

California State Library Foundation

Bulletin

Number 91

2008





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The *Bulletin* is included as a membership benefit to Foundation members and those individuals contributing \$40.00 or more annually to Foundation Programs. Membership rates are:

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Beautiful Sacramento History Book Available for Sale
Iconic California Travel Posters

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Front cover: *California This Summer — Travel by Train* is a spectacular example of the full color posters created by the railroads to lure train travelers to California. Created in the early 1930s, the artist was not credited.

Back cover: The allure of San Francisco's Chinatown was used by United Airlines to attract passengers in this Joseph Binder poster. The poster dates from the early 1950s.

Illustrations/Photographs: Page 2 by Davida Feder. All other images are from the collections of the California State Library. Vincent Beiderbecke of the California History Section either photographed or scanned the pictures.

Design: Angela Tannehill, Tannehill Design

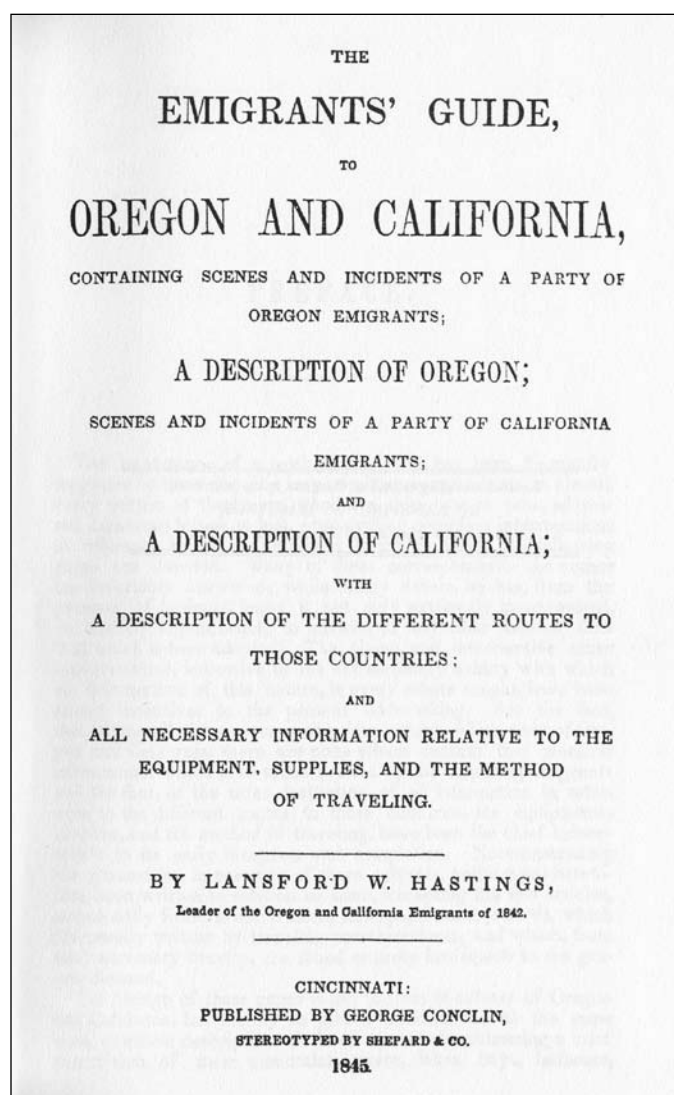
California State Library Foundation

1225 8th Street, Suite 345, Sacramento, CA 95814

tel: 916.447.6331 web: www.cslfdn.org email: info@cslfdn.org

Listening to History: Recording History Books for the Blind and Physically Disabled

By Sandra Swafford



Lansford Hastings, an exuberant promoter of California, wrote this controversial guidebook that misled the Donner Party.

Sandra Swafford is a Foundation board member and devoted volunteer and supporter of the Braille & Talking Book Library. She has contributed greatly to the program described in this article.

“In procuring supplies for this journey, the emigrant should provide himself with, at least, two hundred pounds of flour, or meal; one hundred and fifty pounds of bacon; ten pounds of coffee; twenty pounds of sugar; and ten pounds of salt, with such other provisions as he may prefer, and can conveniently take; yet the provisions, above enumerated, are considered ample, both as to quantity, and variety... Very few cooking utensils, should be taken, as they very much increase the load, to avoid which, is always a consideration of paramount importance. A baking-kettle, frying-pan, tea-kettle, tea-pot, and coffee-pot are all the furniture of this kind, that is essential, which, together with tin plates, tin cups, ordinary knives, forks, spoons, and a coffee-mill, should constitute the entire kitchen apparatus. Bedding should consist of nothing more than blankets, sheets, coverlets and pillows, which being spread upon a buffalo robe, an oiled cloth, or some other impervious substance, should constitute the beds...”¹

So advised Lansford Hastings in his travel guide to the overland trail, a book perhaps more helpful regarding what to pack than what routes to take. *The Emigrant's Guide to Oregon and California* is just one of many books of California history which have been recorded by the volunteers at the Braille and Talking Book Library (BTBL) since the program began in a single studio located in the back corner of a warehouse at 600 Broadway. Over the last approximately thirty years, titles have accumulated, which have been lovingly and meticulously prepared and recorded. It has clearly been a worthwhile effort since BTBL patrons keep these recordings moving regularly off the basement storage shelves and into their playback machines.

BTBL's mandate is to record books about California or books written by California authors for its patrons who are certified participants in the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) program run by the Library of Congress. NLS records and distributes many books each

This photograph was taken by Davida Feder who is the monitor for the recording in progress. The narrator is Walter E. Phelps. The book they are recording is *Pickett's Charge* by George Stewart.



year for regional libraries in every state, such as BTBL, to be made available to their state's participants. However, NLS cannot begin to record every worthwhile book, which leaves each regional library free to supplement with their own recordings. Many of the books recorded at BTBL deal with California history, but there are plenty of other categories as well. Books of poetry, novels, natural history, biography, and social commentary are also included in the collection.

Getting a book ready to be circulated takes approximately six months. Volunteers come into the studio weekly for about four hours. They work in teams: one doing the narration, the other running the recording machine. Before even beginning to record, however, hours are spent doing neither of these tasks as they decide which footnotes to include; how to handle maps or other illustrations; how to pronounce people's names, place names, or any foreign phrases; and to make any other organizational decisions specific to each book.

A reviewer later listens to each session of the recording while following along with a print copy of the text, making a note of any mispronunciations, misreadings, studio noises, incorrect end-of-side announcements, etc. Then, when the recording is completed and all corrections are made, another reviewer listens to the entire book once again to be sure that no mistakes have been overlooked.

During the initial preparation of JoAnn Levy's *They Saw The Elephant*, the recording team telephoned the author with a question. When Levy heard that BTBL was planning to record her book, she told the Studio Director that she would like very much to read the book herself. This she did, coming in regularly from her home in the foothills to complete the job skillfully in about five or six weeks. Her affection and deep understanding of the women whose lives she had researched and written about gave an authenticity to the reading which makes this particular recording very special.

Although a fair number of the histories deal with the overland

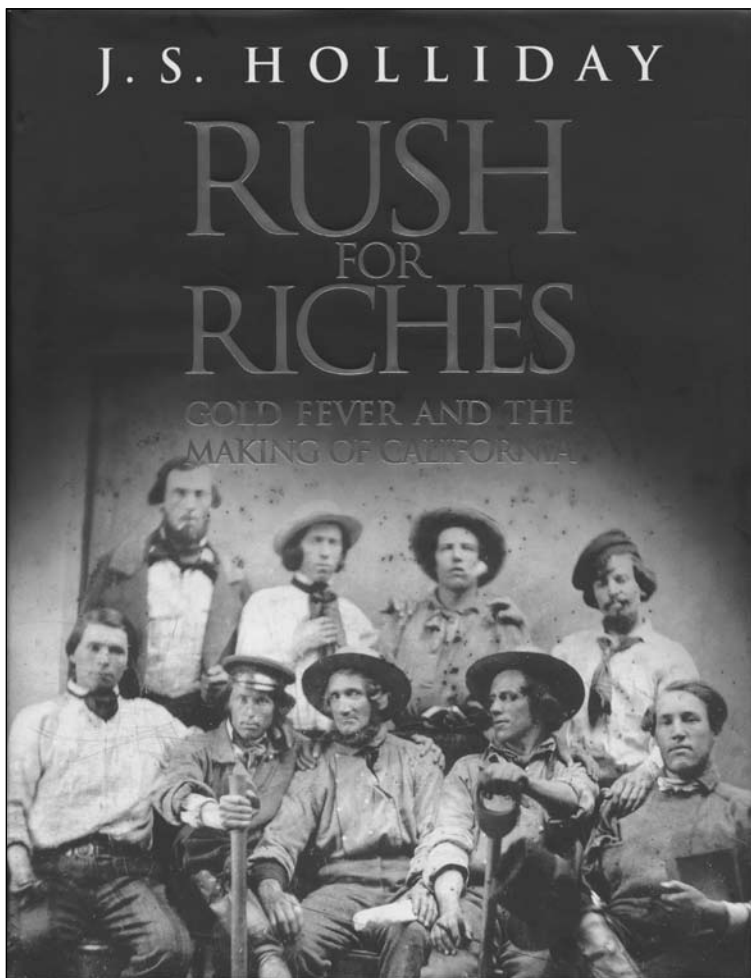
trail and the gold rush – two of California's more colorful events and the ones focused on in this article – there are also books about the building of the transcontinental railroad, the geological survey of California, the history of Chinese immigrants, the struggles of California farmworkers, western water shortages, and even a reconsideration of how western history has been written in the past. Four of former State Librarian Kevin Starr's books were recorded at BTBL before the National Library Service began doing them. And former California State Library Foundation board member, author and historian J. S. Holliday's two delightful books about the gold rush are in the collection.

Here are a few samples from these riches.

Kentucky journalist Edwin Bryant wrote of his own 1845 overland crossing from Independence to San Francisco by wagon and then by pack-mule and pony. His account, published in 1846 just after the gold discovery, sold very well and was widely used by many travelers, the Donner Party among them. In the following passage he describes a visit along the trail from members of another emigrant party camped not far off.

We invited them to partake of our humble fare, and if they thought proper, a bed in our spacious chamber. The first consisted of bacon broiled on a stick over the fire of buffalo chips; and the last was the illimitable canopy of the heavens. What was wanting in variety and sumptuousness of fare, was fully made up in the dimensions of our sleeping apartment.

Well, Hastings had assured the travelers that his suggested supplies were sufficiently "varied," so the visitors can't have been much surprised. Monotony as to meals, however, was just one of many possible deprivations during the journey. Since the wagon trip across the plains and mountains often took about five months, travelers were cut off from news of the families and friends they had left behind. Bryant describes the emigrants' amazing resourcefulness in devising methods to remedy this.



Jim Holliday's *Rush for Riches* received national acclaim for its brilliant interpretation of California in the 19th century.

The information which they desire to communicate is sometimes written upon the skulls of buffaloes--sometimes upon small strips of smooth planks--and at others a stake or stick being driven into the ground, and split at the top, a manuscript note is inserted in it. These are conspicuously placed at the side of the trail, and are seen and read by succeeding companies.

And further:

We found near the mouth of "Ash Hollow," a small log cabin, which had been erected last winter by some trappers, returning to the "settlements," who, on account of the snows, had been compelled to remain here until spring. This rude structure has, by the emigrants, been turned into a sort of general post-office. Numerous advertisements in manuscript are posted on its walls outside; descriptive of lost cattle, horses, etc. etc. ; and inside, in a recess, there was a large number of letters deposited, addressed to persons in almost every quarter of the globe, with requests, that those who passed would convey them to the nearest post-office in the states. The place had something of the air of a cross-roads settlement; and we

lingered around it some time, reading the advertisements and overlooking the letters.

By 1845 families began more frequently to make the crossing together and, although sickness, accidents and deaths were certainly part of the experience for many groups, others found it a great adventure. The following comment is from George Stewart's engrossing study *The California Trail*.

From our modern point of view it seems a hard and even dangerous experience. But one of the '45 emigrants merely remembered " a comparatively pleasant journey of five months." Many people, at least in retrospect, considered the crossing their equivalent of a Grand Tour, and looked back upon it as pleasurable and exciting. This was particularly true of boys and girls, who felt little sense of responsibility and remained a part of the strongly knit family group. Sarah Ide wrote: "I was with my dear parents then." She recognized their problems: "They had care and toil all the way. My father was broken of his rest and sleep a great deal--taking charge of the cattle late and early." But she also declared; "To me the journey was a 'pleasure-trip'—so many beautiful wild flowers, such wild scenery, mountains, rocks, and streams—something new at every turn."

Following the gold discovery, of course, the annual westward traffic increased. J. S. Holliday notes, however, that there were already miners in the foothills by the time the speculators from the east arrived. He reminds us that the first gold-seekers were farmers from central valley and coastal areas, a bit uncertain about the possibility of riches, but willing to take a chance, nonetheless.

Their farming heritage bred an instinctive sense of the wilderness as a foe to be tamed by the force of will and labor, made to submit to cultivation, planting, and home building. The idea that gravel and sand deposits might harbor sudden wealth was astonishing. Without the calluses of season-long labor, reward seemed impossible, even undeserved.

Soon people were flocking to the goldfields by the overland trail or by ship to Panama and north from there to San Francisco. Caroline Leighton's trip by sail was especially noteworthy.

On Tuesday morning, May 30, between three and four o'clock, we were awakened by the sharp stroke of the engine-bell, a deep grinding sound, and the sudden stopping of the vessel. We knew that we had not arrived at our port of destination,

and felt instinctively that something extraordinary had happened. For a moment all was silence; then inquiries arose from all sides, as to what was the matter. The engine seemed to be in a great state of commotion; as if attempting to free herself from the grasp of some monster. We dressed hastily, and went into the cabin, where we found a good many of the passengers, and learned that the vessel had struck on a coral-reef. We put on life-preservers, and sat waiting until daylight, expecting every moment the vessel would split."

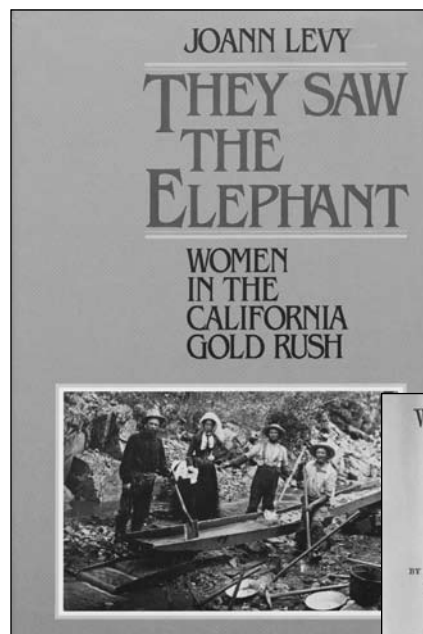
Louise Clappe also reached California via Panama but reports no shipwreck during the voyage. She eventually ended up at a mining camp along the Feather River in a small log cabin with her doctor/speculator husband.

