

PROCESSING THE CHARLES L. VANINA COLLECTION
AT THE CENTER FOR SACRAMENTO HISTORY

A Project

Presented to the faculty of the Department of History
California State University, Sacramento

Submitted in partial satisfaction of
the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

in

Public History

by

Laura Mele

FALL
2019

© 2019

Laura Mele

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

PROCESSING THE CHARLES L. VANINA COLLECTION
AT THE CENTER FOR SACRAMENTO HISTORY

A Project

by

Laura Mele

Approved by:

_____, Committee Chair
Lee Simpson, Ph.D.

_____, Second Reader
Dylan McDonald, M.A.

Date

Student: Laura Mele

I certify that this student has met the requirements for format contained in the University format manual, and this project is suitable for electronic submission to the library and credit is to be awarded for the project.

_____, Graduate Coordinator
Anne Lindsay, Ph.D.

Date

Department of Public History

Abstract
of
PROCESSING THE CHARLES L. VANINA COLLECTION
AT THE CENTER FOR SACRAMENTO HISTORY
by
Laura Mele

Statement of Problem

The Center for Sacramento History houses the Charles L. Vanina Collection, consisting of hundreds of architectural drawings and documents dating to the early-to-mid 1900s, which previously belonged to Sacramento architect and contractor Charles Leslie Vanina. The collection has no original order, no discernable organization, numbering, or previously established groupings or designations from the time of its original use. Many of these drawings, blueprints, and contracts are also unclean and tightly rolled.

Sources of Data

This project uses sources from a wide variety of mediums, including historical books, professional manuals, journal articles, and organization websites.

Conclusions

The author created series and subseries based on the content and medium of the drawings and documents, and organized them within those series. The records were also subject to cleaning, humidification, flattening, and foldering. An accompanying finding aid documents the collection's organization and its historical context, both for use within the Center for Sacramento History and on the Online Archive of California (OAC).

_____, Committee Chair
Lee Simpson, Ph.D.

Date

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project for the Center for Sacramento History was an honor to be given responsibility over. I would like to thank Dylan McDonald, who not only suggested and oversaw the project but still remained my reader even after leaving his position at the archive and moving to another state. I would also like to thank the other staff of the Center, who never pressured me and let me work in my own way. For Dr. Lindsey, for heading the program of our somewhat niche field of public history, and for spending so many hours over so many months in the drafting of this paper to help it be as good and professional as it could be. To Dr. Simpson, for bearing with me even when this project took an extra year to complete. This is for all the teachers and professors, especially in my undergraduate years, who prepared me well enough in research and writing that I had to participate in such a master's program to begin with. And lastly to my parents, who never stopped supporting or believing in me. Too many postgraduate students experience burnout, but with the people I had surrounding me, that was never in the cards for my own experience.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Acknowledgmentsvii

CHAPTER

1. INTRODUCTION.....1

2. URBAN HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND SACRAMENTO.....5

3. ARCHIVAL THEORY.....25

4. METHODOLOGY OF PROCESSING THE VANINA COLLECTION.....43

5. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS.....51

Appendix: Guide to the Charles L. Vanina Collection, c.1905-1965.....53

Bibliography.....86

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The intent of this project is to process the Charles L. Vanina Collection at the Center for Sacramento History, the official archive for the city and county of Sacramento, California. This collection consists of over 800 architectural drawings, plans, blueprints, contracts, and other related documentation dating between the first decade of the 1900s to the early 1960s, which originally belonged to prolific architect and contractor Charles Leslie Vanina. Through research into the historical eras it embodies and the theory, practice, and history of archives, this project will identify and explore the broader trends it reflects and the significance it has in regional and national urban history and the study and function of archives. The Charles L. Vanina Collection is significant to Sacramento history because it establishes the development of Sacramento from an insular and rural community to sprawling metropole from the period circa 1910 to 1960. Moreover, processing these papers demonstrates well-established archival methods of organization and preservation, which exist for the purpose of benefitting the researcher.

Documents do not exist in a vacuum. They all represent a certain time and place. It is impossible to understand the significance of any historical document or artifact, what it means, why it is worth saving, or what could be gained from it without knowing who, what, where and when it came to be and why. The Vanina Collection details the history of the city of Sacramento, documenting the ways in which the city evolved in patterns similar to cities across the United States. Developments in technology, especially in

manufacturing and transportation, including factories, trains, streetcars, and automobiles, facilitated the increasing size and spread of cities, first in downtowns, but then increasingly in suburbs. This entailed the construction of freeways and accompanying destruction of many existing buildings and neighborhoods. The artifacts and documents of the Vanina Collection showcase the impact of this change through differing building types such as homes, stores, and garages, as well as the spread of their addresses. Vanina contributed to this major transition from small and unassuming to metropolis, as his records document his prolific career. The mid-1900s to the early 2000s produced a large body of research about urban history and archival studies, which correspond with the expansion and modernization of both fields at this same time. Some of the most prominent of these books form the basis for the research on the Vanina Collection.

Chapter 2 gives historical context for the collection, covering several different subtopics. The first section relates the broader trend of urban history in the United States since the late 1800s, with an emphasis on the role of technology in transportation, industry, and construction. This is followed by a historiography of secondary sources recounting the academic community's evolving views and theories on American urban history. Next is a history of Sacramento, also since the late 1800s, and a brief description of the life of Charles Vanina himself.

Chapter 3 focuses on the study of archival theory. Just as documents do not exist in a vacuum, archivists do not keep, organize, or store documents arbitrarily. Collections should reflect either the original order or the purposes of their original users so that it is easy for a researcher to use and work with them. In the United States, archivists turn to

the literature produced by the Society of American Archivists (SAA) to understand best practices in archival management. The SAA provides guidelines on how to arrange and describe collections, how to determine what records should be retained, and how those who work with them should care for and organize them, from cleaning to flattening to creating logical series of similar documents. They also publish an extensive array of books about archival theory, history, and hands-on processing. Several of these books serve as an academic basis to describe the processing of this specific collection of documents. These sources also give context to the description of processing the Vanina Collection. Alongside other historical monographs and journal articles, these sources provide an overview of the long, academic traditions of multiple fields of study that relate directly to the collection in question. Without these decades of groundwork, this specific project would not have the significance it has. They provide a basis to guide present and future historians and archivists in abstract theory, historical context, and physical processing. This chapter consists of a historiography of professional and academic discourse on the definitions, purposes, and best methods of archives over the past century, a history of archives focused largely on the United States, and an exploration of modern archival theory that forms the foundation for the project.

Chapter 4 centers around archival processing. It serves to provide academic background on the theory of this element of archival work, which first gives a methodology to the hands-on work itself. The second part of the chapter is a description of the author's processing of the Vanina Collection itself, applying the earlier theory in practice. One of the major emphases in both Chapter 3 and 4 is the lack of prior

organization in the records set, thereby necessitating the creation of series based on type of document and potential use for researchers.

The Center for Sacramento History, a repository for documents and artifacts relating to the county's history, acquired the Vanina collection in 1998. Due to limited personnel, they were not able to process their backlog, a common scenario in many archival institutions. At the beginning of the project, the collection had no clear order and needed basic physical preservation. Yet, the Center recognized the historical value of the collection; it represents a rare source of architectural material from this time period, an era which represents incredible growth and change in Sacramento, turning the small city into the metropolis it became in the twentieth century. The papers desperately needed a complete reorganization and physical care to even make the documents usable, processes that are standard practices in the archival field.

The Vanina Collection is a high-priority collection because of its rarity in this archive, and the inability for the current staff to devote the amount of time necessary to fully process it. The act of processing itself serves as a practical case study of common methods of organizing documents that archivists have refined over the past century, such as original order. These papers will, ideally, serve as such a model for large-scale projects of this nature, given the unusable, disorganized state that so many archival materials are in at so many other institutions as well.

CHAPTER 2

URBAN HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND SACRAMENTO

The Sacramento area transformed from a small, rural community into a metropolis in the early- to mid-1900s through the forces of technological progress, manifested in manufacturing, construction, and transportation. This historical context is not only crucial to understanding the Vanina Collection, it is also the predominant reason for preserving this particular set of records for public use. The trends this context demonstrates reflect not only the development of Sacramento, but also other urban areas across the United States at this time.

This story of the development and sprawl of Sacramento does not exist in isolation, but rather reflects the greater trends seen throughout the nation during this same period. The spread of urban sprawl within major cities and their suburbs has been the subject of much discussion and debate within both academia and society at large. This sprawl relates both to the 1920s, which saw the first widespread use of the automobile, and to the post-World War II era, a time of rapid population growth and home ownership. This led to the rise of suburbs, which would come to define urban America through much of the twentieth century.

Urban historian Kenneth T. Jackson's *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States*, published in 1985, traces the development of the suburb in the United States to the mid-1900s. He attributes this phenomenon to availability of cheap building techniques, federal policy, racial segregation, mostly-unregulated use of private

property, and especially modern transportation. Paired with the ideal of homeownership in residences and land plots larger than those found in Europe, the abundance of affordable land made that ideal possible for many Americans.

