

TREE PLANTING: A CENTURY-OLD TRADITION IN WOODLAND

By David Wilkinson



Woodlanders gathered on March 10, 2012 to celebrate Arbor Day at City Park and joined Woodland Tree Foundation volunteers to dig into rich loam soil to plant trees. The gathering honored a tradition that stretches back over a century in the City of Trees.

Arbor Day was first celebrated 109 years ago in Woodland when the Women's Improvement Club organized the inaugural event in 1903.

For a small rural town like Woodland, with few outside distractions and in love with its towering native Valley Oaks and other precious trees planted by its pioneers in an age without air conditioning or even electric fans, Arbor Day was a real happening. It was a day to rejoice in the wondrous green gifts of Mother Nature.

Arbor Day harnessed the passion of a community inspired to continually enhance the lovely garden city that arose out of an ancient oak forest at the hands of hard working and visionary pioneers.

On February 25, 1903 Arbor Day was held at the Yolo County Courthouse Square. Schools were closed in the afternoon so children could attend, and many businesses closed from 2-5 PM. Speeches by local dignitaries were made from the courthouse steps.

Speakers included State Senator Marshall Diggs, himself a descendent of Yolo County pioneers, who paid homage to the founder of Arbor Day J. Sterling Morton, whose home state of Nebraska started a tree-planting holiday in 1872. Senator Diggs also lauded Birdsley Northrup, who persuaded many other states across the nation to adopt their own Arbor Day.

Between speeches, a choir accompanied by an organist stationed on the platform above the west-facing courthouse steps, sang patriotic songs.

Another speaker, Hattie Lee, representing the Native Daughters, exclaimed "Nothing lives as long as the truth and a tree," acknowledging the responsibility of she and her peers to plant for future generations, just as Woodland pioneers had left their own green legacy.

Many trees were planted that winter afternoon in downtown Woodland by a who's who of elected officials, service clubs, students, and town citizenry. Spirits ran high among

the planters and onlookers who shared the vision that the many varieties of trees planted that day would grow strong and tall.

The trees planted that day would stretch their roots deep into the remarkably fertile soil that produced Yolo County's incredible agricultural bounty and fostered an idyllic and prosperous small town, a jewel of the valley.

Trees Enter the Public Realm

That Arbor Day observance in 1903 began a Woodland tradition of setting aside a day to honor and make arbor history, teach the young the value of trees, and foster the collective responsibility of civic improvement by young and old alike.

By 1903 Woodland was a small city, already over 40 years old, beautiful, green, and affluent. Woodland had a lengthy tree planting tradition started by pioneer settlers who planted many trees in expanding neighborhoods to enhance the remaining native Valley Oaks that were spared as the town developed under and around them.

In fact, by 1893 trees planted in Woodland's Victorian neighborhoods had grown to the point where the City Board of Trustees passed Ordinance No.77 establishing an eight foot clearance of tree branches along the public right of way.

In 1900 Ordinance 107 required citizens to gain the approval of the city to both plant and remove trees within the public right of way, thus sanctioning the value of trees as a community resource and regulating an informal private program that now entered the public realm. Woodland was well on its way to becoming the "City of Trees".

The Women's Improvement Club Champions Tree Planting

The Women's Improvement Club (WIC), founded in 1902, emerged at this time as a key Woodland institution based on a mission to enhance the culture and quality of life of the community through such activities as tree planting and education, creation of Woodland's first public park, and advocacy for building a public library.

Three years later, shortly after the Woodland Carnegie Library was built in 1905, the WIC moved into the first floor of the building, where they organized their programs and recruited guest speakers.

Through fundraising and generous donations by private benefactors like local real estate developer, A.D. Porter, City Park came to fruition in 1909. Once secured by WIC, the park was deeded over to the City of Woodland with the condition that the native oaks it contained be preserved. Today these majestic oaks are 200-300 years old, surrounded by a public park that Woodlanders have enjoyed for over a century.



City Park Oak Planted on Arbor Day 1907

City Park also contains a Valley Oak that was planted in 1907, before the park was officially formed, that now towers above a concrete benched placed by the Shakespeare Club, sponsors of the tree planting. Many more trees were planted at City Park during a well-attended Arbor Day event organized by WIC in 1912.

As extensively reported in the *Daily Democrat*, the WIC organized annual Arbor Day celebrations faithfully from 1903 well into the next decade.

