

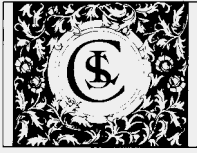
California State Library Foundation

Bulletin

Number 79

Fall/Winter 2004





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TABLE OF CONTENTS

2..... Imbued with a Spirit of Cooperation: California State Librarian Carma Leigh *By Cindy Mediavilla*

6..... Susan Hildreth Newly Appointed State Librarian of California

7..... The Newly Discovered Gold Rush Journal of O. P. F. Kallenbach *By M. Patricia Morris*

8..... Mining the Past: Researching the Family History of Gold Rush Chronicler O. P. F. Kallenbach *By Barbara LaMarche*

15..... The California Quarter Experience *By Sarah Dalton*

20..... On Exhibit: "The Photographic Legacy of California Photographer I. W. Taber" *By Gary F. Kurutz*

26..... Foundation Notes

27..... Recent Contributors

Front Cover: This inviting cover is from one of the many early pamphlets designed to promote the image of California as paradise. See Sarah Dalton's article on page 15.

Back Cover: "The Eden of California." Cover of deluxe edition of the *Rio Vista News*, 1925.

Illustrations/Photos: All illustrations from the collections of the California State Library. Photograph of Susan Hildreth and Governor Schwarzenegger by Sarah Dalton, Public Information Officer, California State Library. Scans by M. Anthony Martinez.

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Imbued with a Spirit of Cooperation: California State Librarian Carma Leigh

By Cindy Mediavilla

When California State Librarian Mabel Gillis announced her retirement in 1951, a recruitment committee was appointed to find suitable candidates to replace her. One of the first people the committee contacted was Carma Zimmerman, a former Californian who had become Washington State Librarian. Although she was very happy in Washington State, Carma agreed to apply for the job. Three months later, she was appointed California State Librarian—a role she would enthusiastically embrace for the next twenty-one years.

This brief article celebrates the illustrious career of former California State Librarian Carma Russell (Zimmerman) Leigh, who will turn 100 years old later this year.

BEGINNINGS

Born in 1904 on a farm outside the small town of McLoud, Oklahoma, young Carma Russell was a ravenous reader, who often finished books the same day she got them. Graduating from high school in 1920, she enrolled at the Oklahoma College for Women, just two months shy of her sixteenth birthday. After having worked as a secretary for several years, in 1929, she applied to the UC Berkeley School of Librarianship. Despite the Depression, she was hired by the Berkeley Public Library as soon as she graduated. A year later, the now married Carma R. Zimmerman became director of the Watsonville Public Library.

Located on the rich agricultural coast of northern California, Watsonville presented Carma with many unexpected challenges.



Cindy Mediavilla, Ph.D., MLS, is a lecturer at the UCLA Department of Information Studies. Her dissertation, Carma Russell (Zimmerman) Leigh—An Historical Look at a Woman of Vision and Influence (2000), is available through UMI Dissertation Services.

“I had much to learn—more than I knew,” she told colleagues many years later, “but ample opportunity to learn to work under and with library boards, city councils, mayors, public officials, community organizations, and at the same time do the book selection, cataloging, reference work, service to children, make speeches, organize story hours, and plan remodeling of the building.”¹ She also learned how to serve disenfranchised populations, providing library materials to migrant farm workers and other economically disadvantaged patrons. In addition, Carma acquired money to double the size of the library and offer expanded services. “Mrs. Zimmerman came to Watsonville when the library was being reconstructed and reorganized, and was of invaluable assistance during this difficult period,” a library board member, Oda Redman, later wrote.²

From Watsonville, Carma moved to Southern California, where she became Orange County Librarian in 1938 and then San Bernardino County Librarian in 1942. In San Bernardino she not only provided library services to the largest county in the state (20,000 square miles!), but she also did it under extremely trying wartime conditions. In spite of strict gasoline rationing and limited supplies, Carma and her team of librarians managed to conduct monthly visits to even the most remote branches, bringing books and good will. Carma also started a much needed staff newsletter and initiated San Bernardino County Library’s first children’s services department. “Today when so many recreational activities may be curtailed or entirely cut out of children’s lives, the County Library should be more active than ever before,” she told her staff. “One might say it is the library’s contribution in keeping the children mentally well balanced and happy.”³

WASHINGTON STATE LIBRARIAN

Carma’s experience as a county librarian taught her how to effectively manage a large organization while meeting the needs



Left: Carma Russell (Zimmerman) Leigh,
California State Librarian, 1951–1972.

Above: Carma Leigh (L) with Phyllis
Dalton, Assistant State Librarian.

Opposite page: Carma Leigh with
Rabbi Irving Hausman and Mrs. Lillian
Altman, September 1954.



*“One might say it is the library’s
contribution in keeping the children
mentally well balanced and happy.”*

of various groups of constituents. Even more importantly, she became imbued with the spirit of cooperation that would, from then on, define her professional outlook. As she wrote in 1945, “The library work done through united effort . . . is proof that books and ideas can be in the reach of everyone, everywhere in the world.”⁴ In fact, it was this broader appreciation of cooperative work that made Carma a prime candidate to join the ranks of other county librarians—like former Kern County Librarian Gretchen Knief—who had gone on to become state librarians. Recruiting Carma to succeed her as Washington State Librarian, Knief wrote, “All that you know or have learned or done can be used and on a much wider scale [here]. It is very similar to running a county library. . . . The philosophy behind the thing is what counts and you have that.”⁵

Carma served as Washington State Librarian from 1945 until 1951. During her tenure, she spearheaded the campaign to create inter-county regions, allowing nearby jurisdictions to join forces to provide library service to a broader geographic area. Although legislation was passed in 1947 enabling inter-county libraries, the concept was not immediately accepted; therefore, a study by Charles Bowerman was commissioned in 1948 to help verify the need for larger library jurisdictions. Not surprisingly, Bowerman’s findings closely resembled those of another researcher, Robert D. Leigh, whose nationwide “Public Library Inquiry” recommended the creation of regional “systems” supported by a budget of at least \$100,000 per region.⁶ Based on her own experience as a library administrator, Carma immediately saw the value of such a scheme. “The new ideas of pooling and sharing library resources such as books, money and personnel . . . make it possible to develop public library systems, instead of isolated, weak library units,” she declared at the Southwestern Library Association Conference in 1950. “I think we just can’t plan any more for anything but *systems* of libraries.”⁷

BRINGING HER VISION TO CALIFORNIA

Carma was in the midst of carrying out her vision of creating public library systems in Washington when she was appointed California State Librarian. What she found when she returned to California, in September 1951, was a library profession in turmoil. Facing a fifty percent increase in population since before World War II, librarians statewide struggled mightily to provide minimum service. “All the cities of the State have grown beyond their boundaries,” library professor Fredric Mosher noted in the early 1950s. “New residential areas have sprung up almost overnight. The libraries have not been able to keep up. . . . The urgency of the situation demands immediate action.”⁸

And immediate action is what they got. Soon after becoming State Librarian, Carma asked the president of the California Library Association (CLA) to establish a Library Development Committee to define statewide library objectives as well as study library problems, formulate policies, and recommend a plan of action. Academic and public librarians were appointed to this committee. Carma was also quick to expand the scope of the State Library’s quarterly publication *News Notes of California Libraries* to include conference reports and updates of statewide activities, while she herself communicated directly to constituents through a newsletter called *From the State Librarian’s Desk*.