The mantle-piece – remember that on this portion of a great building, some artists by their exquisite workmanship, have become world renowned – is formed of a beam of wood covered with strips of tin procured from cans, upon which still remain in black hieroglyphics the names of the different eatables which they formerly contained ... I must mention that the floor is so uneven that no article of furniture gifted with four legs pretends to stand upon but three at once, so that the chairs, tables, etc., remind you constantly of a dog with a sore foot.

She learned to cope with her primitive household and went on to describe the activities of the community around her.

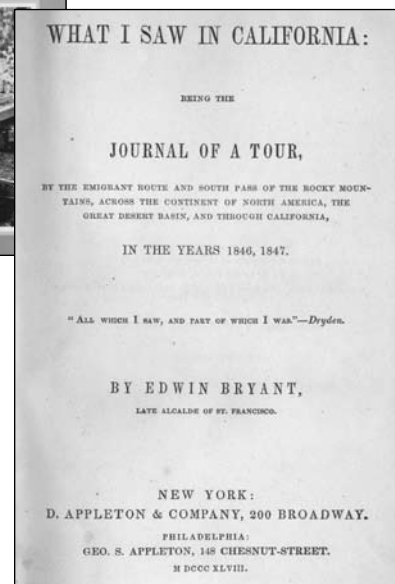
On arriving at Rich Bar, part of the adventurers camped there, but many went a few miles further down the river. The next morning two men turned over a large stone, beneath which they found quite a sizable piece of gold. They washed a small panful of the dirt, and obtained from it two hundred and fifty-six dollars. Encouraged by this success, they commenced staking off the legal amount of ground allowed to each person for mining purposes; and, the remainder of the party having descended the hill, before the night the entire bar was "claimed". ...In little more than a week after its discovery, five hundred men had settled upon the bar for the summer. Such is the wonderful alacrity with which a mining town is built.

Volunteer narrators are free to choose for each project whichever title most appeals to them from the books waiting on the studio shelf. Some prefer to read fiction most of the time, others prefer nonfiction. Some enjoy the history books best of all. "Lucky are the teams who read the history books," says one



Left: JoAnn Levy's award-winning book created a true awareness of the role of women during the rambunctious days of the Gold Rush.

Right: Edwin Bryant's, *What I Saw in California*, became a veritable bestseller following the discovery of gold.



narrator who delights in the education and pleasure she has received from doing so. Such a narrator, at the end of a recording, must surely agree with Louise Clappe who was about to leave her cabin and the life of Rich Bar.

My heart is heavy at the thought of departing forever from this place. I *like* this wild and barbarous life; I leave it with regret. ❀



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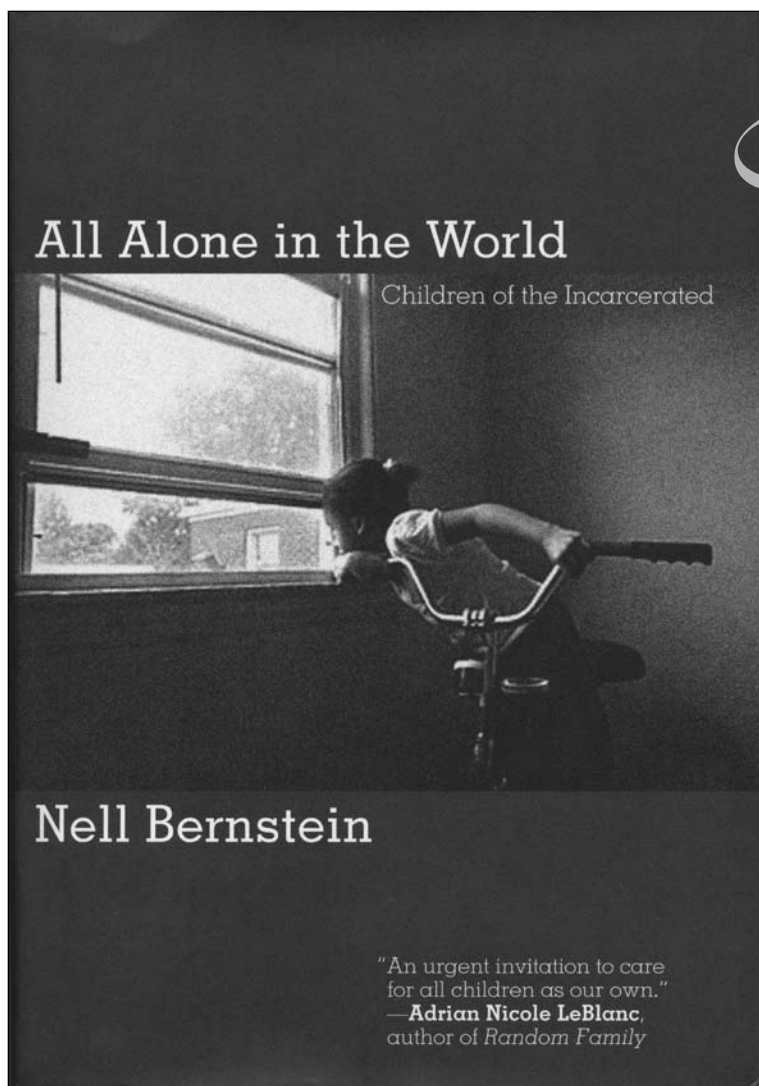
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Children of Arrested Parents: California Research Bureau Highlights State and Local Policy Changes Needed to Ensure the Safety and Well-Being of These Children

By Ginny Puddefoot



COMING TO THE AID OF CHILDREN OF ARRESTED PARENTS

An estimated 842,000 children in California have a parent in jail, prison, or on parole or probation at any one time. Many more experience the arrest of a parent. For the past eight years, the California Research Bureau (CRB) has called attention to the difficulties faced by these children, who are largely invisible even though many of them end up in state-funded systems such as foster care and the juvenile justice system.

In March 2000, CRB published, *Children of Incarcerated Parents* by Charlene Wear Simmons, Ph.D. This report, prepared at the request of then-Assemblymember Kerry Mazzoni, focused the state policy spotlight for the first time on this group of vulnerable children. The report documented the difficulty and upheaval these children experience when a parent is arrested and incarcerated and underscored the lack of awareness or understanding by both law enforcement and child welfare services about their needs.

This initial report directly contributed to the passage of AB 2316 (Mazzoni; Chapter 926, Statutes of 2000), which authorized an in-depth, multi-year research and education project by the CRB and directed state General Funds for the project. Ultimately, this project has resulted in five additional reports, a series of policy seminars, a major conference, legislation, and a training DVD for law enforcement officers. This project demonstrates the significant impact research can have when it is conducted by credible, skilled and committed researchers who also have an awareness of the state policy process and understand

Ms. Puddefoot is a Senior Researcher in the California Research Bureau and has garnered many grants from California foundations.

how to translate their findings into language policymakers understand. It is also a reminder of how long real policy change can take—even with research to back it up—and the need for patience and tenacity in educating policymakers.

The California State Library Foundation (CSLF) plays an important role in projects such as this. While the initial research was partially funded by state General Funds, most of the project would not have been possible without the generous support of the Zellerbach Family Foundation. It is only because of our cooperative relationship with the CSLF that the Bureau could receive these grant funds, which allowed CRB to conduct research and policy education activities that were beyond the scope of the state-funded project.

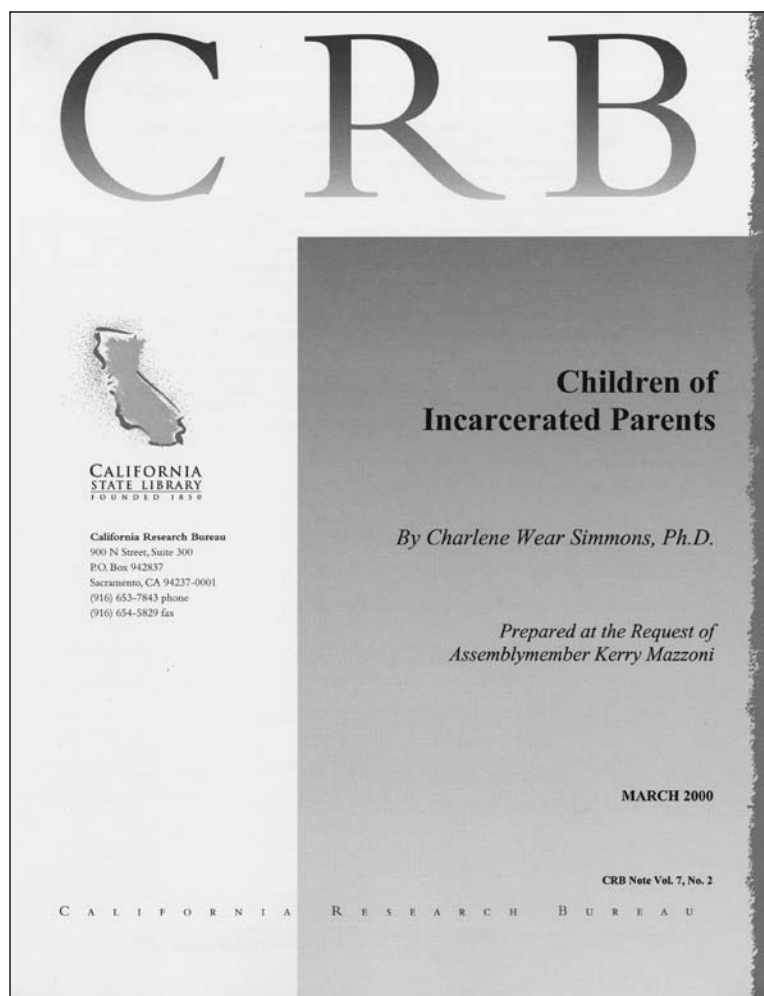
Among other things, the grant funding allowed us to partner with Ms. Nell Bernstein, an independent journalist who interviewed numerous young people with direct experience of the arrest and incarceration of a parent. This provided a richness to the Bureau's research that has proven to be both effective and compelling in engaging policymakers; it also resulted in a book authored by Ms. Bernstein, entitled *All Alone in the World: Children of the Incarcerated*. This book has received widespread acclaim—as have the CRB's reports—in drawing attention nationwide to the challenges faced by these children.

The remainder of this article will focus specifically on one component of this project: keeping children safe at the time a parent is arrested.

WHY FOCUS ON PARENTAL ARREST?

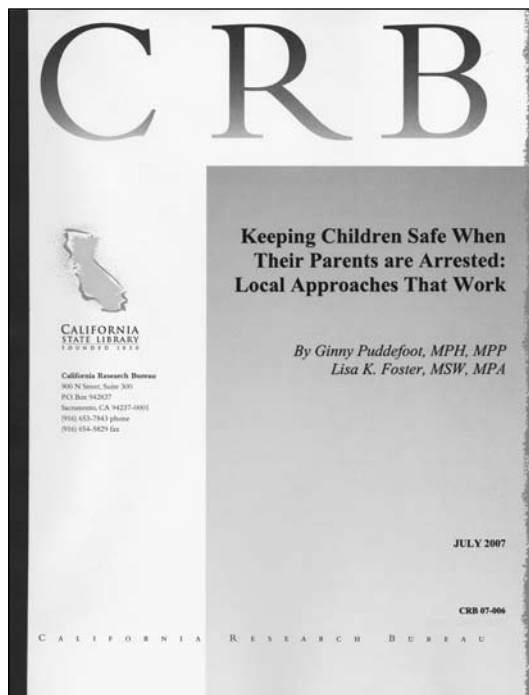
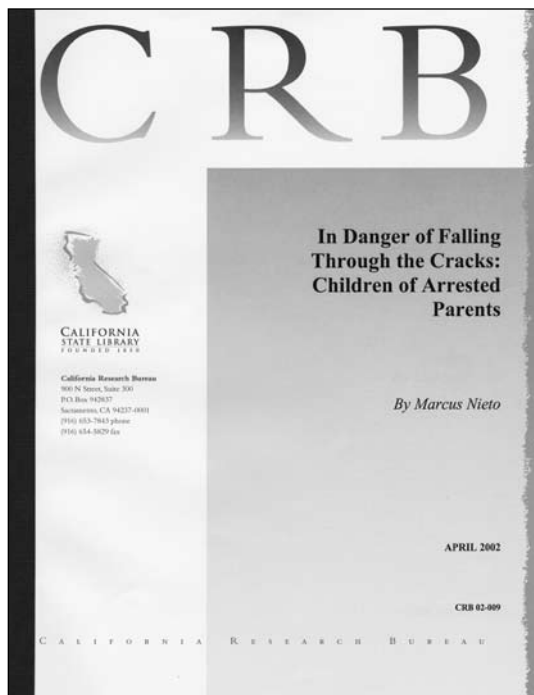
While children always experience the arrest of a parent as traumatic, for children with two parents living in the home, there is at least one parent left to care for them. When a single parent is arrested, however, providing for the children's care becomes critical. Unbelievably, the Bureau's research revealed that children are often overlooked when a parent is arrested. Children are sometimes left unattended, resulting in immediate threats to their safety and well-being. Some actually stay in their homes—on their own—until noticed by neighbors after a parent is arrested. Many are taken to shelters until more permanent arrangements can be made. Some of these children, transported in police cars, feel they have also done something wrong and experience tremendous fear and guilt. The mental health, physical health, school performance, and sense of overall safety and well-being of these children suffer significantly, with long-term consequences for their lives.

Tragically, some number of these children end up victimized, as in one horrifying example: Megan Mendez, a pre-schooler in Modesto, California, who was murdered by neighbors after her mother's arrest. In part, this terrible event occurred because



no one asked the arrested mother whether she had children. Her two daughters went to the neighbors, as her mother had previously directed. It was several years before Megan's death was discovered. Unfortunately, the circumstances that allowed Megan's death to go unnoticed for so long are not unique. A second CRB report, *In Danger of Falling through the Cracks: Children of Arrested Parents* by Marcus Nieto, revealed that a majority of local law enforcement agencies have no policies or procedures in place for how to handle any children present or living in the household at the time of a parental arrest.