Progressive Woodland business and civic leaders, like Charles W. Thomas, whose wife Serelda was active in the Shakespeare Club and Women's Improvement Club, honored the work and vision of the founders of Woodland's Arbor day in a rousing and thoughtful speech given at the 1905 Arbor Day celebration:



Dedication Plaque for Arbor Day Oak in City Park

"We owe a debt of gratitude and an expression of appreciation to the women of the Improvement Club for the practical and

*efficient work done by them to improve those conditions which measure the culture, growth, and progress of this community, and which has done so much to stimulate the civic energies of every other community in the Sacramento Valley... These women have renewed and energized the higher activities of the municipal growth and have animated the faith of our people in greater possibilities, and have made certain a higher standard of moral and intellectual life."*¹

That same year, in preparation for Arbor Day, WIC asked Yolo County pioneer John W. Freeman, brother of Woodland founder, Frank Freeman, to write something to reflect on the day's significance.

Freeman was a life-long friend of none other than the “godfather of Arbor Day,” J. Sterling Morton. Freeman had worked for Morton as a teenager at a Morton-owned printing shop in Nebraska City, prior to his journey westward in 1860 to work at his older brother Frank’s general store at “Yolo City”, the small village that became Woodland.

Freeman responded by submitting a lengthy letter to the *Daily Democrat* that he had first written in 1896 advocating for both the adoption of a California Arbor Day and a local Woodland celebration.

By 1905 J.W. Freeman had become a wealthy rancher with a sprawling stock farm in Nevada, but his early success came from various Yolo County businesses and a prosperous Capay Valley farm.

Freeman knew the value of trees, having personally planted an arbor of Black Walnut trees stretching 1.5 miles around his farm. According to Freeman, when he sold his farm for \$75,000 in 1887 to move to Nevada, the purchaser indicated the abundance of trees had sealed the deal.

Freeman’s clarion call for tree-planting action in 1896 and again in 1905 might just as well have been the rallying cry and guiding mission of the WIC.

“Let father, mother, sons and daughters plant trees. Commence now, this beautiful spring, and those who will come after us will point with pride to some beautiful and stately tree, and say our fathers and mothers planted and tendered it, and we rejoice in its beauty and protection, and may all feelingly say, “Who sows a field or starts a flower or plants a tree, is more than all.”²

San Francisco and Local Schools Begin Celebrating Arbor Day

Freeman bemoaned the fact that as of 1896 California, unlike forty other states, had failed to heed the call of his friend, J. Sterling Morton, to decree its own official Arbor Day. Although the state of California lagged behind the rest of the nation in establishing Arbor Day, by 1896 several California cities had taken the initiative.

On November 26, 1886 San Francisco became the first California city to celebrate Arbor Day at a popular event held on Goat Island (now Yerba Buena Island) organized by San Francisco philanthropist Adolf Sutro and poet Joaquin Miller.

A lover of trees, Sutro would plant thousands of trees on his sprawling land holdings in San Francisco, which include the trees we see today on Mount Sutro behind UC San Francisco and Mount Davidson. Miller also championed tree planting and covered his estate in the barren Oakland hills with trees that today comprise a public park.

At Arbor Day on Goat Island, a large crowd cheered an elderly General Mariano Vallejo, the former military commander of Mexican California, who rode a horse to the top of the island to the delight of the large, adoring crowd. Miller recited poetry prior to trees being

planted. A giant arboreal cross was laid out and planted on the island, but years later this landmark was destroyed by fire. This widely publicized gala inspired other California cities to begin their own Arbor Day celebrations.

Educators also sensed the importance of Arbor Day as a way to instill a community ethic in students through curriculum and hands-on planting. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Ira G. Hoitt, declared February 28, 1890 as Arbor Day with this proclamation:

*“Teachers should on that day prepare appropriate school exercises and the tree planting should be attended with proper ceremonies. School Trustees and patrons of the district should cooperate with teachers and render them every aid possible that the day may be duly observed.”*³

The *Woodland Daily Democrat* also jumped on the Arbor Day bandwagon:

*“Let the teachers, trustees, and patrons take an interest in this matter and try and work up a spirit of enthusiasm in the scholars throughout the different districts. Nothing beautifies a city, a county or a home like beautiful trees...it seems to us that this is one of the most commendable recommendations that a State Superintendent has ever made.”*⁴

At least one school district in Yolo County, Cache Creek, planted trees and celebrated Arbor Day in 1890. During the remainder of the decade, local Arbor Day celebrations were confined to schools with no community-wide celebrations. Woodland High School recognized Arbor Day in 1898 with a springtime planting of rose bushes and lilacs by students in the early afternoon, after which they were dismissed for the remainder of the day.

