

PENA ADOBE & LAGOON VALLEY PARK

CHINESE IN VACAVILLE



GOLD RUSH

Chinese raised their own vegetables and chickens.

Chinese don't get drunk because they always war when they drink.



Every ranch had Chinese workers, they'd have a cabin to live in and a little place to raise garden.

Anybody in town that wasn't poor had a Chinese cook in those days and every ranch had a Chinese cook. The cook would have a room at the house and they were one of the family

Chinese, most of them from Southeast China, came to western shore seeking for glod. Found disappointment in the gold fields, and were attracted to Solano's rich farm land.

LOTTERY

Chinese were not allowed to own property without certifications of citizenship.

1902, a row of houses was built on the south side of Kendal Street, all the Chinese moved there, calling it Cross Street.

RAILROAD WORKER

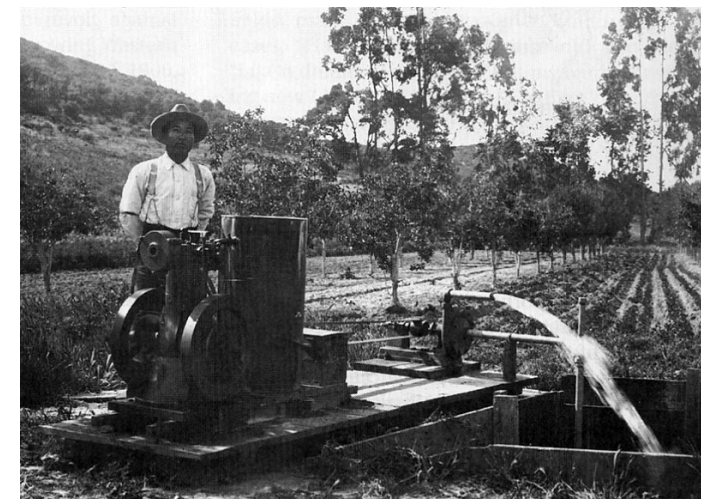


Every ran had a few Chinese and the ranchers' kids learned to live with the Chinese. they are with them and the Chinese love kids. So the Chinese were respected.

FARM WORKER



JAPANESE IN VACAVILLE



For several decades Vacaville served as the commercial, cultural and social hub for Japanese immigrants in Solano County.

Vacaville is considered the birthplace of Japanese contributions to California agriculture.

Vacaville and the surrounding area were home to thousands of permanent residents and migrant Japanese laborers who worked in local orchards.

1913 the legislature passed an Alien Land measure which prevented Japanese from purchasing agriculture land or getting long-term leases.



The first Japanese arrived in Vacaville in 1887, willing to work for very low wages

Orchards

A Buddhist Temple was built adjacent to the Methodist Church in 1912.

In the 1890s, Arichika Ikeda came to Vacaville, he worked as a farm hand and cook and was then reponsible for organizing the Japanese farm workers.

1924 the Immigration Act prohibited further immigration.



The Japanese population in 1902 owned or rente more than a third of the orchard land in the vaca valley.

Vacaville's Japantown was not revived after World War Two. A portion of the community cemetery and two small downtown markers are the only evidence of the Japanese community that once thrived there.



THE PENA FAMILY



The Pena Adobe was erected in 1842. 25 Mission-trained Indians sun dries the adobe bricks and built both Vaca and Pena adobes.



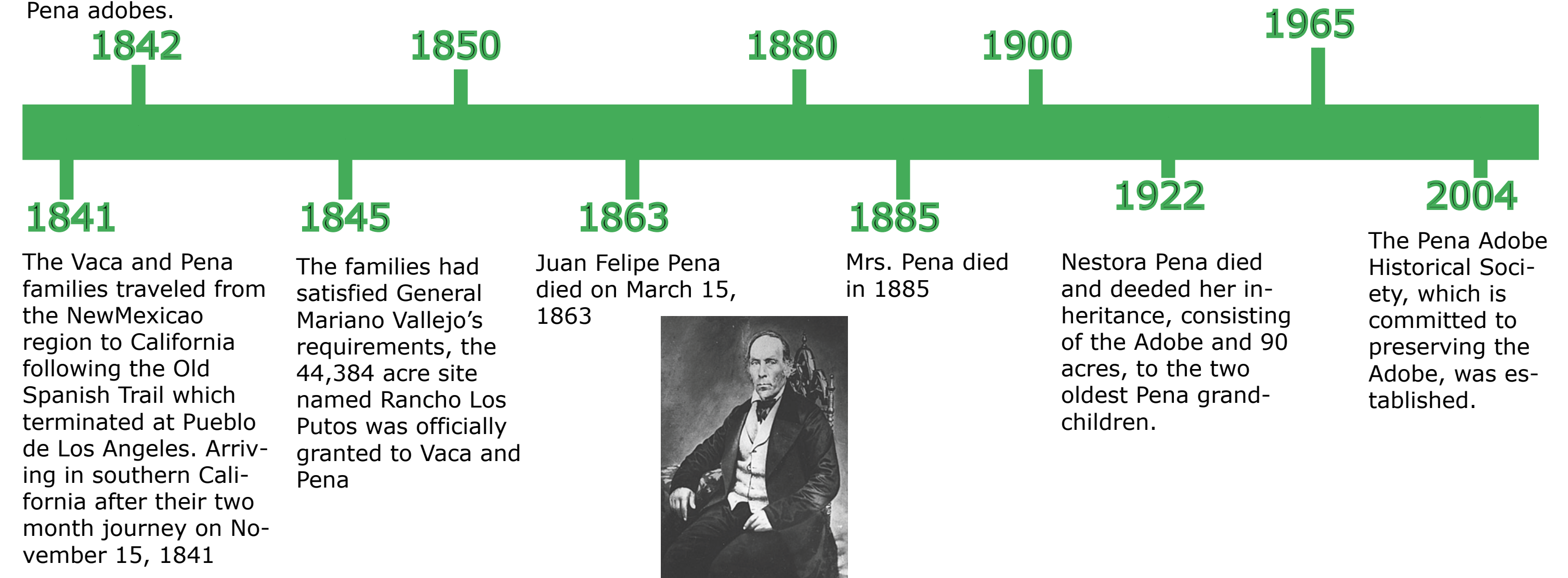
Vaca sold a portion of his land to William Mcdaniel for three thousand dollars. Those land became Vacaville.

All the Vaca land holdings were sold

Nestora Pena, the only daughter of Juan Felipe Pena, left the Pena Adobe.



The Adobe became a Vacaville City Park.



NATIVE AMERICAN IN VACAVILLE



Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation

Patwin Tribe
Ululatos (Vacaville)
Malacas (Lagoon Valley)

Lagoon Valley was under control of the Malacas tribelet, whose principal village may have been located at the present site of the Pena Adobe. Mission register data assembled by Slaymaker (1985) show that Malaca natives were baptized at Mission San Francisco de Asis in 1815-1821, at Mission San Francisco Solano (Sonoma) in 1823-1824, and at Mission San Jose in 1826-1832. Missino records show the Malaca were intermarried with Ululato of Ulatis Creek, the Tolenas of upper Suisun Valley, and the Suisun who dwelt along Suisun Bay, All closely related southern Patwin tribelets speaking similar dialects.



Characteristically, Patwin houses were greater than 20 ft in diameter and had only one door which faced either east or west.