

# Bulletin

Number 92

2009











EDITOR

Gary F. Kurutz

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

Kathleen Correia

COPY EDITOR

M. Patricia Morris

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Kenneth B. Noack, Jr.  
*President*

George Basye  
*Vice-President*

Thomas E. Vinson  
*Treasurer*

Donald J. Hagerty  
*Secretary*



Robert Dickover	Thomas Miller
Allan Forbes	Sue T. Noack
Herbert Hunn	Marilyn Snider
Mead B. Kibbey	Thomas W. Stallard
Virginia Livingston	Sandra Swafford



Gary F. Kurutz <i>Executive Director</i>	Julia Schaw <i>Administrative Assistant</i>
---	--

Susan Hildreth  
*State Librarian of California*

The *California State Library Foundation Bulletin* is published when we are able. © 2004-2008.

Opinions of the authors are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of their institutions, the California State Library or the Foundation.

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:

Associate:	\$40-\$99
Contributor:	\$100-249
Sponsor:	\$250-\$499
Patron:	\$500-\$999
Institutional:	\$500
Corporate:	\$750
Lifetime Member:	\$1,000
Pioneer:	\$5,000
Subscription to Libraries:	\$30/year

California State Library Foundation

# Bulletin

Number 92

2009

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

2-7 . . . . "We Stuffed Our Pockets": The John Stanton Collection of Political Memorabilia

*By Stephen Green*

8-12 . . . Daniel H. Burnham's Report on a Plan for San Francisco

*By Michael Dolgushkin*

13-19 . . "It's a Long Trip from Headquarters": An Exhibit Celebrating Early County Library Service in California

*By Gary F. Kurutz*

20-23 . . Renovation of the Historic Library and Courts Building

*By Sarah Dalton*

24-25 . . Kenneth B. Noack, Jr.: A Profile of the Foundation's President

*By M. Patricia Morris*

26-27 . . Foundation Notes

*Requiescat in Pace Dean Lyman Mawdsley, MD  
Foundation Support of the Braille and  
Talking Book Library  
"Food for Thought" Film Program Initiated*

28 . . . . .Recent Contributors

**Front Cover:** A sampling of the campaign buttons from John Stanton's vast collection of political memorabilia.

**Back Cover:** This campaign flyer from the 1930s could apply to today's deep recession and rising unemployment.

**Illustrations:** Pages 2 to 23, California History Section, California State Library; Pages 26 and 25, Kenneth B. Noack, Jr. Vincent Beiderbecke of the California History Section took the contemporary photographs on pages 3, 5, 20, and 22.

**Design:** Angela Tannehill, Tannehill Design

**California State Library Foundation**

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

tel: 916.447.6331 web: [www.csifdn.org](http://www.csifdn.org) email: [info@csifdn.org](mailto:info@csifdn.org)



# "We Stuffed Our Pockets": The John Stanton Collection of Political Memorabilia.

By Stephen Green

It was an optimistic crowd of convention delegates that descended on Miami Beach in August of 1972. They'd come to re-nominate Richard Nixon for president. And despite the ever-widening Watergate scandal surrounding his presidency, they were confident that Nixon would whip the Democrat's choice that year, Senator George McGovern.

The nation was being plastered with signs and bumper stickers proclaiming: "Nixon's the One." Many of the GOP conventioners also sported that slogan on the campaign buttons they wore.

One can imagine their disgust when Democrats hijacked the slogan for a demonstration in front of the convention hall. At one point, eight African-American women showed up at the Miami Beach Convention Center. All were wearing maternity smocks emblazoned with the stars and stripes, and each woman carried a sign reading "Nixon's the One."

Demonstrations of this sort give testimony to just how varied political memorabilia can be. It's not just buttons, ribbons, signs

A deck of "Politcards"  
lamooning politicians  
of all persuasions.



and posters. Souvenirs of past campaigns can be anything from clothing and coffee mugs to golf balls, wine bottles, watches, thimbles, candies or rulers. In one of Sen. Barbara Boxer's campaigns, she passed out—you guessed it—boxer shorts bearing her name.

A fascinating collection of California political memorabilia was recently donated to the California State Library. Portions of it are on display in the California History Section through December.

The items were assembled over six decades by retired journalist and Sacramento bookstore owner John Stanton. For many years, Stanton was the political reporter for the *Palo Alto Times*.

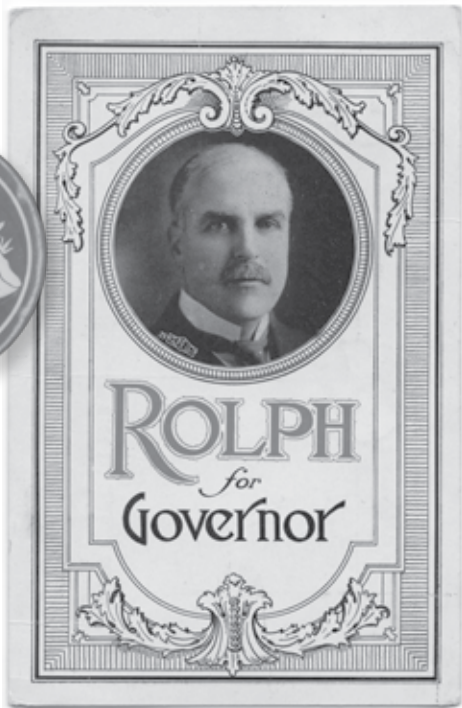
There are thousands of items "and I keep finding more,"

Mr. Green is a newspaper editor and reporter having worked for the Sacramento Bee and as the press secretary for Lieutenant Governor Cruz Bustamante. In addition, Green edited three editions of the California Political Almanac.



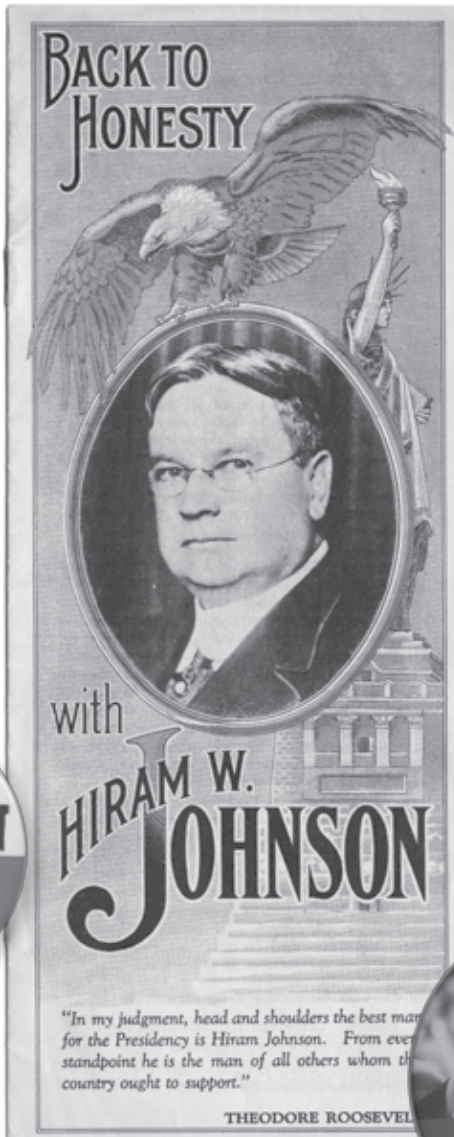






"Sunny Jim" Rolph became California's 27<sup>th</sup> governor in 1931.

Charismatic Governor Hiram Johnson ran for vice president in 1912 under the Progressive or Bull Moose ticket headed by Theodore Roosevelt. In 1916, the Californian was elected to the U.S. Senate as a Progressive Republican.



Stanton said recently. "I've got three more boxes in my driveway for the library."

He could have sold the collection for a tidy sum. He estimated its value to be in excess of \$10,000.

"I wanted to keep the collection intact," Stanton said, "and put it in a place where people can study and enjoy it for years to come. This is the best private collection of California items. If anyone had a bigger one, I would have known about it."

Adam Gottlieb is president of the Northern California chapter



A photographer captured candidate Pete McCloskey working the phone. Behind him on the right is reporter John Stanton, the donor of this fabulous collection.



of the American Political Items Collectors, a close-knit organization whose members meet periodically to buy, sell, and swap.

"The Stanton collection is one of the more comprehensive groupings of California-related artifacts, buttons, photographs and ephemera," Gottlieb said. "From Gov. Henry Gage to Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger, the collection spans more than a century of California history. The collection focuses on the individuals who made and changed history in the Golden State. Additionally, it represents John Stanton's passion for preserving

California's political past for future generations."

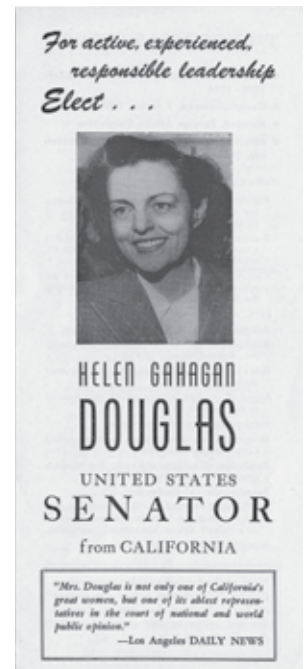
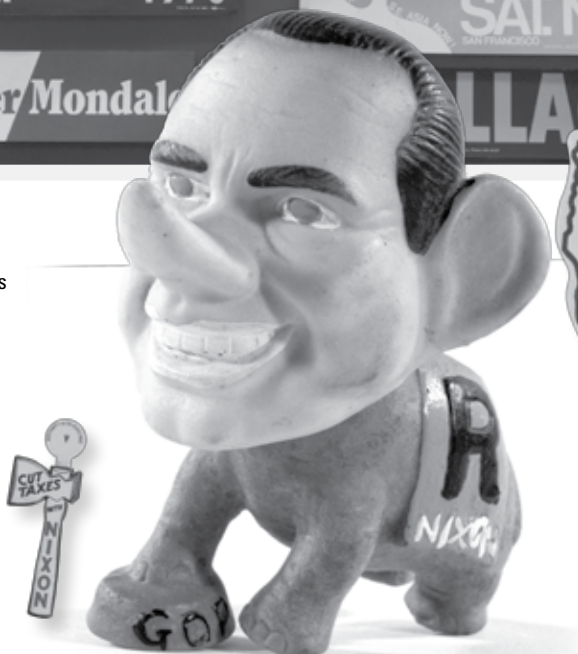
The oldest item is a button promoting Republicans Henry T. Gage and Jacob H. Neff, elected governor and lieutenant governor, respectively, in 1898.