In September 1952—just one year after she returned to California—CLA released “Ideas Toward Library Development,” Carma’s proactive platform for improving library service statewide.⁹ Described by one proponent as “an ardent prospectus for an immediate California library program,”¹⁰ the article admonished the state’s librarians to develop a set of statewide library standards; conduct a survey to see how well California’s libraries met those standards; decide ways to improve substandard service; and define, in general terms, the roles of CLA, library educators, and the State Library in helping improve libraries statewide. As a result of Carma’s call to action, CLA appointed a committee to lobby the state legislature to provide funds for a statewide library survey. In addition, the State Library invited forty-five representatives from a wide assortment of libraries to develop minimum service standards for California’s public libraries. The process of producing this document helped unify the state’s library profession. As Los Angeles Public Library Director Harold Hamill marveled, “The amazing thing was that despite the wide variety of backgrounds which the [librarians] brought to their task, they were able . . . to compromise their differences and produce a set of standards which represented general understanding and mutual consent.”¹¹

The newly adopted “Standards for Public Library Service in California” emphasized cooperative library systems as the preferred means of delivering adequate library service; but legislation to allow the creation of such jurisdictions did not pass for another ten years.¹² Resistance was high among constituents who feared that a statewide library plan would mean loss of local control. Moreover, California librarians had little experience in lobbying for library legislation. Several bills were introduced during the 1950s and early 1960s, only to have them die on the floor of the state legislature due to lack of adequate support. Finally, however, the Public Library Development Act (PLDA) was passed in September 1963. Based largely on the structure recommended in the “Master Plan for Public Libraries in California,” which CLA adopted in 1962, the PLDA and

subsequent legislation eventually made funds available to allow public libraries to create cooperative systems.¹³

SUTRO LIBRARY

A lesser known chapter during Carma's career as California State Librarian involved the relocation of the highly regarded Sutro Library to the University of San Francisco (USF). Donated to the State Library in 1913, the collection contained many rare books and manuscripts, including incunabula all collected by wealthy San Francisco businessman Adolph Sutro. Despite its value, the collection languished in the basement of the San Francisco Public Library, where it was housed until the late 1950s. When the state legislature threatened to eliminate the Sutro budget and move the collection to UC Berkeley, Carma began scouring San Francisco for a more suitable site.¹⁴ "Rootless Sutro Library was shaken by a blow concealed within the massive pair of tomes called the State Budget," CLA President Alan Covey dramatically reported. "A storm of protest arose," Covey said. "Floods of letters were sent to Sacramento. Editorials appeared in the newspapers."¹⁵ Not only were researchers concerned that the university might restrict access to the collection, but many feared the genealogy materials would be discarded altogether.

Governor Pat Brown was so inundated with letters of protest that he appointed a committee to look into the matter. That committee, made up of Covey, Carma, and library professor Edward Wight, eventually recommended that the Sutro collection be relocated to USF, a Catholic university. The ink was barely dry on the newly signed twenty-year lease, however, when the advocacy group Protestants and Other Americans United for the Separation of Church and State filed suit against the state for housing a public collection in a religious school. Carma and Governor Edmund Brown were both named in the suit. Carma represented the state in court, and after hearing testimony from both sides, the judge found in favor of the State Library. The Sutro collection was successfully relocated to the University of San Francisco.

A HISTORIC CAREER

Carma Russell (Zimmerman) Leigh accomplished much in the latter years of her career. In addition to the achievements outlined here, she was also a leader in lobbying for the passage of the federal Library Services Act in 1956 and the subsequent Library Services and Construction Act in 1964. She also served as president of the Pacific Northwest Library Association (1950) and the California Library Association (1955) and represented the American Library Association during a post-World War II junket to Germany in 1952. It was, however, the passage of the Public Library Development Act and the resulting cre-

ation of public library systems in California that Carma considers her greatest accomplishment, however.

As friend and colleague Geraldine Work predicted when Carma retired as California State Librarian in 1972, "Her contribution to the advancement of Library Service . . . will be historic."¹⁶ And indeed it has, as her legacy continues today. ❁



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Susan Hildreth Newly Appointed State Librarian



On August 2, 2004, Susan Hildreth was sworn-in as the State Librarian of California. Deputy State Librarian Cameron Robertson administers the oath of office while State Librarian Emeritus Dr. Kevin Starr holds the Library's 1501 Bible.

Photograph by Sarah Dalton.

In a ceremony in the State Librarian's office on August 2, 2004, Susan Hildreth was officially sworn-in as the new State Librarian of California. Deputy State Librarian Cameron Robertson administered the oath of office to Hildreth while State Librarian Emeritus Dr. Kevin Starr held the Bible.

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger appointed Hildreth the State Librarian of California on Friday, July 16, 2004. Hildreth follows Dr. Starr who retired April 1, 2004.

State Librarian Hildreth has enjoyed a distinguished career in public librarianship, most recently serving as City Librarian at San Francisco Public Library. Currently, Hildreth is the immediate past President of the California Library Association and is active in the American Library Association. She served as Sacramento Public Library's Deputy Library Director, County Librarian in Placer County and Library Director in Benicia. At the California State Library, Hildreth worked as a Principal Librarian in the Library Development Services Bureau from 1996 to 1998.

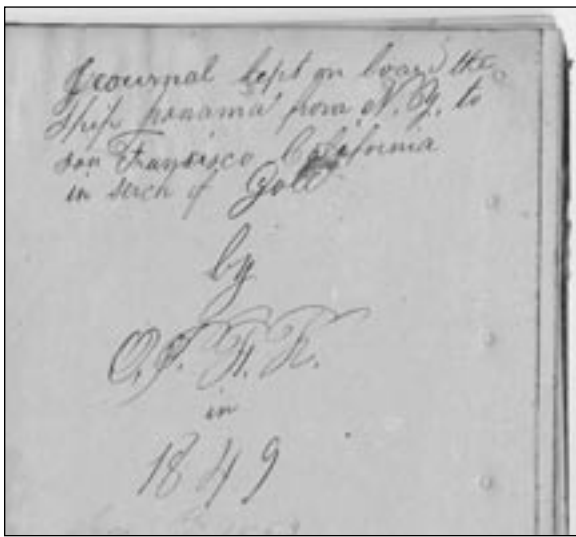
While working at the California State Library, Hildreth "saw the big picture of public service trends and statewide initiatives." Of her return to the California State Library as State Librarian of California, Hildreth says, "I look forward to seeing where the California State Library is now and helping it move forward into the 21st century."

Governor Schwarzenegger says of Hildreth's appointment, "I am confident that Susan will continue the tradition of inspiring, educating and informing Californians through the tremendous resource of our state libraries...She shares my commitment to education and to preserving our state's rich cultural heritage and I know she will use her tremendous experience as a librarian to enhance and strengthen California's public libraries." ❁



I look forward to working with the California State Library (CSL) Foundation. I am well aware of all the wonderful additions to the State Library's collection that have been provided by the CSL Foundation. Non-profit support for libraries provides that margin of excellence that general governmental funding just cannot support. The CSL Foundation provides an opportunity for a strong partnership between a great library and a great library foundation. I hope, with my assistance, that the Library and the Foundation can move ahead both in collections and in garnering support.

SUSAN HILDRETH, STATE LIBRARIAN OF CALIFORNIA



Opening leaf of the Kallenbach Gold Rush Journal.

The Newly Discovered Gold Rush Journal of O.P.F. Kallenbach

By M. Patricia Morris

Oscar Phillip Ferdinand Kallenbach was a 49er—one of the great wave of fortune seekers who journeyed west in 1849 during the California Gold Rush. On February 3rd of that year, at age 25, he boarded the ship *Panama* bound for San Francisco via Cape Hope. The voyage would take 188 days, and for every day at sea he made an entry in his journal.

On his diary's blue, lined paper, Kallenbach faithfully recorded the weather. "This was a fogy [sic] day wind in the morning," he said in a typical entry. Kallenbach charted the ship's progress, mentioning the latitude and/or longitude of the ship nearly as often as he talked about the weather. On Monday, April 30th, he wrote: "This was a stormy day the wind N.W. lay too all day lat 56 60."

He recorded his observations of shipboard activities and experiences often enough to give contemporary readers a feeling for what it was like to make this perilous and tedious trip. He wrote with interest about routine activities—Sunday church services and mining association meetings. He wrote with excitement when the *Panama* encountered other ships and when he saw unusual birds or marine life. But O. P. F. K. revealed little about himself. He wrote nothing about his life and family at home in New Jersey or about his aspirations once he arrived in California, or his interactions with fellow passengers.