Jackson cites socioeconomic influences as one of the core causes for the shift in the cityscape of the United States.¹ He argues that economists assign suburban status on the basis of functional relationships between the core and surrounding region; demographers on the basis of residential density or commuting patterns, architects by building type, and sociologists on the basis of behavior or "way of life." He notes that the United States Bureau of the Census defines metropolitan areas as agglomerations with a central city of fifty thousand plus nearby areas with a "significant level" of commuting into the city and a specified amount of urban characteristics. Dictionaries simply describe suburbs as those residential parts belonging to a town or city that lie immediately outside and adjacent to its walls or boundaries.²

The discussion about urban sprawl and suburbanization generally revolves around cities independent of the city proper. However, Virginia Savage McAlester clarifies in *A Field Guide to American Houses* that what was first developed as a distinct early suburb has today frequently become surrounded by the city it was meant to serve. Many cities, particularly those that expanded rapidly in the 20th century by annexing adjacent land, have former suburbs located in what is today a central part of the city.³

¹ Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985).

² *Ibid*, 5.

³ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses, 2nd Edition*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 64.

MacAlester and Jackson agree on the basics of the effects and significance of low-density sprawl through the 1900s on urban society, even when the precise definition of suburbs differs. Jackson observes that the United States has a unique trend of affluent and middle-class Americans living in suburban areas far from their work places in homes they own.⁴ Though Jackson emphasizes suburbia as one of the quintessential features of American life, this was not always the case, but a long and complicated journey beginning in the late 1800s.

This urban growth and sprawl was possible only through fundamental changes in how cities and infrastructure function. Around the turn of the twentieth century, progressives, including many experts and business leaders increasingly involved in politics, professionalized local governments, expanding their capacity to build the infrastructure necessary for metropolitan growth across the country. They supported these efforts in part through managerial processes including the founding of the civil service, beginning nonpartisan local elections to appoint boards and commissions for policymaking, and the process of public initiative, referendum, and recall. This helped to expand cities' borrowing power to enable construction of new public facilities including water, power, port, sewer, and transportation systems.⁵ Cities also municipalized, or made public on a local level, harbors, water systems, and sometimes power plants.⁶ Suburban sprawl would have been impossible without these major developments in civic form and function.

⁴ Jackson, 6.

⁵ Ibid, 6-7.

⁶ Jackson, 9.

During this same era, historian Mark H. Rose writes in his article "Planning Gets Down to Business," community builders began adapting their housing developments to highway, trolley, electrical, gas, and water systems.⁷ In addition to publicly financed efforts, the concentrated population of large cities made it possible for many new services to be offered for profit by municipal or private monopolies. This included coal gas for cooking and lighting, electricity, and street railways.⁸ In short, the birth of modern infrastructure, based on modern technologies, was necessary for successful expansion of urban areas. Cities were now more professional, centrally-run, streamlined, and reliant on far-reaching mechanization than they had been just a couple of decades prior.

This streamlined urban infrastructure and sprawl was not possible without major, widespread technological advances in the industries supporting these cities' economies. *The Exploding Metropolis*, a 1958 collection of essays by various authors, edited by urban scholar William H. Whyte, described the earliest years of these changes. Whyte states the ubiquity of power and machines at this time drew people to employment in cities, where these sectors were growing rapidly. He notes that mechanization of agriculture, mining, and lumbering freed workers for other jobs in manufacturing, transport, finance, and services. Mechanization of agriculture and manufacturing saved so much manpower, that by the early 1900s, these sectors became a large part of the economy. This economic shift spurred urban growth even further.⁹ The book also posits

⁷ Mark H. Rose, "Planning Gets Down to Business," *Journal of Urban History* 19 no. 4 (1993), <http://journals.sagepub.com.proxy.lib.csus.edu/doi/pdf/10.1177/009614429301900408>, 132-133.

⁸ William H. Whyte Jr., *The Exploding Metropolis*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1958, revised 1993), 25-26.

⁹ *Ibid*, 86.

that suburban sprawl is destroying, and will continue to destroy, American urbanity through the spread of suburbs and automobile transportation and the accompanying decay and demolition of inner cities and mass transit systems. The authors argue that laypeople need to take the initiative, as was common before the top-down approach to urban planning, to require that city and state governments collaborate to solve these issues.¹⁰

Several specific innovations made suburban life and urban growth more practical than in the past. This includes the rapid spread of light wood balloon-frame construction, making it fast and affordable to build free-standing houses (1840-1870), the proliferation of gas and electric utility systems, producing inexpensive heat for free-standing houses (1880-1920), and the expansion of telephone service, allowing remote two-way communication (1880-1910).¹¹ In the 1920s, downtown areas across the United States continued to boom due to transit, railroad, and streetcar transportation, and inner-city manufacturing. This created high land values, so real-estate firms insisted that zoning allow large corridors or islands of blocks for skyscrapers, which became common across United States cities at this time.¹² Only through technology of the late industrial age in transportation, communication, energy, and manufacturing was the spread and change of urban areas possible.

Urban historian Sam Bass Warner Jr., in 1972's *The Urban Wilderness: A History of the American City*, chronicles the history of cities in the United States, with an emphasis on social problems such as poverty, segregation, sanitation, and the availability

¹⁰ Whyte, 86.

¹¹ McAlester, 64.

¹² Whyte, 34.

of adequate, affordable housing, education, and health care. He argues that it is not local life, institutions, or government that are struggling. Rather, the national government should take more responsibility for the well-being of urban areas, what he calls democratic national and regional planning, via programs in the vein of the New Deal and Great Society funded by progressive tax structures. Like many other urban scholars and historians of this era, he criticizes urban renewal and highway projects that destroy inner cities.

Warner emphasizes the federal contribution to the journey to improve common urban ills in the present-day United States.¹³ The economic mechanization he describes, allowing more and more people to move to cities, was paired with the rise of the railroad, a federally subsidized invention, which allowed for nationwide transport of both goods and people. Warner argues that it was the railroad that allowed the metropolises to diversify and the small cities to specialize, because it created the national and large regional markets for both groups of cities. Almost all of the nation's internal traffic moved by rail at the turn of the twentieth century.¹⁴ He notes that small cities which specialized in manufacturing a narrow line of goods or in processing regional products quickly multiplied.¹⁵ Processing and commercial cities fulfilled the traditional urban role of providing financial and commercial services to rural surroundings, bringing the goods

¹³ Sam Bass Warner, *The Urban Wilderness: A History of the American City*, (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1972).

¹⁴ *Ibid*, 88-89.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, 87.

of the nation to the farms and towns of other urban areas. In return, these cities processed and shipped local specialties into the stream of the national and international market.¹⁶

Bolstered by these technological advancements in agriculture, industry, construction, and transportation, cities swelled. Once established, new urban developments were dynamic and continued to evolve and grow. Architectural historian Richard Longstreth's *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, published in 1987, details the evolution of commercial architecture in United States cities and towns, including both building composition and larger-scale street and urban design. He states that isolated clusters of stores serving new residential areas in 1870 often led to a continuous linear development by 1900 and, at strategic points, were by 1930 transformed into major shopping districts, equivalent to the downtown of a modest city. Areas occupied by farmland in 1920 became fashionable retail centers by 1940. He emphasizes the importance of the two-part commercial block, with distinct uses for upper and lower stories. Unlike many other works, Longstreth uses smaller-scale development like individual buildings and blocks, rather than metropolitan-wide growth, as evidence of urban change.¹⁷

Longstreth also emphasizes the importance of the architecture in these commercial areas, noting they were heavily influenced by changes in available technology. In many places with intense periods of prosperity, commercial architecture could be aggressively metropolitan in image, if not always in sophistication. Commercial

¹⁶ Warner, 88.

¹⁷ Richard Longstreth, *Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987), 15.

architecture was a common language that transcended size and location. This is because before the age of the automobile, most commercial buildings were designed to be seen from the front, and were generally not conceived of as freestanding objects. From the outside, it is the façade that gives commercial architecture its own distinctive qualities and distinguishes one building from the next.¹⁸

As the automobile became one of the central tenants of American cities, Longstreth notes that in countless communities, major routes were widened, straightened, and freed of obstacles that might hinder the flow of traffic. Offstreet parking in cities was often provided in multistory garages resembling nearby offices.¹⁹ Cars take up a significant amount of room on the road, when they are parked, at home, and at work, so cities needed to shift their structure and function to accommodate them. The formerly street-based urban environment changed with the advent of the automobile, shifting focus in design to parking lots located at the forefront of buildings by the mid-1900s.²⁰

Another notable architectural trend of this era is the popularity of the bungalow, the type of one-story residence that, according to Clay Lancaster in *The American Bungalow*, enjoyed the same significance as the cottage had before it. As a style, it constituted virtually all of the smaller detached houses built during the first few decades of the twentieth century. In addition, the rapid population increase of the early 1900s made the need for housing urgent, allowing the small, simple, easy to construct, often mass-produced bungalows to spread and flourish.²¹ This national trend would not have

¹⁸ Longstreth, 16.

¹⁹ Ibid, 15.