Some of the most valuable items, Stanton said, are a poster and buttons from Nixon's failed campaign for California governor in 1962. Another is a business card promoting former Gov. Earl Warren's run for Alameda County District Attorney in 1926.



Above: Another exhibit case in the Library's gallery featuring a sampling of the hundreds of bumper stickers from the Stanton Collection.

Right: One of the whimsical items in the Stanton Collection is this G.O.P. elephant with Nixon's head.



Richard Nixon defeated Democrat Douglas in 1951 accusing her of being "soft" on communism.





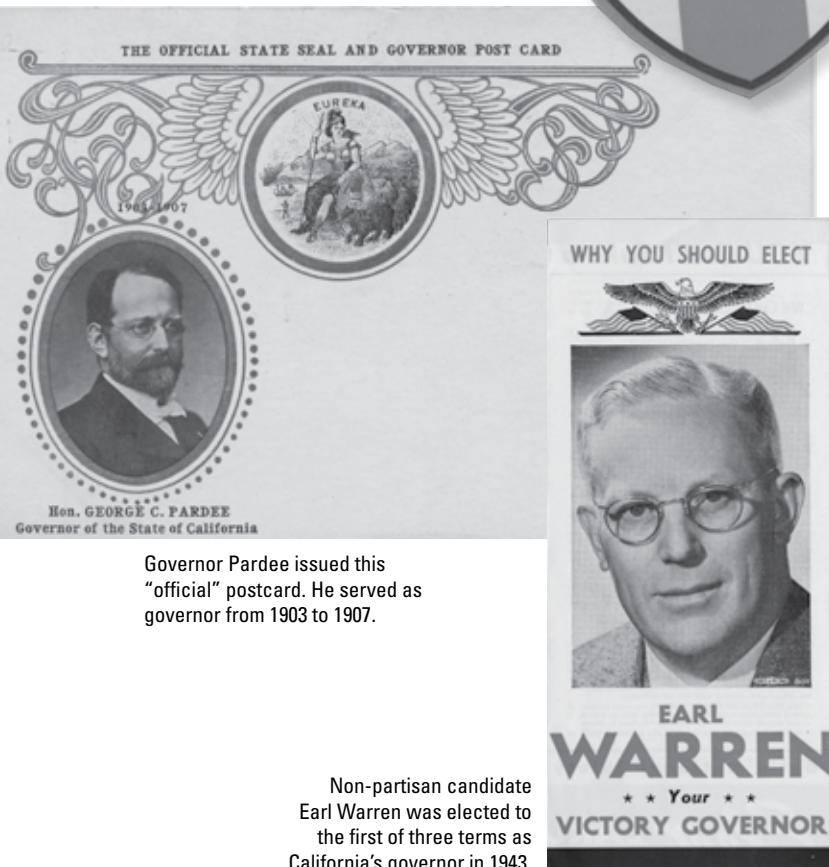
There's a poster from Ronald Reagan's first governor's race showing him in a cowboy outfit. The inscription says, "WANTED by the People of California and especially students." And there's an extremely rare poster for the 1912 Bull Moose presidential ticket of Teddy Roosevelt and Hiram Johnson, who was then California's governor.

Most of the items are from California campaigns for president, U.S. Senate, statewide offices, and initiative measures. "There are just too many state Assembly and Senate races and House of Representatives races to collect them all," Stanton said.

Some items promote issues such as the proposed Peripheral Canal around the Delta, opposition to the Vietnam War, or the successful campaign to abolish the U.S. House Un-American Activities Committee. There's also a World War II poster alerting Japanese-Americans in California that they must report for internment, and a button that says "To Hell With Hitler."

Perhaps the most unique item, Stanton said, is a large plastic plaque that was on the side of Gov. Edmund G. "Pat" Brown's campaign train, the "Progress Express." Stanton bought it for eighty-five dollars from Patty Warren, Earl Warren's daughter-in-law.

Some of the memorabilia is raunchy. "You can't lick our dick," says a button for Nixon. Another targeting Gov. Jerry Brown admonishes: "If it's Brown, flush it down."



Governor Pardee issued this "official" postcard. He served as governor from 1903 to 1907.

Non-partisan candidate Earl Warren was elected to the first of three terms as California's governor in 1943.



Stanton assembled this colorful collection of convention ribbons from the early part of 20<sup>th</sup> century.



This tiny toy Lincoln Continental promoted the ticket of Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew in 1968.

Stanton can pinpoint the date and hour his collection started. At 10 A.M. on Oct. 30, 1948, Stanton, then ten years old, and his brother attended a rally for Earl Warren in an Anaheim city park. Warren was Thomas E. Dewey's vice-presidential candidate that year.

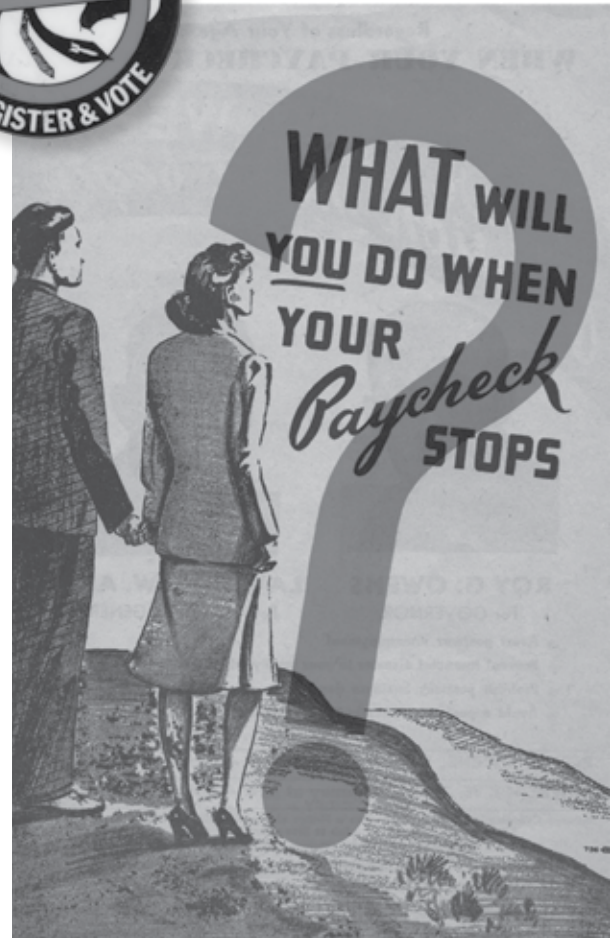
After the rally, the brothers found boxes of Dewey/Warren buttons behind the amphitheatre where Warren spoke. "We stuffed our pockets," Stanton recalled.

Years later, Stanton was in a Sacramento bookstore going through a bunch of Warren memorabilia and he found the itinerary for the 1948 campaign. It listed the time and date of the rally he had attended as a boy.

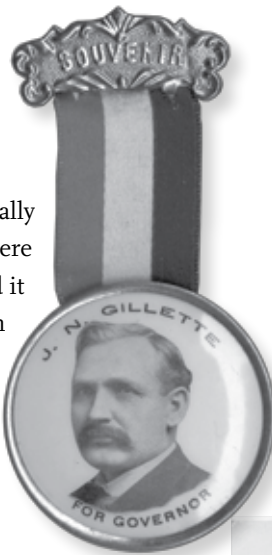
The rally sparked not only Stanton's interest in political memorabilia, but also a journalism career that spanned more than thirty years in Anaheim, San Diego, Palo Alto, and Sacramento. He closed out his workdays with another love, Stanton's Books, which he operated for five years on Folsom Boulevard in East Sacramento.

In retirement, the closets and a spare bedroom in Stanton's East Sacramento home were filled with boxes of memorabilia.

"Between all my books and items, we'd really run out of space," Stanton mused. "We were downsizing—moving to a smaller home—and it seemed like the right time to give the collection to the library. Fortunately, my wife has been very tolerant about all of this."



Many issues never go away as demonstrated by this flyer from the 1930s.



Taking advantage of technology, Knight got out his message with this 45 RPM record. He served as governor from 1953–1959.



