treaty; it is merely the cessation of hostilities.

World War I, by the very nature of this “conclusion,” led to World War II. Known initially as The Great War or the First World War, one might think that it would not have become known as World War I until World War II was well underway. But such was not the case; it became generally referred to as World War I in the early 1920s, making World War II a self-fulfilling prophecy.

World War I and Sacramento

As indicated in the discussion of anti-German hysteria and St. Francis of Assisi Parish, World War I efforts were for a time far-reaching and pervasive in Sacramento. The United States entered World War I in April 1917, resulting for Sacramento in the establishment of Mather Field. Construction began at the end of February 1918 on what was then Mills Field; the training of Army pilots ended in January 1919. But for these few months, Mather Field was heralded as “the West Point of the West,” and a prize coup for Sacramento's city fathers; here would be trained one of America's most elite corps of young men.

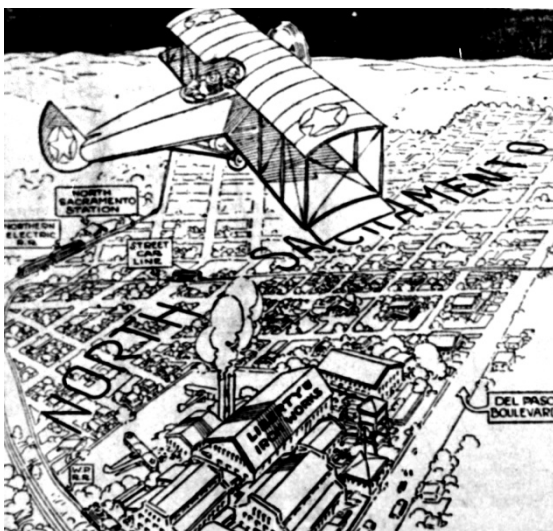
Throughout April 1918 the pages of the *Bee* roiled with reports that the federal government might not open or would move the Mather Aviation School if Sacramento's "rotten and vile" social conditions were not swiftly cleaned up. On April 15, 1918, the *Bee* announced the police chief had ordered a "lid put on gambling."¹⁹

The County Grand Jury Report of 1918 was more detailed and specifically aimed at Chinatown:

Investigations showed that thirty-one different gambling places in Chinatown were being conducted by Chinese operators in the most open and brazen defiance of the law on the main or street floors of Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and on I Street. Sixteen of these places were patronized by white men and boys ranging from sixteen to sixty years of age and representing all classes of society.

Admission was as free and open as is the entrance to **legitimate shopping places on J and K Streets**. Vicious gambling games of chuck-a-luck, wherein ten cents or a thousand dollars may be won or lost on a single throw of the dice, but with odds heavily against the player, were being patronized by hundreds of men and boys, most of them representing the working class.

The above conditions existed until April 1918. In that month the United States Government requested that gambling and prostitution cease in Sacramento. [Emphasis added.]²⁰



Note how incredibly fragile these 1918 linen fabric aeroplanes appear from the vantage point of the early twenty-first century.

In North Sacramento, the **Liberty Iron Works** won an \$18 million war contract to build Curtiss JN-4, "Jenny" aeroplanes. Founded in 1911 as the Globe Iron Works, the company reincorporated and changed its name in 1917 (a similar name change happened to the word sauerkraut, which became "liberty cabbage"). Liberty Iron Works was located on an eight-acre site on land donated by the North Sacramento

Land Company, at the junction of Del Paso Boulevard and the Western Pacific railroad tracks. The property also had a 300-foot frontage on the American River.²¹

The Curtiss JN-4 “Jennies” were used by the Mather Aviation School to train pilots. “On June 11, 1918, a Sacramento-built Curtiss JN-4 piloted by Lt. John F. Buffington became the first aircraft to take off from Mather field.”²²

There was an inspection of the machines. Lieutenant Buffington climbed into the beautiful Sacramento-built car with its brown *varnished linen wings and body* glistening, and the emblem of America giving the whole an added impressive significance. [Emphasis added.]²³