Occasionally, he penned descriptive passages about the hardships at sea. During one particularly rainy period he described the condition of the ship in these words: "Decks leak like a calender so do her upper works so that she [the *Panama*] had to be pumped every 2 hours. . . ." On another occasion he wrote, "The cry of lice was herd all through the ship and there were some 10

or 12 persons alive whith them and almost every one had a few [.] Neptune received more than 50 shirts and undershirts [.] I for my part was amongst the few and lucky [.] I hunted day and day but found none. . . ."

After Kallenbach reached California, he was apparently too occupied to continue daily entries in his journal. However, his diary contains a six-page account of events during his Gold Rush days in California from August 8, 1849 through the winter of 1852. Also found in the journal is the record of a meeting on June 18, 1861 at Weehawken Ranch for the purpose of forming mining laws for the government of the district, subsequently named Weehawken District. Kallenbach was unanimously elected recorder. He then used several pages of his journal to record mining claims, listing the participants in each claim.

At a later time, someone else found another useful purpose for Kallenbach's journal, as there are twenty-eight pages of printed instructions for tatting and other types of handwork projects pasted in the book. All the rest of the pages, about half the book, are blank.

In November 2003 Dianne Dobson gave O.P.F. Kallenbach's diary to the California State Library and June Bailey donated some of Kallenbach's Gold Rush possessions: a gold scale, powder horn, quill holder, violin and bow, and a fringed jacket. The Library is extremely grateful for the generous donation of these gifts that add to the knowledge of the Gold Rush era in California. It is exciting to know that there may still be tucked in trunks and closets other treasurers such as these.

Credit for this donation is also owed to Barbara LaMarche, who was instrumental in making the gifts possible. As a volunteer with the Paradise Genealogical Society, she helped Kallenbach descendants Dianne Dobson and June Bailey trace their lineage to O.P.F.K. In the article that appears here, Barbara tells the fascinating story of how the genealogy of this Gold Rush diarist was researched. ❀

M. Patricia Morris is an independent scholar and copy editor of the *Bulletin*. For many years she worked in the Cultural Resources Division of the California Department of Parks.

Mining the Past: Researching the Family History of Gold Rush Chronicler O. P. F. Kallenbach

By Barbara LaMarche

Carefully guarded and secretly hidden away in the cedar chest of Elsie Wheeler Dobson of Merced California was the diary of California pioneer Oscar Phillip Ferdinand Kallenbach.¹ After her death the diary surfaced and the children of Edward and Elsie Dobson read his words for the first time. The title page read, “*Journal kept on board the ship panama from N.Y. to San Francisco California in serch [sic] of Gold, by O. P. F. K in 1849.*” It was evident this diary was of great historical value. It had been preserved for more than 130 years, and, unlike many diaries of its time, it contained entries documenting the author’s shipboard expenses and an account of the many months after his arrival in California. Mr. Kallenbach carefully documented his first few weeks in San Francisco revealing a descriptive look into the past. He spoke of his mining and farming activities in Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties and travels to the San Joaquin Valley.

While working as a volunteer at the Paradise Genealogical Society, I first learned about O. P. F. Kallenbach and his diary from Dianne Dobson of Paradise, California. In late August of 2002 Dianne, who is the daughter of Edward and Elsie Dobson, solicited my assistance at the Society. Dianne said, “This journal has been in my family for many years, and my siblings and I would like to find out if we are related to its author.” Dianne and I teamed up to research this question. Dianne Dobson provided the known family history and the research began.

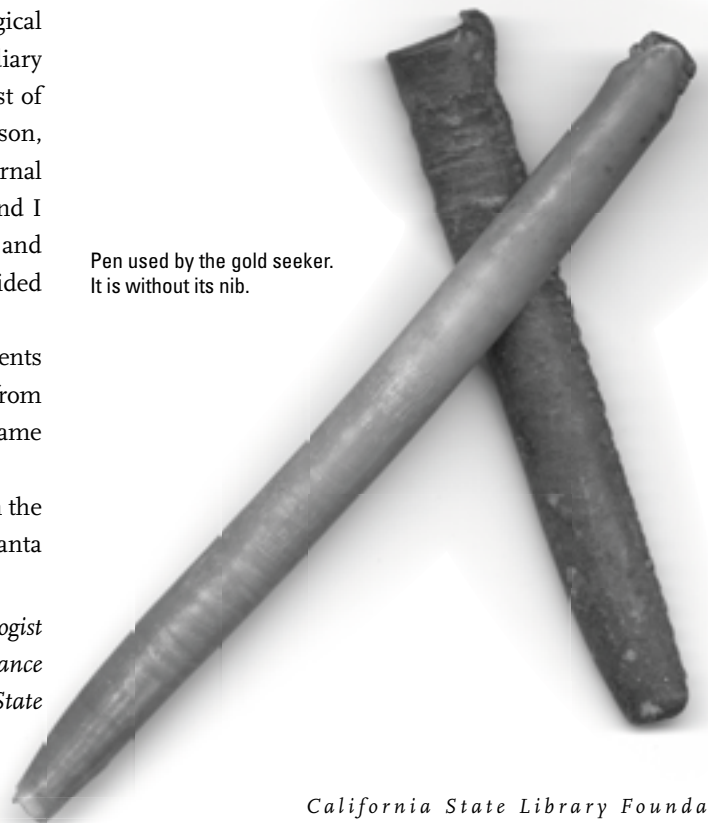
Edward M. Dobson’s family came to California with his parents Leander Hughes and Martha Hughes Dobson about 1910 from Alva, Wyoming. Elsie Wheeler Dobson, a native of Indiana, came west to California with her family about the same time.²

Elsie Wheeler met and married Edward Moore Dobson in the early 1920s. Edward was employed as a telegrapher on the Santa

Fe Railroad and the four Dobson children were born in the Central Valley. After a careful review of the Dobson and Wheeler family records, the name Kallenbach did not surface. Dianne and I then focused our research on Oscar P. F. Kallenbach as the next step.³

In October 2002 we visited the California State Library in Sacramento in search of information about this colorful pioneer. We located a biographical sketch of Oscar Kallenbach.⁴ We also discovered that he was cited in the *Great Register of Voters* in 1890 and listed in the *Stockton City Directory* in 1895.⁵ The *Great Register* listed Oscar Kallenbach as age 62, born in New Jersey. We gleaned additional clues from Mr. Kallenbach’s diary where he spoke of his brothers William and Charlie and his friends Adolphus Gilbert and Ransome Dean.⁶

Pen used by the gold seeker.
It is without its nib.



Barbara LaMarche of Paradise, California is an expert genealogist and volunteer with the Paradise Genealogical Society. Her assistance was invaluable in bringing the Kallenbach Collection to the State Library.

February the 3rd Left New York near 6 North River
for California in the ship Panama at 12 o'clock wind North
East at 4 past 6 o'clock left the never sink like excluded from
sight, The Association and passengers amused them selves in
music of most every kind and in playing cards, checkers, chess,
backgammon and dominos untill a late hour it was rem-
arable still on the sea that is a good breeze and no swell.