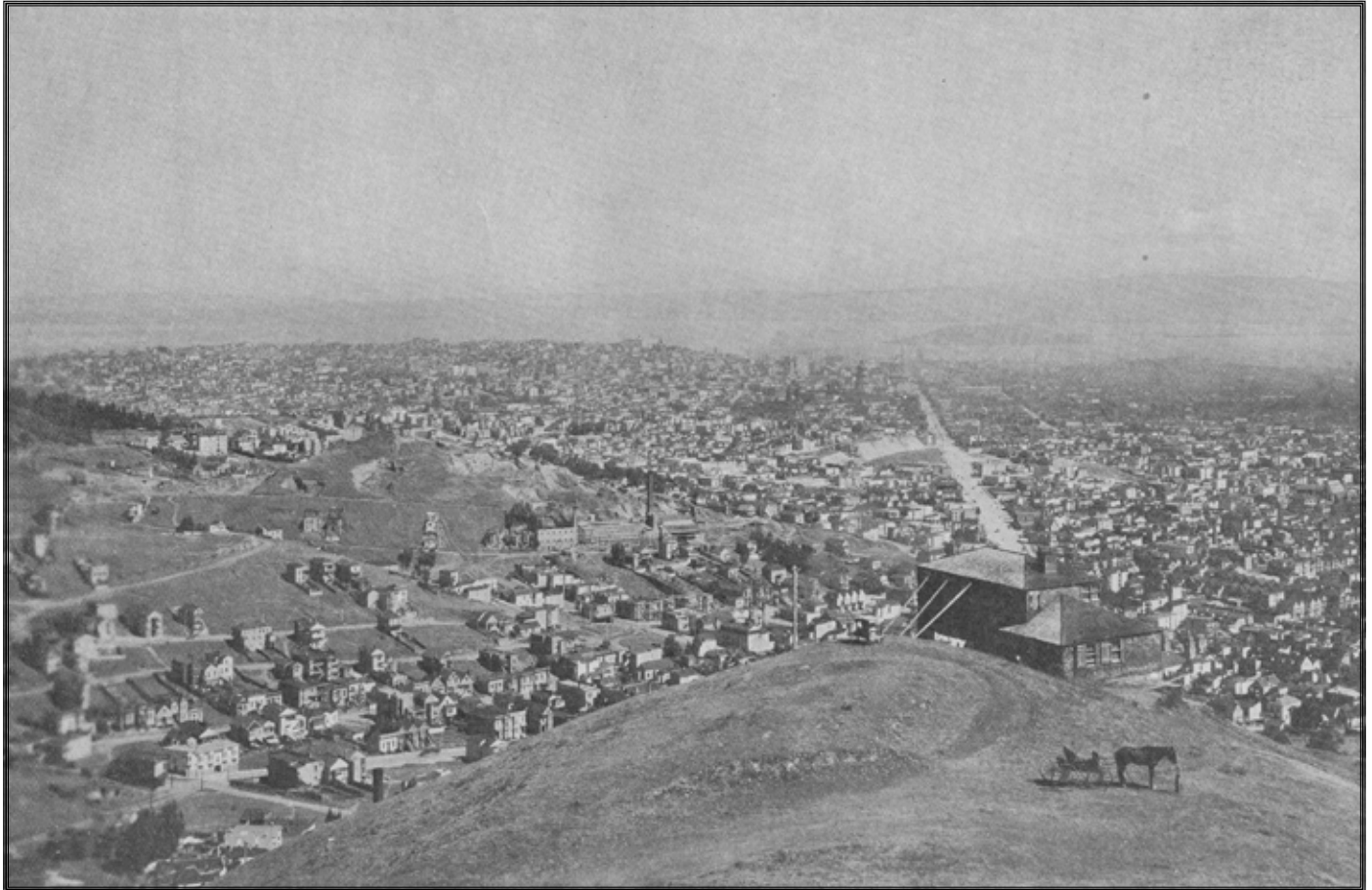
Using every possible ploy, the Nixon campaign issued bubble gum cigars to garner votes. Note the nickel price per cigar.





# Daniel H. Burnham's *Report on a Plan for San Francisco*

By Michael Dolgushkin



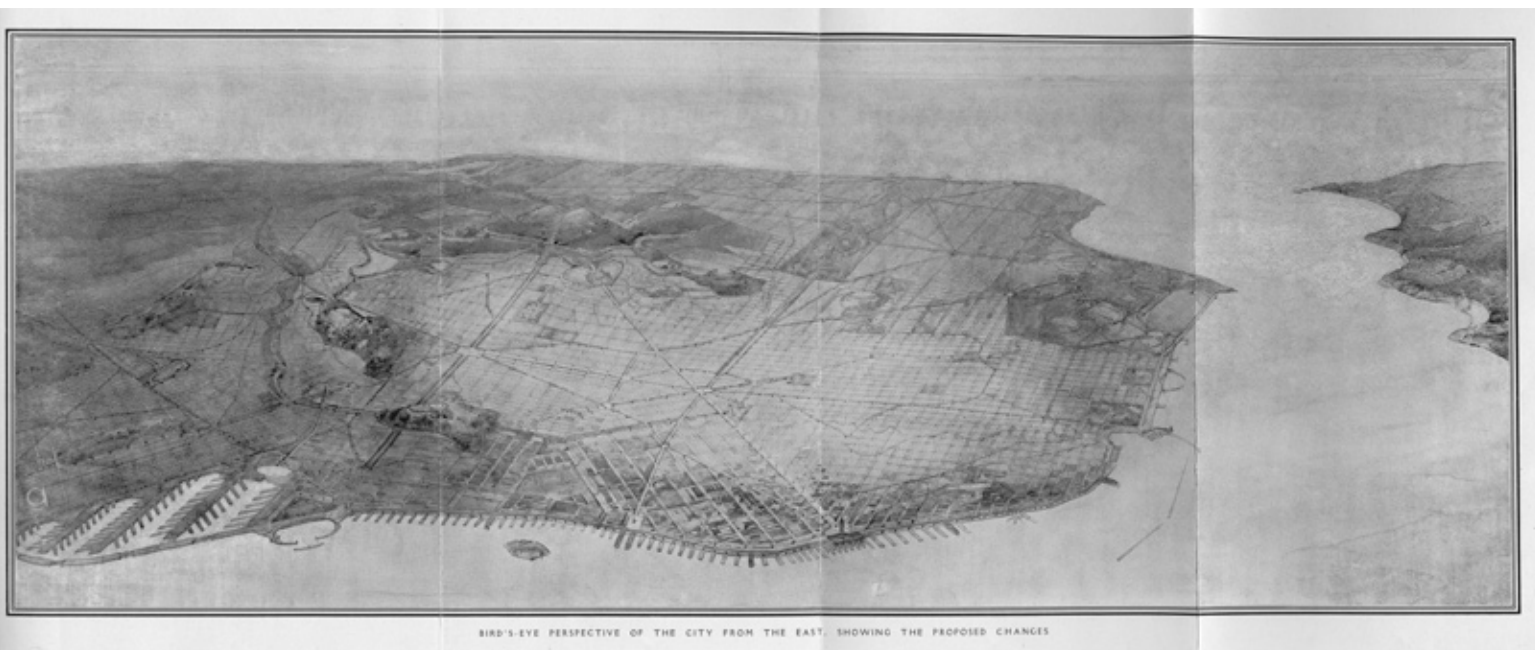
As the nineteenth century gave way to the twentieth, San Francisco, California, was still the undisputed financial, mercantile, manufacturing, and cultural center of the United States' Pacific Coast. The city had come a long way from its beginnings as a sleepy Spanish colonial outpost. By 1900, the U.S. Census gave its population as 375,000. Bold new skyscrapers were changing the face of the downtown area, and new residences were being built towards the ocean and the county line. But some of San Francisco's prominent citizens felt that the city had much to do before it could take its rightful place as one of the world's great urban centers, and especially

stay ahead of that upstart to the south, Los Angeles. Among them was James D. Phelan, who, after his defeat as mayor in the 1901 election, formed the Association for the Improvement and Adornment of San Francisco to address the issues of San Francisco's aesthetics and physical form. To this end, the organization engaged Chicago architect and urban planner Daniel

*Mr. Dolgushkin is the California History Section's manuscript librarian, frequent contributor to the Bulletin, and co-author of the recently published San Francisco's California Street Cable Cars (Arcadia Publishing).*

Opposite page: This view looking northeast from Twin Peaks shows the bungalow built for Daniel H. Burnham and his staff where they would develop a plan for San Francisco. One can see how the structure was situated to provide a panoramic view of the city.

Below: One of the Burnham Plan's main objectives was to improve traffic flow throughout San Francisco, which would be accomplished by a system of diagonal and concentric boulevards along with streets following the contours of the hills. The grid street pattern laid indiscriminately over a hilly topography had been considered a major problem. Increased parkland is also evident, conforming to the City Beautiful movement's philosophy of uplifting the populace—that good surroundings would result in good behavior.



H. Burnham to develop a plan for San Francisco. Burnham had been one of the fathers of the steel-frame skyscraper and a main participant in the design of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition and the recent plan for Washington, DC. He accepted the commission, after which his assistant Edward H. Bennett and a team of eight artists, housed in a bungalow on Twin Peaks overlooking the city, worked out a design involving new diagonal boulevards and radial streets.

The "Burnham Plan" was presented to Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz and the San Francisco Board of Supervisors on September 27, 1905. The board thereupon voted \$3,000 to print copies of the plan so that it could be studied by local architects, government officials, and prominent businessmen. In the meantime, as the plan became known through newspaper articles, the general public reacted to it with great enthusiasm. And even though the great Earthquake and Fire of April 18–21, 1906 put an end to any comprehensive attempt at implementing the Burnham Plan's features, it served as a guideline for planning as late as World War II and, even today, retains an almost magical aura over San Franciscans as an example of "what might have been."