²⁰ Ibid, 126-127.

²¹ Clay Lancaster, *The American Bungalow 1880-1930*, (New York: Abbeville Press, 1985), 11.

been possible without the advent of industrial production; without massive strides in manufacturing, construction technology, and transportation, mass production of goods and structures could not exist.

Just as architectural style and form evolve over time, so too does transportation, one of the most important aspects of a changing urban landscape. McAlester argues that new transportation methods made a daily commute feasible, which was necessary for the creation of suburbs.²² Jackson also agrees that the introduction of first the steamboat, then the omnibus, commuter railroad, horsecar, elevated railway, and cable car allowed the expanding population to travel greater distances in a short amount of time, whether for work, shopping, school, or recreation, and contributed to a new pattern of affluence in suburbs but poverty in the center of cities.²³ For this reason, it is difficult to underestimate the influence of the automobile on American society and urban growth and development. These combined phenomena led to ever greater sprawl, especially in the 1920s and the postwar era.

Cars began as an expensive rarity, almost a novelty, after their introduction to the consumer market in the late 1800s and first decades of the 1900s. At this point, the streetcar was the most practical means of modern transit in cities. As Whyte argues, with the swift development of mechanized urban transportation at the turn of the century, the American city was finally equipped to grow to any size that people could learn to manage or live in. He claims if any single invention can be credited with shaping the growth of

²² McAlester, 64.

²³ Jackson, 20.

the metropolitan area it is the streetcar, which was unchallenged as the premier vehicle of mass public transit until the late twenties.²⁴ Warner agrees that by 1900, trolley lines and streetcar suburbs were the primary factor in developing new urban neighborhoods across the country.²⁵

Henry Ford began to mass produce his Model T in the 1910s and 1920s, which allowed cars to become affordable enough to be standard among the middle class. By the end of this era, as indicated above, the car superseded the importance of the streetcar.²⁶ As automobile use started to rise in the 1920s, local governments also began to construct extensive networks of roads and streets to accommodate them.²⁷ An increasing number of consumers were no longer reliant on mass transit or the limitations of streetcar tracks. Now, personal automobile ownership was much more convenient.

One of the biggest effects on urban areas was that older cities and the streets within them were not originally intended for cars. They needed to be altered for this new mode of transportation on a fundamental level. In fact, between 1911 and 1933, fifteen states either amended their constitutions or enacted specific legislation to allow more generous condemnation rights so that land near public highways and buildings could be controlled as part of the projects themselves.²⁸ Journalist and social activist Jane Jacobs' *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, published in 1961, observes the effects of this trend; because of vehicular congestion, streets were widened, wide avenues

²⁴ Warner, 52-54.

²⁵ McAlester, 66.

²⁶ Ibid, 67.

²⁷ Barbour, 9.

²⁸ Whyte, 23.

converted to one-way flow, staggered-signal systems were installed for faster movement, bridges were double-decked as they reached capacity, and expressways cut through preexisting city. More and more land went into parking, to accommodate the increasing numbers of vehicles while they were not in use.²⁹

Jacob's book explicitly served to attack city planning and rebuilding as it existed at the time. She believed city planning is based purely on theory that does not accurately reflect how cities and societies work in real life. This mainstream planning destroys and/or neglects traditional inner-city cores physically, financially, and socially, and homogenizes architecture, design, culture, and commerce. It isolates residents and worsens traffic. Jacobs then lays out alternative methods for city planning that benefit inhabitants and prevent the spread of slums, which was deemed to be one of the biggest issues in urban society at the time of writing. This different set of values prioritizes economic, social, and architectural diversity and a closer-knit community.³⁰

In the postwar era, the most powerful and insistent forces of change continued to be those rooted in changing modes of transportation, including an even more pronounced shift to automobiles. The streetcar all but disappeared, bus and commuter rail service deteriorated, subways got dirtier, and new expressways poured more and more automobiles into the center of cities.³¹ The sudden and massive influx of cars had a profound impact on the development, upkeep, and even function of cities and suburbs alike.

²⁹ Jane Jacobs, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, (New York: Random House, 1961), 349.

³⁰ *Ibid*, 349.

³¹ Whyte, 53.

Expressways and freeways had massive effects on urban development. This is in part, according to McAlester, because most post-World War II neighborhoods were beyond the developed edges of cities where many municipalities were planning or beginning to build an expandable network of federally subsidized highways that fed into a system of arterials - new broad streets designed to carry substantial traffic.³² The roads contributed to suburbia, and suburbia in turn spurred on the development of roads and highways. Though freeways and highways had the intent of accommodating increasing numbers of people and cars, they also had the side effect of displacing already-present people and buildings. In addition, urban planner Brian D. Taylor argues in "Public Perceptions, Fiscal Realities, and Freeway Planning," freeways, especially on the urban fringe, made adjacent land more accessible and therefore more valuable. Increased accessibility encouraged suburban and other low-density development outside the urban core, which attracted traffic and raised land values, and therefore desirability for more development, even further.³³

James Howard Kunstler's *The Geography of Nowhere: The Rise and Decline of America's Man-Made Landscape*, published in 1993, argues that suburbs and urban homogeneity are based on this destruction of previously existing rural areas, structures, and towns. Kunstler is as critical as Jacobs, but takes his critique even further, claiming urban growth since the postwar period is unusable due to poor city planning, construction, and socioeconomic issues. He advocates for living more locally and

³² McAlester, 69-70.

³³ Brian D. Taylor, "Public perceptions, fiscal realities, and freeway planning," *Journal of the American Planning Association* 61 no. 1 (1995), <https://search-proquest-com.proxy.lib.csus.edu/docview/229715742/fulltextPDF/FF2300C196594864PQ/1?accountid=10358>, 49.

sustainably with improved civic design that does not rely on large institutions or sprawl. While other works make mention of the destruction modern urban growth brings only on a smaller note, Kunstler credits this as the core problem underlying the economic conditions that drive urban areas' decline.³⁴

A decade following *The Geography of Nowhere*, Kunstler published *The City in Mind: Notes on the Urban Condition* in 2001. Here he expands on his earlier ideas in numerous directions. This includes the statement that city-making is not a science but an art, a dismissal of the "edge city" such as Atlanta and Los Angeles, that classicism is necessary for continuing urban civilization, and that it is crucial that urban open space should not be relegated to parks or green spaces. Kunstler, more than other authors, argues that the United States inherited its methods of city planning from Europe, and should abandon these traditional ways that lead to economic, societal, and ecological breakdown. Few before questioned these strong ties to European architecture and urban design, but Kunstler offers alternative solutions for the United States to pursue.³⁵

Edward L. Glaeser's *Triumph of the City*, published in 2011, takes a distinctly different stand on the solutions to urban renewal. He argues there is already enough infrastructure to meet demand. Policies should serve struggling people, not struggling cities. Massive construction projects, he claims, do not solve cities' underlying problems. Cities are the people, not the structures, inside them. They are built on innovation, rather than relying on a specific industrial task that will change, move elsewhere, or decline as

³⁴ James Howard Kunstler, *The Geography of Nowhere: The Rise and Decline of America's Man-Made Landscape*, (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993).

³⁵ James Howard Kunstler, *The City in Mind: Notes on the Urban Condition* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2001).

time goes on. Glaeser, unlike most other authors on the subject of urban success, emphasizes the population rather than the physical city, though he acknowledges the central role of transportation in shaping it.³⁶

Suburbs and the Life of the High Street, edited by Laura Vaughan and published in 2015, is a collection of essays on the relation of metropolitan suburban centers to other centers in the city and the role they play in relation to their locality. The book uses a cross-disciplinary approach, drawing from history, geography, anthropology, and architecture. The various authors opt not to focus on the evils of suburbia as many others do, rejecting the tendency to describe suburbia only through the theories of urbanization and culturally-specific depictions of sprawl. They state that suburbs are not inherently damaging, and argue that suburbs are shaped by a general spatial process. Specifically, that the built environment adapts to changing socioeconomic conditions and culture through a balance of the street network with the adaptability of the shape and pattern of buildings themselves.³⁷

Urban areas expanded and changed drastically across the United States in the early twentieth century. Advances in technology, public transit systems, the automobile, mass-produced building materials, and the rise of region-specific manufacturing industries facilitated this process. These factors led many cities to develop prosperous urban cores surrounded by low-density suburbs. The Vanina Collection demonstrates that Sacramento followed these same patterns due to changes in transportation and building

³⁶ Edward L Glaeser, *Triumph of the City*, (New York: Penguin Books, 2011).

³⁷ *Suburbs and the Life of the High Street*, ed. Laura Vaughan, (London: UCL Press, 2015).

technology and the shifting economic landscape from rural farmland to a manufacturing and services-based economy. These processes shaped Vanina, who in turn was an active participant in them. He helped to turn a small city into a larger metropole with his hundreds of urban apartments, suburban single-unit homes, and commercial and institutional architecture. This thesis provides a case study of one individual, reflecting one specific time period and urban area, that demonstrates not only greater societal trends, but describes the role and impact of a particular person on his immediate environment.