Sunday the 4th

This day the wind was South west with a clear sky and rough
sea the most of the persons sick we had no reputation about
our meal time got breakfast at 10 o'clock and very scanty at that
at 12 o'clock 85 miles from sandy hook, wind south south west
blowing fresh, at 1 o'clock there was service read and prayer said
in the evening there was a scanty supper provided most all that
we well went to bed a grumbling

Monday the 5th

The wind North East with rain and in the gulf beam and rough
more sick this day than ever, and plenty of room at the table
and plenty to eat, at 10 o'clock the wind hauled around to the
west which lasted untill 12 o'clock when it died away to a calm
at 2 o'clock it blew from the same quarter again and lasted all night
our course is North east

Tuesday the 6th

The wind west and a cloudy morning a sail in sight which was
said out to be a chopper, had our breakfast at 10 o'clock and our
dinner at 4 o'clock of pork and beans one spoonfull of beans to a man, thinking
there was grumbling to be heard from hungry men, they came to the
conclusion to have a meeting the next day at 12 o'clock

Wednesday the 7th

The wind North west with rain and squalls but clear of the gulf stream
at about 2 o'clock they had their meeting the wind hauled so that you
could hardly hear what was said they huddled about the decks like
drunken men, and came to an end with having a meals a day
and plenty at each meal, the upper berths to eat at the
first table and those in the lower ones at the second and so

With the date of
February 3, 1849,
Oscar Kallenbach
began his journal
of a trip to the golden
shore of California.



Left: Powder horn of Kallenbach with a carved hunting scene.

Above: Steamer ticket purchased by Kallenbach on 1854 trip.

Opposite page: First page of a detailed letter sent to Kallenbach from Thomas W. Cartz, Salt Springs Ranch, Calaveras County, February 18, 1853.

We found compelling evidence in the 1850 census that Oscar Kallenbach was living in Tuolumne County.⁷ Although he was listed as P. F. Kallenbach, R. Dean was also living with Mr. Kallenbach along with four other miners, making him more likely than not, the right Mr. Kallenbach. Later in 1860 a man by the name Oscar Kallenbach, who was about the right age and place of birth, was found in the census living in Calaveras County and farming in Jenny Lind Township.⁸ Further census research revealed a citation regarding the household of Oscar Kallenbach living in Stockton with a wife Mary, daughter Cecelia, and mother-in-law Barbara Ritt in 1880.⁹

An inquiry was made to the San Joaquin County Genealogical Society. Transcriptions of county records provided an abstract of a marriage record of Oscar Kallenbach to Mary Ritt in 1874.¹⁰ Mr. Kallenbach was also listed in a cemetery index as being buried in the Stockton Rural Cemetery.¹¹ A volunteer also located an obituary for January 15, 1910 gleaned from microfilm of the *Stockton Daily Record* newspaper.¹² At this point, it was evident Oscar had remained in California and had one known descendant. Not much has been learned about Mary Ritt Kallenbach or her family. Research continues on the Ritt family line.

Mr. Kallenbach's obituary provided a clue to the married name of his daughter Cecelia as Mrs. Pierre Bailey.¹³ Further research located the Bailey family, identifying the grandchildren of Oscar and Mary Kallenbach as Iris, Lincoln, and Azalea Bailey.¹⁴ The California death record of Iris Bailey stated the name of her daughter and great-granddaughter of Oscar Kallenbach as Ms. June Bailey of San Francisco.¹⁵

Fortunately Dianne and I were able to locate Ms. Bailey and copies of the diary were shared. A subsequent visit to meet with Ms. Bailey revealed a collection of artifacts and family treasures once owned by Oscar Kallenbach. Carefully preserved by the Bailey family were his gold scale; family bible; a buckskin coat; letters; a powder horn; and violin. A hand-sketched drawing of the ship *Panama* was framed and proudly displayed in the home of Ms. Bailey. During that visit family stories were shared between Dianne Dobson and June Bailey.

Dianne Dobson spoke of her mother's brother, Uncle Glen Harry Wheeler. Dianne and her siblings knew Glen Harry Wheeler only as Uncle Harry. The Dobson family knew Uncle Harry had married a young woman named Marie, who passed away shortly after they married. The last name of Marie was

February 18, 1933.

Salt Spring Rancho, Calaveras Co. Cal.

Dear Oscar

I sit down to write you a letter from the old rancho, Bill, Garcelon, Towers, Dave and Jackey, are all well, and, were all taken aback, when I told them you were not coming back again, they say you are a pretty fellow to go home and stay there, the reason why I did not write to you before, was that I had nothing particular to write to you, and ^{that you would hear} knowing from Mrs. Mac, how I was, where I was, and what a doing, I wrote to Bill as soon as I got to San Francisco, and sent your letter to him, Charley. He received, the seeds they have not got yet, they are at Adams & Co in Stockton, when I wrote to Bill, and told them you had sold out, to me, they could hardly believe me, they invited me to come up and that they would make us as comfortable, as possible, they have not built, any house yet, Bill has built a blacksmiths shop, I expected that your letter gave Bill and Garcelon, the particulars of your selling, your share to me, but they have not got it yet, so with your write give Bill and Garcelon instructions, as to how you want the payments secured, and you had better send the power of Attorney to Bill and Garcelon, so as to give me possession, so we can have the rancho recorded, so as to have no trouble, from jumpers or squatters, they want you to tell them just how you want things fixed, and they will have it done, they want to know ^{how} ~~whether~~ ^{whether} you sent out, anything or not. Bill wants you to send that ring of his by Adams & Co Express to Angels Camp, Dick Glockman is up there

soft on the promised land
What I done in the country and
how I liked it
I did not go ashore the of my arrival but got over
thing to leave for good the next day got on
shore at about 10 o'clock and went there what
was called San Francisco it is situated on the
side of a hill the east side facing the bay
(the bay is one of the finest in the world) and
contains about 4 Adoby houses and slightly
built frame houses and something like ⁴⁰ 40 Fents
there wher a great many people in the place that
had no other shelter than there Planks to for
the to sleep under, I found that every thing in the
shape of eatables wher very low except Vegetables
they wher from 1 to 4 dollars per pound and fish that
is fresh ones wher 1 dollar a pound that during my
tentative passage knut a sene 600 feet long and
I thought the best thing for me and my 2
companions to do was to go fishing according
Adolphus & Gilbert and an Irish man

Beginning with this leaf, Kallenbach summarized his experiences in the diggings. He entitled this section, "What I done in the country and how I liked it."

never recorded in the family records. Glen Harry Wheeler remarried shortly after Marie's death.¹⁶ Therefore, the Dobson family only remembers Uncle Harry's wife as Aunt Elsie, who was his second wife.

As June Bailey and Dianne Dobson continued to share family stories and information, June Bailey recalled memories of her Aunt Azalea. She had died at a young age and had married a gentleman named Glen Wheeler.

A California death record and an obituary were located for Azalea Marie Wheeler, which confirmed the family stories shared between Dianne Dobson and June Bailey. The obituary read, "WHEELER - In Stockton, December 18, 1935. Azalea Marie Wheeler, beloved wife of Glen H. Wheeler of Stockton, loving daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Bailey of Sunland."¹⁷

Had the Dobson family record stated the full name of Uncle

Harry Wheeler's first wife, a connection to the Dobson-Bailey-Kallenbach family might have been made much earlier. In conclusion, this research provided convincing evidence that Dianne Dobson's Uncle Glen Harry Wheeler married June Bailey's Aunt Azalea Marie Bailey.

We continued our research reviewing probate and land records of the Kallenbach and Ritt families, which added additional information about these two California pioneer families.

Oscar P. F. Kallenbach and family, the Pierre Bailey Family, the Edward M. Dobson Family, the Glen Harry Wheeler family, Dianne Dobson, and June Bailey, and the San Joaquin County Genealogical Society all contributed to this story and to the preservation of this wonderful historical collection now preserved in the California History Room at the California State Library, Sacramento. ❀

At a meeting of Miners held pursuant to notice at Weehawken Ranch on the 18th day of June 1861 for the purpose of forming Miners Laws for the Government of the District and the election of a recorder; after the organization of the meeting by the election of James Cole as president and Mr. Kautschinow, Secretary the following regulations were established.

Article 1st

This district shall be called the Weehawken District and is bounded as follows — north by the Calaveras River — East by the Summit of Bear Mountain, South by Galois Gulch and west by a line running from the mouth of Galois Gulch to a Creek in Straus' Ranch, thence down said Creek to the Calaveras.

Article 2^d

One claim may be located by any person upon any one or upon any number of different leads, which claim shall consist of one hundred and fifty feet in length upon the lead including all its spurs, dips and angles and three hundred feet in width to be measured one hundred and fifty feet each way from the lead.