The printed plan, titled *Report on a Plan for San Francisco* and

published by the Sunset Press, has become quite a collector's item, so much so that a new, limited edition was issued by Berkeley's Urban Books in 1971. The report's supposed rarity is attributed directly to the 1906 disaster, as related by Mel Scott in his 1959 work *The San Francisco Bay Area: A Metropolis in Perspective*:

In mid-April 1906, bound copies of the report were delivered to the City Hall, and from the bungalow on Twin Peaks the handsome originals of the drawings and plans illustrated in the publication were brought for a public display. While the exhibition was being installed in the City Hall, a few copies of the report were released, chiefly to members of the Association for the Improvement and Adornment of San Francisco. The rest were never to be distributed.<sup>1</sup>

This statement has been taken as gospel in the years since and has appeared in numerous books and articles (those that include a source citing Scott). The story is sometimes twisted, one account claiming that the books were actually buried in City Hall by the earthquake with some copies rescued before they could be consumed by fire, but the basic idea persists that almost all of the copies of the *Report on a Plan for San Francisco* perished when the ruins of City Hall burned.

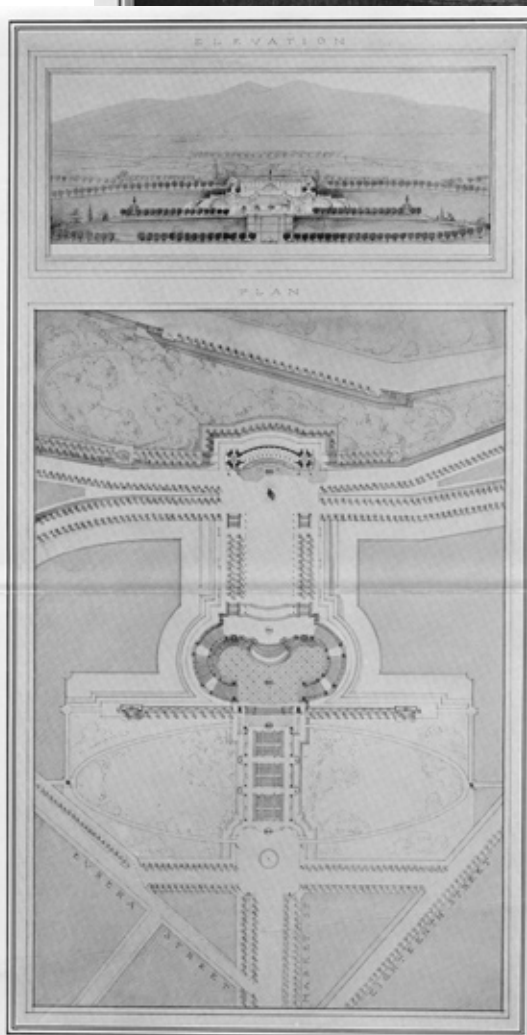




THE ATHENÆUM, SHOWING VISTA TO THE SEA



TELEGRAPH HILL, LOOKING EAST, SHOWING SUGGESTED ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT



MARKET STREET TERMINATION AND APPROACH TO TWIN PEAKS

Left: The Burnham Plan featured majestic plazas at key locations, such as the Market Street western termination with Twin Peaks in the background. An important component in the City Beautiful philosophy was the use of classical forms to represent the steadying influence of tradition.

Above: Telegraph Hill, located in San Francisco's northeast corner, was not immune to classical treatment under the Burnham Plan and would have featured a panoramic, monumental park at the top, as well as large apartment houses on its flanks. Many San Franciscans have since expressed relief that this never came to pass, since Telegraph Hill's bohemian flavor would have been lost.

Top, opposite page: The Burnham Plan's grandest attempt to replicate the glory days of ancient Greece and Rome came in the form of the "Athenaeum," which would have been located on the western slope of Twin Peaks. The majestic statue seen here would have looked out through a long valley toward Lake Merced and the Pacific Ocean. If the notion that the ills of the working poor could be cured through exposure to monumental architecture seems rather naïve, it must be remembered that in 1905 the science of city planning was still in its infancy. It was not until much later that the causes of urban poverty came to be properly understood and dealt with.

If that is the case, then why are so many original copies of the report extant? The California State Library has two, the San Francisco Public Library has five, the University of California's Melvyl catalog lists seven institutions with this book, and OCLC shows *forty-nine* libraries with copies of the original report in their collections (it must be kept in mind that some have more than one). The *Report on a Plan for San Francisco* exists in numerous private collections as well; in the past ten years the author has seen nine copies available from various book dealers, and owns two copies himself.

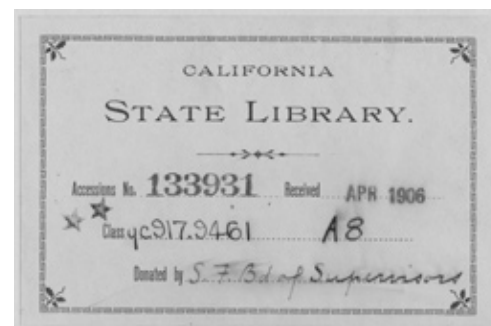
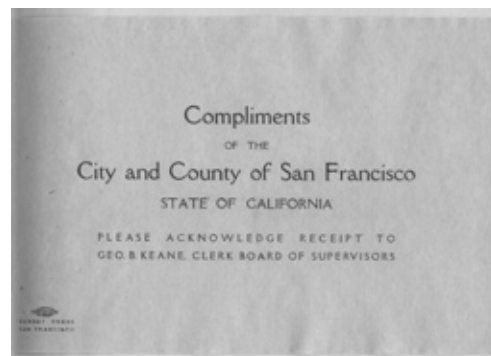
Clearly the *Report on a Plan for San Francisco* is not as scarce as is commonly believed. Then why has this tale persisted, and what really happened? To find out we must go back to the end of 1905, determine what it actually was that the San Francisco Board of Supervisors paid for, and see if anyone else was involved. The *San Francisco Chronicle* on September 28, 1905, reporting on the presentation of the Burnham Plan to the board of supervisors, remarked that "the report will consist of a volume of considerable size comprising, in addition to plans and photographs, about 100 pages of letter press."<sup>2</sup> The *Chronicle* also stated that the book would be sent to all the major libraries in the United States and Europe, but did not report that the board had appropriated money to print it. It was not until December 4, 1905 that the board of supervisors awarded the allotted \$3,000 contract to the Sunset Press of San Francisco, whose bid was \$2,100 for 1,000 and \$425 for each additional 500 books, which worked out to 2,059 copies for \$3,000. Surprisingly, Sunset Press's bid was the highest of the three submitted, the Commercial Publishing Company's offer to print 4,460 books for \$3,000, and H. S. Crocker's bid for 2,960 copies for that amount having been rejected. Apparently Sunset Press got the contract through its ability to do all of the work in-house.<sup>3</sup>

However, the Sunset Press subse-

quently revised its bid, since on January 3, 1906 the board of supervisors accepted the firm's offer to print 2,358 copies of Burnham's report for \$3,000, which is the same amount of books documented in the *San Francisco Municipal Reports* for 1904-05. But this did not comprise the entire edition. *The Second Annual Report of the President of the Association for the Improvement and Adornment of San Francisco*, dated March 15, 1906, informed the organization's members that the report had been printed, and in addition to the copies paid for with the Board of Supervisors' \$3,000 the Association had appropriated \$500 to print additional copies for its membership, which would be distributed within a few days. Assuming that the Sunset Press charged the same rate per book, this would have resulted in 393 additional copies (the Association's membership stood at about 350) for a total of 2,751. But the question of exactly how many copies of the Burnham report were printed is further complicated by an article that appeared in the

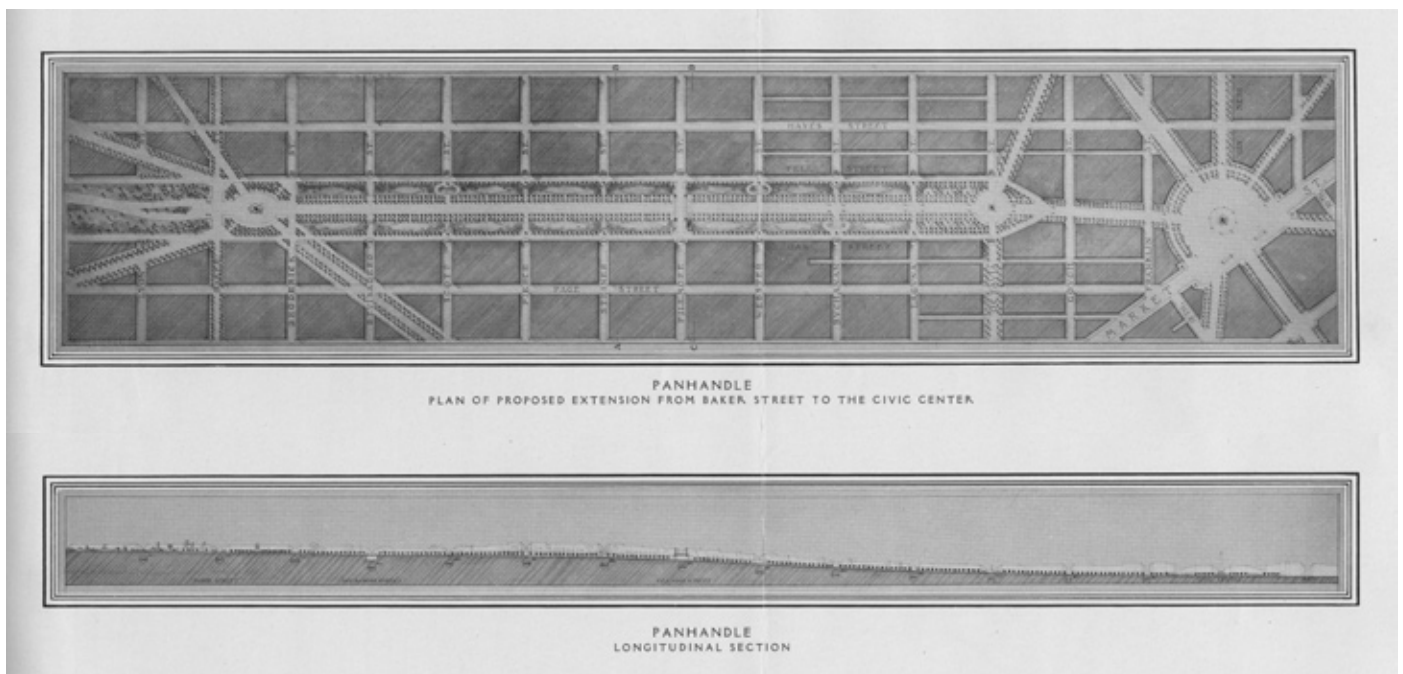
*San Francisco Call* on March 23, 1906, which stated that the Sunset Press had completed the work, and that the Merchants' Association would receive 500 copies out of an edition of 3,900. Was this figure a typographical error, or did other organizations also pay for copies of the Burnham report? No evidence has yet surfaced to answer this question.<sup>4</sup>