History of California and Sacramento (Late 1800s-1900s)

California had its own unique experiences with issues of urban sprawl during the late 1800s and 1900s. After the decline of the Gold Rush and the mining industry in the mid-1800s, agriculture became one of Sacramento's largest industries, first dominating the world's grain markets until the economic crash of 1893, then focusing on fruit and row crops. Communities were founded throughout the United States around this booming industry, including Carmichael, Fair Oaks, Orangevale, and Citrus Heights. Agricultural processing was more prominent in the Sacramento area than farming itself. Canneries abounded both in and around the city, providing a wealth of working class jobs to residents.³⁸ The growing, packing, and railroad transport of foodstuffs made the regional economy boom at this time.

³⁸ *Sacramento: Gold Rush Legacy, Metropolitan Destiny*, edited by John F. Burns, (Carlsbad: Heritage Media Corp. 1999), 66.

During the turn of the century, Sacramento also built its modern urban infrastructure. This included sewers in the 1890s and a large trash incinerator in 1911. A long and contentious debate to filter and chlorinate water raged until the 1920s. A flood system for the Sacramento Valley took half a century to fully implement during the late 1800s and early 1900s.³⁹

Sacramento grew continuously from its' founding, but it did not truly become a rapidly expanding metropolis until the 1900s, when it expanded from a population of 29,000 in 1900 to over 190,000 in 1960.⁴⁰ The city originally occupied the square-shaped area that rests between the Sacramento and American Rivers and what is now the Interstate 80 highway, within a grid of lettered and numbered streets. Its boundaries expanded to include both incorporated cities and formerly unincorporated areas alike. For instance, the first suburb of Sacramento was Oak Park to the southwest, later absorbed into the city proper. East Sacramento and the city of North Sacramento, now the Natomas area, followed soon after.⁴¹

The 1920s saw the spread of skyscrapers in downtown, including the California State Life building and the Elks Temple. The decade began with only two buildings in the city over one hundred feet in height and ended with eleven. Construction of all types rose up across the city, from schools and the junior college to the Sutter and Mercy General

³⁹ Burns, 75-76.

⁴⁰ Ibid, 81.

⁴¹ Ibid, 115.

Hospitals, the Alhambra Theater, and the Memorial Auditorium.⁴² With the building boom also came parks, most notably William Land Regional Park.⁴³

During the Great Depression, California received over 300,000 migrants. The state was poorly equipped to handle the resulting demand for housing and traffic.⁴⁴ Sacramento received major upgrades through federally-funded New Deal programs during this time, including the Silver Lake project with three lakes and powerhouses, updated water delivery and storage systems, enlarged levees, and the Central Valley Project for irrigation, flood protection, and electric power.⁴⁵ Immediately following this, World War II saw the expansion of Mather Field just outside the city, originally intended to construct biplanes for the U.S. military, and the founding of McClellan Field. The facility now functioned as a navigation school as well as supply depots for the military.⁴⁶ The Great Depression and World War II saw far more construction funding from public sources than from private ones. After the war, private development accelerated once again. Vanina's career is a cause and a reflection of these many shifts in urban development in the early and mid-1900s.

Following World War II, shortages of materials, in addition to government-mandated priorities for housing returning veterans, slowed the construction of commercial, industrial, and other public buildings.⁴⁷ Between 1940 and 1950, California's

⁴² Burns, 89-90.

⁴³ Ibid, 94.

⁴⁴ Kevin Starr, *California: A History*, (New York: Modern Press, 2005), 204.

⁴⁵ Ibid, 103.

⁴⁶ Ibid, 107.

⁴⁷ Sally B. Woodbridge, *California Architecture: Historic American Buildings Survey*, (San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1988), 98-99.

population grew 53 percent, from 6.9 million to 10.6 million residents. Between July 1945 and July 1947, more than a million people migrated to California. This added up to a monumental housing shortage. It also made driving the overburdened highways more dangerous. In 1946, California's 3,800 traffic deaths outnumbered the combined total for New York and Pennsylvania, despite the fact that these two states had three times the population.⁴⁸ As a result, cities' capacity for swelling numbers of cars needed significant improvement. This resulted in the modern highway system, which fundamentally shifted the urban landscape thereafter. Sacramento was the last major city in the U.S. to complete its freeway system, with the federally-funded I-5 displacing most of Old Sacramento in the 1960s.⁴⁹

Charles Leslie Vanina was born on January 4, 1897 in Sacramento. His parents, contractor Charles A. and Augustine (né Belltraminelli) Vanina, both came from Swiss families. The elder Charles emigrated to California in the late 1800s. The younger Charles grew up in the city before attending the Polytechnic College of Engineering in Oakland and serving as a deputy building inspector in Sacramento. He then enlisted in the 82nd Infantry of the US Army during World War I, receiving an honorable discharge after six months of service.⁵⁰ After this, Vanina joined his father's contracting firm, which was then renamed Vanina & Son. The firm was best known for homes, businesses, and remodels. Vanina was a member of the Sutter Club, the Sacramento Rotary Club, the Grandfathers Club, the Del Paso Country Club, and the Elks Club. He continued to live in

⁴⁸ Starr, 238-239.

⁴⁹ Burns, 112.

⁵⁰ William L. Willis. *History of Sacramento County, California*, (Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1923), 822.

Sacramento until he died on November 8, 1970 at the age of 73.⁵¹ Vanina's most prolific years, the early twentieth century, coincided with Sacramento's evolution into a major urban center.

Vanina designed and contracted a wide array of buildings and other structures in a large number of Sacramento neighborhoods. This included commercial endeavors like restaurants, bars, stores, and hotels, as well as industrial efforts like river levees and institutional buildings like churches. This construction built Sacramento's downtown into a thriving district, turning into a truly urban center, in contrast to its earlier, more humble role as an agricultural processing town. He also built hundreds of residential structures, including apartments, duplexes, and one-, two-, and -three story houses in a great variety of architectural styles reflective of larger tendencies in the early 1900s. Many of these expanded the city's population and beyond the original boundaries as far as 59th St. and Folsom Blvd. Vanina was both a cause of Sacramento's urban sprawl of the early 1900s, as well as the effect of broader trends shaping American urban life.

Sacramento evolved into its current state, that of a thriving metropole, via technological advances. This was reflective of many cities across the United States during the late 1800s to mid-1900s. Charles Vanina contributed to this greater trend, and the rapid development of his own hometown and surrounding areas, through the countless buildings and other structures he designed and contracted during this time. For

⁵¹ "Charles Vanina, Kin of Early Capital Residents, Dies," Newsbank, *Sacramento Bee*, (November 9, 1970), 24.

this reason, Vanina's collection of documents detailing his career contribute to the historiography of the both Sacramento and the nation at large.

CHAPTER 3

ARCHIVAL THEORY

The Charles L. Vanina Collection did not have any prior internal organization, either individually or in groups. This is in contrast to most collections of archival documents, which their creators kept in units with records that share similar origins. These original groups form the basis for the archival series, the main unit of final organization. The Vanina Collection is a case study of creating and imposing order to a document series that was nonexistent in the original organization. This processing supplements the current body of archival theory does not often address, that of a collection with no organization to base their series upon. The alternative approach favors the researcher over the unknown or absent original order.

Historiography of Archival Theory

Archivist Hilary Jenkinson's 1937 *Manual of Archive Administration* argues that archival management has two main goals. The first is to serve the past and the records it left. Through this process, the archivist creates a set of basic principles to guide the second goal, which is to serve the needs of people in the future. He details these goals firstly by contrasting ancient archives, which often kept documents indiscriminately and did not use scientific methods of preservation and organization, with modern archives like those he proposes. He then switches from theory to practice, as many works in the archival field would after him, giving specific scenarios in which it is appropriate and expected to discard documents. This includes duplicates, other redundant information,

and other documents which do not have enough historical value or contain enough unique knowledge to justify their preservation. Lastly, Jenkinson instructs the reader about the records and specific physical materials of the archival process itself. More so than earlier writers, he endeavored to establish an agreed-upon set of practices and values in the field. This helped to establish modern archival theory.⁵²

Archivists S. Muller, J. A. Feith, and R. Fruin, in the 1940's *Manual for the Arrangement and Description of Archives*, combine theory and practice into one. They emphasize that an archival collection must be understood organically through study of its documents. The scholar cannot artificially determine this understanding in advance. An archival depository is also a cohesive whole, just as a collection is, created through deliberate decisions rather than chance or random factors. Because this is the best method with which to comprehend a collection, collections should not be split up among different depositories. Instead, they should remain as close to their original organization as possible. This marks a greater focus on maintaining the original order of a collection as the basis for archival theory than prior works.⁵³

Norton on Archives: The Writings of Margaret Cross Norton on Archival & Records Management collects the works of the titular archivist, who published professionally from 1930 to 1956. She argues that the older records become, the more historical context the user requires to understand them, and the more specialized care is required to preserve them. File clerks, she states, do not have the necessary perspective or

⁵² Hilary Jenkinson, *A Manual of Archive Administration, Second Edition, Revised Reissue*, (London: Percy Lund, Humphries, & Co., 1966).