CRB convened a series of policy roundtables between 2003 through 2005 to educate policymakers about the children of arrested and incarcerated parents and their plight. Participants expressed disbelief that these situations could occur—despite the direct testimony of young people who had experienced being left alone or were traumatized by their experiences after a parent's arrest. Some participants made remarks that revealed deep professional differences in perspective between law enforcement and local child welfare agencies, even a certain amount of mistrust and lack of communication that hindered both from effectively doing their jobs to protect children. This lack of support and attention contributes to unnecessary trauma as



law enforcement-child welfare protocols that seek to ensure the safety and well-being of children when a parent is arrested.

In April 2006, with the support of the Zellerbach Family Foundation, CRB convened a one-day policy conference to highlight the challenges and opportunities of keeping children safe at the time of parental arrest. Over 150 participants from more than 40 jurisdictions and 20 counties—mostly in teams representing both law enforcement and child welfare

children often experience parental arrest without the buffer of a reassuring adult to help make more permanent arrangements for their care. Remarkably, CRB staff learned that arrested parents were often not allowed to make phone calls to arrange for the care of their children.

However, there are promising community models in San Francisco, Santa Clara, and Los Angeles, among other localities, that are beginning to demonstrate the benefits of a coordinated approach between law enforcement and child welfare services that have resulted in benefits to the children and to the agencies. Not only are the children more likely to be supported and cared for appropriately, the communication and trust that develops between law enforcement and social services benefit each agency, a win-win for all involved.

POLICY CONFERENCE BRINGS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES TOGETHER

In 2004, Assemblymember Wilma Chan introduced AB 1941, a bill that would have required local law enforcement agencies to allow arrested parents to make up to three phone calls on behalf of their children, among other things. Despite the body of research developed by the CRB over four years, the bill was defeated—due primarily to law enforcement concerns about workload increases and inappropriate use of calls by arrested parents. It took another year for legislation authorizing these phone calls to pass and be signed by the governor (AB 760, Pedro Nava; Chapter 635, Statutes of 2005).

Recognizing the need to engage in a broader community discussion, CRB began planning a major policy conference involving local law enforcement and child welfare agencies as well as state policymakers in discussions about child trauma and parental arrest. CRB also wanted to highlight promising new local

services—attended, along with state policy and program staff.

Assemblymember Nava, who had introduced new legislation (AB 1942) encouraging the development of joint protocols between law enforcement and child welfare agencies, and requiring the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to develop guidelines and training for law enforcement officers, gave the opening remarks. Sheriff Bob Brooks from Ventura County spoke from the heart about how a police officer had had a life-long (positive) impact on him when he was a boy. In addition to a detailed description of the traumatic effect of parental arrest on children, participants heard first-hand how various jurisdictions are responding to the need for a coordinated and consistent response from law enforcement and child welfare services. Presenters from several California counties, Oregon, and the Yale [University] Child Study Center discussed their approaches to preventing trauma and providing support for children when a parent is arrested.

The conference was successful in several ways. It brought together individuals from two separate professions—law enforcement and child welfare services—and emphasized their mutual interest in keeping children safe when a parent is arrested. It educated participants about the potential negative or positive effect they could have on children at the time of parental arrest, and presented information about how children react differently depending on their age and developmental stage. The safety and time constraints facing law enforcement were highlighted, along with examples of how child welfare services can support law enforcement by caring for the children in a timely manner. Significantly, the conference provided research and generated momentum that contributed to the passage of AB 1942 (Nava; Chapter 729, Statutes of 2006)—a major step forward in protecting children when a parent is arrested.

TRANSLATING RESEARCH AND POLICY INTO REAL-LIFE CHANGE

With the passage of AB 1942, the CRB entered a new phase of the project: working with POST to develop guidelines and training for state and local law enforcement officers to address issues concerning child safety when a parent is arrested. POST guidelines and training curricula are highly influential—they are adhered to by virtually all the local law enforcement agencies in the state. The Bureau was able to draw on its research to assist POST in identifying “Subject Matter Experts” (or “SMEs” as they’re affectionately called) to advise on language for the guidelines and to develop content for a two-hour law enforcement training DVD. CRB researchers participated directly in the framing and filming of training scenarios and are featured in the DVD. CRB also published a report, *Keeping Children Safe When Their Parents Are Arrested: Local Approaches That Work*, by Ginny Puddefoot and Lisa Foster, to assist local agencies that want to develop and implement a collaborative protocol of their own.

One of the jurisdictions highlighted in the CRB report and the POST training DVD is the city of San Jose/Santa Clara County. Their successful law enforcement/child welfare services protocol establishes a “Joint Response” process that includes the following:

A requirement that police officers check a box on the arrest report, responding either “Yes, kids were present at the scene” or “No, no kids were present.” If “Yes,” officers must also check whether they called for Department of Family and Children’s Services (DFCS) for assistance.

A requirement, with some exceptions, that DFCS staff respond to a request to go to the scene of an arrest within thirty minutes of receiving a call from law enforcement officers.

A requirement, with some exceptions, that law enforcement officers consult with DFCS staff before transporting any child to the county children’s shelter. Children’s shelter staff must document who brought the child and, if appropriate, the consultation with DFCS staff that occurred.

One of the key outcomes of the San Jose/Santa Clara Joint Response process has been a reduction in the number of children transported to the county children’s shelter. Between May 2004 and March 2007, the Joint Response DFCS team responded to about 1,200 arrests, involving about 2,200 children. Over fifty percent of these children were not transported to the children’s shelter; instead, they were placed with family members or other appropriate caregivers without ever entering formal child welfare custody, a much better outcome for the children. The other forty percent were transported to the children’s shelter by DFCS staff rather than by a police officer, a considerable savings in both time and resources for law enforcement and less traumatic for the children. “Diversion”

from the Children’s Shelter represents a major savings to the county since the cost of housing children in the shelter is considerable. It has also decreased the number of minority children entering formal care. As one social worker states, “Joint Response benefits all the parties involved, especially the children we’re working with.”

CRB’s research found that several other factors significantly increase the success of a joint law enforcement-child welfare services approach to keeping children safe when a parent is arrested, including the following:

The timely response by child welfare services staff to law enforcement requests for consultation or assistance;

Co-location of child welfare services staff at law enforcement offices;

Cross-training on the roles and responsibilities of each participating agency as well as education about the effects of parental arrest on children; and

A designated liaison officer to review cases, handle questions and complaints, problem-solve and facilitate ongoing collaboration.

WHAT IS NEXT?

CRB continues to work in this policy area. Its next step is to negotiate with POST to make a modified version of the training DVD that can be used to inform child welfare services staff about the importance of partnering with law enforcement and the benefits to both children and the agency of doing so. A key element in a successful partnership is the ability of child welfare services staff to make themselves available to officers on a “24/7” basis, enabling them to respond to questions and calls for assistance within a reasonable (less than one hour) time period. Although resource intensive, this policy pays off—every child successfully “diverted” from formal child welfare placement represents a better outcome for the child as well as savings to the agency.

CRB anticipates spending part of the next year on this effort and hopes that as a result, more local jurisdictions will be motivated to develop their own protocols for keeping children safe when a parent is arrested.

For more information about this project, please contact Ginny Puddefoot at (916) 653-7653, gpuddefoot@library.ca.gov or Lisa Foster at (916) 653-6372, lfoster@library.ca.gov. All reports for the project are available on the California State Library website: www.library.ca.gov. In addition to the three reports referenced above, see also *California Law and the Children of Prisoners* (Simmons, 2003), *California State Prisoners With Children: Findings From the 1997 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities* (Powell and Nolan, 2003), and *Children of Arrested Parents: Strategies to Improve Their Safety and Well-Being* (Nolan, 2003).



Above: Example of Gothic type and medieval woodcuts printed by Juan Pablos. *Ordenanzas y Recopilación de Leyes*, 1548.

Right: Classical English title page border by Edward Whitechurch. *Dialectica Resolutio*, 1554.



Humanism in Printing in Sixteenth-century Colonial Mexico

By W. Michael Mathes

Humanism was perhaps the most influential social and intellectual movement of the late middle ages. Arising first in Italy in the mid-fourteenth century and then spreading to Northern Europe and subsequently to the New World, the ideals and attitudes fostered by humanism would eventually impact the direction of all aspects of civic life, including art, literature, education, and law. Fundamentally, humanism, coming to its zenith in the Renaissance, was characterized by the rediscovery and reexamination of the literature and thought of ancient Greece and Rome. The movement stressed human achievement and thinking, and the study of classics resulted in a more secular view of life, with a lessening of reliance upon Holy Scripture as the source of all information.

Spread of the humanist movement in Europe was virtually entirely due to a new technological development of the period, namely the printing press. The introduction of metal, movable type in the mid-fifteenth century permitted multiple editions and rapid, widespread dissemination of information. From its inception, humanism was closely allied with printer-publishers, many of whom, through their own interests, served as patrons of humanist authors. Similarly, humanism had a major impact upon the graphic arts that served as its vehicle. This article proposes to follow the path of humanism as it was spread by print-

Dr. Mathes is honorary curator of Mexicana at the Sutro Library, professor emeritus of history at the University of San Francisco and author of scores of books and articles including *Mexico on Stone: Lithography in Mexico, 1826–1900*.

The illustrations for this article have been reproduced from *Bibliografía Mexicana del Siglo XVI* by Joaquín García Icazbalceta.

ing in Europe, and most particularly in Colonial Mexico.

Developed in the Germanies, printers, in the early years sought to imitate Medieval calligraphy. Their reproductions reflected the heavy, dark style of line appreciated in those principalities. Type styles, known as Gothic (*Fraktur*), developed by Johann Gutenberg, Fust and Schoeffer, Sweynheim and Pannartz, Anton Koberger, and other fifteenth-century printers, followed Germanic lettering. Similarly, illustrations from woodcuts were dark and heavy, reaching sublime perfection under Lucas Cranach and Albrecht Dürer in the late fifteenth-century. These styles were perpetuated as German printers expanded their art throughout Europe, including Spain. Juan Parix, a printer from Heidelberg, was the first to bring printing to the city of Segovia in 1471. It was then carried to Sevilla by Juan Pegnitzer, Paulo de Colonia (Cologne), Magno Herbst, Tomás Glockner, Pedro Brun, Meinardo Ungut, and Stanislao Polono; to Barcelona by Hans Rosenbach; to Valencia by Nicolás Spindler; and to Toledo by Pedro Hagenbach.

During the same period, another trend in style began to emerge. Starting in Italy, the lighter style of Mediterranean artistic taste gradually overtook the Germanic throughout Europe, primarily due to the extraordinary skills of Aldus Manutius, printer, publisher, and humanist author. A classmate of Italian humanist Giovanni Pico della Mirandola, Aldus, in 1494 in Venice, established a printing house for publication of Greek and Roman classical authors, with appropriate introductory humanist text, in "popular" editions of some 1,000 copies. Latin texts were printed in light, clear Roman and Italic type, which reached such levels of popularity that it became known as "Aldine." These classic texts, several with studies by the extraordinary Flemish humanist and theologian Desiderius Erasmus, established Roman as the contemporary font which was employed virtually universally in humanist imprints. Aldine works were continued by Paolo Manutius to the final quarter of the sixteenth century. Through his influence, by mid-century, Gothic type styles had all but disappeared in Europe. Further, the lighter style of metal engraving, introduced by Italian silversmith Tomasso Finiguerra in Florence in 1452, was slowly replacing heavy Germanic woodcuts for illustration. Thus, just as humanism brought an end to Medieval scholasticism, humanism in the graphic arts replaced dark, Medieval style.

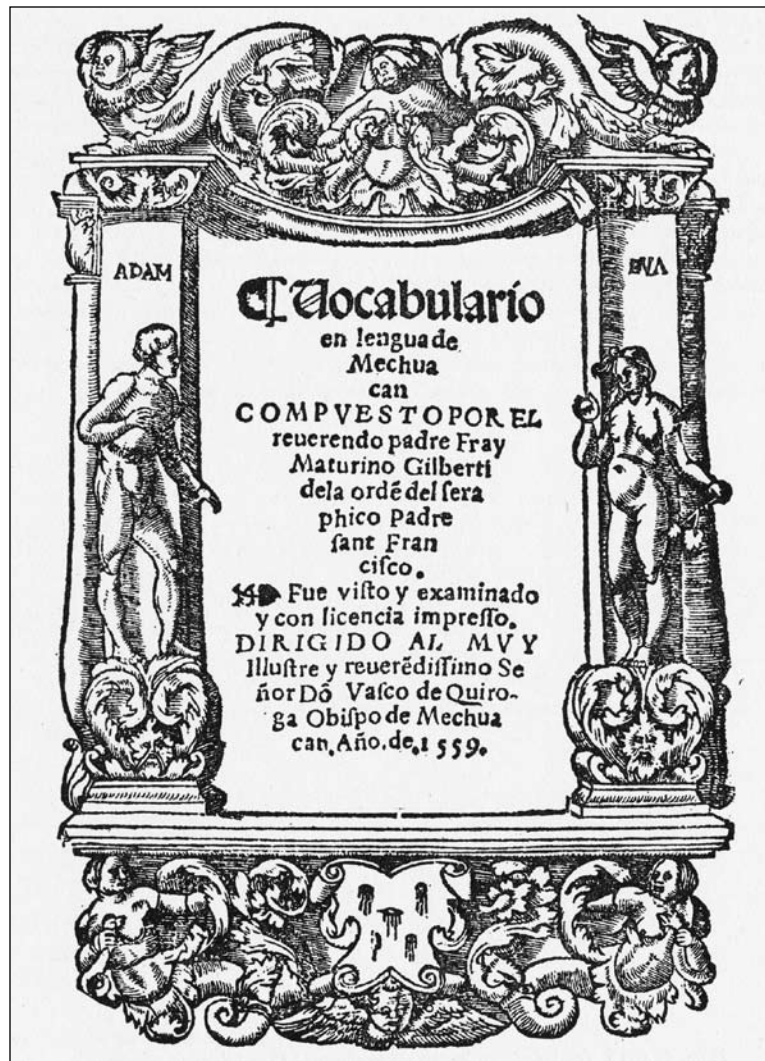
Fray Juan de Zumárraga, bishop of Mexico, as a humanist and bibliophile, foresaw the value of a printing press to provide texts for the religious laboring to convert Indians in New Spain. In 1539 a royal order provided a monopoly on the shipment of books to New Spain and the establishment of a printing press to Juan Cromberger, a printer residing in Sevilla. Printing in the New World was established in the City of Mexico in that year when Cromberger subsequently contracted with Giovanni Paolo



Heraldic title page executed in Mexico printed by Juan Pablos. *Speculum Coniugiorum*, 1556.