Article 3^d

The location of a claim or claims shall be made by putting notices at each end of the ground claimed, stating name of company, amount of goodnes claimed, and general direction of the lead, subscribed by the names of all

The laws for the government of the Weehawken Mining District on the Calaveras River, June 1861 are among the documents included in the Kallenbach manuscript volume.

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5. Copy from *California Great Register of Voters*, 1890, Oscar Phillip Ferdinand Kallenbach. *Register of Voters*, (1890) San Joaquin County, CA (microfilm # 310, entry 4004), California State Library; *Stockton City Directory for 1896-97* (Fresno: The Valley Directory Company, 1896), 181.
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- ii. Photo: Bailey, Cecilia, death record, date of death, 03 Jun 1937, on-line Vital Search USA, <www.vitalsearch-ca.com>, California Death Record, San Joaquin County.
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Garrett Burke's winning design as modified by the U.S. Mint.

The California Quarter Experience

By Sarah Dalton

Q In March 30th 2004 at the California State Library, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger unveiled the 2005 California Quarter—an image of John Muir standing before Yosemite's Half Dome and a California condor. "Here in California, growth and progress and wilderness protection and the protection of the environment go hand in hand," Schwarzenegger said of the design's theme.¹

The Governor's selection of this design hailing conservation marked the conclusion of the California State Library's California Quarter Project, an endeavor that has unearthed the tremendous challenge of encapsulating our great and golden state on the nation's 0.955 inch coin.

THE ASSIGNMENT

The U.S. Mint's 50 State Commemorative Coin Program issues state quarters in the order in which states ratified the Constitution or were admitted into the Union. Key to the Program's mission is "inspiring" people "to learn about the culture, geography



Sarah Dalton is the State Library's Information Officer and served as coordinator of the California Quarter Project under the direction of the State Librarian.

and unique heritage of each state."² The Mint began the program with the Delaware Quarter in 1999. It will complete the cycle with Hawaii's quarter in 2008. Because California was the 31st state to join the Union, the Mint will rollout California's quarter mid-cycle, in 2005 after Wisconsin's and before Minnesota's.

In early 2002, members of the U.S. Mint's Special Programs Division advised Governor Gray Davis that California's quarter moment was nearing. Though the Mint allows a Governor to pick a quarter design without consulting the public,³ Governor Davis wanted the California people to come up with the idea for the state's quarter.

To involve the public in the quarter design process, the Governor directed then California State Librarian Dr. Kevin Starr and his staff to create and facilitate a statewide outreach program that invited EVERY native and resident Californian to send a quarter design to Sacramento. Embracing this daunting task, we at the State Library, after thorough best practices research and brainstorming, launched the California Quarter Project via brochure and website. In coordination with the Governor's Office, we promoted the program at press conferences, on radio and TV talk shows, in privately funded public service announcements (PSAs), and in many of California's leading newspapers.



Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger and Maria Shriver announcing the winning selection of the California Quarter at the California State Library. Photograph by Sarah Dalton.

When 8,000 conceptions (with legal signed releases) of largely bears, miners and bridges began flowing in, we saw why Los Angeles County Museum of Art's Stephanie Barron has said, "There has never been a single, prevailing image of the state."⁴ California's cultural and geographic fragmentation is as infinite as its beauty. Our state stubbornly defies clichés.

Other bustling states, we think, have had it easy. The Statue of Liberty had to be on the New York Quarter. No one but Honest Abe could be on Illinois'. But what "must" be on the California Quarter? The Golden Gate Bridge? Modoc or San Diego County folks might not think so. The Gold Rush? Native Californians think not.

COINS AS WORKHORSES

Numismatists, people who study and collect coins, know how coins look, stack, and hold up as currency, not as concepts. California was lucky to have such noted numismatists as Jim Hunt, Dwight Manley, and Don Kagin on the California Quarter Selection Committee.⁵ These practical professionals reminded us that one must be meticulous with federal currency, remembering always that a concept will become a metal disk headed indelibly into history, and that a coin is more than just the picture on it—it's got to work on a few levels.

Civilizations express their culture and their sovereignty on their coins. Political, emotional, or religious, coins have always been a symbol of a kingdom's definition of itself.

Numismatist Richard Doty writes that coinage is "a reflection of human history;" that coins were, in ancient times, "icons of identity."⁶

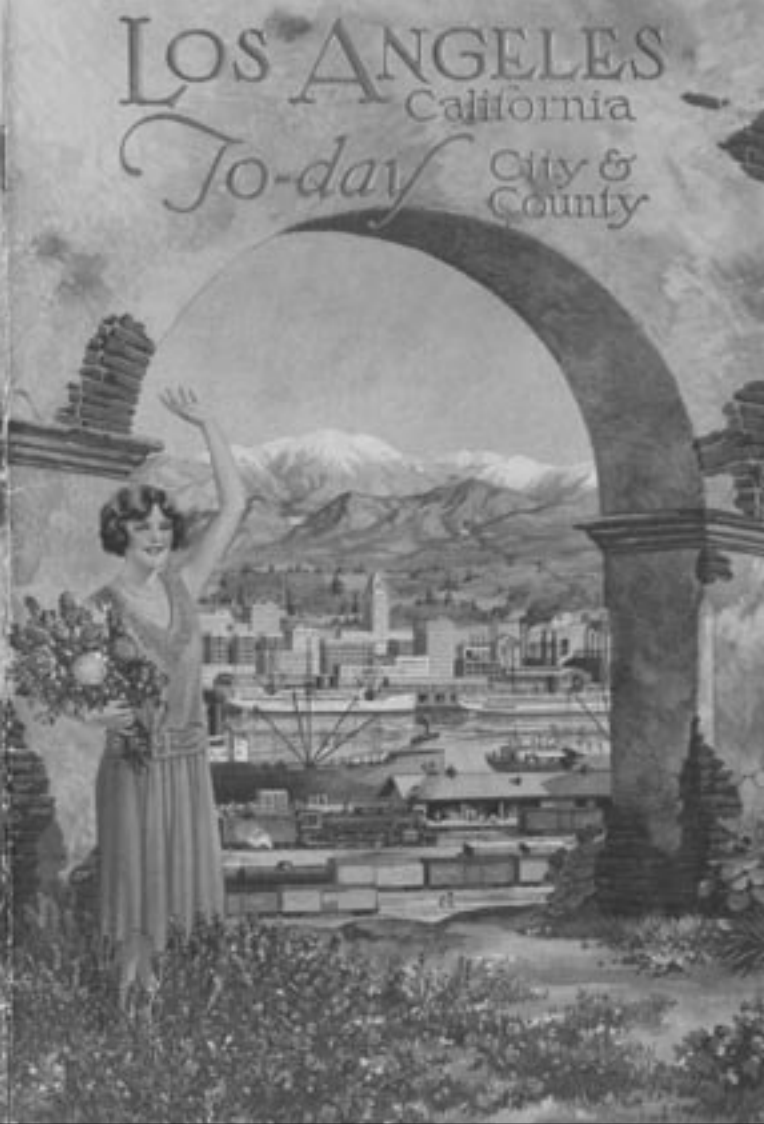
In America, coins have spun through industrialized culture and commerce and become part of the routine and language of our kingdom. "Penny candy" and "penny for your thoughts," "here's my two cents," "nickel shine," and "nickel cup o' Joe," "5 and 10" stores, and "dime novels" are uniquely American cultural commodities cemented in our vernacular.



The California paradise in Los Angeles as seen on the cover of a promotional booklet.

The jocular term for the quarter, "two bits," originated from divided Spanish silver "dollars" (pieces of eight), that America used for currency in the 18th century. Two bits was one fourth of the Spanish coin.⁷ "Two bits" resurfaced in 19th century frontier bars when, during a change shortage, "bits," determined where a man drank. At a one-bit bar a drink cost 12 1/2 cents; at a two-bit bar it cost 25 cents. The drinks were the same in each bar and each bar had a loyal clientele despite the two-bit bar charging double the price.