⁵³ S. Muller, J. A. Feith, and R. Fruin, *Manual for the Arrangement and Description of Archives*, trans. Arthur H. Leavitt (New York: The H.W. Wilson Company, 1940).

specific expertise. The book moreover encompasses the function, purpose, and nature of archives, how to organize and operate them, their classification and description, their physical properties, the services and resources they provide, and a comparison to library techniques. She also discusses the making and control of administrative records, methods to protect collections, how to handle and repair fragile documents, and what to remove from the collection. More so than earlier work in the field, Norton placed a greater emphasis on the need for dedicated archives and archivists, as opposed to only a filing department.⁵⁴

Kenneth T. Duckett's *Modern Manuscripts: A Practical Manual for Their Management, Care, and Use*, published in 1975, covers a broad array of topics. Duckett states that manuscript curators require a humanist framework. This entails discovering and then identifying artifacts and documents, preserving and ideally duplicating them to prevent loss and widen their study and access, studying them until specialists understand the historic context that produced them, and rescanning them for new understanding or societal relevance. He also includes a history of manuscript collecting, leading into guidelines for administration, the mechanics and ethics of acquisitions, physical care of documents, arrangement and description, non-manuscript material, use of collections, and public use. A major difference between Duckett's book and earlier works is the increased

⁵⁴ Margaret Cross Norton, *Norton on Archives: The Writings of Margaret Cross Norton on Archival & Records Management*, ed. Thornton W. Mitchell, (Carbondale: Southern University Press, 1975).

emphasis on the role of technology in archival automation, storage, and new formats of records.⁵⁵

Imagining Archives: Essays & Reflections collects works by archivist Hugh A. Taylor published between 1969 and 1997. He emphasizes the role of technology even more than previous works, describing it as more than just an increasingly-important tool for repositories to use. Technology is a phenomenon that changes and grows at such a rapid pace, it amounts to a paradigm shift which permeates all aspects of archives from records to organization to users, as opposed to being simply one isolated element or field of study. He also states it is necessary for archives to hire and train professionals that are not only knowledgeable in academic history, but in general documentation and information science. Unlike many in the field, Taylor prioritizes experience over highly specialized and professionalized areas of expertise. This stands in contrast to the growing preference for an academic background and narrower fields of study during the mid-to-late 1900s.⁵⁶

The Archival Fonds: From Theory to Practice, edited by archivist Terry Eastwood and published in 1992, states that the common conception of archival organization as a set of practical methods is not ideal. Instead, the basis for organization should have a stronger rooting in theory. Archives should create a systematic way to capture and record information from the component parts of a collection, in order to reveal the nature and structure of the collection as a whole. In direct opposition to many

⁵⁵ Kenneth W. Duckett, *Modern Manuscripts: A Practical Manual for Their Management, Care, and Use*, (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1975).

⁵⁶ Hugh A. Taylor, *Imagining Archives: Essays & Reflections*, ed. Terry Cook and Gordon Dodds, (Lanham: The Scarecrow Press, 2003).

previous works, Eastwood says the "custodial" era of archives, centered around the record group, should end. The academic community and practitioners should establish a more abstract understanding of collections, an academic construction defined by their relations to each other, rather than as merely the arrangement and description of physical sets of documents. This differs greatly from the common belief that the standards of archival practice are largely a means to an end, that of physically processing and storing documents.⁵⁷

Kathleen D. Roe's *Arranging & Describing Archives & Manuscripts*, published in 2005, argues that arrangement and description are essential to make collections comprehensible and accessible to research and reference purposes. The book serves as a guide to define core terminology, such as appraisal and series, describe common practices in archives, and detail how the field continues to change today. Roe's most distinct contribution to the field is a discussion about the challenges archives face in standardization of arrangement methods. This has become a more immediate problem than in the past, due to the archival field's increasing professionalization and growing academic body of work. However, Roe also states that the inherently varied nature of archival collections paired with a lack of funding make the development of such standards difficult.⁵⁸

James M. O'Toole and Richard Cox's *Understanding Archives & Manuscripts*, published in 2006, discusses the history of archives from basic repositories to a larger,

⁵⁷ *The Archival Fonds: From Theory to Practice*, ed. Terry Eastwood, (Ontario: Bureau of Canadian Archivists, 1992).

⁵⁸ Kathleen D. Roe, *Arranging & Describing Archives & Manuscripts*, (Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 2005).

more professionalized movement today, the purposes for records and how those uses change over time, and the reasons for keeping them. The book, like others before it, shifts from theory to a discussion of practice, as it describes the responsibilities and values archivists have, including acquiring, discarding, identifying, preserving, and describing records, making them available for researchers in the most convenient and logical way possible. The book's contribution to the academic discourse is a greater focus on how documents' uses alter over time, from their original primary purposes to their modern-day secondary uses as historical evidence or context.⁵⁹

Waverly B. Lowell and Tawny Ryan Nelb's *Architectural Records: Managing Design and Construction Records*, published in 2006, argues that design records have needs unique from other kinds of records, often due to their size, variety of materials, and distinct visual language. Much of the book is practice-centric, describing the many types of design records, their uses, and how they are created. It also provides a history of Western architecture and discusses how to appraise, arrange, describe, and preserve design documents across a wide range of mediums. This is a more specialized work than many previous major archival books, which served as more general guides and manuals. But as time goes by and the basics of archival practice become more established and finetuned, further archival research and theory begins to focus on detailing and polishing the role of specific formats and how to process them.⁶⁰

⁵⁹ O'Toole, James M. *Understanding Archives & Manuscripts*. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 2006.

⁶⁰ Waverly Lowell and Tawny Ryan Nelb, *Architectural Records: Managing Design and Construction Records*, (Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 2006).

Niels Bügger's and Ralph Schroeder's 2017 book *The Web as History - Using Web Archives to Understand the Past and the Present*, is also an in-depth look at a more specialized field. It is entirely devoted not to just technology's role in archives, but to a particular format and method of information access, emphasizing quantitative and qualitative data, as well as the ephemeral nature of online cultural phenomena. The authors argue that web sources present unique challenges, because unlike other formats, these documents' creators, and sometimes even general audiences with internet access, can alter or delete the records with ease and little time or resources expended. The online world is vast and rapidly-changing, often with unclear authorship and questionable accuracy. Therefore, standard archival methods for traditional media forms are insufficient to comprehend, acquire, process, or analyze internet documentation. This contrasts with many other archival books in that the internet itself, let alone the concept of web archives, did not exist just a few decades prior. This shows the growing specialization and general evolution of the archival field.⁶¹

David W. Carmichael, in 2019's *Organizing Archival Records*, places greater emphasis on the differences between archives and other information storage disciplines. He notes that while libraries largely consist of mass-produced published material of a smaller number of formats, archives instead contain generally unique, unpublished, and sometimes unbound or fragile documents without identified authors, across a wider number of mediums, including obsolete ones. Unlike libraries, archives use finding aids

⁶¹ Niels Brügger and Ralph Schroeder, *The Web as History - Using Web Archives to Understand the Past and the Present*, (London: UCL Press, 2017).

rather than bibliographic databases. Archival documents are also treated more often as groups, rather than individual items, since most of their value is not in single objects. These records, unlike most traditional books, are often not subject-specific, and were not created with researchers in mind. Their greater usefulness sometimes arises only after their original use is completed. Carmichael wants to distinguish between different information sciences, despite the fact that other contemporary works encourage the blending of disciplines.⁶²

The processing of the Vanina Collection serves to highlight a collection where there is no clear original order. There is no opportunity to apply earlier methods centered around the concept of already-established groups of records. These series are instead based on groupings of similar kinds of documents, such as blueprints, their content, residential or commercial developments, names, or addresses. Processed collections reflect the use of the documents when they were made, but also how scholars in the present day might access them for research. Imposing a new records order is preferable to leaving the documents in their original, unorganized, and unusable state. Documenting the processing of this collection creates a blueprint for approaching other collections that do not have a clearly visible original order, a topic which is rarely approached in the current body of academic work. Organization instead relies on distinctions that reflect the user's needs and expectations.

⁶² David W. Carmichael, *Organizing Archival Records*, (Lanham: The Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group, 2019).