“Bird and Arbor Day Act”

In 1906 the California Federation of Women’s Clubs began advocating for a state Arbor Day, but it wasn’t until 1909 that the state legislature approved the “Bird and Arbor Day Act,” signed by Governor James N. Gillett.

The legislation directed all public schools to set-aside March 7th, the anniversary of the birth of the great Santa Rosa horticulturist, Luther Burbank, as a day to teach students “the economic value of birds and trees and the promotion of a spirit of protection toward them.”

The law was later renamed “Conservation, Bird, and Arbor Day”, and codified as section 37221 of the California Education Code. The Superintendent of Public Instruction published an “Arbor Day Manual” in 1909 that was distributed to all California schools to establish a Bird and Arbor Day curriculum. A similar 1911 manual included this message from Governor Hiram W. Johnson:

“The love of birds and trees is one of the healthiest emotions of the human heart...Learn to know the calls and plumage of our birds, the varying foliage of our trees; grow to love the quiet places where they may best be studied and you will be happier and better citizens of our great state.”⁵

Most of the trees planted on Arbor Day at City Park and the Courthouse Square a century ago have vanished, victims of old age, disease, or redevelopment of these public spaces.

City Park’s large live oaks and exotic palm trees, planted on the park’s northern and southern edges, may have been planted a century ago. The 100 or so towering American Elms lining city streets are also at least one hundred years old, but they are now in decline.

Other century-old trees, including magnolia, citrus, Black Walnut, olive, and palm trees dot Woodland’s historic neighborhoods. The Woodland Cemetery is a tree haven and many varieties of old trees can be found there, including rows of Canary Island date palms, which were planted at the WIC-sponsored Arbor Day celebration in 1908.

Palm Tree Mania

Palm trees form a special chapter in Woodland’s arbor history.

A palm tree mania swept Woodland beginning on February 8, 1905 when an article by the California Promotion Committee published in the *Daily Democrat* (likely submitted by the WIC) extolled the virtues of non-deciduous, semi-tropical, and ornamental trees that remain green year round.

This booster organization had sent this letter to Improvement Clubs throughout the state urging the uprooting of “dreary” deciduous shade trees in favor of evergreen trees to “attract and impress visitors from the frozen east.”

Heeding the call, WIC collected and gave away 1,000 palm seed packets three weeks later at the Arbor Day celebration held at the Walnut Street School. Citizens were asked to plant them in their home gardens or propagate the seeds for future Arbor Day plantings.

Later that year when the new Carnegie-funded public library opened at First and Court streets, Mayor Richard H. Beamer promoted and oversaw the planting of palm trees.

California’s native palm tree, the California Fan Palm (*Washingtonian filifera*) was planted around the perimeter of the library grounds and Canary Island Date Palms grace the lawn near the front entrance. Today these trees are over one hundred years old.

The zeal for planting palms inspired an ambitious and visionary plan put forth by the WIC as Arbor Day approached in 1906.

Conceptually, the plan called for Woodland and Davisville Improvement Clubs to begin planting palms along the Woodland-Davisville roadway in their respective towns, joining up somewhere in the middle. Although the “avenue of palms” idea never materialized, the WIC’s vision of trees linking Woodland and Davisville was fulfilled when Black Walnut trees were planted in 1922 along the highway linking the two cities.

Highway Tree Planting

The State of California developed a standardized plan for highway tree planting in 1921 and the Black Walnut tree was one of the species recommended for planting.

Native to northern California, wild Black Walnut trees can be seen growing along the banks of Putah Creek near Monticello Dam. The Black Walnut saplings used for roadside plantings were grown at the state forestry nursery in Davis (still located on Chiles Road).

On November 21, 1922 the Yolo County Board of Supervisors allocated \$2,500 for tree planting along the state highway linking Woodland with Davis and the town of Washington (West Sacramento).⁶

Black Walnuts were planted on the stretch of highway from Woodland to Davis and east as far as Swingle Station (South Davis). Lombardi poplars were planted from Swingle Station to Washington. In total 2,920 trees were planted under the supervision of Yolo County Horticulture Commissioner, William Gould by the spring of 1922.⁷

With the exception of a half mile stand of Black Walnuts shading Woodland’s East Street (formerly Highway 113) beginning just south of the County Fair Mall and stretching beyond Road 25A where it dead ends, all of the trees planted in 1922 to shade and beautify the state highway are now gone, casualties of the widening of Highway 113 and the construction of Interstate 80.