In today's bar, two bits will buy only a jukebox tune, but it's still entrenched in our collective American routine. We need quarters for the junk food vending machine at the office, the super-dryer at the laundromat, and slot machines. And quarters are part of our 2004 vernacular—when we need to "feed" the parking meter, we slink into nearby merchants asking to "buy" quarters with our dollars. When California's two bits comes out in 2005, every time we need to "feed" our 21st century machines we'll glimpse the California image. The Mint's pedagogical purpose will surface each time we hop from the car to grab a latte or to pick up the dry cleaning.



CALIFORNIA'S GOLD

Searching for the California Quarter has forced those of us at the State Library who worked on the project to analyze what “California” means. We have had to consider California through the eyes of those who have never seen the Pacific, the Sierras, the Golden Gate, Death Valley, or Sunset Strip. We have had to reexamine California’s best-loved stories and face the disturbing truths from which those stories have sprung. But as we have learned about our state’s schisms, we’ve simultaneously picked up on a dominant California truth: Californians love being Californian. Whether one lives in Riverside, Eureka, Laguna Beach, Lake Tahoe, Burney, Barstow, or San Francisco, a Californian knows that he or she is unique, cool and lustrous by association with this great state.

Goldenness is at the heart of California’s “identity.” California is named for Calafia, a black Amazon Queen who ruled an island called California where gold was the only metal and women the only residents. The gold-centric, unorthodox Calafia myth, told some 339 years before the Gold Rush in the 1510 novel, *Las Sergas de Esplandián*, forms our self-image.

Of course, since the fateful January day in 1848, the gold that James Marshall discovered in Coloma has burnished everything Californian. For over 100 years California has called the visitor and the settler with fantastic images of golden sunshine, golden oranges, golden poppies, and golden people.

CALIFORNIA'S BOOSTER LITERATURE:

GRAPHIC IMAGES FROM THE 1850S TO TODAY

Historian and State Librarian Emeritus Dr. Kevin Starr, writing in 1986, states, “California has always been a figment of its own imagination, ever struggling for identity, ever inventing itself. . . . [and] of all states in the union, only California has attached to its identity the concept of a dream.”⁸ California has attached “dreaminess” to “goldenness” for promotional brochures, books, citrus labels, posters, picture postcards, and postage stamps since the 19th century.

When the railroad opened up California to tourists and middle class workers, state leaders wanted to sell land to these potential buyers—a California-as-Eden theme served their purpose. Hence, works like *California for Health, Pleasure and Residence* by Charles Nordhoff; *Semi-tropical California* by Benjamin C. Truman; and *A Southern California Paradise* by R. W. C. Farnsworth were produced to lure folks from the eastern U.S. and Midwest with images of an Occidental paradise. Truman in his book exclaimed: “Look this way, ye seekers after homes and happiness, ye honest sons of toil and ye pauvres miserables, who are dragging out a horrible life in the purlieu of large eastern cities, Semi-Tropical California welcomes you all.”

In the 1870s California experienced an “orange rush.” The balmy climes that produced our citrus groves validated California’s Edenic ideal next to the East’s “horrible life.” The wholesome and healthy orange became a crucial California symbol, and the citrus crate label became one of the best-known visual selling tools of California. To people freezing in Minnesota, the Midwinter Orange Show was surely seductive.

OFFICIAL IMAGES

In addition to glorious marketing images, California has its most official images: the State Flag and the Great Seal of California. The Great Seal, presented at the 1849 Constitutional Convention, was the first effort to represent California in graphic form. In the Seal we see the San Francisco Bay as emblematic of San Francisco and California’s commercial importance; the goddess Minerva in the foreground, illustrating California’s sudden spring to maturity or statehood; the Sierra Nevada in the distance, indicating the mineral wealth of California; and the motto—the Greek word “Eureka” meaning “I have found it.” (Mariano Vallejo thought the bear should be lassoed,



Of 8,000 concepts, here are the final five designs.



symbolizing the conquest of California. It remains untethered.) The sheaf of wheat and bunch of grapes were added to please Southern California and to represent California’s agricultural and horticultural bounty.

KEY CHALLENGES FOR CALIFORNIA: EXCESS AND HISTORY

Though Minerva and the bear are familiar and official, neither works as a “single image” or “brand,” for California. As we seek that image today, California seems impossibly complex. No single eco-region (coastal, mountain, desert, valley); icon (the Golden Gate Bridge, Hollywood sign, Hearst Castle, the Getty Museum); myth or legend (ranchos, wagon trains, Gold Rush, railroads); or archetype (surfer, pioneer, robber baron, movie star, hippie) can on its own represent a state as culturally and geographically diverse as ours.

Further exacerbating the problem of choosing one California image is our history. Descendants of people who were here before the missionaries, pioneers, miners and entrepreneurs probably don’t nurture romantic visions of our state’s roots.

“Racist contempt,” Kevin Starr writes, “flawed” California’s origins “with hatred, injustice and bloodshed. Tragically, one California was destroyed so that another might take its place . . . hatred of Mexicans [was] total.”⁹ The Native American popula-

tion was reduced from 300,000 to 40 or 50,000 by the 1870s¹⁰, a fact that leads Starr to compare California to the 19th century American South:

“Although just as violent [as the South’s], California’s sins were less institutionalized. . . . The Indian was not kept in formal slavery but he was exterminated. . . . California concealed its sins. . . . Crimes remained unacknowledged or were sentimentalized. . . . Responsibility was forgotten in the sunshine.”¹¹

Today, California’s “sunshine” continues to blind Californians in some ways. The California Quarter Project’s most popular themes—missions and gold miners—gloss over the points of view of descendants of Latino, Asian, and Native American people. Of 8,000 images that the California Quarter Project team saw, only one was a rendition of Native Americans. There were none of Chinese Americans and very few of Latinos.

OTHER STATES’ SOLUTIONS

California is not the only state with a dark history. A survey of quarters from the southern United States shows that the American South has demonstrated a particular inventiveness in facing the facts of their slaveholding past. Georgia and Tennessee chose images that celebrate nature (the Georgia Peach) and music (a string instrument collage) respectively. The Alabama Quarter

has an image of Helen Keller inscribed with Braille, thereby establishing good will with the nation, women, and people with disabilities, to name a few.

THE CALIFORNIA SEARCH

The San Francisco Asian Art Museum's logo designer, Primo Angeli, says the ideal logo is "a dynamic and memorable trademark . . . that attracts public attention . . . [and] stresses identity without falling prey to clichéd imagery."

Instead of a "trademark," Governor Davis sought an "enduring impression" of California. He called for "California-inspired ideas that capture the heart of our state as well as its diverse culture." The criteria were straightforward, but avoiding "clichéd imagery" was not one of them.¹²

In 2004, one person's image of California is not another's. What we do share, without too much pain and animosity, is a love of our land, our natural grandeur, which Yosemite embodies. And so, conservation is our quarter's theme. Schwarzenegger said March 30th that the California Quarter will remind California and the nation of the need to "protect—our parks, our beaches and our mountains." Schwarzenegger said that the California Quarter "will show . . . our commitment to preserving our Golden State for future generations."¹³

Garrett Burke, who came up with the Yosemite quarter idea, was on a talk show, *Coin Talk*, with me on May 10, 2004.¹⁴ Burke said that he began his drawing by writing "What does California mean to me?" In the process Burke saw that "California has way too much that could be celebrated." He "narrowed it down through thematic elements: man, nature, economy, technology." One night Burke "had different designs on the computer . . . a separate John Muir design, a separate Yosemite design." The two ideas eventually came together, and the design embodied, for Burke, a "message of loving nature, loving the environment and how much you [can] give back to the State of California, to yourself and your soul."