However many copies of the Burnham report were printed, it is evident that distribution of the book began soon after the middle of March 1906. The Association for the Improvement and Adornment of San Francisco began giving out its copies a few days after March 15<sup>th</sup>, and it seems unlikely that Sunset Press would have waited until mid-April to deliver the board of supervisors' 2,358 copies to City Hall. In fact, one of the California State Library's copies was, indeed, a gift from the San Francisco City and County Board of Supervisors, which suggests that the board had time to give away copies of the Burnham report first locally and then to out-of-town libraries before the April 18<sup>th</sup> disaster. Or is this theory even applica-



Both a slip bound into the California State Library's original copy of the *Report on a Plan for San Francisco*, and the bookplate on its inside front cover reveal that this book was given to the library by the San Francisco City and County Board of Supervisors in April of 1906. If, as some have claimed, these books were not delivered to City Hall until the day before the great earthquake and fire and were subsequently consumed by the flames, it is highly unlikely that the board would have had time to distribute them locally, much less to a library almost 100 miles away.





The extension of the Golden Gate Park Panhandle to the Civic Center area had long been desired by San Francisco's city fathers, and would have been the first feature of the Burnham Plan to be implemented. The Panhandle extension idea stayed alive even after the Burnham Plan had been shelved, but later versions showed it taking a somewhat zigzag route through the Western Addition to incorporate both Buena Vista Park and Alamo Square.

ble? The California State Library's original copy is stamped "April 1906" on the bookplate, but the Library's log gives the accession date as April 27<sup>th</sup>. This could reflect a certain amount of lag time between the Library's acquisition of the book and its formal accession, or it might be that the board of supervisors distributed at least some of these books *after* the big disaster. Perhaps they were not stacked up in the hallways of City Hall after all, but were being stored somewhere else outside of the fire zone. *None* of the immediate post-fire discussions of the Burnham Plan examined by the author mention anything about copies of the report having perished in the blaze or being in any way unavailable.

The idea that the Burnham report received almost no distribution seems to have originated with Charles Moore's 1921 biography of Daniel H. Burnham. Moore, in a footnote, said that the book had been printed before the fire but had not been circulated, and should therefore be reprinted. The same volume contained a quote from architect and Burnham associate Willis Polk stating that the Burnham Plan was presented to the mayor and board of supervisors on April 17, 1906. This was inaccurate since it had actually been presented the previous September 27<sup>th</sup>. And what of the reception and exhibit at City Hall that was to have taken place in mid-April for which the books were supposedly delivered? This author examined both the *San Francisco Call* and the *San Francisco Chronicle* for the entire month leading up to April 18, 1906, as well as the popular San Francisco magazines of the time, and found absolutely no mention that such an event was about to take place. Perhaps preparations *were* underway for this celebration, but that does not mean that almost the entire edition of the *Report on a Plan for San Francisco* was sitting alongside it awaiting the flames.<sup>5</sup> ❀

#### ENDNOTES

- 1 Mel Scott, *The San Francisco Bay Area: A Metropolis in Perspective* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1959), 107. It is evident from examination of several copies of the Report that they were all printed in one edition. Perhaps the January 1906 revised bid reflects the extra funds from the Association for the Improvement and Adornment of San Francisco.
- 2 "Present Plans for the City's Adornment," *San Francisco Chronicle*, 28 September 1905, 9.  
"Highest Bidder Gets Contract," *San Francisco Call*, 5 December 1905, 16.
- 3 "Desire to Buy Carhouse Site," *San Francisco Call*, 4 January 1906, 9; *San Francisco Municipal Reports for the Fiscal Year 1904-1905, Ending June 30, 1905* (San Francisco: Pacific Printing & Engraving Co., 1907), 610; *Second Annual Report of the President of the Association for the Improvement and Adornment of San Francisco* (San Francisco: Gilmartin Co., 1906), 3, 5, 16; "Burnham's Book Is Published," *San Francisco Call*, 23 March 1906, 9.
- 4 Charles H. Moore, *Daniel H. Burnham: Architect, Planner of Cities* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1921), II 2, 4. Apparently some researchers have misinterpreted Polk's statement to mean that the *books* were presented to the Mayor and the Board on April 17. Also, some sources have erroneously reported that the Burnham Plan was presented on May 21, 1906. It was actually a revised street plan developed after the fire that was published on that date.
- 5 Charles H. Moore, *Daniel H. Burnham: Architect, Planner of Cities* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1921), II 2, 4. Apparently some researchers have misinterpreted Polk's statement to mean that the books were presented to the Mayor and the Board on April 17. Also, some sources have erroneously reported that the Burnham Plan was presented on May 21, 1906. It was actually a revised street plan developed after the fire that was published on that date.



# “It’s a Long Trip from Headquarters”: An Exhibit Celebrating Early County Library Service in California

By Gary F. Kurutz

“From the orange groves of Riverside to the snow and below zero weather of Inyo County in one night.” These words, written by school and county library organizer May Dexter Henshall on the back of a photograph in 1917, beautifully summarize the evangelistic zeal with which librarians brought service to the remote and underdeveloped regions of California. This heroic commitment to knowledge and information during the early part of the twentieth century is documented in an exhibit of historical photographs of libraries and librarians drawn from the Photograph Collection of the California State Library’s California History Room. The exhibit was installed in the Memorial Vestibule and second floor corridor of the Library and Courts Building.

Impetus to establish county libraries in California came from State Librarian James L. Gillis. Through his herculean efforts, the State Legislature passed the County Library Law in 1909. To show what lengths county library organizers went to in carrying out this mandate, branches were founded in general stores, hotels, gas stations, post offices, churches, schools, power plants, fraternal lodges, and such imaginative and unlikely places as a converted chicken brooder, water tower, saloon, and railroad boxcar. Occasionally, even a home served as the county

*continued on page 16*



**Harriet G. Eddy,  
First County  
Library Organizer**

In 1909, State Librarian James L. Gillis persuaded Eddy to join the Library’s staff to organize county free libraries throughout the state. In nine years she organized libraries in forty counties and did extensive field work in the remaining counties. In 1955, the California Library Association published her recollections of county library organizing covering the years 1909–1918.



**May Dexter Henshall, County Library Organizer**

Dressed in full winter clothing, this indefatigable county library organizer stands in front of a sleigh in the snow of Inyo County in 1917. Henshall began her field work in 1915 under the direction of library organizer Harriet Eddy and crisscrossed rural California for the next seventeen years. Her library adventures took her through the deserts of Imperial County, the steep mountains in Monterey County, the rugged back roads of Alameda County, and the high country of Siskiyou County. Traveling by sleigh, horse, wagon, and auto, she met a variety of people all passionate for the establishment of libraries in their communities. Upon bringing books to the remote Pittsville Branch in Lassen County, she movingly wrote: “This is one of those lonely places which give you a lump in your throat and an inexpressible thankfulness for county libraries.”

*Mr. Kurutz is Executive Director of the Foundation and Curator of Special Collections for the State Library.*





**Left: West Antelope School, Kern County Free Library**

As wonderfully depicted in this photograph, the free library provided books to schools throughout the 8,159 square miles of the county. The children are pouring over a new selection of books.

**Below: Oil Center Branch, Kern County Free Library**

Located in a stage depot, this branch of the county library mixed ice cream, sodas, and other refreshments with books. Today, many new libraries are adopting the idea of combining library and food service.



**Above: "County Library Books Travel Anywhere"**

In the mountainous areas of Monterey County, library books were delivered to distant branches via pack train. This photograph was taken in 1916.

**Right, top and bottom: Book Deposit at a Tree, San Benito County Library, c. 1931**

In these two photographs, a satisfied patron on horseback borrows a book fastened to a tree trunk. The ever-present county library sign is affixed to the tree.



**Far right: On the Trail to Establish County Libraries, June 6, 1916**

Monterey County Librarian Anne Hadden hiked over a trail in the Santa Lucia Mountains of Monterey County to bring service to remote areas. Henshall was her companion on the trail.





Left: Canine Service, Fresno County  
This team of six dogs delivered books to the "Mountain people."

**Below: Spa Branch, Tulare County Free Library**

The library custodian here served as station agent, telephone and telegraph operator, postmaster, express agent, and storekeeper. The branch rested on the former lake bed of Tulare Lake. Established in 1914, the branch enjoyed a customer base of twenty-seven cardholders by 1922.