Black Walnut Trees on East Street Planted in 1922

Today these surviving Black Walnuts create a picturesque entry to Woodland’s southern border, but many of the trees are ravaged by mistletoe and Thousand Cankers Disease, a

potentially fatal fungus carried by a native bark beetle.⁸

The inspiration within the community to plant trees---hundreds at a time---linking town to countryside went unabated into the mid-twenties under the leadership of Yolo County women's civic clubs.

In the winter of 1925 Yolo County Federation of Women's Clubs and the Woodland Lion's Club put the wheels in motion to plant a row of Chinese Pistache trees from Cemetery Avenue (now West Street) along the highway leading all the way to the Yolo Flyer's Club.

Elizabeth Hecke, wife of State Agricultural Commissioner George H. Hecke, obtained the trees from the U.S. Government Introduction Gardens at Chico. The Heckes lived just outside Woodland at the Yolanda Ranch established by farmer-inventor Byron Jackson. Hecke managed Yolanda for Jackson until acquiring the farm when Jackson moved to the Bay Area to pursue his fortune manufacturing agricultural centrifugal pumps.

Luther Burbank to Attend Woodland Arbor Day

In addition to the mass tree planting project, Woodlanders were excited to learn that world-renowned horticulturist Luther Burbank had accepted George Hecke's invitation to be the guest of honor for Woodland's Arbor Day jubilee scheduled for February 12, 1925.

With his many years of painstaking plant breeding that revolutionized the fruit and vegetable industry and transfixed home gardeners, Burbank was a celebrity of legendary status. Several of his creations, including the Russet potato and Santa Rosa plumb, are still widely grown today. Locally, Woodland Hardware Co. advertised Luther Burbank Company seeds in 1914 and encouraged people to "Burbank Your Garden."⁹

The Heckes made arrangements to personally chauffeur Burbank and his wife from their home in Santa Rosa for the big event. Hecke also asked Burbank to donate one of his trees to be planted on Arbor Day at a public location in Woodland to honor the great plantsman.

The big buildup for the Arbor Day celebration was met with grave disappointment when a heavy storm led to the cancellation of the event. However, 346 Chinese Pistache trees were planted by County Surveyor Asa Proctor and his crew to create a ribbon of trees to shade motorists as they took a pleasant ride out to the countryside for a round of golf or a leisurely lunch at the Yolo Flyer's Club.

Sadly, most of these trees died the following summer due to a light rainfall that winter and spring. All but a few trees failed to take root and succumbed to the brutal summer heat.

A few days after the cancelled Arbor Day event, Burbank shipped a Paradox Walnut tree to Woodland. Asa Proctor, who was also the city engineer, planted the tree at City Park. Today this large, lovely tree's spreading branches still grace the corner of Walnut and Oak streets, providing respite from the summer heat and a haven for birds.



Luther Burbank's Paradox Walnut in City Park

A remarkable tree created by Burbank by crossing a California Black Walnut with the commercial English Walnut, the Paradox Walnut was named because, paradoxically, it grows astoundingly fast for a hardwood tree. Typically most hybrid species, whether plant or animal, are characterized by the phenomenon of “hybrid vigor” and, as in the case of the Paradox Walnut, generally are sterile or semi-sterile. The Paradox produces few walnuts.

Today, the Paradox Walnut is used chiefly as root stock for the commercial walnut industry.

At the 2012 Arbor Day celebration a historic marker was placed underneath this majestic tree to honor Luther Burbank and his gift to Woodland all those years ago. He died in 1926 and never made it to Woodland.

That same year the community redoubled its efforts and succeeded in replanting the avenue of Chinese Pistache trees from Brown's Corner to the Flyer's Club. A significant number of these trees have survived to the present, providing brilliant fall color in patches along Highway 16 and in larger numbers as you make the turn off of the highway and approach the Flyer's Club.

City of Trees

By the 1920s, with a generation's worth of tree planting creating canopy, and bolstered by organized plantings led by the WIC, Woodland proclaimed itself the “City of Trees”.