In a state as human and as gorgeous as ours, that message is right on the money. ☘



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9. Starr, Kevin, *Americans and the California Dream*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1973), 18-21.
10. *Ibid.*, 18-21.
11. *Ibid.*, 415.
12. "Persons submitting designs for the California Quarter must be either native Californians (born in California), or current California residents; Designs must be received, by postmark only, on or between: September 9, 2002—November 9, 2002; Designs must be in black ink, pencil, or computer-aided format. No 3D or color designs will be considered; Designs must be on the official quarter template and must be accompanied with a completed and signed release form; Designs may include: landmarks, landscapes, historic buildings, resources/industries, flora/fauna, icons, and outlines of the state. A suggested list of suitable subject matter can be found at www.governor.ca.gov; No state flags or seals will be considered; No head and shoulders portrait or bust of any person, living or dead, and no portrait of any living person will be considered.; No logos or depictions of exclusive organizations. Designs should avoid controversial subjects or symbols that are likely to offend.; Designs shall have broad appeal to the citizens of the state." *California Quarter Brochure*, 2002.
13. "A Natural Choice for California's Coin," (*San Jose Mercury News* (CA), March 30, 2004).
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Above: Vegetable peddler, Chinatown, San Francisco.
 Opposite page: Advertising page for Taber's sumptuous promotional volume, *California Scenery & Industries*, 1884.

The Photographic Legacy of California Photographer I. W. Taber

By Gary F. Kurutz

On display in the Mead B. Kibbey Exhibit Gallery of the Library & Courts II Building is a special exhibit celebrating the illustrious career of pioneer photographer Isaiah West Taber. Drawn from the State Library's California History Section photograph collection, this is the first major exhibition to recognize the San Francisco photographer. Included are many of the original images used to illustrate the recently published *Isaiah West Taber: A Photographic Legacy, 1870-1900*. The handsome volume was designed and published by the Windgate Press of Sausalito and is available for sale through the Foundation or at the reference desk of the California History Room. (See *Bulletin* Number 77 for details).

During his lifetime, Taber (1830-1912) stood as one of the most famous photographers in California and the Far West. By the time the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake and Fire destroyed his studio and negative collection, he had amassed over 30,000 scenic views and 100,000 portraits. When he died in 1912, the editor of the *Pacific Coast Photographer* recognized the impact of his long and distinguished career by writing: "The late Isaiah West Taber had made his name a household word in thousands of homes throughout the country." All that preserve his mem-



Gary F. Kurutz is Curator of Special Collections for the State Library.

ory, however, are his positive prints and albums found in institutional and private collections. While other photographers, such as C. E. Watkins and Eadweard Muybridge are better known today because of their artistic views, Taber created an unparalleled record of cityscapes from San Diego to San Francisco; tourist destinations such as the Hotel del Monte, Raymond Hotel in South Pasadena, and Hotel del Coronado, and scenic wonders including Yosemite, Calaveras and Mariposa Big Tree groves, and geysers. In particular, his views of San Francisco during the Gilded Age demonstrate his ability to combine important documentation with an artistic eye. Albumen prints of lavish Nob Hill mansions; elegant hotels like the Palace and Baldwin; busy streets crowded with pedestrians, streetcars and wagons; Sutro Heights and the Cliff House; Chinatown, and sailing vessels on the bay provide a wonderful tour of this cosmopolitan queen city of the Pacific Coast.

Curated by Gary Kurutz and prepared and installed by Gerilee Hafvenstein, the exhibit highlights several of the California History Section's greatest photographic treasures including a sumptuous large folio album of San Francisco's 1894 California Midwinter Fair. Foundation board member Mead Kibbey donated the album to the Library in 1986. It is illustrated with 132 photographs including some of the earliest night views ever made in California. On display in one case are two folio advertising volumes created by Taber entitled *Photographic Album of*

Taber

Photographic Parlors and Art Studio.

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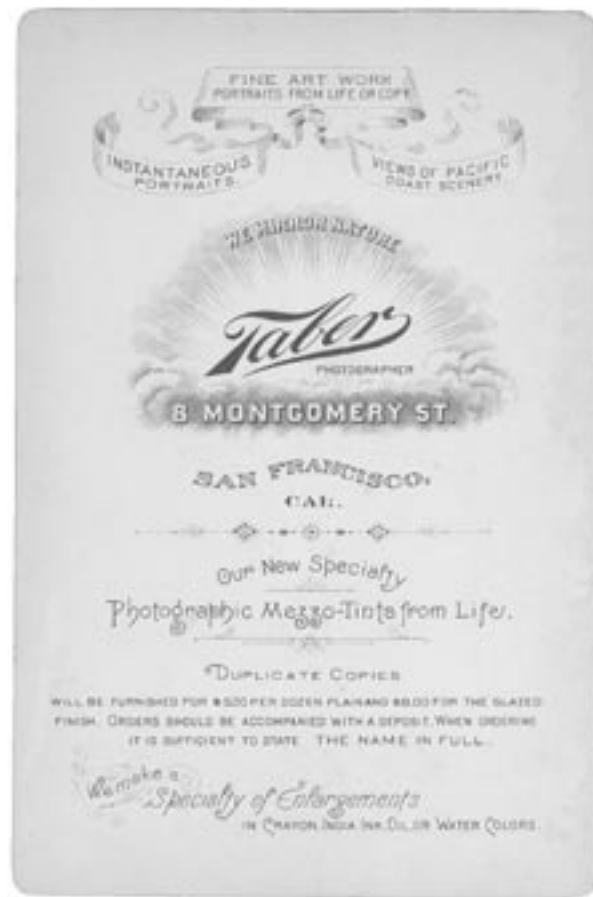


Looking down San Francisco's Montgomery Street with the Palace Hotel in the background.





Los Angeles during the Boom of the Eighties. A view looking north on Main Street with the Baker Block on the right.



Typical Taber logotype on the verso of one of his cabinet cards.

Principal Business Houses, Residences and Persons (1880) and *California Scenery and Industries* (1884). Both are embellished with dozens of views of businesses, hotels, wineries, resorts, and natural scenery. In many respects, these two published albums were the most expensive and lavish publications ever created in nineteenth century California as it required the production of thousands of original photographs to illustrate the leather-bound volumes. Today, less than a half dozen copies of each are known to exist. Another photographic jewel is an album of 140 large format Taber prints magnificently presented on special mounts. It is a tour de force of California attractions with an emphasis on Yosemite and pastoral scenery. Such views no doubt attracted legions of tourists and home seekers. In addition, the display includes examples of individually mounted prints carrying his distinctive logotype. No other photographer during that era could match his marketing skills. Taber, as seen through these albums and prints, became a visual chamber of commerce for the Golden State. A Taber advertising piece

explained the practical value of his photographs: “It helps to fill our hotels, brings customers to our tradesmen and encourages emigration to our shores.”

The California State Library early on recognized the importance of this wonderful documentary artist. In the California History Section’s biographical files are letters between the photographer and the Library. Keenly interested in the state’s history, Taber embarked on a project to create a collection of portraits and biographical data on “representative Californians.” He planned eventually to present his collection to the California State Library in Sacramento. Letters from Taber to State Librarian James L. Gillis reveal what he had in mind: “I had 6 large Albums, holding 300 portraits each, with Autographs, Date of Arrival in California, Occupation, Address, birthplace, Date of birth, and first occupation in California, with other biographical history. They contained nearly a thousand of the pioneer business men of the State, many have now passed away, and many



Above left: The Chronicle Building on Market Street, San Francisco.

Above right: The gates to Sutro Heights, San Francisco. From Adolph Sutro album, Sutro Library, San Francisco.

Bottom: The Leland Stanford mansion at California and Powell Streets, Nob Hill, San Francisco.

Opposite page: Photographer I. W. Taber showing off at Glacier Point, Yosemite Valley.

professional men, and others who have not figured prominently in public life, but who were among the builders of our state.” The portraits were cabinet card in size and the verso of each carried the following notice: “Taber’s / State Collection / OF PORTRAITS OF / Representative Californians. In Memorium / TO BE PRESENTED TO THE STATE LIBRARY, / By I. W. TABER. That the State may preserve the names and faces, and / keep alive the memory of those who made it what it is.”