(Juan Pablos) of Brescia to transport a press, letters, molds, and other necessities to the viceregal capital, and to employ his skills as a printer.

Juan Cromberger, son of Jacomé Cromberger, who established a printing shop in Sevilla in 1500 and enjoyed substantial success through production of fine imprints, worked with his father from 1525 to 1527, when he established his own enterprise and expanded to Portugal as well. The fonts and type with which Cromberger entrusted Pablos were Gothic in style and had been used for a quarter-century in Sevilla. At this time, type tended to last for decades, cutting fonts was costly and printers tended to resist replacing them when they were still serviceable or going to the time and expense of developing new type faces. Previously employed woodcuts of capitular letters, borders, vignettes, and the few illustrations included in sixteenth-century books were also brought to Mexico City from Spain. These



Classical European title page with Roman type styles printed by Juan Pablos.
Vocabulario en Lengua de Michoacán, 1559.

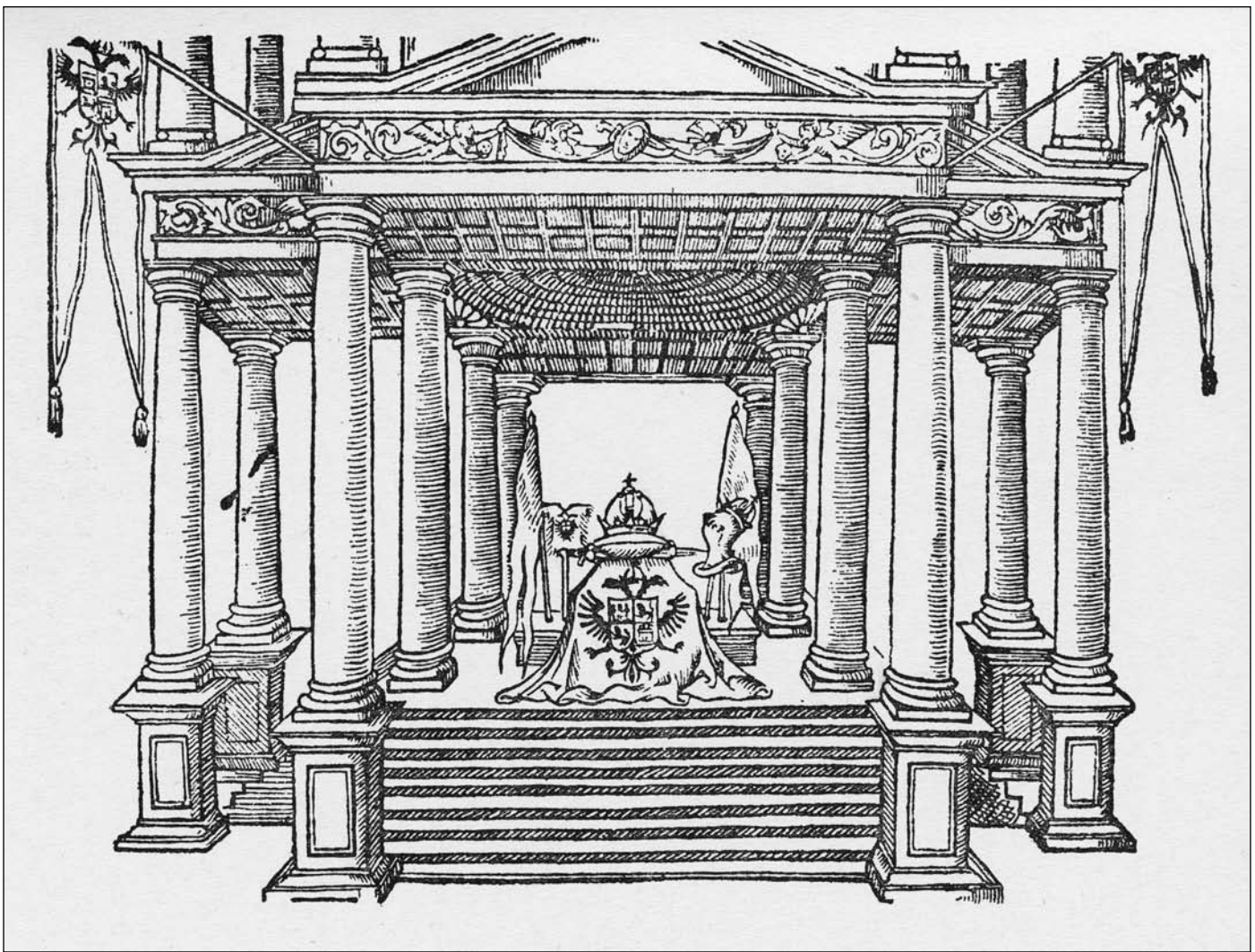
elements had a shorter service life than metal type but, in spite of rapid wear, cracking, or splitting while in use, lasted for many years. Uncertainty of the printing enterprise in the New World did not justify high investment in type and woodcuts, and thus the earliest imprints in New Spain were not only totally European in style, but also some two or three decades behind current trends in Spain.

The earliest extant American imprint, *Manual de Adultos* of Fray Juan de Zumárraga, 1540, reflects the Gothic style that predominated the work of Pablos under Cromberger. European Medieval woodcut style is represented in the title page of Zumárraga's *Doctrina Breve* of 1544, the Virgin investing Saint Alphonsus in the *Tripartitio* of Juan Gerson of the same year, and the arms of Charles V in *Ordenanças y copilación de leyes* of 1548, the first work to carry Pablos name as printer.

Following Cromberger's death in 1540, Pablos continued printing in New Spain for his former employer's heirs until 1548, when he acquired ownership of type and woodcuts pertaining to the Mexican enterprise, receiving royal permission to continue the monopoly under his own name in early 1549. Also

in 1548, subtle changes from Germanic to Italian design began to appear. The Dominican arms on the title page of *Doctrina Christiana* in that year, repeated twice in 1550, is framed in Pompeian scroll, and, in a move to modernize his format, in the latter year Pablos dispatched Juan López to Sevilla to obtain fonts, woodcuts, and, if possible, an engraver and type founder.

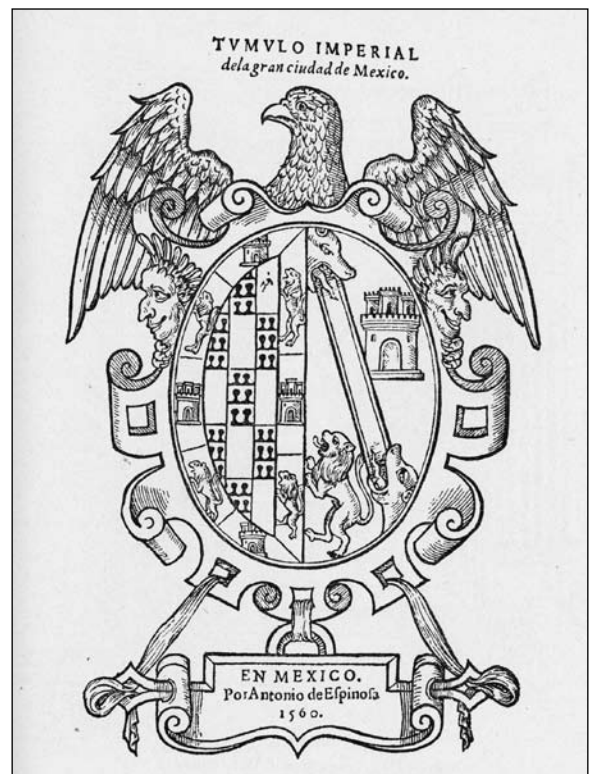
On 28 April 1551, Antonio de Espinosa, contracted by López, reached New Spain with Roman and Italic type molds, contemporary woodcuts, and his own skill as an engraver. Born in Jaén about 1530, Espinosa had learned his art in Alcalá de Henares and Granada, centers of Spanish humanism, and knew the styles of humanist printers Arnao Guillén de Brócar and Sancho de Nebrija. Working with Pablos until 1558, Espinosa brought contemporary humanist style to Mexican imprints, although usefulness of earlier type and woodcuts did not end. Aristotle's *Dialectica resolutio* edited by Augustinian humanist Fray Alonso de Veracruz, appeared in October 1554 in Roman and Italic, with a title page border carved in London by Edward Whitechurch, used on English editions of Erasmus and the *Book of Common Prayer* in 1548, and modified by Espinosa with arms of the House



Woodcut of classical funeral monument by Antonio Espinosa, Francisco Cervantes de Salazar. *Túmulo Imperial*, 1560.

of Austria and Order of Saint Augustine. The *Dialectica resolutio* was the first New World imprint in Roman type. The spirit and letter of humanism was furthered in the following month with the publication of Cervantes de Salazar's edition of Luis Vives' *Exercitationes Linguae Latinae* containing Cervantes' Latin dialogues relative to the university, city, and valley of Mexico, with a classical title page cut in France.

Although the great *Vocabulario en la lengua Castellana y Mexicana* of Fray Alonso de Molina of 1555 was entirely Gothic and Medieval in style, the hand of Espinosa was again evident on the title page of the *Constituciones del arzobispado* of 1556 with arms of Archbishop Fray Alonso de Montúfar framed in Pompeiian border surmounting a stand of Mexican nopal and Aztec glyph for the year. With a title page of arms of Viceroy Luis de Velasco framed in Pompeiian border, Roman and Italic type were used throughout *Speculum coniugorum* by Fray Alonso de Veracruz in 1556, and in the following year, his *Phisica, speculatio* was preceded by a title page probably cut in Mexico of Saint Augustine pictured before a baroque altar. The *Phisica, speculatio* employed the same type as the *Speculum*. Although Espinosa had returned



Pompeian title page by Antonio Espinosa. *Túmulo Imperial*, 1560.



Classical title page with Gothic type printed by Pedro Ocharte. *Cedulario de Puga*, 1563.

to Spain to obtain royal permission to end Pablos' monopoly, the latter continued to employ Roman type and European classical title pages as in Fray Maturino Gilberti, *Arte de la lengua de Michuacan*, 1558, and his *Vocabulario en lengua de Mechuacan* of the following year. Also, in 1559 in one of his final imprints, Pablos repeated the Whitechurch border modified with arms of the Order of Saint Francis for Gilberti's *Diálogo de Doctrina Christiana, en la lengua de Mechuacan*.

Espinosa was back in Mexico in 1559, and his printing shop on Calle de San Agustín definitively established humanist arts in New Spain. In the following year he printed *Tumulo Imperial de la gran ciudad de México* with Latin poems in memory of Charles V by Francisco Cervantes de Salazar in new Roman and Italic type. The clear, modern title page of arms of Viceroy Luis de Velasco framed in Pompeiian borders is followed by a cut of the baroque classical funerary monument erected to the deceased monarch in the City of Mexico. These two pages, although unsigned, are almost certainly the work of the printer. Pablos' son-in-law and successor, Pedro Ocharte (1563–1592),



Heraldic title pages with Roman and Italic type printed by Antonio Espinosa. *Ledesma, De Septem Sacramentis*, 1566 and Molina, *Vocabulario Mexicano*, 1571.



who was a native of Rouen, France, employed his father-in-law's Gothic and Roman type with a poorly executed Pompeiian title page border in 1563 in his production of *Provisiones, cédulas Instruccion de su Magestad* by Vasco de Puga and continued older type styles in following years, as in 1565 in the *Doctrina Xpiana breue* of Fray Domingo de la Anunciación, closing with a Medieval colophon with a woodcut of the Virgin and Child on an altar, surrounded by the faithful and a knight, apparently in the act of drawing his sword.

Although Espinosa employed Roman and Italic type for texts until 1575, and generally preferred classical-Pompeian styles, his *Confessionario mayor, en lengua Mexicana y Castellana* of Fray Alonso de Molina in 1565 opened with a magnificent title page of Calvary highly reminiscent of the renowned German painter and engraver Albrecht Dürer. The following year in his printing of Fray Bartolomé de Ledesma's, *De septem novae legis Sacramentis Summarium*, Espinosa returned to the use of a Pompeiian title page depicting the arms of Archbishop Alonso de Montúfar and, in 1571, in his great second edition of Molina, *Vocabulario en Lengua Castellana y Mexicana*, he again followed Pompeiian styling with the inclusion of the arms of Viceroy Martín Enríquez on the first title pages, and the use of modern engraving with a light, finely executed Saint Francis of Assisi on the second title page.

The fifth printer of New Spain and first of Peru, Antonio Ricardo, who was a native of Turin, Italy, also employed Roman type and Pompeiian style during his two years in Mexico, as demonstrated in his 1577 edition of Fray Juan Medina's *Doctinalis fidei in Mechuacanensium Indorum Lingua*, and of P. Ovidii Nasonis tam de Tristibus quam de Ponto, as well as in 1578 in *Introductio in Dialecticam Aristotelis*, all produced for the Jesuit College of San Pedro y San Pablo. Contemporary with Ricardo, Pedro Balli of Salamanca, Spain, immigrated to Mexico in 1574. Balli employed some type and woodcuts acquired from Ocharte

CARTILLA Y

DOCTRINA CHRISTIANA, BREVE Y COMPENDIOSA, para enseñar los niños: y ciertas preguntas tocantes ala dicha Doctrina, por manera de Dialogo: traduzida, compuesta, ordenada, y romangada en la lengua Chuchona del pueblo de Tepexic dela Se da, por el muy Reuerendo Padre Fray Bartholome Roldán, dela ordē del glorioso Padre Sancto Domingo.



CON LICENCIA.
En Mexico, En casa de Pedro Ocharte,
M D. LXXX.