Other northern California towns that call themselves “tree cities” include Chico, Sacramento, Modesto, and Burlingame. Southern California tree cities include Claremont, Riverside, and Tustin.

By the 1930s a Woodland Garden Club had formed, and proceeds from the club's annual garden show were turned back to the city for the planting of trees.

The Garden Club planted what they called the “annual tree” at City Park in February 1932. Although the country was in the throes of the Great Depression, this did not dampen Woodland’s enthusiasm for tree planting.

Both the American Legion and Boy Scouts conducted tree plantings for Arbor Day on March 7, 1932. Their activities inspired a reflective *Daily Democrat* editorial on March 5, 1932 on Woodland’s tree heritage:

“Woodland is distinctively a city of trees. It is famed throughout the state for its attractive shade – deep, restful, rustic, grove-like. To the tourist, Woodland is suggestive and has that same happy appeal as does the oasis to the tired traveler in the desert. Woodland’s trees inspire thoughts of enticing dells, wooded picnics, and sylvan festivals. And there is nothing more soothing, nothing in nature more beautiful.

“The big, towering trees of which the citizenship are so properly proud are due solely to the sensible foresight of the generation that is too rapidly passing – the pioneers and original settlers. They knew the value of trees and saved the choicest that already were here upon their arrival and these they reinforced with generous plantings. The result is ‘Delightful Woodland: the City of Trees’.”

One year later, continuing hard times may have sapped the enthusiasm for a public tree planting as the *Daily Democrat* chided the community on March 6, 1933 for its failure to celebrate Arbor Day:

“The Woodland High and Grammar school authorities, local clubs and organization leaders all shook their heads when asked if they were to plant a tree.”

The Golden Age of Public Tree Planting

Within a few years the economy rebounded, and construction resumed in Woodland. In 1940 the City of Woodland adopted an ordinance creating a Tree and Parks Commission and an official publicly-funded tree program as tree planting entered the modern era.

Trees were planted by city crews in front of homes for residents that requested them. Funded by local tax revenues, a tremendous quantity and wide variety of trees were planted by the city along streets and in and expanding park system after World War II.

In 1956 Woodland hired its first public works director, Al Hiatt, who took a personal interest in tree planting. Under Hiatt’s tenure from 1956 to 1983, the city planted between 150 to 300 trees annually, which amounted to over 7,000 trees during this period.

Many of the mature trees shading Woodland’s streets and greening Woodland’s parks and public parking lots are due to Hiatt’s vision, backed by a supportive city council. We

owe this generation a debt of gratitude for their foresight and ability to expand Woodland's tree legacy and canopy from which we all benefit today.

During a 2006 interview, Mr. Hiatt he produced a list of over 30 tree varieties the city experimented with during his tenure. Although some trees proved to be ill suited for Woodland due to boron-tainted hard water, certain soil types, or disease, several other varieties performed well and diversified Woodland's expanding "urban forest".

Two of the more popular trees planted in abundance in the 1950s and 1960s due to their rapid growth and shade properties, the Fruitless Mulberry and Modesto Ash, are being phased out today due to disease, old age, and, in the case of the Mulberry, damage caused to sidewalks. Another star performer from this era (and still very popular today), the Chinese Pistache, sparkles with color as the days grow shorter in the fall.

Roads versus Trees

In the 1960s the city widened sections of Main Street and installed traffic signals. In their quest to move cars through the city as expediently as possible, city engineers proposed widening sections of residential streets south of Main. These plans kindled pitched battles between the city and homeowners who cherished their towering elm trees.

In 1965 alone, road widening projects included College between Bartlett and Granada, Second Street between Lincoln and Main, and Fifth Street from Main to Oak. Cleveland Street, south of Main was widened during this period, stripping the neighborhood of its large shade trees. The widening of Lincoln Avenue was also part of the overall traffic engineering plan to divert cars around downtown.

A major conflict erupted during the spring of 1965 when the city announced the cutting of 32 giant American Elms along the parkway on Walnut Street south of Main for road widening.

In a heated exchange with the city council, Walnut Street homeowners presented a petition objecting to the tree cutting, but some of the property owners favored the road widening, as did city manager John Ferns, who cited , buckling sidewalks, falling limbs, and insects. By the end of the evening the fate of the Elms was settled, and the disgruntled homeowners awoke to the buzz of chainsaws the following morning. ¹⁰

Of course conflicts between trees and "progress" are as old as Woodland itself.