History of Archives

The history of archives is intricately linked to the history of writing, which originated in the Middle East c. 2600 BCE. Among the earliest of written records are those used to keep track of agricultural land and its produce. This allowed those in power, among the few with literacy, to levy taxes, conduct trade, and consolidate their power. The keeping of documents continued to exist as a private endeavor, both on a personal level and on a larger, governmental scale, until modern history. A wide variety of groups and peoples contributed to the current understanding of archives, including guilds, scientific societies, the Jesuits, and joint-stock companies. Their creation, conservation, organization, and storage of documents showed the versatility of archives, encompassing economic, cultural, and academic functions.⁶³

History and the collecting of manuscripts and documents in the early United States was largely relegated to antiquarians, amateurs, hobbyists, and other private collectors. Colonial New England saw the first major pioneers in formalized historical writing, and the first significant attempts to keep a large number of documents beyond their initial purpose. A major milestone was the publication of clergyman and scholar Thomas Prince's *A Chronological History of New England, in the Form of Annals* in 1728 in an effort to preserve historical documents. Influenced by this, Jeremy Belknap published *History of New Hampshire* between 1784 and 1792, further developing modern use of both preserved primary sources and annotation, citing the source and location of

⁶³ Elizabeth Yale, "The History of Archives: The State of the Discipline," *Book History* 18 (2015), <https://muse-jhu-edu.proxy.lib.csus.edu/article/597288/pdf>.

the records in question. Endeavors such as this led to the founding of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1791, which in turn set a precedent for the long-standing tradition of state and local historical societies beginning in the mid- to late-1800s. These societies, along with private individuals, constituted the extent of archives in the United States for over a century after the nation's founding.⁶⁴ Librarianship, classifying documents by subject and chronology rather than original order, formed the basis of organization in this time.⁶⁵

During this same period of the 1600s to early 1800s, administrative laws in Denmark, Naples, the Netherlands, and France began to dictate that documents created by a body be kept together and associated with that body. This idea of preserving the original context and relationships of documents became the basis for modern archival theory and practice, but was not published as a theory until 1867 by Italian archivist Francesco Bonaini. This stood in contrast to previous methods of archival organization, such as chronology or subject matter, which were highly subjective, imprecise, and not ideal for the researcher.⁶⁶

The modern era of the archival profession came into being at the turn of the twentieth century. Many major milestones occurred at this time, including the development of the large state archive. These publicly-owned archives became foundations of national identity, preserving histories and collective memories of their

⁶⁴ Kenneth W. Duckett, *Modern Manuscripts: A Practical Manual for Their Management, Care, and Use*, Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1975.

⁶⁵ Richard C. Berner, "Historical Development of Archival Theory in the United States," *The Midwestern Archivist* 7 no. 2 (1982), https://minds.wisconsin.edu/bitstream/handle/1793/44737/MA07_2_4.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y.

⁶⁶ *The Archival Fonds*, 2-3.

respective nation states, though these repositories were sometimes incomplete or used for specific political goals. Archives also increasingly became the basis for a more professionalized, university-based conception of history.⁶⁷

The American Historical Association (AHA) was founded in 1884, and focused on the development of standardized systems of archival management. The AHA spun off the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1895, founded by J. Franklin Jameson, who was inspired by his study of European archives. The Commission was intended to support the systematic collection and selective publication of American historical sources. The Public Archives Commission was founded in 1899, responsible for the surveying of state archives between 1900 and 1917. The Conference of Archivists was established in 1909, and worked to establish new archives and improve existing ones.⁶⁸

The post-World War I financial boom of the 1920s resulted in an increasing number of architect-designed middle-class homes, which created demand for design professionals and thereby increased documentation, which would later be stored in archives.⁶⁹ The following decade, the Great Depression brought several more major developments in archival history, including the founding of the National Archives and the National Historical Publications Commission (NHPC) in 1934. The National Archives was charged with the preservation and documentation of United States government and historical records. The NHPC, affiliated with the National Archives, was comprised of professional associations of archivists, historians, documentary editors, and records

⁶⁷ Yale, 11.

⁶⁸ O'Toole, 61-62.

⁶⁹ Lowell and Nelb, 12.

administrators, as well as representatives from the federal government, to preserve, publish, and encourage the use of historical documents. Both entities are owned and operated by the United States federal government.⁷⁰

The Conference of Archivists transformed into the Society of American Archivists, currently the oldest and largest professional archival organization, dedicated to furthering the profession on a national scale outside of the public sphere, in 1936. During this same time, President Roosevelt's New Deal program, the Works Progress Administration, enacted the Historical Records Survey, intended to discover and index historically significant records in federal, state, and local archives. This also led to the formation of the nonprofit American Association for State and Local History in 1940, which further assisted in archival collection and use from history professionals, volunteers, museums, and societies.⁷¹

In the mid- to late-1900s, the nature of archival studies became more complicated with the rise of information science as a distinct discipline, with an emphasis on the role of technology. This field overlaps with library science, record keeping, and other disciplines. This became more prevalent as more documents were created and catalogued in an increasing number of ways through a variety of technological advances, including Xerox's first plain paper photocopier in 1959 and standalone electronic word processors in the 1970s. The oldest digital library is Project Gutenberg, founded in 1971, which

⁷⁰ O'Toole, 64.

⁷¹ Ibid.

focuses on the digitization and distribution of public domain e-books.⁷² This was followed by other computer-based programs and websites, as well as born-digital content, such as still-ubiquitous formats like JPEG digital images in 1992 and the Portable Document Format (PDF) in 1993. These formats rose to prominence alongside the development of the world wide web in 1991 and the modern web browser in 1993, allowing for an unprecedented degree of document and information creation, distribution, and storage.⁷³ However, information, pages, links, and entire websites frequently disappear from cyberspace. This led to the rise of tools such as Internet Archive, founded in 1996, providing free public access to millions of digitized documents, including books, audio recordings, videos, images, and software programs. Their internet bot, the Wayback Machine, launched in 2001, aids these efforts, capturing over three hundred billion web page screenshots.⁷⁴ Projects such as the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA), begun in 2013, attempt to consolidate and provide access to digital holdings that would otherwise be scattered across countless institutions.⁷⁵ Public and private institutions often work together to create access to their primary sources, such as the Online Archive of California (OAC).⁷⁶ Today, archival materials are more easily accessible than they were until fairly recently, whether by digitization, descriptions of collections, or websites for a given archive.

⁷² Jeffrey Thomas, "Project Gutenberg Digital Library Seeks To Spur Literacy," *America.gov*, July 20, 2007, <http://www.america.gov/st/washfile-english/2007/July/200707201511311CJsamohT0.6146356.html>.

⁷³ O'Toole, 75.

⁷⁴ "About the Internet Archive," *Internet Archive*, <https://archive.org/about/>.

⁷⁵ "About Us," *Digital Public Library of America*, <https://dp.la/about>.

⁷⁶ "About OAC," *Online Archive of California*, <http://www.oac.cdlib.org/about/>.

Fundamentals of Archival Theory

Records are a means of communication among people, intentional substitutes for speech.⁷⁷ The widespread use of inexpensive copying methods such as the printing press greatly increased the quantity of such documents.⁷⁸ These advances in technology helped to facilitate the spread of reading, writing, and other printed mediums. With the rapid increase in the number of records, there arose an increased need for recordkeeping and archival endeavors.

Bureaucracies and organizations are a major source of archival records, especially in the modern era. In conducting their daily business, they almost automatically create records. Records created by organizations in this manner reflect their specific functions or activities. Therefore, archives and the records within them not only became more common than before, but also more diverse in nature and their subject matter. There are archives related to states, counties, and specialized subjects ranging from religious denominations to medicines and those of different races and ethnicities. This represents far more groups and interests than just the elite few who had control over rare printed materials in previous centuries.⁷⁹

People make records, be they in writing, visuals, or audio, for six reasons: personal, social, economic, legal, instrumental, and symbolic.⁸⁰ Yet it is this variety of uses, as with more traditional forms of information and media, that makes it difficult to predict exactly who will use it, or for what purpose. Though the creators of a document

⁷⁷ O'Toole, 39.

⁷⁸ Lowell and Nelb, 12.

⁷⁹ Roe, 20.

⁸⁰ O'Toole, 10-14.

may predict certain uses of records, in most cases it is the unpredictability of future use that encourages individuals and larger organizations to save them.⁸¹ The original intent for the use of a record is its primary value, while the document's uses long after its initial reason for being created has passed is its secondary value. While most records will lose their original usefulness, they can later become important for different reasons.⁸² For example, portrait photographs may have initially been for private use, but today could be used to study fashion history, the evolution of photographic techniques and equipment, demographics, or family size and composition.

The places and objects in design records represent humanity's values and activities both literally and symbolically. Modern architectural procedures and firms, and by extension their design plans, developed parallel with the general commercial, corporate, governmental, administrative, and bureaucratic systems of the nineteenth century.⁸³ These plans help to document a place, time, or structure. The act of designing is social, economic, and artistic, and for this reason, researchers from a wide array of disciplines use the records created by these processes in countless ways. This includes the understanding of social, urban, architectural, environmental, economic, cultural, family, local, and art history, as well as property rights and terms and conditions.⁸⁴ Architects, industrial designers, and engineers rely on them for inspiration, renovation, restoration,

⁸¹ O'Toole, 16.

⁸² Ibid, 98.

⁸³ Lowell and Nelb, 11.

⁸⁴ Ibid, ix.

and remodeling. Homeowners, planners, geographers, preservationists, scholars, institutions, and governments refer to them as well.⁸⁵

Archivists manage and process collections successfully through their knowledge of the individuals, organizations, and institutions involved in the creation of the records, of the records themselves, the uses of records, and archival principles as detailed in this chapter. Therefore, Lowell and Nelb argue, archival records should be preserved as completely and coherently as possible, preserving critical information about context and connections.⁸⁶ Roe similarly believes that this context provides insight into the functions, personal roles, characteristics, directions, priorities, and philosophies of both individuals and organizations. The historical context an organization or individual lived in provides important background on records practices and significant events or trends that is essential to accurately arranging and describing records.⁸⁷ Roe also claims that identifying the functions and activities of organizations can be fairly straightforward since there are laws, regulations, bylaws, mission statements, charters, annual reports, and other bureaucratic documents to provide that information.⁸⁸ This knowledge makes sense of who and what the records were for, and in what environment and historic trends it arose.