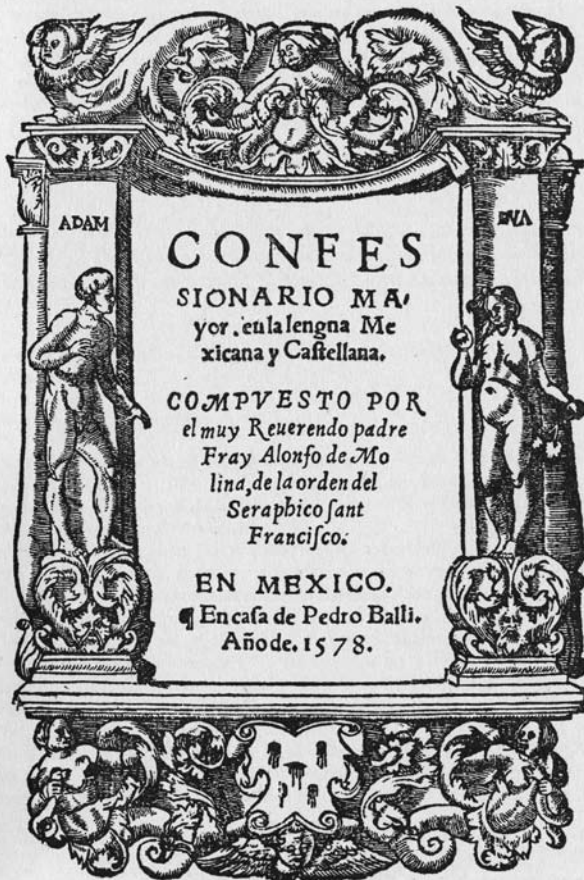
ARTE MEXICANA

COMPUESTA POR EL
PADRE ANTONIO
DEL RINCON DE LA
compañia de Iesus.

Dirigido al Illustrisimo y reuerendissimo
S. don Diego Romano Obispo de Tlaxcal-
lan, y del consejo de su Magestad. &c.



En Mexico en casa de Pedro Balli. 1595.



Top Left: Title page in Roman type with a medieval woodcut illustration printed by Pedro Ocharte. Roldán, *Cartilla en Lengua Chuchona*, 1580. Bottom Left: A classical European title page printed by Pedro Balli. Molina, *Confessionario Mexicano*, 1578. Top Right: Tile page in full Roman type, modern design printed by Pedro Balli. Rincón, *Arte Mexicana*, 1595.

to print, in 1578, the *Confessionario Mayor en la lengua Mexicana y Castellana* of Alonso de Molina in Roman and Italic type, utilizing a modified form of the classical title page border used by Juan Pablos in *Ordinarium* in 1556. Similar type was employed in 1580 by Ocharte for *Cartilla y Doctrina Christiana* by Fray Bartolomé Roldán, although the title page carried a typically Medieval Crucifixion repeated on a Gothic colophon, effectively the final use of materials carried forward from the Crombergers. Balli, whose work continued until the end of the century, demonstrated the cleanliness of Roman type and style with *Arte Mexicana* of Father Antonio del Rincón, S.J., in 1595.

Simple economics in the reluctance of printers to scrap usable type fonts and woodcuts, rather than embrace contemporary taste and preferences, created curious combinations of the old and new in sixteenth-century graphic arts in New Spain. Nevertheless, as in the case of intellectual pursuit and library development, especially after mid-century, humanist style and taste became the norm, thus, through attrition of type fonts used for almost a century and woodcuts of almost similar duration, humanist style printing dominated in New Spain as it had in Europe almost a quarter century earlier. ☘

The State Library's Annual Juneteenth Celebration and Exhibition

By Gary F. Kurutz



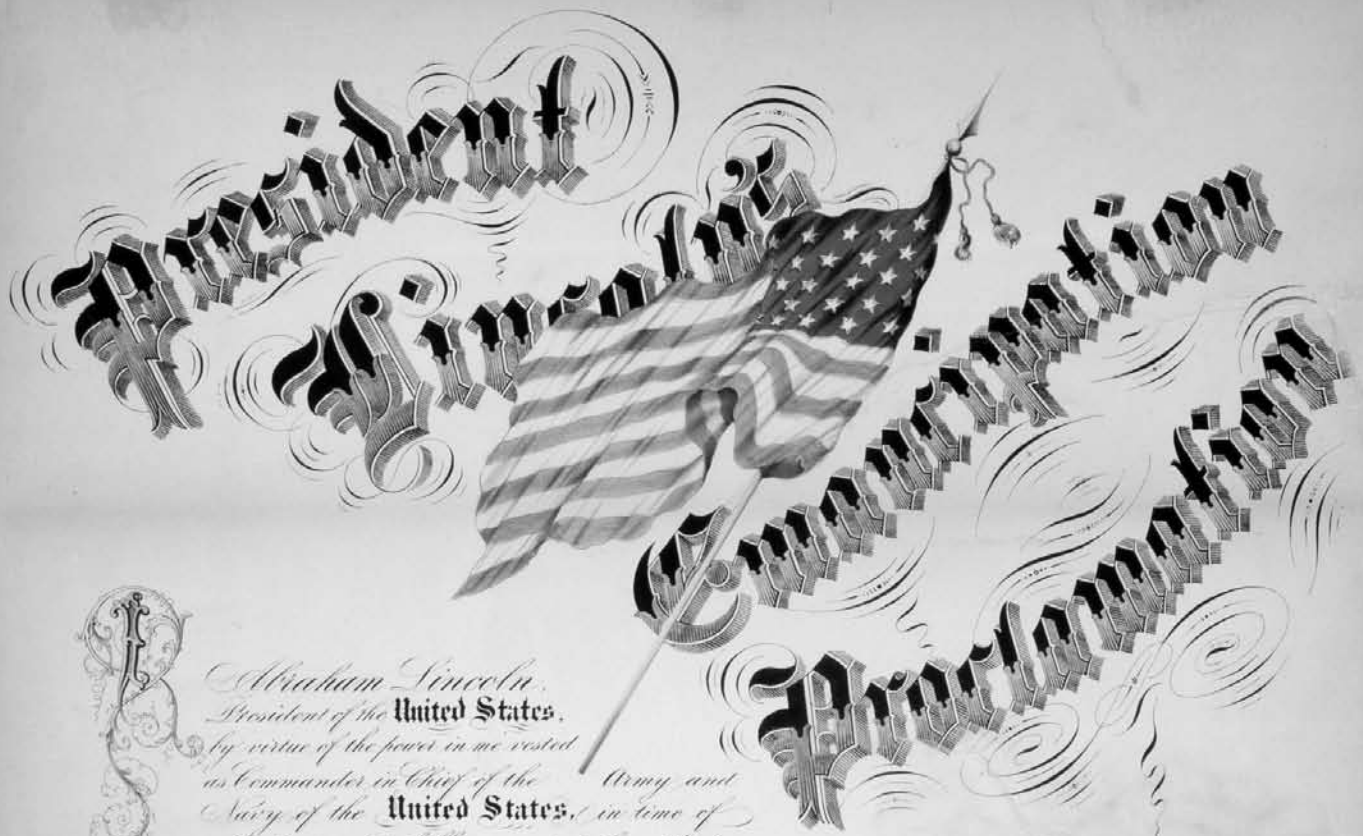
Above: *President Lincoln Signing the Emancipation Proclamation*. This 1864 engraving is based on a painting by W. E. Winner. It was published in Philadelphia by John Dainty.

Right: The first California printing of the Emancipation Proclamation was beautifully lithographed in San Francisco.

For the last several years, the State Library has participated with the African American community in celebrating Juneteenth or Freedom Day. A highlight of this annual celebration has been an exhibition of treasures from the Library's collection documenting the antislavery movement, the struggle for freedom, Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and the contributions of African Americans in California. Each time, the exhibition and celebration has been held in the stately Memorial Vestibule of the Library and Courts Building. The most recent Juneteenth celebration held on June 19, 2008, included gospel singing and eloquent presentations on the meaning of this special holiday. The event was co-hosted with Juneteenth America. Trudy Coleman, President of Juneteenth America, graciously provided refreshments and invited representatives of the African American community

Juneteenth (a foreshortening of June 19) is a relatively new holiday in California and in 2002, former Governor Gray Davis officially proclaimed the day as Juneteenth National Freedom Day. Juneteenth marks the occasion when, on June 19, 1865, the last slave in America was freed. This momentous event occurred a full two and one-half years after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation became official on January 1, 1863. That historic proclamation freed African Americans from bondage in Confederate States during the Civil War. News of the last slave's freedom occurred when Union General Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas, with the good news that the Civil War had ended and that all slaves were now free. Not surprisingly, the holiday was first celebrated in Texas over 138 years ago and is the oldest African American holiday observance in the United States. It is also known as "Emancipation Day," "Emancipation Celebra-

Mr. Kurutz is the Foundation's executive director and curator of special collections for the State Library.



Abraham Lincoln,
President of the **United States,**

by virtue of the power in me vested
as Commander in Chief of the **Army and**
Navy of the United States, in time of

actual armed rebellion against the authority
and government of the **United States,** and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppress-
ing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and sixty three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the
full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above mentioned order, and designate as the States
and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the **United States,** the
following, to wit: **Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana**—except the parishes of **St. Bernard, Plaquemines,**
Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary,
St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of **New Orleans**—**Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia,**
South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia—except the forty eight counties designated as **West Virginia,**
and also the counties of **Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk,**
including the cities of **Norfolk and Portsmouth,** and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely
as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all
persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward
shall be free; and that the executive government of the **United States,** including the military
and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence,
unless in necessary self defense; and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, they
labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will
be received into the armed service of the **United States,** to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other
places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution,
upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of

Almighty God

*The holiday not only commemorates the fight for
freedom but also the strong survival instinct of African Americans.*

It also recognizes all people who are in a struggle for social justice.

tion,” “Freedom Day,” and “Jun-Jun.” After a period of decline, a resurgence of interest in Juneteenth started with the American Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1980, it became an official holiday in Texas. The holiday not only commemorates the fight for freedom but also the strong survival instinct of African Americans. It also recognizes all people who are in a struggle for social justice. The recognition of Juneteenth continues to grow. Many other states including California now hold celebratory ceremonies.

The inspiration to create a Juneteenth exhibit came through the discovery that the Library held the very rare California printing of the Emancipation Proclamation in its ephemera collection. A companion piece provided further motivation to create a display: a beautifully printed broadside recording the vote of the California Legislature in 1865 on the Thirteenth Amendment, that historic change to the U.S. Constitution abolishing slavery. The exhibit also called attention to the fact that the Library, since its founding in 1850, has collected books on that “peculiar institution” of slavery and the abolitionist movement including several rarities. The Library’s California History Section has obtained many documents written by and about African Americans in the Golden State. With the acquisition of the Tarea Hall Pittman Collection in the 1990s, the Library obtained its first substantial manuscript collection on the Civil Rights Movement. Miss Pittman served as the head of the West Coast Regional Office of the Northern California National Association for the Advancement of Colored People until her retirement in 1970. Her collection has been supplemented by numerous publications, ephemera in the form of programs and newsletters, and photographs.

For those unable to attend the Juneteenth Celebration, we are presenting here the captions and some reproductions for several of the items on exhibit. These descriptions are divided into three major categories. Many who saw the display expressed appreciation and were surprised by the rarity and quality of material documenting African American history.

The Juneteenth exhibit was curated by Gary Kurutz and expertly installed by Dan Flanagan of the Library’s Preservation Office. Michael Dolgushkin and Kira Graybill of the California History Section assisted.

I. The Emancipation Proclamation and Thirteenth Amendment

The First California Printing of the Emancipation Proclamation

President Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation. San Francisco: F. S. Butler, 1865. Broadside, 28 x 22 inches.

The importance of California’s loyalty to Lincoln and the Union is exemplified by the publication of this elegantly produced and now extremely rare broadside. The title and American flag were printed in color to give it an even more dramatic appearance. It was lithographed by Butler and printed by L. Nagel.

California Ratifies 13th Amendment

California Legislature. Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery. c. 1866. Broadside.

On December 21, 1865, the Legislature ratified the 13th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude following the conclusion of the Civil War. It was approved the following day with the signature of Governor Frederick Low. To celebrate and remember this momentous event, the Legislature commissioned the creation of a double folio broadside bearing the signatures of the state law makers who voted for the amendment. The broadside also recorded fifteen no votes. Louis Nagel of Sacramento printed the text and reproduced the signatures. The top of the broadside is embellished with an allegorical scene lithographed by the Nahl Brothers, the distinguished family of California artists.

The Thirteenth Amendment

Constitution of the United States: Published for the Bicentennial of Its Adoption in 1787. San Francisco: Arion Press in association with the Library of Congress, 1987.

This handsome vellum-bound volume is opened to the pages with the Thirteenth Amendment. Andrew Hoyem’s Arion Press of San Francisco printed five hundred copies of this bicentennial edition.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ABOLISHING SLAVERY



In Legislature of California Sixteenth Session 1865 & 1866,

Joint Resolution No. 1 providing for a ratification of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, two thirds of both houses having deemed it necessary by a joint Resolution duly passed and approved on the first day of February, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and sixty five, did propose to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, a certain Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which proposed Amendment is in the words and figures following, to wit:

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1 Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for Crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2 Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

Therefore be it enacted by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, that the said proposed Amendment be, and the same is hereby ratified by the Legislature of the State of California.

Passed December 24th 1865.

Approved December 24th 1865.

John Galt, Speaker of the Assembly.

Marcus D. Boruck, Clerk of the Assembly.

J. W. Machin, President of the Senate.

John White, Secretary of the Senate.

Fred. J. Low, Governor.