*"In California there is nothing incongruous about seeing the county free library sign touching elbows with signs advertising candies, soft drinks, groceries, gas, oils, and greases."*



**Orchard Station, San Joaquin County**

Happy children hold their precious books following a visit to this remote outlet of the county library. The Orchard Station was first listed in the October 1921 issue of *News Notes of California Libraries*. The following was written on the back of this photograph: "Located on an orchard ranch some fifteen miles from the nearest city. The familiar orange [library] sign appearing at side of the road, signals this message & all who pass: a couple hundred feet back here you will find books to take home." Placed in the home of D. W. Miller, this branch was established in 1910, and by 1922, boasted 201 card holders.





Turkeys and Books: Wilsona Branch, Los Angeles County Free Library [two photographs] County library organizer May Dexter Henshall wrote the following on the back of this postcard: "This branch is far out on the Mojave Desert. The custodians are homesteaders who have personally built everything seen in the picture. The man was formerly a druggist. They had a fine branch library in their tiny home that served all the people for miles around."

branch. All branches displayed on the exterior that beacon of intellectual freedom, the county library sign. Often this bright orange emblem competed for recognition in a forest of signs. The identification for a photograph of the Gazelle Branch in Siskiyou County states, "In California there is nothing incongruous about seeing the county free library sign touching elbows with signs advertising candies, soft drinks, groceries, gas, oils, and greases." Many of the branches contained only a shelf of books staffed by a custodian who doubled up as a postmaster and store clerk. Others consisted of primitive one-room, unpainted shacks that looked more like a Western movie set than a library. Rarely did these remote branch libraries in the 1910s or 1920s have more than a thousand volumes and subscribe to more than half a dozen periodicals. Nevertheless, their open hours were amazingly liberal and they were staffed by dedicated library custodians who received on the spot training from a visiting librarian.

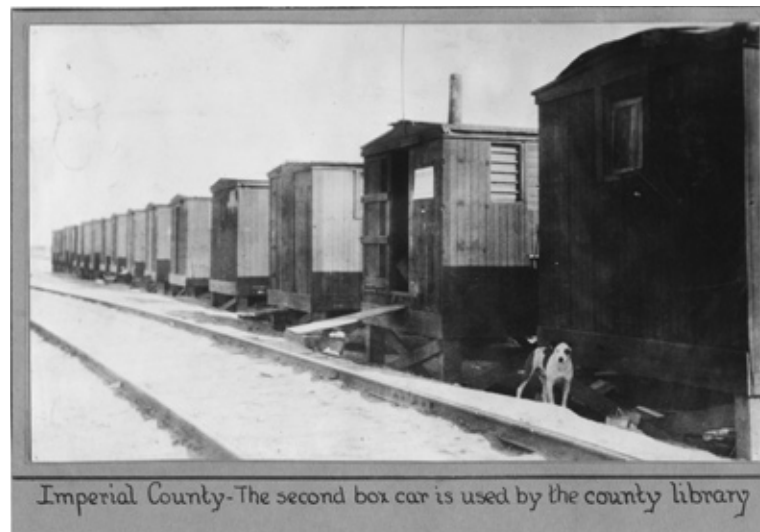
Right: The "Boxcar Branch," Imperial County Public Library  
The second boxcar housed a branch library. One can only imagine the heat and dust endured by the library custodian and its users. The exact location of this branch library is unknown.



The County Librarian Interviews a School Trustee  
Los Angeles County Librarian Celia Gleason's peregrinations took her to many remote spots including this farm in the high desert of northeastern L.A. County. According to the information on the back of this photograph, the trustee was a young man who was helping to repair roads. In addition, he had taken a correspondence course in taxidermy and had a room "chuck full of birds and animals, he had trapped in Leona Valley."



Voltaire Branch, Los Angeles County  
With the comforting country library sign attached to a tree, the ramshackle building located in the remote Pine Canyon region of the county also did double duty as the post office. It was established in March 1917. George M. Atmore served as library custodian.





Gaviota Branch, Santa Barbara County Free Library

This branch located in this then rural beach community was housed in a boxcar. Contrast this with the boxcar that housed books in Imperial County. The Gaviota Branch served a group of Southern Pacific Railway employees and the families of neighboring ranches.



Rocky Comfort School District Branch, Riverside County Free Library

Located on the Colorado River near Blythe, the county library established this lonesome outpost in 1916. Its roof of palm fronds and surrounding water belies its name.



Promoting Libraries in Napa County

Ingenious librarians created this walking book for the 1925 Armistice Day Parade. Note the author's name: "Anne O'Thority."

The Library School Visits the "Brooder Branch"

Alameda County Free Library, May 8, 1923

County Librarian Mary Barnby and U. C. Berkeley library students are in the foreground of this photograph. Barnby gave an annual lecture to the class and took her students to "typical county library branches." This particular outpost in Castro Hill was aptly called the 'Brooder Branch' because Mrs. J. A. Due, the custodian, had a chicken brooder remodeled for a branch library building. The wire netting was used to keep the chickens from escaping. At first the chickens retained half the brooder. As of 1933, the library expanded to include the entire space. This branch served a large farming community. According to library organizer Henshall, "It is a delightful branch with nice furniture, pictures, reading table, & 8 magazines received regularly. There are 131 card holders and about 500 books in the collection."





The challenge of bringing library materials to these biblio-outposts was not for the faint of heart. Photographs show that librarians followed steep trails on mule back with saddlebags loaded with books, rode busses to mountain country, braved unpaved desert roads, or trudged across fields of snow, coaxing along a sleigh carrying precious titles. The Los Angeles County Public Library possessed a fine automobile with which staff serviced the high desert communities on the eastern side of the San Gabriel Mountains. What a welcome sight it must have been to see that county vehicle roar across the high desert floor with its free county library sign on its doors.

As we search the Web in concrete, steel, and glass buildings with climate control, it is humbling to think of the conditions our predecessors once endured in the name of books, information, and knowledge. ❀



Top/Middle left: **Irvington Branch, Alameda County Free Library** [two photographs] This branch was established on April 4, 1911, with Josephine Blacow serving as library custodian. As seen by these photographs, library customers enjoyed both alfresco and indoor reading facilities.



Above: **Standish Branch, Lassen County Free Library** County Librarian Lenala A. Martin happily supervises the installation of the orange and white county library sign in 1917. Two horses gamely look on.



Left: Books by Pack Train, 1923  
Intrepid volunteers and librarians delivered precious library books to Cecilville, Siskiyou County via pack train, August 11, 1923. Books were transported twenty-one miles to the forks of the Salmon River, where an automobile would take the librarians back to Yreka. As library organizer Henshall heroically wrote on the back of this photograph: "In a few days aching muscles and quivering nerves were forgotten but the knowledge of library service in remote places will all remain."



#### **Bay Point Branch, Contra Costa County Free Library**

This library outpost provided service in a converted bandstand. Established in 1914, Clara Morken held the position as library custodian. By 1921, it offered a collection of 1,085 volumes.



#### **Coyote Branch, Santa Clara County Free Library**

The library shared space with the post office. The postmistress standing in front of the building also served as the library custodian. It was established on March 15, 1915. The custodian is listed as A. R. Straub in 1920. The branch served residents seven days a week.

#### **RECEPTION AND EXHIBIT IMPRESS ATTENDEES OF ASSOCIATION OF RURAL AND SMALL LIBRARIES**

From September 18<sup>th</sup> through the 21<sup>st</sup>, the California State Library hosted the annual meeting of the Association of Rural and Small Libraries (ARSL). It was the first time this national group met outside of Columbus, Ohio, and the State Library was honored to be selected as the site for the meeting. On Saturday evening of the 20<sup>th</sup>, the Foundation with the State Library cosponsored the meeting's reception. Over 250 attendees enjoyed food and beverages in the beautiful circulation room of the Library and Courts Building and had the opportunity to visit with State Librarian of California Susan Hildreth in her splendid office. Carla Lehn of the Library's Library Development Services Bureau served as the primary contact to ARSL. In addition, State Library staff was on hand to greet visiting librarians and answer questions about State Library services, collections, and the many stunning architectural features of the building. Attendees also received Foundation *Bulletins* as a memento of their visit.

To enhance the experience of those who came to the reception, a special exhibit of historical photographs of rural and small libraries was created and installed in the building's Memorial Vestibule and in the second floor corridor outside the State Librarian's office suite. More than one hundred photographs were selected from the collections of the Library's California History Section. Many attendees expressed appreciation for this exhibit and were most impressed by the fortitude of early library organizers in California and the primitive facilities in which the seeds of county libraries were established.

The exhibit was curated by Gary Kurutz, Curator of Special Collections. Dan Flanagan of the Preservation Office did his usual masterful job of mounting and installing the images. Dan was assisted by Library Preservation Intern Heather Brown. Vincent

Beiderbecke of the California History Section scanned a number of the tiny original photographs, and Katie Sarber of the California Research Bureau printed out colossal-sized reproductions to further enhance the display.



# Renovation of the Historic Library and Courts Building

By Sarah Dalton



Current view of Library and Courts exterior “skin” and neoclassical columns due for upgrade during renovation.



Interior view of loan desk in Circulation Section of Library in Library and Courts Building just after opening; shows tile-mosaic in front of wooden loan desk, chandelier hanging from enriched coffered ceiling; four medallions in granite walls above catalog files.

Just before World War I, the number of California agencies (then called “departments”) becoming increasingly comfortable in fog-cooled San Francisco was growing. Post-earthquake San Francisco had new buildings galore while Sacramento offered only the historic, yet small, Capitol building. Government business, including that of the Supreme Court, had been migrating west, and it looked as if it would stay there. Someone had to do something.