Hundreds of native Valley Oaks were removed to develop the town, and others were cut down when large oak limbs—as they are prone to do-- suddenly dropped on top of houses.

The conflict between Main Street shopkeepers and trees has always been problematic. In 1903, for example, A.D. Porter cut down the trees in front of his Main Street store because he sought more sunshine and was tired of the trees cracking the sidewalk.¹¹

For most of the 20th century Main Street was devoid of trees. Pedestrians were shaded from the brutal summertime heat by canvas or wooden awnings installed on storefronts. By mid-century, when most of the awnings were removed, Main Street baked until shade trees were mercifully planted in 1990 between College and Third streets as part of a redevelopment project. In recent years the Woodland Tree Foundation has planted many additional shade trees in the downtown area.

Public Tree Planting Declines, Woodland Tree Foundation Rises

During the 1980s and into the 1990s public tree planting and maintenance of the urban forest was steady, although Arbor Day celebrations were spotty at best, typically consisting of small plantings sponsored by service clubs or held at school campuses.

By the mid-1990s the city tree program was in decline, a victim of shrinking city budgets. A backlog of tree maintenance and pest control ensued and public street tree planting dwindled, as did the number of city employees caring for the urban forest.

The shrinking public sector commitment to trees was offset to a degree by the enactment of stronger city ordinances requiring generous tree plantings and shade coverage for private commercial developments and parking lots. An expanding park system, funded largely by housing development city impact fees, has also helped broaden the tree canopy.

In 2000 the community responded to the need for renewed tree planting led by a group of inspired citizens who formed the Woodland Tree Foundation.

In 2001 the city and the Tree Foundation organized a community Arbor Day celebration, and many people turned out to plant trees in downtown Woodland, re-introducing a tradition started in 1903 by the WIC.

Since this auspicious beginning, Tree Foundation volunteers have planted over 2,800 trees in and around Woodland in cooperation with the City of Woodland, Caltrans, Woodland Joint Unified School District, and other agencies. In addition to local donations, the Tree Foundation has received grants from the California Department of Forestry, California ReLeaf, Sacramento Tree Foundation, PG&E, and the John and Eunice Davidson Fund.

Woodland Tree Foundation and Tree Davis have rekindled the WIC dream of connecting the two cities with trees by planting native oaks and redbuds and Chinese Pistache trees along Highway 113. Hundreds of seedlings have been planted and watered by Woodland Tree Foundation volunteers between Road 29 to the south and

Main Street to the north, and at on- and off-ramps in between. As they mature, these trees will provide beauty, wildlife habitat, and cleaner air.

Although the city tree program has not rebounded to its previous heights, Woodland has been designated a Tree City USA by the National Arbor Day Foundation in recognition of its tree ordinance, a tree board, and a minimum per capita tree budget.

To maintain its Tree City USA status, Woodland holds an annual Arbor Day celebration bolstered by a city council proclamation. By reviving the century-old tradition of a Woodland Arbor Day and with renewed enthusiasm for tree planting, Woodland today honors earlier generations who have left us a magnificent arbor legacy.

Arbor Day and community tree planting also helps fulfill our responsibility to leave future residents a beautiful and healthy environment in which to pursue their dreams.

With the ominous threat of global warming upon us, the mitigating benefits of trees that absorb carbon, clean the air, and reduce energy consumption, compels Woodland to reclaim its leadership role in the Central Valley as a true champion of trees.

Let us all – residents, schools, the city – work as one to re-build and expand our “green infrastructure” and reduce our collective carbon footprint, one tree at a time.

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¹ *Woodland Daily Democrat*, February 25, 1905

² *Woodland Daily Democrat*, February 21, 1905

³ *Woodland Daily Democrat*, February 26, 1890

⁴ *Woodland Daily Democrat*, February 26, 1890

⁵ *Woodland Daily Democrat*, March 3, 1911

⁶ Yolo County Board of Supervisors Minutes, November 21, 1922. (Yolo County Archives).

⁷ *Woodland Daily Democrat*, March 28, 1922

⁸ <http://entomology.ucdavis.edu/news/walnuttwigbeetle.html>

⁹ *Woodland Daily Democrat*, December 18, 1914

¹⁰ "Walnut Street's Trees Make Way for Progress," *Woodland Daily Democrat*, June 15, 1965.

¹¹ "Happenings of 25 Years Ago Today." *Woodland Daily Democrat*, February 10, 1928.