Ayes

SENATE

David Jamieson	Geo. S. Evans	Henry Robinson	Chas. B. Foster	Wm. J. Knox	Geo. S. Hagan
Arace Hawes	W. J. Tullis	James Manning	Thomas Hardy	Chas. Wolcott	Ab. Little
L. B. Mizner	Ed. Bradley	St. Wright	John Eliot Benton	W. L. Dodge	L. Pratt
E. J. Sprague	J. Hale	Samuel Mayes	W. Leonard	Joseph Kutz	Wm. J. Shaw
E. Leegarden	Chadsworth	Chadsworth	C. L. Carson	Wm. L. Muddog	Seneca Ever
James Johnson	John P. Jones	William E. Lovell	P. W. Murphy	F. U. Smith	J. B. Elden

Ayes

ASSEMBLY

Chas. Edgar	Michael Hawkins	Samuel B. Washburn	John D. Crocker	John Galt	D. F. Hepper	Geo. Tallien
John L. Wilson	A. M. Chittland	W. H. Collier	Orin Stewart	Wm. Simon	Otis Benin	W. L. Hales
Ed. Howard	Geo. D. Dornin	J. M. Wilcox	Ed. B. Lanyon	E. J. Smith	W. L. Hales	W. L. Hales
A. G. Sawyer	Chas. Lelayton	Dwight Webster	M. A. Brady	John Zier	D. Olds	Wm. L. Hales
S. P. Kraft	Aaron B. Herrin	John W. Coughlan	A. J. Huette	C. Arndith	J. C. Don	Wm. L. Hales
J. N. Chappue	Francis Hamlin	Asplen Leach	M. C. Ireland	C. Brown	John Sexton	Wm. L. Hales
Leonard Holbrook	John Mosquit	Sam. L. Lupton	Orin Sawyer	D. C. Brown	John Sexton	Wm. L. Hales
J. S. Campbell	James Bowman	J. E. Goodall	A. B. Baldwin	Wm. Anthony	John Sexton	Wm. L. Hales
Wm. Colden	W. H. Peterson	J. C. Rourke	Chas. F. Reed	Chas. Haggard	Thos. H. Galt	Wm. L. Hales
M. A. Abington	Thos. W. Brown	M. Frank	A. C. H. Chamberlain	Ramon J. Hall	Isaac Ayer	Wm. L. Hales

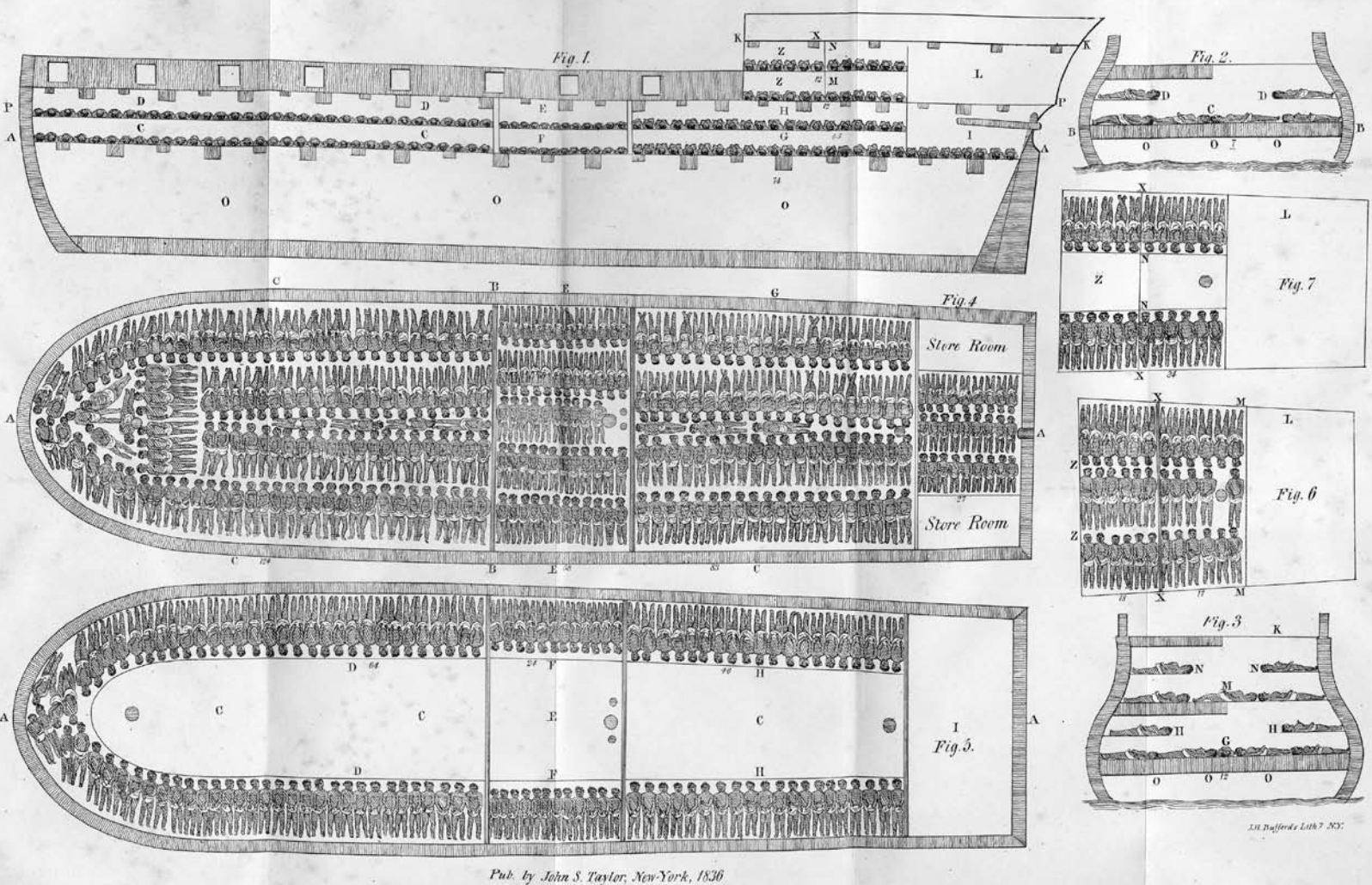
Ayes

SENATE

ASSEMBLY

Wm. Newman	Geo. Paro	W. S. Montgomery	John A. Ruck
W. H. Hales	W. L. Long	Wm. D. Goodwin	Wm. L. Hales
R. P. Mac	George Hearn	E. C. Parrish	Wm. L. Hales

SLAVE SHIP



One of the best known illustrations showing the horrors of the Atlantic passage is this foldout that appeared in Thomas Clarkson's three-volume work on the history of the slave trade.

II. Rare Books on Slavery and the Abolitionist Movement

The Horror of the Atlantic Passage

Thomas Clarkson. *The History of the Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the African Slave-trade by the British Parliament*. New York: John S. Taylor, 1836. Three volumes.

This multivolume work with the alternative title of *Cabinet of Freedom* dramatically narrates the inhumane conditions of the Africans sold into slavery. One of the most sobering illustrations in Clarkson's history display is a foldout plate of the decks of the slave ship *Brookes* graphically illustrating how the slaves were placed lying on the decks side-by-side with literally no room for movement. Men were given a space of six by one foot, four inches; and women a space of five feet by one foot, four inches. Many, of course, died and those that survived the trans-Atlantic passage arrived emaciated and near death.

The Celebrated Amistad Slavery Trial

Trial of the Prisoners of the Amistad on the Writ of Habeas Corpus, before the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Connecticut, at Hartford, Judges Thompson and Judson, September Term, 1839. New York, 1839.

One of the gems found in the Library's extensive Americana collection is this rare trial transcript concerning the famous Amistad slavery case. Its opening sentence summarizes events: "Early in the month of August, 1839, there appeared in the newspapers a shocking story, that a schooner, with about twenty passengers, and a large number of slaves, has been seized by the slaves in the night time, and the passengers and crew all murdered." The mutineers were captured and tried in the United States and set free in 1841 by the Supreme Court. This surprising victory for the slaves helped fuel the American abolitionist movement.

A Documentary on Torture

Theodore Dwight Weld. *American Slavery as It Is: Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses*. New York: American Anti-Slavery Society, 1839.

One of the more prominent abolitionist books published in the antebellum era was Weld's lengthy compilation of eyewitness descriptions of the conditions of slaves obtained from Southern slave owners, ministers, runaway slaves, and merchants. It covers in detail slave sales, torture, slave drives, and their appalling living conditions. His book strongly influenced Harriet Beecher Stowe and is regarded as second only to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in furthering the cause of freedom.

The Novel That Ignited Freedom

Harriet Beecher Stowe. *Uncle Tom's Cabin: or, Life among the Lowly*. Boston: J. P. Jewett, 1852. Two volumes.

On display is a rare first edition of Stowe's famous work that swept the nation and gave real momentum to the abolitionist movement and fueled the national division that led to the Civil War. Over 300,000 copies were sold after its first year of publication and it became the best-selling novel of the nineteenth century. Only the Bible exceeded it in sales. On the negative side, it unwittingly created a number of stereotypes that lingered well into the twentieth century. The Library's copy still has its original publisher's cloth binding.

The Infamous Dred Scott Case

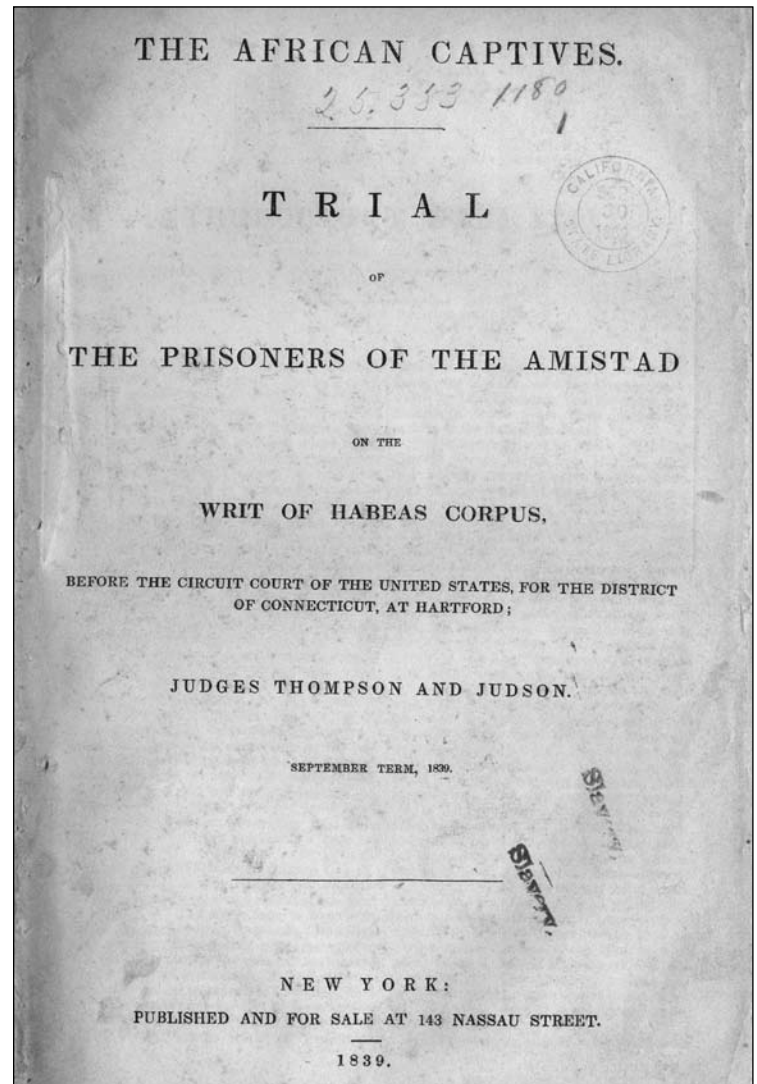
Benjamin C. Howard. *Report of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Opinions of the Judges thereof, in the Case of Dred Scott versus John F. A. Sandford. December Term, 1856*. Washington, D.C.: Cornelius Wendell, Printer, 1857.

Dred Scott, a slave, sued for his freedom in 1846, and after his case went through the appellate process, it came to Chief Justice Roger B. Taney's court. In the text of this volume is the following: "The question is simply this: can a negro, become a member of the political community formed and brought into existence by the Constitution of the United States?" In a seven to two decision, the Supreme Court said no. Scott was returned to slavery but became a free man on May 26, 1857. He died a year later.

Douglass' Autobiography

Frederick Douglass. *My Bondage and My Freedom*. New York: Miller, Orton, and Mulligan, 1856.

Next to William Lloyd Garrison, the publisher of *The Liberator*, Douglass stands out as the most prominent abolitionist. Douglass escaped to his freedom in 1838 dressed in a sailor's uniform. This autobiography details his life as a slave and his rise



The famous Amistad slavery case of 1839 helped fuel the abolitionist movement.

to one of the most powerful voices in U.S. history in the nineteenth century. The first edition was published in 1855. Because of his prominence, Douglass' book has been republished many times with new interpretations of his life.

A Censored Book

The Suppressed Book of Slavery. New York: Carleton, 1864.

This abolitionist book was intended for publication in 1857 but evidently was not released because of its seemingly controversial nature. It narrates the dreadful compromises during the American Revolution and formation of the federal government that perpetuated slavery in federal and state law. The authors stated that the country remained in the grip of slaveholding despots and the north did little to oppose them. The volume is illustrated with plates showing the terrible abuses afflicted on African Americans.



Escape from the Prison House of Bondage

William Still. *The Underground Railroad. A Record of Facts, Authentic Narratives, Letters, &c., Narrating the Hardships, Hairbreadth Escapes and Death Struggles of the Slaves in Their Efforts for Freedom, as Related by Themselves and Others.* Philadelphia, Porter & Coates, 1872.

William Still was a member of the Pennsylvania Anti-slavery Society. He wrote: "In these Records will be found interesting narratives of the escapes of many men, women and children, from the prison house of bondage; from cities and plantations; from rice swamps and cotton fields; from kitchens and mechanic shops; from Border States and Gulf States; from cruel masters and mild masters." Still's book is illustrated with a liberal number of plates and portraits of slaves in bondage and scenes of slaves using the underground railroad to escape to their freedom.

Frederick Douglass Praised in *Harper's Weekly*

An engraved portrait of the great freedom fighter Frederick Douglass appeared on the front cover of the November 24, 1883, issue of *Harper's Weekly*. On page 743 is a two-column biography of Douglass written by a George W. Curtis. The author praised Douglass "as the most conspicuous American of African descent.

Born a slave, he is to-day, by his own energy and character and courage, an eminent citizen, and his life has been a constant and powerful plea for his people." *Harper's* published this portrait and article following his address at the National Convention of Colored Men at Louisville, Kentucky in September 1883.

"The Terrible Lessons of This Era"

Austin Willey. *The History of the Antislavery Cause in State and Nation.* Portland, Maine, 1886.

The author, active in the Maine abolitionist movement wrote in his introductory text, "The terrible lessons of this era for church, state, and citizen, should have a place in every pulpit, every press, and every family in the land; in every Fourth of July celebration and Memorial Day, warning of the appalling consequences of tolerating wrong and of treachery to right."

Underground Railroad Sketches

Eber M. Pettit. *Sketches in the History of the Underground Railroad: Comprising Many Thrilling Incidents of the Escape of Fugitive Slaves from Slavery, and Perils of Those Who Aided Them.* Fredonia, N.Y.: W. McKinstry & Son, 1879.



Opposite page:
Assemblyman Byron
Rumford (in the center)
visited the State Library
for its open house in 1957.
On the far left is State
Librarian Carma Leigh.

Top:
Gilman, a free man,
stands in front of
his home at his ranch
at Shaw's Flat,
Tuolumne County

Right:
The "Freedom Paper"
or bill of sale of Thomas
Gilman, August 17, 1852.