This document lifespan has four stages: creation, use, storage, and disposition. Documents come into existence, serve their purpose, go into storage, and are then thrown away. Archives serve to lengthen the storage phase and continue its use, if in different

⁸⁵ Lowell and Nelb.

⁸⁶ O'Toole, 107.

⁸⁷ Roe, 56-57.

⁸⁸ Ibid, 58.

ways than its original intention. If not archived and housed properly, documents will either deteriorate from neglect or be destroyed.⁸⁹

However, not all documents or records are worthy of saving, and preserved documents cannot remain an unorganized, confusing jumble. O'Toole states that archivists should organize records properly and in a timely way so they can be usable.⁹⁰ Therefore, both the organization and administration of the collections must always have this usefulness in mind.⁹¹ Arrangement of a collection must reflect primary and/or secondary uses, or at the very least, clearly demonstrate that a given repository chose to preserve these documents specifically because they are useful to future researchers.

There are certain cases in which an archive possesses artifacts or records that are valuable on an individual level. However, most single items are not useful in and of themselves. Rather, the significance and meaning of records is collective rather than individual. In many ways, this has always been true, but the collective importance of information is more apparent as records increase in quantity.⁹² This becomes even more evident when contrasting types of information repositories and determining the best method by which to organize them.

This reliance on collective rather than individual importance helps distinguish archives from libraries. While libraries consist mostly of widely-published and available content such as books, magazines, journals, and newspapers, archives exist largely to house unique content, not only in regards to specific items, but also types of materials,

⁸⁹ O'Toole, 93.

⁹⁰ Ibid, 108.

⁹¹ Ibid, 39.

⁹² Ibid, 30.

such as diaries, photographs, videos, plans, artifacts, and government documents. This makes standardization difficult, as there are few standardized materials in archives to begin with. The evolution of physical and digital formats that individuals and groups use to store information on or in makes this organization process even more convoluted. Therefore, without the equivalent of the Dewey Decimal System, a very different process is necessary to properly organize archival content.⁹³

Charles L. Vanina's collection of documents records his prolific career in architecture and construction contracting during the early 1900s. The records had no original groupings and no system of numbering or other organization when they joined the holdings of the Center for Sacramento History. Therefore, in order to make the collection usable, organization comes not from a predetermined system, but from what the archivist can derive from the collection itself. This uses separation by both physical formats, like tracing paper, as well as the content of the records themselves, such as drawings and contracts, to create series where there were none before.

Academic archival theory allows archivists and researchers alike to easily organize, preserve, and use large and often overwhelming collections. While this tradition holds that original order forms the basis of archival organization, the Vanina Collection, which consists of hundreds of unorganized documents with no evident original order, requires a different approach. This method instead prioritizes the needs of the researcher using the documents.

⁹³ O'Toole, 101-102.

CHAPTER 4

METHODOLOGY OF PROCESSING THE VANINA COLLECTION

The Charles L. Vanina Collection was both unorganized and physically difficult to use at the beginning of archival processing. Established archival principles were used to organize it into series based on type of document, apply basic physical preservation and cleaning, number, folder, and create a finding aid. This process allows the records to be available and practical to use. The project provides a model for arranging, describing, and providing access to collections that have little to no previous organization. This is crucial because most other archival study and practice focuses on record sets that already have previous arrangement.

Methodology of Archival Processing

Archival documents go through a process of six steps before they reach their end goal of a researcher using them. First is identification and appraisal, in which an archive decides a particular item or collection is worthy of adding to the institution's holdings. Second comes acquisition and accessioning, which is the act of legally obtaining the items and formally adding them to the holdings. The third step is physical preservation, which includes repairing, cleaning, or specially housing the items if necessary, so that they may have as long a lifespan as possible. This stage also includes other tasks such as removing fasteners and flattening documents.⁹⁴ Fourth is arranging and processing, often the most time-consuming of these steps. This initial review identifies problems with the

⁹⁴ Kathleen D. Roe, *Arranging & Describing Archives & Manuscripts* (Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 2005), 50.

original organization of the collection, including unarranged records, duplicates, extraneous material, poorly identified records, and gaps or other missing records. To assist with the process, especially with larger collections, the individual doing the processing will usually make a processing log. This is a spreadsheet containing basic information about each document, such as title or name, date, and address, with its assigned collection number. This organizes and stores the documents in a logical way that is most useful to the user and reflects the way the original creators and intended audience used them.⁹⁵

Archival theory prioritizes keeping the original order of the collection as much as possible, removing documents which are too damaged to use, or have little relevance or use to the researcher. However, if original order does not exist or is impossible to determine, or the organization or individual who made the records left no discernable pattern, then the archivist needs to develop their own plan to accomplish this.⁹⁶ The order the archivist decides on should reflect the way in which the records were created and used as much as possible.⁹⁷

If an archivist needs to impose arrangement on a body of records, the most successful way to accomplish this is with a system that presents the archival material within a context and hierarchy. The use of series and subseries is the simplest and most effective means to go about this.⁹⁸ A series is a group of records based on a file system or

⁹⁵ Roe, 50.

⁹⁶ Ibid, 64.

⁹⁷ Waverly Lowell and Tawny Ryan Nelb. *Architectural Records: Managing Design and Construction Records* (Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 2006), 90.

⁹⁸ Ibid, 89.

maintained as a unit because the records result from the same function or activity, have a particular format or medium, or have some other relationship resulting from their creation, accumulation, or use.⁹⁹

Grouping documents in advance in this manner facilitates and speeds up the researching process for those interested in that particular subject. The series exists as part of a greater framework of organization within archives. First comes the depository, consisting of all the archive's holdings, then the record group or collection, followed by the series, the subseries if desired, the file unit, and finally the document and individual pages.¹⁰⁰ Describing both organizational records and personal papers at these increasing levels of specificity makes them more comprehensible and accessible.¹⁰¹

The next step after organization is description, detailing the contents and significance of the items, often on a software program or online database. Lastly come reference, access, and sharing information, such as finding aids or online tools. This final stage is the ideal end result of all the previous steps. Clearly delineating what documents are, then providing easy access to a logically organized system for them, creates a favorable environment for researchers.

Processing the Vanina Collection

Consisting predominately of architectural drawings, plans, and contracts, the documents of the Vanina Collection are critical to understanding the construction and renovation of buildings and other structures in early-mid 1900s Sacramento. These tasks,

⁹⁹ Roe, 61.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid, 67.

¹⁰¹ Ibid, 24.

at the time of their creation, took place within the framework of an architectural firm assisting both individuals and other businesses and organizations, and therefore served a broader economic and instrumental function. The documents span from just past the turn of the 20th century, serving as older references for Vanina's early career, including some inherited from his father at their firm, to the mid-1960s. Addresses are primarily on the lettered and numbered grid of Sacramento's core, but at times expand into neighboring areas like Land Park and Stockton or Folsom Boulevards. Today, the records have many secondary uses, including the study of architectural history, urban development in the Sacramento area, and design and contracting during the same time.

The collection is an example of a set of records so large, the benefits come from the potential opportunities they contain as a whole, rather than any individual object having significant value unto itself. The user could be searching for a certain time period, neighborhood, addresses, or types of houses, apartments, stores, or bars. The scale of the collection broadens its scope and range of functions. However, there was no order to the collection when it arrived at the Center for Sacramento History. Therefore, it was necessary to rearrange the entire record set to make it usable. The emphasis was to create a system of organization based on series that reflects the intentions of the documents, or at least a system that helps any potential user and makes the researcher's job simpler.

The Center received the collection in 1998. In the early 2000s, a volunteer at the Center filled out worksheets with basic information about each document, including their titles, address, date, page count, architect/contractor, height and width, and so on. I verified this information and put it into an Excel spreadsheet. The accession numbers the

volunteer assigned, which she also wrote on the documents, were not put into any kind of order, such as a series. The volunteer gave multi-page documents numbering in the format 98/727/001a, 98/727/001b, and so on. They stored them in open boxes of various kinds, marking them with their assigned item number range, though this box labeling did not always exactly match the contents.

The collection, however, was still not usable. Most of the documents needed titles, or at the very least expanded or replacement titles. They were in need of cleaning, and given that they were nearly all rolled up tightly, it was impossible to keep them even partially flat without paperweights. While they already had attachments such as staples taken out, some still had clips and strings that needed to be removed. In addition, the entire collection was completely disorganized. If there was an address, year, or type of building or document format one was looking for, it would be difficult to find.