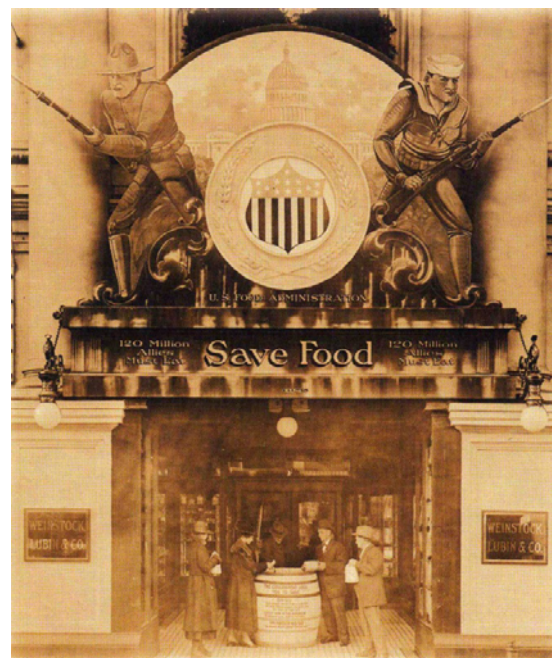
Liberty Iron Works ran a series of advertisements celebrating its prospects and the opportunity to buy residential lots near the factory. But with the end of World War I, the war contracts ended, and by 1920, the company was no longer listed in the *City Directory*.²⁴

As Sacramento citizens enlisted to serve in the military during World War I, many businesses stepped forward in support of the war effort, including the **California State Fair** and **Weinstock, Lubin & Co.** department store.

The Sacramento Region

Between 1910 and 1920 Sacramento’s industrial output increased by more than 150 percent. Sacramento River traffic formed an essential element in this prosperity—265 commercial vessels transported 1.5 million tons of freight and 105,000 passengers annually.

Railroads were also essential—the city was served by 153 passenger trains and 63 freight trains daily. The Western Pacific railroad arrived in 1910, with a depot at 18th and J streets, to compete with the dominant Southern Pacific.



The electric inter-urban railroads provided additional service within the region; the Northern Electric to Oroville and Chico; the Central California Traction Company to Stockton; the Oakland, Antioch and Eastern to Oakland. By 1920, the Oakland, Antioch and Eastern and the Northern Electric had merged under the name Sacramento Northern, and it was possible to ride this electric inter-urban line from Oakland to Chico—a distance of more than 175 miles.



Sacramento-Placerville
Auto Stage

Automobile and truck traffic became increasingly important as well. All major highways in the Northern California state system converged on Sacramento. Six motor truck lines served the city, while 59 **auto stages** operated from Sacramento. The **Yolo Causeway** opened to great fanfare in 1916.



In 1909 the State Fair moved into its new facilities on Stockton Boulevard and Broadway, where it would remain for almost 60 years. Beginning in late August, the fair was an event of statewide interest. The fair emphasized agricultural enterprises with



cattle, swine and sheep exhibits. There were also county and commercial displays in the Agricultural Building, a Hall of Flowers, home-cooking contests, a race track and a lively midway. In the infield of the race track, old railroad locomotives were crashed head on into each other, to the delight of fair-goers who packed into the grandstand.

In 1910, at the opposite end of Broadway (then called Y Street), Sacramento's Pacific Coast League baseball team, the Senators, moved into their new ballpark at Riverside Avenue. Named after the local beer sponsor, it was known as Buffalo Park.

St. Francis of Assisi Parish Photos

The next time you exit our church, look up at the window over the front doors. There you will see St. Francis presiding over an architect's rendering of our church.²⁵





St. Francis of Assisi Parish School, class of 1915

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1. 1914 California Fruit Exchange Building, 4th and J. Photo by Gregg Campbell.
2. Fathers Godfrey Hoelters, Felix Raab, Apollinaris Johmann and Humilis Wiese. Archives of St. Francis of Assisi, Sacramento.
3. Bishop elect Patrick Joseph Keane. *Catholic Herald*, December 11, 1920: 1.
4. Grace Day Home. Both photos by Gregg Campbell.
5. Miss Nettie Hopley. Burg: 34.
6. Lincoln Elementary School. SAMCC, enhanced by Andrew Cason, ITA, California State University, Sacramento.
7. President Woodrow Wilson. Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodrow_Wilson
8. Luella Buckminster Johnston City Cemetery plaque. Photo by Gregg Campbell.