CALIF. STATE LIBRARY
GIFT READER'S PARKS
SUTTER'S FORT

Know all men by these presents, that whereas
J. B. Gilman, a Citizen of the County of Fresno
and State of Tennessee, being the owner of a negro
Slave called Thomas, of dark complexion, which
by the constitution and laws of the State of Tennessee
said negro, Thomas, is a Slave for life to the said
J. B. Gilman his heirs or assigns; Now, for and
in consideration of the sum of One Thousand
Dollars to me the said J. B. Gilman in hand
paid by the said Slave Thomas, I have this day
contracted with said Thomas, Slave as aforesaid
for the said sum of One Thousand Dollars to be
in hand paid as aforesaid, by the said Slave
Thomas as aforesaid, liberated and released
the said Slave from further servitude or
bondage, in testimony whereof I have hereunto
set my hand and seal at Shaw's Flat, in
the County of Tuolumne, and State of California
this 17th day of August, 1852.

J. B. Gilman
delivered in presence of
C. N. Williams
Jacob P. Stuart

State of California
Tuolumne County
AD 1852 before me this 21st day of June
personally appeared J. B. Gilman to me known
to be the person described in and who executed
the foregoing instrument who acknowledged to
me that he executed the same freely and volun-
tarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand and seal of office the day and year
first above in this certificate written

David Adams
Recorder

Pettit wrote: "For some forty years [following the fugitive slave law] these pilgrims to the land of liberty made their way through the Northern States and across the border [to Canada]. Scattered through the country were humanitarian people who believed in the 'higher law,' and that the complexion of the individual should not exclude him from the enjoyment of his 'inalienable rights.'"

III. The African American Experience in California

Daguerreotypes of Black Miners

Joseph Blaney Starkweather. *Spanish Flat, Placer County*. c. 1852. Quarter-plate daguerreotypes.

These two daguerreotypes are remarkable not only for documenting a mining operation but also for recording the mining activities of African Americans. These are among the earliest known photographs of African Americans in California. One view shows four gold seekers, including an African American working a long tom; the other shows a lone miner. Both have been reproduced countless times. Spanish Flat is a half-mile above the city of Auburn.

William Alexander Leidesdorff, Jr., Pioneer, 1810–1848

Born in the Virgin Islands and a son of a Danish planter and an African mother, Leidesdorff made a fortune as a cotton broker and settled in San Francisco in 1841. He built the City Hotel and a large warehouse and was one of the most influential figures in pre-Gold Rush California. Included in the exhibit is a letter dated May 25, 1847, sent to P. B. Reading, and a portrait of the pioneer.

Leidesdorff's Río de los Americanos Rancho

The display includes manuscript maps used in court cases concerning Mexican era land grants. Leidesdorff received a huge land grant in 1844 that encompasses in part the present Sacramento County cities of Rancho Cordova and Folsom. When the pioneer died in 1848 at the age of thirty-eight, his mother sold the 35,000-acre property to Joseph L. Folsom. Those who drive Highway 50 between Bradshaw and the eastern Sacramento County line pass by Leidesdorff's original rancho. In 2004, that section of the freeway was named the William Alexander Leidesdorff, Jr. Memorial Highway.

Gold Seeker Thomas Gilman Purchases His Freedom

J. B. to Thomas Gilman. *Bill of Sale*. Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne County, August 17, 1852. Manuscript.

Several southerners brought their slaves to California during the Gold Rush to work in the diggings. After years of labor, many of these African Americans earned enough money to purchase

their freedom. One man's release from bondage is superbly documented by this "freedom paper" or bill of sale. Thomas of Tennessee came to California in 1850 with his master, J. B. Gilman, and worked in the mines near Shaw's Flat. Two years later, on August 17, 1852, Thomas gave his "owner" \$1,000 in exchange for his release from servitude. Next to this manuscript are poll tax tickets paid by Gilman and a photograph of the ex-slave at his farm in Tuolumne County.

California's First African American Masonic Lodge

Freemasons. Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Freemasons (California). *Minutes, June 19, 1855 – June 23, 1875*. Manuscript.

This folio 336-page minute book stands as a testament to the remarkable perseverance of African Americans following the Gold Rush. Not admitted to fraternal organizations by whites, they formed their own, the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Freemasons. Organized in 1854, this statewide lodge continues to this day. Written in a bold hand, the manuscript opened to the first article of the Lodge's constitution.

State Convention of Colored Citizens

Proceedings of the California State Convention of Colored Citizens. San Francisco: California State Convention of Colored Citizens, [1865].

With the collapse of the Confederacy, blacks were now assured of their freedom and the right to vote. "The principal object which created the preceding convention was the admission of our testimony in the courts of justice in this State. The object of this convention [is] the right of the elective franchise." The pamphlet was printed at *The Elevator*, the first African American newspaper published in California.

Adventures of a Fugitive Slave

Life and Adventures of James Williams, a Fugitive Slave: with a Full Description of the Underground Railroad. San Francisco: Women's Union Print, 1873.

James Williams, an escaped slave from Maryland under the assumed name of John Thomas Evans, tells of his remarkable experiences going to California and life in the mines. He took a job as a pastry cook on the ship *North America* bound for California. After jumping ship, he made his way to San Francisco. On May 15, 1851, the former slave took a boat to Sacramento and headed for the mines, working first at Negro Hill and Kelsey's Diggings making only enough to survive. Giving up prospecting, he returned to Sacramento and carried hod for six dollars a day.

First Published Cookbook by an African American

Mrs. Abby Fisher. *What Mrs. Fisher Knows about Old Southern Cooking, Soups, Pickles, Preserves, etc.* San Francisco: Women's Co-operative Printing Office, 1881.

The cloth-bound book has double significance. It is the first U.S. cookbook written by an African American. In addition, this early California cookbook was printed by women. Mrs. Fisher was awarded a diploma at the State Fair in 1879 and received two medals at the San Francisco Mechanic's Institute Fair in 1880 for best pickles and sauces and best assortment of jellies and preserves.

A Recollection of Life in the Gold Fields

Mifflin Wistar Gibbs. *Shadow and Light: An Autobiography with Reminiscences of the Last and Present Century, with an Introduction by Booker T. Washington.* Washington, D. C. [s.n.], 1902.

Three chapters of this privately printed work detail Gibbs' experiences in the Gold Rush. According to historian Rudolph Lapp in his *Blacks in Gold Rush California*, this reminiscence ranks as the only firsthand account of the Gold Rush by an African American. Gibbs sailed in 1850 from New York to San Francisco as a steerage passenger, arrived at Aspinwall, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, recovered from "Panama fever," and took passage on the steamship *Golden Gate*. He arrived in San Francisco in September. Gibbs quickly obtained employment as a carpenter, but when local whites threatened to strike, he was forced to look for alternative employment.

The Celebrated Archy Lee Case

Rudolph M. Lapp. *Archy Lee: A California Fugitive Slave Case.* [San Francisco]: Book Club of California, 1969.

Charles Stovall brought Archy Lee to California in 1857 from Mississippi as a slave. Lee, a fugitive, claimed his freedom in slave-free California. The California Supreme Court ruled in favor of his master rationalizing that Stovall was in poor health and needed Lee. A federal commissioner in San Francisco, however, set him free. Lee received much support from abolitionists and free blacks in California.

Afro-American Congress of California

First Meeting of the Afro-American Congress of California: California Hall, 620 Bush St., San Francisco, Cal., July 30, to August 2, 1895. [San Francisco?: The Congress, 1895?].

The purpose of the Congress was to form a closer bond among members of the African American race as well as mutual helpfulness. The meeting leaders invited the various local leagues to attend this statewide meeting. The booklet includes a short history of the Afro-American League of San Francisco.

A Pioneer Directory

Charles F. Tilghman, editor. *Colored Directory of the Leading Cities of Northern California.* Oakland: Tilghman Printing Co., 1917.

Tilghman, the editor and publisher, filled this edition of his directory with 119 illustrations of homes, churches, pastors, women's clubs, ranches, etc. It represented close to 10,000 African Americans. The wrapper-bound directory included many advertisements for African American-owned businesses. An upbeat Tilghman noted in his introduction: "The colored people are attaining great importance every year in this part of California. They have started to establish themselves. Millions of dollars are represented in the business enterprises and homes."

A Seminal History

Delilah L. Beasley. *The Negro Trail Blazers of California: a Compilation of Records from the California Archives in the Bancroft Library at the University of California, in Berkeley; and from the Diaries, Old Papers, and Conversations of Old Pioneers in the State of California.* Los Angeles: [Times Mirror printing and binding house], 1919.

Beasley, a journalist, compiled the first comprehensive history of the African American experience in California. She traced her race's history from the 1520s until World War I and the efforts of black Californians fighting in France. The author took over eight years in researching and writing this seminal work. Because of its importance, it has been reprinted.

Tarea Hall Pittman (on the left), shown here being interviewed in 1958, served as the West Coast Regional Field Secretary for the Northern California NAACP. Her papers are located in the California History Section.



African Americans in World War II

The War Worker. Los Angeles: Cummings Publishing House, July 1943 – September 1944.

Published in Los Angeles, this semi-monthly newspaper featured the activities of African Americans in the shipyards and other plants in World War II. It provides superb documentation on their contributions to the home front war effort. The newspaper is loaded with half-tone photographs of men and women working in the various defense plants. It provided coverage not only of working conditions, race relations but also black entertainment. Volume I, No. I opened with the following headlines: "War Workers Health Periled; We Can't Jim Crow Germs." The WW, as it was called, did many profiles of women working in the shipyards.

An African American Who's Who

Commodore Wynn, editor. *Negro Who's Who in California*. Los Angeles?: Negro Who's Who in California Publishing Co., 1948.

The achievements of African Americans are ably recorded by the many biographical sketches and photographs preserved in this volume. Editor Wynn divided the book into the following sections: "The Pioneers;" "The Church and the Pulpit;" "The Professions;" "Business and Industry;" "Art and Music;" and "Civic and Social." According to the introductory front matter, this was the first edition. John W. Roy served as the director of the publication and no doubt assisted in gathering and writing the extensive biographical profiles.

Tarea Hall Pittman Collection

Much of the modern material on display comes from the collection of Tarea Hall Pittman. She served as the Regional Field Secretary of the West Coast Office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, located at 690 Market St., San Francisco. A native of Bakersfield, California, Pittman joined the NAACP regional staff in 1951. In addition, she was a commentator for a radio program where she produced a popular program, "Negroes in the News." Her collection is filled with letters, press releases, flyers, programs from national and statewide meetings, organizational manuals, and photographs from statewide and national meetings of the NAACP. Found in her collection are photographs of Martin Luther King, Jr., Thurgood Marshall, Roy Wilkins, and Jackie Robinson. It is the Library's largest single collection of primary source material on blacks in California.

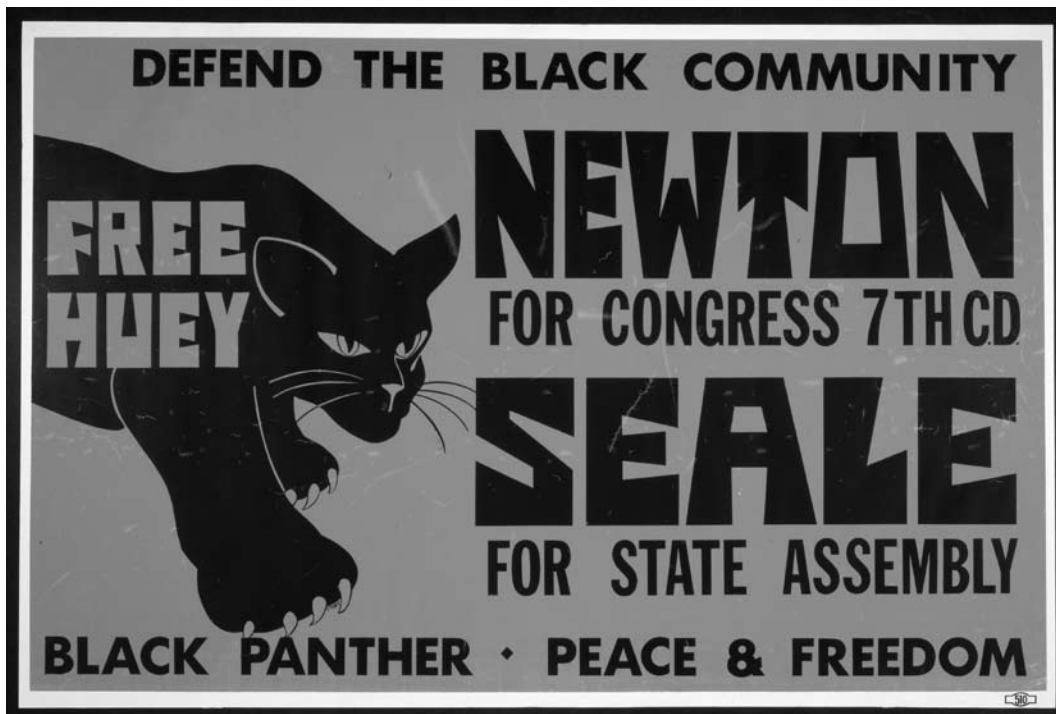
The Black Panther

The State Library's California History Section has an extensive run of this important weekly. On display is Volume 1, Number 1 dated April 25, 1967. Its masthead lists Huey P. Newton, Minister of Defense; Bobby Seale, Political Prisoner; Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information; and Big Man, Managing Editor. A modest affair in the beginning, *The Black Panther* evolved into a robust publication filled with striking full-color graphics.

Black Panther Ephemera

The struggle of the Black Panthers in their early years is documented by a superb group of flyers, broadsides, posters, and buttons. Officially called the Black Panther Party for Self Defense, it was founded on October 15, 1966, by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale. Many of the items focus on the party's publications and the effort to free Newton and Angela Davis, the socialist professor who was associated with the Panthers. In 1970, Davis was on the FBI's most wanted list on false charges, and after a sensational trial, which included a "Free Angela Davis" movement, she was acquitted. ❀

The Black Panther movement generated a wide array of visually exciting material including this spectacular poster promoting the election of Huey Newton to Congress and Bobby Seale to the State Legislature.



Dean Misczynski Retires as Director of the Library's California Research Bureau

By Charlene Simmons

Dean Misczynski, who has been the Director of the California Research Bureau since its inception in 1991, is retiring at the end of the year, leaving a significant legacy of achievement in his over forty years of work with state policy issues. His successor will be appointed by Governor Schwarzenegger, traditionally upon the recommendation of the California State Librarian Susan Hildreth. The new director will have big shoes to fill.