Faced with San Francisco’s commodious charm, state leaders, including State Librarian James L. Gillis, got to work. They launched a bond proposal for an astounding \$700,000. They secured a good chunk of land on the west side of the Capitol, and they reeled in one of the nation’s greatest architects, Charles Peter Weeks, the principal architect of the San Francisco firm of Weeks and Day. It took time, over a decade, and a few more bond measures but in 1928 California’s capital had what it needed; an architectural and cultural anchor, the Capitol Extension Complex featuring the Library and Courts Building and its sister building, the Office Building. Though drably named, the twin classical buildings, which faced each other over an elegant circle, changed the look of downtown Sacramento and lodged state government in the capitol.

#### UPDATING A MASTERWORK

A masterwork of neoclassical design, for over eighty years the Library and Courts Building has embodied the dignity and longevity of state government, and the great State Library and Supreme Court it houses. This landmark, now on the National Register of Historic Places, is rich with Edward Field Sanford sculptures and statues, Italian marble colonnades, a Sierra White granite first floor façade, Maynard Dixon and Frank Van Sloun narrative murals, mosaic floors, and emblematic friezes. The building has done its job: it deserves a makeover. Recognizing this need, the Budget Act of 2005–2006 appropriated funds for “fire, life safety, and infrastructure improvements and rehabilitation of historically significant architectural elements.” The project, financed by Lease Revenue bonds and Pooled Money Investment Account, will be under the direction of the California State Department of General Services and will commence early next year.

During the renovation, the Library will continue full public services. Collections in the Library and Courts I Building will be moved in the spring to a high security, environmentally controlled facility in West Sacramento. That space will also have a

*Ms. Dalton, until recently, served as the State Library’s Communications Officer. She now works for the State of California’s Resources Department.*



public reading room and a parking lot. Several Library functions including administration will be moved into the Library and Courts II Building at 900 N Street. To facilitate reference service, the Witkin Law Library, Braille and Talking Book Library, and the Information Resources and Government Publications Section will temporarily share a reading room on the first floor of the Library and Courts II Building. A shuttle service will bring Library materials from West Sacramento.

Through 2011, communication technology and structural experts will be working with preservationists, architectural historians, and state representatives to outfit Library and Courts with 21<sup>st</sup> century technologies, to make it safe and accessible, and to restore its early 20<sup>th</sup> century grandeur. Once renovated, Library and Courts will be a streamlined e-haven for 21<sup>st</sup> century government business.

The state contractors' two-year task is formidable. In addition to building a new telecommunication infrastructure, they will make fire and life safety upgrades, including improving emergency exits and adding fire suppression systems and alarms. They will replace the eleva-

tors' mechanical controls and operating devices while retaining the antique wood paneling. They will remodel the main lobby and restrooms so that those areas comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. And, they will repair the building's roof and its exterior "skin" (which includes historic Gladding, McBean terra cotta from the second floor up), both of which would pose falling hazards during an earthquake.

#### MAKING IT COOL, LITERALLY

As part of the state of California's support of environmentally sound design, Pella McCormick, California Department of General Services (DGS) project director, reports the state is going for a U.S. Green Building Council 'LEED' rating of Silver, and that the renovated landmark will contain innovative energy and sustainability features. To encourage bike commuters, the basement will have full shower and locker areas for men and women. To prevent heating and air-conditioning waste, energy-saving equipment will replace antiquated heating and ventilation apparatus. To preserve water, efficient fixtures will be added to the landscape irrigation and the building's plumbing. Further, the state will use sustainable products for changeable items such as carpets, which will be California gold standard.

To safeguard the Library and Court's design integrity, contractors will not replace the old windows. McCormick says "We will

Left: Current view of Edward Field Sanford statue in circulation section of Library and Courts Building. Renovation plans include opening blocked light well behind statue to allow in natural light.

Below: Panel from Maynard Dixon's *Pageant of Tradition*. The State of California will carefully preserve the Dixon murals during the Library and Courts Building renovation.





Exterior façade of Library and Courts I (ca. 1931) not long after public opening.

only repair the windows and put a clear film on them to help with glare and heat gain. We're also adding an automatic shade system, or window coverings."

#### SAFELY RENOVATING, CREATIVELY UPGRADING

DGS retained project architects Carey and Company to conduct the renovation. The firm's list of past projects is long, and boasts some of California's most beloved architectural gems, such as the Marin Civic Center (a Frank Lloyd Wright design), San Francisco City Hall, the California State Capitol, the Utah State Capitol, and the Noe Valley Branch of the San Francisco Public Library.

Carey and Company has recruited an architectural conservationist to consult with the team as it peels away decades of

wear and hasty add-ons. Working from original 1920s drawings, they will make the building come alive, opening-up light wells to shed natural light on statuary and murals dimmed for decades. McCormick says "The grand staircase, the sculptures in the library circulation room, and the decorative painting on ceilings will appear almost new." She emphasizes that the state will not "do anything" to the great Maynard Dixon murals but protect them. "Caring for California's treasures is one of our top priorities," McCormick says.

Since the 1920s, California's Library and Courts Building has been a great architectural fixture in the Sacramento capital. In just over two years, with its original glory restored, Library and Courts will be ready to make history again. ❀





# Kenneth B. Noack, Jr. A Profile of the Foundation's President

By M. Patricia Morris

California State Library Foundation President,  
Kenneth B. Noack, Jr.

If I had to choose just one adjective to describe Kenneth B. Noack, Jr. it might be *curious* for his interest in so many things – art, architecture, geography, history, world travel, and photography for starters. Or perhaps it would be *entrepreneurial* for his highly successful career as a home builder and land broker. Or *athletic* for an extremely fit fifty-three-year-old who has an unbridled enthusiasm for hiking, biking, skiing, and mountaineering. But my first choice is *philanthropic* because of all he has done for the Sacramento area through his extensive and energetic involvement in community service.

As a member of the KVIE Board of Directors (public television) for ten years and several years as its chairman, he worked to promote quality television in the region. Upon leaving KVIE, he immediately assumed a leadership role with another non-profit organization, the Sacramento Society for the Blind. His grandmother was blind, which made a huge impression on him as a child. He chaired that board for many years and now he is co-chairing a \$5 million dollar capital campaign to help the society grow and move into a new building. The group is \$1.4 million away from their goal. He smiles as he chides, "So if you could just find me a million four somewhere, we would be all set."

He was founding chairman of the Yolo Basin Foundation, which through the collaborative efforts of many public and private partners, was successful in creating the 16,000-acre Yolo Wildlife Area, with 3,700 acres along the Yolo Causeway restored

as a waterfowl refuge. In addition to the Yolo Basin Foundation, Ken has been active as a member and leader with the Rotary Club of Sacramento and has headed the Youth Exchange Program for years. In the past he has arranged for students to visit the State Legislature, as well as the California History Section of the California State Library. Gary Kurutz, curator of special collections, typically gives the kids a tour and shows them treasures from the Library's holdings. "It's fun; they love it," Ken said.

He joined the California State Library Foundation Board in 1998 and is currently on his fourth term as board president. He is not the first Noack on the board. His mother, Sue T. Noack became a member of the board in 1990 and influenced her son to do likewise eight years later. Ken thought it would be a fabulous opportunity to be involved with something that appealed to his love of history.

As board president, he says he would like to increase awareness of the State Library as a great resource that preserves not just aspects of the state's history, but also of the nation and the world. He would like to increase the membership of the California State Library Foundation and its diversity. He said, "We do our best and we do have representation from all over the state, but it is something that you want to continually work on." New blood brings new ideas and new perspectives, not to mention new members. Ken also wants to continue to embellish the Foundation *Bulletin*, which is his second most favorite publication — the *National Geographic* being number one.

Ken's interest in historical preservation is not restricted to institutions. If you are fortunate enough to visit his office at Grubb and Ellis Company with whom he is affiliated as an inde-

Ms. Morris is the Foundation's copy editor and a frequent contributor to the *Bulletin*.

The summit push at 18,500 feet on Condoriri Peak in the Cordillera Real Mountains of Bolivia, South America (September 2001 (during 9/11) ).



**Condoriri Pk. (18,500')  
Cordillera Real Mountains  
Bolivia. South America**



Taking a rest while breaking trail at 11,000 feet on Mt Hood, Oregon (July 1999).



Cresting the summit rim above the clouds at 19,000 feet on Mt Kilimanjaro, Kenya / Tanzania border, Africa (December 1990).

Ken with past Executive Director of the Society for the Blind, Bryan Bashin, participating in a blind ski clinic at Kirkwood Meadows ski resort, California (March 2001)

pendent contractor specializing in land and retail brokerage, you will discover that virtually every inch of wall space is covered with photographs and other memorabilia. It strikes you immediately that there is snow or mountains in many of these pictures. Indeed, Mr. Noack is a mountaineer who has conquered twenty-five major peaks in the world, including Aconcagua, Kilimanjaro, and Rainier. He has climbed Mt. Shasta fourteen times. For his long-time climbing partners and himself he says, "That's our annual beginning of the summer conditioning." He stays in shape by hiking, skiing, and biking. This year for the second time, he rode in the "Tour of the California Alps Death Ride: 129 miles, 15,000' of climbing, 5 mountain passes."

Ken's love of the out-of-doors originated with childhood visits to a family cabin in the Sierra. It has been through the support of his wife, parents and others that he has been able to pursue mountain climbing expeditions. But it's not just mountaineering that lures Ken into traveling the world over. Equally fascinating for him are the opportunities to experience the cultures in the countries he visits, and that interest too is represented in the photographs on his walls.

In 2001, a unique opportunity presented itself. In that year, Ken traveled to Bolivia where his party climbed four peaks. One of their guides on one of the climbs was an Aymara Indian. Ken explained that the Aymara are one of the last remaining purebred Indian cultures in the world. After the climb, they stayed in the guide's village where he invited them to participate in the baptism of his child.