Alas, Taber’s historical portrait record was a victim to the terrible events of April 1906. In an letter dated July 25, 1906, to Eudora Garoutte, head of the Library’s California Historical Department, Taber wrote, “In answer to a letter from Mr. Gillis, State Librarian, for information about my collection of representative Californians, on which I had been working and collecting data, for

the past 20 years, with the intention of presenting it to the State Library when completed, I regret to say that it was destroyed by the fire with my Gallery at 121 Post Street.” Only a smattering of these portraits survives today. The State Library, however, does have an album of California Supreme Court justices and, perhaps not coincidentally, all the photographs were by Taber.

As mentioned above, copies of the Taber book are available for sale. It is a wonderful memento of Taber’s historical contribution to California history. Case bound, the volume is illustrated with over 200 high quality photographs digitized from the originals. It includes a superb biography of Taber by Linda and Wayne Bonnett. The cost of the book is \$45 including tax. All sales benefit the Library’s photography collection. Be sure to visit the Foundation’s web site at www.cslibdn.org for additional publications for sale. ❀



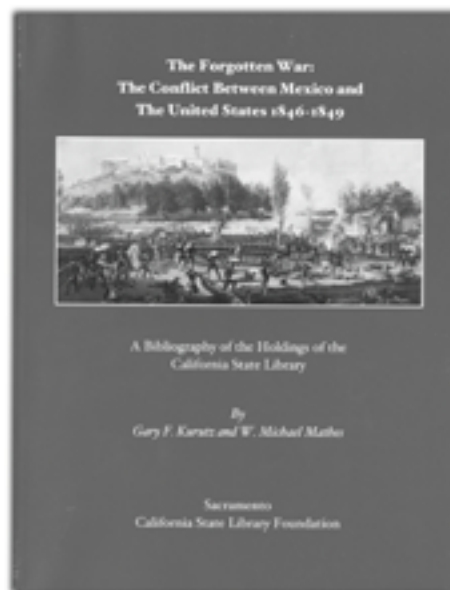
3047 Glacier Point, 3,201 feet, Yosemite Valley, Cal.

Faber Photo., San Francisco, Cal.—1887.

Foundation Notes

Mexican War Bibliography Available

Late this spring, the Foundation published *The Forgotten War: The Conflict between Mexico and the United States, 1846-1849*. Two hundred and seven pages in length and fully illustrated, the publication features an extensive annotated bibliography by Dr. W. Michael Mathes of the Spanish language material held by the Sutro Library in San Francisco. Dr. Mathes is the Sutro Library's Honorary Curator of Mexicana and a highly acclaimed authority on the history of Mexico. His lucid commentary on the war and his descriptions of dozens of books, pamphlets, broadsides, newspapers, and manuscripts represents the first detailed bibliography published in California to emphasize the Mexican side. The publication is supplemented by an annotated checklist of the Library's extensive collection of nineteenth century English language books, pamphlets, manuscripts, prints, and sheet music by Gary F. Kurutz, Curator of Special Collections. The latter portion emphasizes the American viewpoint and the conquest of Alta California. Five hundred copies have been printed with a full-cover paper binding. The volume sells for \$25.00 a copy plus sales tax and shipping.



Correction to Issue Number 78

The Editor of the *Bulletin* mistakenly attributed the *Los Angeles Times* article concerning the retirement of Dr. Kevin Starr to Dr. William Deverell rather than to the Editorial Page's staff. It turns out that the *Times's* Editorial Page Desk included two articles in the same week in praise of Dr. Starr including the excellent essay by Dr. Deverell. The *Bulletin* reprinted the second article "Starr Qualities" which was published on April 17, 2004, in response to Dr. Deverell's April 13 essay, "The California Dream's Great Explorer: Retired State Librarian Starr is a Modern [John] Muir." The error has been corrected on the Foundation's web site. My most sincere and humble apologies are offered.

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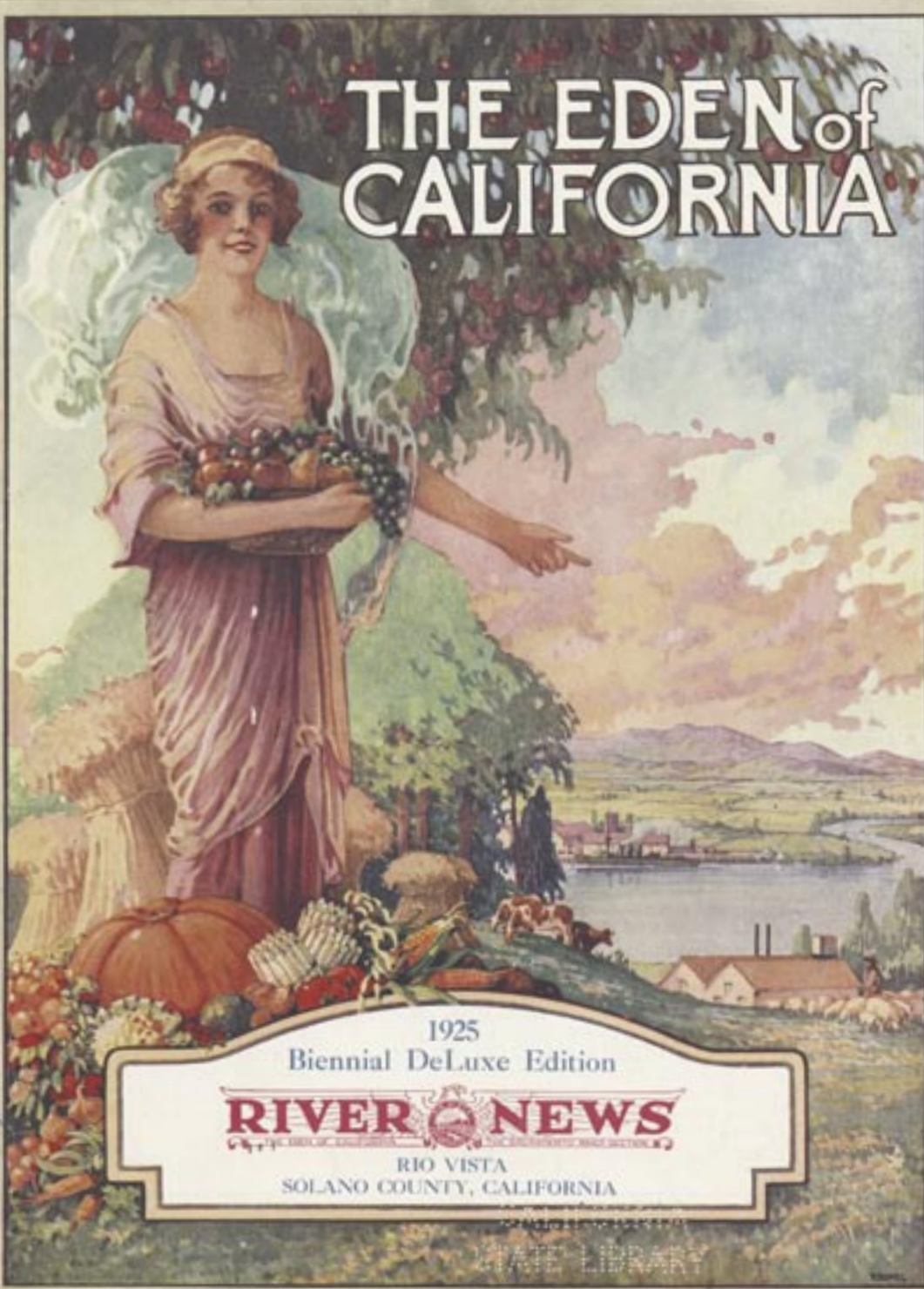
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