Like many Californians, Dean was born elsewhere but moved to Los Angeles with his family when he was five years old. He observed the state's phenomenal post-World War II growth when he was growing up and was perhaps influenced by what the author Richard Rios calls the tragic sense of California—of loss, of disappearing open space and older cultures. After high school in Sacramento, Dean went to Stanford. The summer of his freshman year he got a work-study job with the Assembly Agriculture Committee and its Chairman John Williamson. This was the year that the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, commonly known as the Williamson Act, was enacted to protect agricultural lands from urban development. After this heady beginning, Dean continued to work in the Assembly on open space and other issues during summers throughout his undergraduate and graduate school years.

Although politics in Sacramento in the late 1960s had a sordid side, best symbolized by the activities of the lobbyists who occupied the old Senator Hotel, Dean found working on important and innovative public policy issues to be fascinating. So he passed up a full scholarship to Harvard Law School and instead completed everything but the dissertation in economics

at Stanford. His first job with Professor Donald Hagman at the UCLA Law School examined the economic underpinnings of land development and resulted in an important book, *Windfalls to Wipeouts* (1978), which is still used in major universities.

In 1977, Dean went to work for Governor Jerry Brown in his Office of Planning and Research (OPR), and was one of the author's of Brown's *Urban Strategy for California*, which emphasized limiting sprawl and promoting high density, infill, and sustainable growth— ideas that were ahead of their time and are very relevant today. In 1982, Dean moved over to the Senate Office of Research (SOR), where he focused on state and local finance issues. His analysis of the financial underpinnings of the proposed peripheral canal through the Delta in the early 1980s gained him the Golden Faucet Award. He was also the inventor and drafter of the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982.

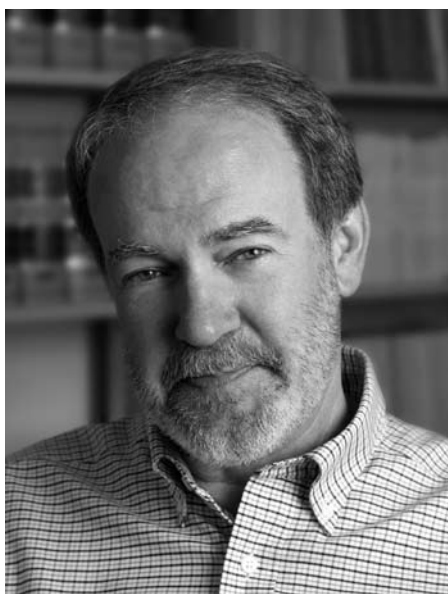
In 1990, the passage of Proposition 130 limited legislative terms and cut the legislature's budget by forty percent; as a consequence, over 600 legislative employees lost their jobs. The state's Office of Auditor General closed as did the Assembly Office of Research. The Office of the Legislative Analyst lost a large portion of its staff, and policy committees lost long-time consultants. Concern over this loss of expertise and institutional memory led Governor Pete Wilson and Senate Pro Tempore David Roberti to agree to create a research bureau in the California State Library, modeled on the Congressional Research Service in the Library of Congress. State Librarian Gary Strong was a strong advocate for expanding the Library's role in providing research services to state government. Initially proposed as the Legislative Research Bureau in budget control language, Governor Wilson line-item vetoed "legislative," ensuring that the governor could also use the services of this new policy research organization. Dean and Jack Hailey from SOR were assigned to assist State Librarian

Dr. Simmons is Assistant Director of the California Research Bureau and the author of nearly two dozen public policy reports.

Strong in establishing the new California Research Bureau (CRB), and Dean became its first director.

One of Dean's early innovative ideas was to create a "Studies in the News" (SITN) for state policymakers, providing timely access to the important research studies mentioned in current news publications. CRB Assistant Director John Jewell was responsible for bringing this concept to life. The first issue was September 30, 1992, and it has been regularly published since then, with over 25,000 studies in its database. SITN offers busy policymakers quick access to important research studies in areas of interest to them, and is now available to the public on the State Library's Website (see <http://www.library.ca.gov/sitn/crb>). Over 1,300 state policymakers currently receive regular e-mails of SITN issues that cover a range of policy topics, as well as specialized issues that focus on topics such as education and health.

Building and maintaining a nonpartisan research bureau in the political environment of state government is a constant challenge. During Governor Wilson's tenure, his director of the Office of Planning and Research complimented CRB as being "militantly nonpartisan." Achieving this goal and ensuring the high quality of CRB's research products involves a collaborative effort by CRB's researchers, assistant directors, support staff, and Dean. All published reports receive a final scrutiny by Dean, who is a careful and challenging editor. During his tenure, CRB has published 243 public reports and numerous confidential memos on a wide range of policy issues (see www.library.ca.gov under "CRB reports," for a searchable database of the public reports). CRB librarians offer specialized research and reference services and CRB researchers assist in drafting legislation and giving expert testimony in addition to conducting original research. Dean is



Dean Mischynski directed the California Research Bureau from its inception in 1991.

generally consulted for advice.

Early in CRB's existence, the bureau began partnering with foundations to support research projects and public policy seminars. The California State Library Foundation has been a highly

valued partner in this effort. Dean expanded on this concept, establishing partnerships with other research organizations to bring their research to the Capitol. In a very successful format, busy state policymakers are offered lunch and policy research on a wide range of topics, often in the State Library's beautiful room 500. Partnering organizations include the Public Policy Institute of California, the New America Foundation, the University of Southern California, Stanford University, the California Healthcare Foundation, the California Wellness Foundation and others. In 2007, Dean received the Government Innovation Award from the Sacramento Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration for his leadership.

Throughout all of this activity, which for most people would constitute a very successful career, Dean has maintained his own active research program, advising on and writing legislation. His advice is often sought and is highly valued, especially on matters of state and local finance, bond issues and state water policy. Much of this work has been confidential and so it cannot be detailed here, but one of his last CRB projects is illustrative: a paper about how to finance environmental mitigation in the Delta that offers an insightful and creative analysis.

Under Dean's leadership, CRB has become an accepted, trusted and respected source of research and information for legislators and reporters on matters of importance to all Californians. This is a wonderful legacy. The entire State Library staff wishes Dean well in all of his future endeavors. ❧

Foundation Notes

Beautiful Sacramento History Book Available for Sale

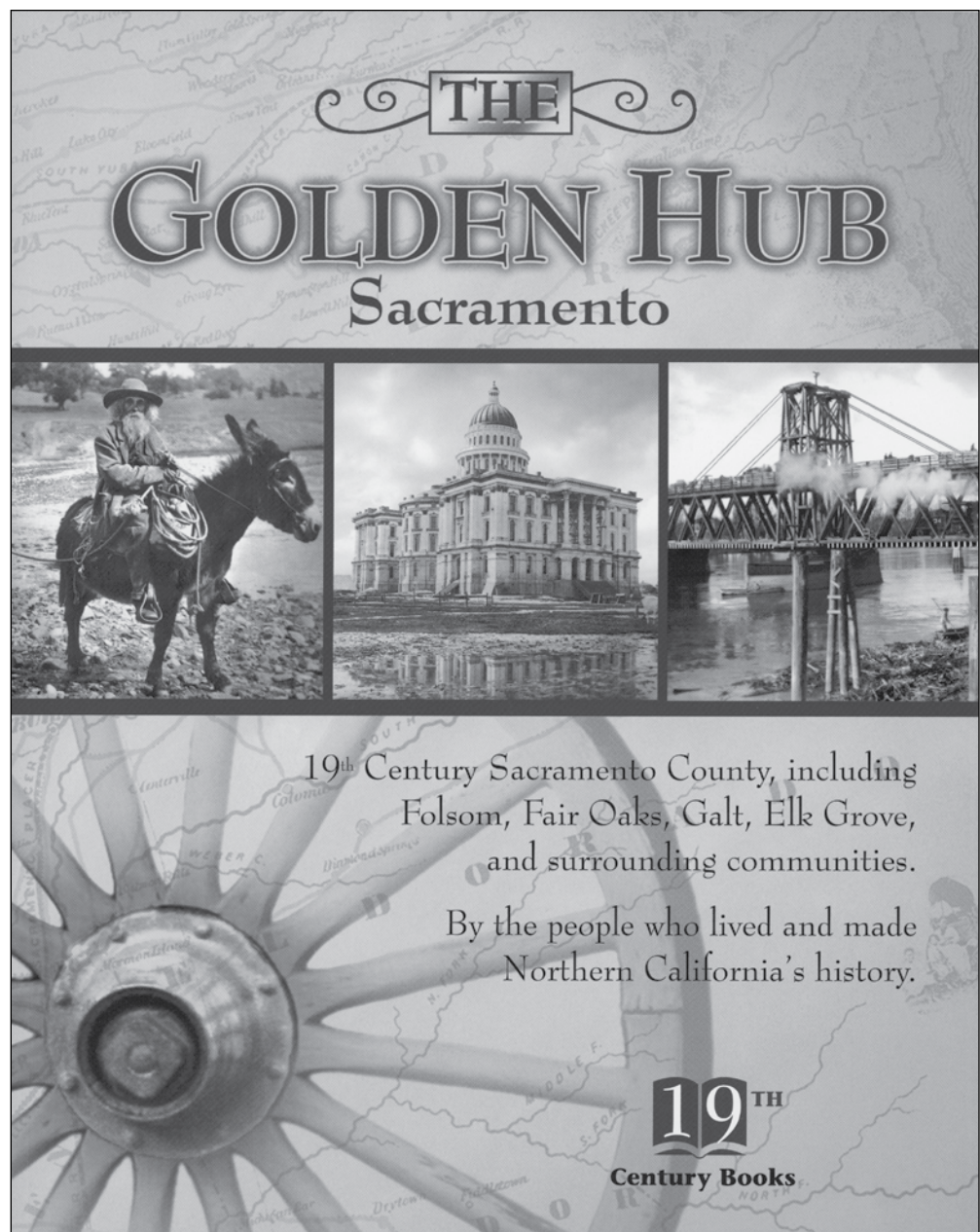
Publishers Ric & Jody Hornor of Pilot Hill, California generously donated to the Foundation sixty copies of their impressive new book, *The Golden Hub: Sacramento*. Copies of their beautifully designed book are available for sale at the Foundation offices and in the California History Room of the Library & Courts II Building. Copies sell for \$25.00 including sales tax (shipping is extra). All proceeds benefit the book fund of the California History Section.

Published under the imprint of 19th Century Books, the volume is loaded with great quotations from pioneers and historical photographs, many of which were drawn from the Library's collections. Their book is a wonderful compilation written by California pioneers and 19th century historians. In addition to the City of Sacramento, its coverage includes Folsom, Fair Oaks, Galt, Elk Grove, and surrounding communities. The blurb on the rear of the front cover offers this cogent description:

"You'll relive the drama of Sacramento's rich history as you wander through this collection of incredible tales, awe-inspiring photos and amusing anecdotes. You'll travel the dusty roads and you'll witness amazing events. You'll see history in the making. And you'll wonder whether you could have conquered the challenges the early adventurers overcame on the many roads they

took around *The Golden Hub* in the quest for their fortune."

These award-winning publishers have also published *The Golden Corridor: 19th Century Northern California from San Francisco to Lake Tahoe*; *The Golden Highway, Highway 49*; and *The Golden Quest and Nevada's Silver Heritage*. All are compilations of original sources written by the pioneers and 19th century historians and supplemented with a rich array of historical images. ❀



Iconic California Travel Posters

The Library continues to acquire vintage California travel posters. All are terrific examples of the flourishing commercial art business in the Golden State. Gracing the front cover is a gorgeous train poster entitled *California This Summer*.^{*} Created in the early 1930s by an unknown artist, it features an attractive woman wearing a flowing summer dress surrounded by southern California icons: palm trees, golf

course, mission revival mansions, bucolic rolling hills, and snow-capped mountains. *United Air Lines San Francisco* provides our back cover illustration. It is one of a series of airline posters created by Joseph Binder (1898–1972). The artist captures quintessential San Francisco in the early 1950s featuring Grant Avenue in Chinatown, a cable car, and smartly dressed window shoppers. United Air Lines also commissioned



Binder to produce the artwork for a poster promoting southern California's romantic Hispanic past (see below). The artist depicts an idealized Mission Santa Barbara with a mission arch in the foreground and snowcapped mountains off in the distance. With each poster, a sleek passenger plane is subtly placed in the upper left-hand side. The Viennese-born artist is best known for his famous 1939 New York World's Fair poster.

Binder taught at the Chouinard Art School in Los Angeles and the Pasadena Art Institute. ❀

*This poster was reproduced in black and white in Issue Number 88. Its image is so delightful, however, that the editor decided to reproduce it in full color for the front cover.



Opposite page, left: *California This Summer — Travel by Train* is a spectacular example of the full color posters created by the railroads to lure train travelers to California. Created in the early 1930s, the artist was not credited.

Opposite page, right: The allure of San Francisco's Chinatown was used by United Airlines to attract passengers in this Joseph Binder poster. The poster dates from the early 1950s.

Recent Contributors

ASSOCIATE

Lawrence Cenotto, Jackson
Fairytale Town, Sacramento
Charlotte Harriss, Danville
Cindy L. Mediavilla, Culver City
Mimi Morris, Sacramento

CONTRIBUTOR

Jack Barrett, Sacramento
Gerald E. Benston, MD, Rancho Mirage
Eugene L. Fambrini, San Francisco
William & Mary Iracki, San Francisco
Sheila J. Marsh, Sacramento
Brian F. Rea, Lincoln
Marion T. Reid, San Marcos
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In Memory of Lavinia Crowell
Joan Longland, Chiswick, London,
England

Ruth Smith, Chiswick, London, England
Rod Hay, Chiswick, London, England
Linda Rouse, Vacaville

In Memory of Henry J. Hustedt
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CALIFORNIA HISTORY

Joanna & Louis Bergez, Sacramento
James R. Blaine, Vacaville
Steven P. Bogdan, Las Vegas, NV
The Bookery, Placerville
William J. Coffill, Sonora
Anne Curran, Oakland
William N. Davis, Sacramento

Donald De Nevi, Menlo Park
Duo Creative Communications, LLC,
San Francisco

Nancy Ehlers, Sacramento

Jim W. Faulkinbury, Sacramento
Robert Greenwood, Las Vegas, NV
Jessie V. Heinzman, Elk Grove
Majorie E. LeDonne, Sacramento
Robin L. Mason, Los Angeles
Publications International Ltd.,
Lincolnwood, IL

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Shumaker, Fair Oaks
Suzanne & Thomas Silk, San Francisco
Claudia J. Skelton, Seattle, WA
Towers Productions, Chicago, IL
Zazzle.com, Redwood City
Sibylle & Val Zemitis, Davis

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Russell H. Pearce III, Orinda

Ross Valley Salon & Marching Society,
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