9. Mary Rooney O'Neil (c.1910). SAMCC, 83/146/1978.
10. "The Titanic Sinks with 1,800 on Board." *New York Herald*, April 30, 1912: 1.
11. *All Quiet on the Western Front* movie poster (1930). Wikipedia:
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_Quiet_on_the_Western_Front_\(1930_film\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_Quiet_on_the_Western_Front_(1930_film))
12. Liberty Iron Works advertisement. SAMCC.
13. California State Fair program (1918). California State Library.
14. Weinstock & Lubin entrance (WWI). SAMCC.
15. Sacramento-Placerville Auto Stage. SAMCC.
16. Yolo Causeway Celebration poster. SAMCC.
17. State Fair Grounds from the air. Sacramento Room, Sacramento Public Library.
18. Stained glass window in vestibule of St. Francis of Assisi Church.
19. St. Francis of Assisi Elementary School graduating class (1915). Archives of St. Francis of Assisi Parish.

Notes

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- ¹ St. Francis of Assisi Church (1895-1995). Centennial Calendar.
 - ² Year Book—1918: 3.
 - ³ *Diocese of Sacramento Directory* (1920).
 - ⁴ "Pathways in the West" and "Grace Day Home, 1920."
 - ⁵ Archives of the Diocese of Sacramento, St. Stephens Box, and "Grace Day Home."
 - ⁶ Galarza: 208-209.
 - ⁷ Hopley obituary, *Sacramento Bee*, June 30, 1942: 1.
 - ⁸ Galarza: 211.
 - ⁹ At the time of her death in 1942, Nettie Hopley was residing with her sister Minnie L. Hopley at 1422 10th Street. Neither Minnie nor Nettie married; they lived together most of their adult lives. Minnie earned her living as a bookkeeper for D. W. Carmichael's real estate company; in 1916 she was listed as secretary-treasurer. But between 1917 and 1919 she was also a partner in Benson and Hopley Moving Picture Screen Manufacturing Company. She is listed in *A Directory of Women in California Photography* (1991): 174-175.
 - ¹⁰ "Hiram Johnson." Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hiram_Johnson
 - ¹¹ Quoted in Avella, *Indomitable City*: 84.
 - ¹² Connolly and Self: 158 ff., and Luella Buckminster Johnston Marker, <http://www.hmdb.org/Marker.asp?Marker=15621> One of Mrs. Johnston's five children was Alva Johnston, a 1923 Pulitzer Prize winning reporter for the *New York Times*, and a writer for the *New Yorker* magazine.
 - ¹³ Avella, *Sacramento and the Catholic Church*: 89-90 and passim.
 - ¹⁴ Ibid.: 90.
 - ¹⁵ Rohl: 47, 49 and passim.
 - ¹⁶ The *Titanic* claimed the life of at least one Sacramentan, Mrs. Stephen Hold. "1910s," *Sacramento Bee*, June 15, 2007.
 - ¹⁷ In Sacramento the epidemic lasted from mid-October 1918 through January 1919. About 4,500 cases were reported with 479 deaths—among them Lillie C. Todhunter, who was serving in the Navy at Mare Island and Father Eugene Mela, founding pastor of St. Mary Church. "We have never seen its like before," said city health official Dr. W. J. Hanna. See "1910s" and Wiegand. Although they had no nursing training, the Franciscan Sisters were asked by Bishop Grace to volunteer at local hospitals. In response to the epidemic the Sisters of Mercy's Mater Misericordiae Hospital expanded to 90 beds, occupying all the useable land on their site.
 - ¹⁸ See for example, Erich Maria Remarque's *All Quiet on the Western Front*, November-December 1928 in German; English translation, 1930; film, 1930.
 - ¹⁹ *Sacramento Bee*, April 15, 1918: The *Sacramento Bee* ran front page stories on the necessity of an immediate "clean-up" from at least April 8 to April 29, 1918.

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- ²⁰ Reprinted in Frame: 6. Note the reference to legitimate businesses on the “high grade” of J and K streets.
- ²¹ Wortell.
- ²² Mather Airport History. <http://www.sacairports.org/mather/about/history.html>
- ²³ *Sacramento Bee*, June 11, 1918, reprinted in Henley.
- ²⁴ The Curtiss JN-4 were “sweet little planes, the most popular of all time,” Derrel Fleener commented to the Sacramento County Historical Society on February 24, 2009. Fleener, the former director of the closed Silver Wings Aviation Museum at Mather Field and former curator of the Air and Space Museum of California at McClellan Field, observed that so many Jennys were built under World I contracts that when the contracts were terminated there was a glut of planes, and thus no market or demand from the private sector.
- ²⁵ This stained glass window is from an architect’s rendering—the arcade to the left of the church was never built.