On the day that I interviewed Mr. Noack for this article, he gave me a quick tour around the world by pointing out where his photographs were taken and who was in them. The last image he showed me was of a young blond boy standing between two massive stones much taller than himself. The boy is Ken Noack, Jr., and the stones are at the ancient, sacred site of Stonehenge in England. It is no longer possible to stand among the stones as they are now fenced off and visitors can only appreciate the scene from a distance. "You gotta live," says Ken. "That's sort of my motto and I'm going to do it as I go." In all his endeavors, his wife and family have been his helpmates, and he is very appreciative of their support. As you may have observed, Kenneth B. Noack, Jr. is not a person to postpone work or play. He plunges right in, and there are no signs that he's going to slow down anytime soon. ❀

# Foundation Notes

## Requiescat in Pace Dean Lyman Mawdsley, MD

**D**r. Dean Lyman Mawdsley, who was a generous benefactor of the Library's California History Section, passed away on July 4, 2008. Earlier this year, the Library mounted an exhibit highlighting his donation of Western prints and ephemera, and the Foundation published an article in Issue 89 of the *Bulletin* describing this extensive and impressive collection. In accordance with his wishes, his wife of fifty-seven years, Mary Lou Mawdsley presented the Foundation with a most generous gift of \$50,000. This extraordinary donation will be used to purchase materials in his memory for the California History Section. One of the permanent exhibit cases in the Mead B. Kibbey Gallery will also be dedicated to his memory.

Dr. Mawdsley was a man of varied interests. Born in California and raised in Hillsborough, he obtained his medical degree from the University of California, San Francisco. Prior to medical school, he attended Carroll College in Helena, Montana. He served two years in the Army and was stationed in Fairbanks, Alaska. In 1959, he joined his father as a partner of the San Mateo Medical Clinic, where he practiced until 1982. Amazingly, he lived out his professional and retirement years in a gorgeous home in Hillsborough not far from where he grew up.

In addition to his outstanding medical career, Dr. Mawdsley was a passionate collector with interests ranging from postage stamps to Western paintings. He developed a formidable knowledge of naval history and the history of the American West. Never forgetting his experiences in Montana, he and his family made numerous trips to the Rocky Mountain States. According to his obituary, "He loved nothing more than 'tromping around' Montana and Wyoming, camping and hiking with his family, meeting artists and art dealers, browsing used book shops and driving familiar stretches of lonely highways." During these wanderings, his collector's eye took over, and he put together a substantial collection of Western paintings, drawings, prints, posters, and rare books. In addition, he would frequently be seen pouring through bins of choice material at an antiquarian book fair or talking over the joys of Western Americana at a used bookstore in the San Francisco Bay Area. Dr. Mawdsley loved attending meetings of historical organizations such as the local Westerners Corral in San Francisco or the Roxburghe Club

and generously shared his considerable knowledge. His stately Hillsborough home was like a museum of Western history and art, and its floors creaked with the weight of great books and ring binders loaded with choice ephemera.

The California State Library and its Foundation will always be grateful to Dr. Mawdsley and his wonderful family for their generous support. It is through their benevolence and that of others that this venerable institution can continue to preserve the heritage of our great Golden State.



## Foundation Support of the Braille and Talking Book Library

**T**he Executive Committee of the California State Library Foundation Board met in early November to discuss and then approve the 2009 BTBL Budget. In addition to the usual expenses for the volunteer programs involving book inspection, machine repair and narration, there will be large, primarily one-time costs as BTBL makes the shift from analog to digital books. These expenses include such items as digital duplication equipment, digital cartridges and the special shelving needed for storing them, and a continuing subscription to the Unabridged Downloadable Audio Book Consortium which will expand the still limited supply of digital titles currently available from the National Library Service. Last, through donations to the BTBL Foundation account, the staff of BTBL has reinstituted its quarterly newsletter program. To date, two issues of *BTBL News* have been published.



# Recent Contributors

## “Food for Thought” Film Program Initiated

The Library launched a new, monthly evening cultural event, Food for Thought: Thinking and Talking at the California State Library in September, 2008. The event grew out of the belief that a healthy democracy requires that people talk freely about ideas and issues. Libraries form the bedrock of democratic life, and the Library hopes that this event provides a safe and constructive forum for legislative staff members, diverse state government officials, and other policy makers and implementers to exchange and evaluate their ideas and opinions and build a better future for all of us.

A generous monthly contribution from the CSL Foundation has allowed edible food and beverages to accompany the “thought food” being served up at these enjoyable evening gatherings. To date, the Library has hosted two events, with from 50 to 75 distinguished guests in attendance. The format includes a wine and appetizer reception, a movie, and a facilitated discussion following the film.

The event is always held on the third Thursday of each month and will be held in the State Library’s historic Room 500 through March of 2009 when the Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building is closed for a two-year renovation. The Library plans to continue the event during the renovation at alternate facilities near the Library.

### ASSOCIATE

Fairytale Town, Sacramento  
Jerrold & Wendy Franklin, Sacramento  
Barbara Jane Land, San Francisco  
Ursula Meyer, Stockton  
Bart Nadeau, San Francisco  
Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence Schei, Sacramento  
Green Library, Stanford University,  
Stanford  
Edgar L. Weber, San Francisco  
Lenora Williams, Santa Rosa  
Linda M. Wood, Oakland  
**In Honor of Michael Higdon**  
Sharon Rusconi, Sacramento

### CONTRIBUTOR

Judith Auth, Riverside  
Robert & Sharon Balmain, Woodland  
Collin Clark, Sacramento  
Mr. & Mrs. Albert Faris, Campbell  
William M. Roth, Hopewell, NJ  
Ron Lerch, Sacramento  
Robert Tat, San Francisco

### PATRON

Elizabeth E. Gibson, Sacramento  
United Way California Capital Region,  
Sacramento  
**In Memory of Barbara Will**  
Marilyn Snider, Oakland

### PIONEER

**In Memory of Arthur J.  
& Kathryn M. Hall**  
Arthur J. Hall Trust, Gilroy  
Kathryn M. Hall Trust, Gilroy

# Recent Contributors

## BRAILLE & TALKING BOOK LIBRARY

William W. Abraham, Menlo Park

Margaret J. Berg, Sacramento

Vivian Biava, Napa

Caroline C. Burk, Petaluma

Joyce Bushnell, Eureka

Lee W. Champion, Orangevale

Winifred Derrickson, San Rafael

Esther G. Floth, Dublin

Kathleen F. Gibbs, Newcastle

Thomas H. Hudson, San Leandro

Ernest & Cynthia Landy, Orinda

Jean Seward Lindblom, Walnut Creek

Robert D. Livingston, Sacramento

Richard H. Plant, Davis

Scott & Denise Richmond, Sacramento

Mrs. Edith P. Schmidt, Walnut Creek

Janet E. Simmons, Santa Rosa

Paul Tonsing, Sacramento

William H. Wheeler, Oakland

Merry C. Yonce, Yuba City

### **In Memory of Bill Abraham**

Gene & Sherri Enke, Fort Madison, IA

### **In Memory of Lavinia Crowell**

Beryl Brady, Napa

Christine Brotherson,  
Shebbear, England

Dean Buck, Biltmore Lake, NC

Deann Ernhard, American Canyon

Sumie Hasegawa, Tokyo, Japan

SEC English Class, Tokyo, Japan

Gail Willis, American Canyon

### **In Memory of Stella Eakin**

Bob & Fredericka Diercks, Orinda

William W. Lawrence, Roseville

### **In Memory of Vesta Forsberg**

Evelien Auerhamer Trust, Alameda

### **In Memory of Franklin Jones**

Onstad's Insurance, San Ramon

## CALIFORNIA HISTORY

Russell & Elizabeth Austin, Sacramento

Mark Bowen, Sacramento

Jacquelyn S. Brinkley, Cameron Park

Peter Browning, Lafayette

Robert J. Chandler, Lafayette

Robert & Mary Commanday, Oakland

Victoria Dailey & Steve Turner,  
Beverly Hills

L.J. & Dan Dillon, Fair Oaks

Florentine Films, Walpole, NH

Pauline Grenbeaux, Sacramento

Houghton Mifflin Company,  
Orlando, FL

Doyce B. Nunis, Jr., Los Angeles

Mead B. Kibbey, Sacramento

Mrs. Ormond R. Lamson, Walnut Creek

McGraw Hill Companies,  
Hightstown, NJ

MacMillan, New York, NY

M. Patricia Morris, Sacramento

Pearson, Livonia, MI

E. R. Penrose, Sacramento

Whitney & Clasina Shane, Prunedale

Marvin Shepherd, Walnut Creek

Rebecca Solnit, San Francisco

Gary E. Strong, Los Angeles

Burt Lee Thompson, Granite Bay

Zazzle.com, Redwood City

**In Memory of Dr. Dean Mawdsley, MD**  
Mrs. Dean L. Mawdsley, Hillsborough

### **Matching Gift in Honor of Brenda Barksdale**

Norfolk Southern Foundation,  
Princeton, NJ

### **In Support of the California Assessors' Association Archive**

California Assessors' Association,  
Sacramento

### **In Support of the OCTA Western Trails Collection**

George W. Davis Fund, San Rafael

## SUTRO LIBRARY

Willett C. Deady, San Rafael

Stephen Harris, Ph.D., Berkeley

Nevah A. Locker, San Francisco

Susan H. Nadelman, San Francisco

Cherie & Kenneth Swenson, Newark

Virginia S. Weiss, Seattle, WA

Martha E. Whittaker, Concord

## WITKIN LAW LIBRARY

Anne Elizabeth Elbrecht, El Macero