I separated the collection into a series of housing types, a series of public buildings, largely commercial or religious in nature, a series for uncategorized plans for which it is difficult to discern what type of building it belongs, and a series for contracts and other items that are not drawings. I divided the housing series into single-unit houses and multi-unit (apartments, flats, and duplexes) residences. Each of the first three series begin with documents that have addresses or locations, followed by documents that have names, then the remaining multi-page sets of documents. The rest of the single-page documents are divided into blueprints and non-blueprints. Some documents on thin, fragile tracing paper are foldered separately, out of order, with the folder's numbering

indicating the contents. This separation by physical formats allowed for the easiest means of storage, preservation, and use.

When I had roughly sorted the papers into their series, I used paperweights to hold them down while I used a dry sponge, often used to clean substances like soot, to remove as much of the film of grime that was over the front and back of the documents as possible. This was necessary not only to be more sanitary, but also to prevent the document from absorbing the dirt during humidification, which would make it impossible to remove afterwards. Many plans also still have rips or tears, pieces missing or chipping off, or wrinkles. A few had completely ripped or fallen in half along fold lines. Those too damaged to safely handle, clean, or flatten, as well as duplicates, I placed into a separate box for removal from the collection. I then placed the remaining documents into humidifiers. These were plastic boxes and tubs containing an inch or two of water at the bottom, with a little bleach to prevent the growth of mold, and a layer of mesh to hold documents above it. When the lid was put on, it trapped the humidity the water creates. I had two small clear boxes with lids that had clasps, a set of three long, flat plastic boxes with snap on lids, a large, deep yellow tub with a heavy, clear plastic top, and two garbage can-like humidifiers. When the weather was warmer, the process went faster. Documents made of thin tracing paper, or that were in the more effective humidifiers with clasps, only needed a few hours to absorb enough water, while others needed the whole day. I then rolled the document flat on thick blotting paper, one sheet between each document, stacking them. On top would go at least two heavy wooden flattener weights. The next time I came to the archive, I put a new set of documents into the

humidifiers, put the previous session's papers, now flat, into a set of document drawers lying face down to help them continue to settle, and then clean more documents for the next round of humidifying.

After flattening was done, I separated the documents into their final order. The next step was to erase the documents' previous numbers with the ones I assigned them using the accession number format 1998/727/001.1, and so on. I then placed them into archival folders, with labels that indicate the document numbers it contains, and stored them in document cabinets. There are about ten pages per folder of regular paper, or twenty pages of tracing paper, so as not to damage the documents by overstuffing them in the narrow bottoms of the folders. These will have a home at the Center's off-site facility at McClellan Park, given the limited amount of available space at the Center itself. Lastly, the finding aid of the collection, including a collection list and a brief description of the collection and its historic context, will then be added to the Online Archive of California (OAC).

Archivists discovered and refined the concepts of preservation and organization, and these tenants form the basis of the processing of the Vanina Collection. The cleaning, flattening, storage, and removal of fragile documents allow easy physical handling. The organization by address, name, document type, and material, along with the accompanying finding aid, let researchers find their desired items in a logical way that reflects their original use. Vanina's critical role in shaping modern Sacramento can only be realized if the primary sources are in adequate physical condition, have intuitive groupings and labeling, and provide easy access. This project assists in the little-studied

academic discussion of collections that have minimal original organization upon which to base later archival processing.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

In processing the Charles L. Vanina Collection, the Center for Sacramento History gained another viable set of historical resources to use. What was once abandoned, unidentified, and in physically unusable condition is now flattened, classified, and available for research. The main repository also now has more room with the newly organized and moved collection. Prior to this project, the Center did not have a usable major collection of architectural documents from this period of the early 1900s, a time crucial in Sacramento's development. Now, this gap in their resources is filled.

The processing deviated from standard archival practices, if only because the original state of the collection did not have the necessary arrangement or description required to form the basis for final archival series. This can ideally serve as an example of how to process and organize types of collections that archival literature rarely discusses. The finding aid, and its inclusion on the Online Archive of California, allow even greater awareness of the collection, its historical context, and the Center's resources.

I had the opportunity of many experiences that enhanced my skills as an archivist and historian. This included research into urban history, Sacramento, and California, as well as the body of work produced by many decades of archivists on both theory and processing. This academic background further highlights the significance of the Vanina Collection and its place in the scholarly historiography. Vanina himself was both a major cause of the development of downtown Sacramento and the spread of suburban residential areas as well as an effect of the nationwide trend of the early 1900s. This

experience also allowed me to work with an archival collection from scratch, learning on the job how to organize, preserve, and label the documents independently, and how long certain steps can take. This trial and error has informed me of what to do, as well as what mistakes not to make, upon processing any future collections. The Center, the collection, the larger historiographical discussion, and myself all benefitted from this project and accompanying study and analysis.

APPENDIX: GUIDE TO THE CHARLES L. VANINA COLLECTION



**Guide to the
Charles L. Vanina Collection,
c. 1905-1965**

Collection Number: 1998/727

Descriptive Summary

Title

Charles L. Vanina Collection

Collection Number

MS0063

Creator

Vanina, Charles Leslie, 1897-1970

Date Range

c. 1905-1965

Extent

827 documents - organized and stored into 69 24x36 inch folders (containing 716 documents), 12 36x48 inch folders (containing 70 documents), and 46 manila folders (containing 57 documents).

Language

English

Repository

Center for Sacramento History
551 Sequoia Pacific Boulevard
Sacramento, CA, 95811
(916) 808-7072
csh@cityofsacramento.org
www.centerforsacramentohistory.org

Abstract

The Charles L. Vanina Collection documents the business activity of Charles Vanina, who was an architect and contractor in Sacramento in the early to mid-1900s. During this time, he designed and constructed many projects both public and private. The collection consists of his original files, papers, artifacts, and media. This is organized into four series: 1. Residential, 2. Public and Commercial, 3. Uncategorized, and 4. Contracts and Agreements.

Administrative Information

Access

The collection is open for research use.

Publication Rights

All requests to publish or quote from private manuscripts held by the Center for Sacramento History (CSH) must be submitted in writing to the archivist. Permission for publication is given on behalf of CSH as the owner of the physical items and is not intended to include or imply permission of the copyright holder, which must also be obtained by the patron. No permission is necessary to publish or quote from public records.

Preferred Citation

[Identification of item, prepared according to standard citation style such as MLA, ALA, or Turabian], [1998/727/Item Call Number], Charles L. Vanina Collection, Center for Sacramento History.

Acquisition Information

Donated by the Sacramento Trust for Historic Preservation in August 1998 (accession number 1998/727).

Processing History

Processed and finding aid prepared by Laura Mele in 2018-2019.

Biographical Sketch

Charles Leslie Vanina was born on January 4, 1897 in Sacramento to Charles A. and Augustine Vanina. He grew up in the city before attending the Polytechnic College of Engineering in Oakland and serving as a deputy building inspector in Sacramento. He then enlisted in the 82nd Infantry of the US Army during World War I, receiving an honorable discharge after six months of service. After the war, Vanina joined his father's architectural contracting firm, which was then renamed Vanina & Son. The firm was best known for homes, businesses, and remodels. In 1920, Vanina married Elaine Goodman from Sutter Creek, Amador County. He was a member of the Sutter Club, the Sacramento Rotary Club, the Grandfathers Club, the Del Paso Country Club, and the Elks Club. He continued to live in Sacramento until he died on November 8, 1970 at the age of 73.

Scope and Content

This collection documents the business activities of Sacramento architect and contractor Charles Leslie Vanina, who was active from the late 1910s to the 1960s. At the time of donation, the collection had no clear organization or defined original order. Before processing, a volunteer at the Center numbered the documents, but not in any particular order or delineation. During processing, the archivist imposed arrangement based on type of document, such as blueprints, contracts, floor plans, or elevations, as well as address and name, when available.

Arrangement

Series 1. Residential plans, 1905-1966

Series 2. Public and commercial plans, 1913-1961

Series 3. Uncategorized plans, 1920-1967

Series 4. Contracts and agreements, 1904-1916

Series 1 - Residential Plans,

This series consists of drawings, designs, and blueprints dedicated to residential buildings and homes, including single-unit homes such as one-family houses, and multi-unit housing, such as apartments and duplexes. These are divided into twelve subseries. This includes plans with addresses, listed by the addresses alphabetically, plans with names or titles also listed alphabetically, other blueprints, and other residential plans. Both the blueprints and other plans groups are split into multi-page, floor plan, elevation with floor plan, and elevation sections. Buildings that consist of both residences and other functions, such as stores, are organized in the public and commercial series. Items too large to fit in the folders most of the series is stored in are listed in the oversized items section, but still maintain the numbering of their series and item number. This series comprises about half the documents in the collection.

Series 2 - Public and Commercial Plans,

This series consists of plans, blueprints, and drawings for buildings and structures that are not residential. Purposes and types of documents in this series vary widely, and include stores, restaurants, bars, hotels, clubs, houses of worship, and other public places. It is divided into four subseries, including plans with addresses, listed by the addresses alphabetically, plans with names or titles also listed alphabetically, other blueprints, and other residential plans. Items too large to fit in the folders most of the series is stored in are listed in the oversized items section, but still maintain the numbering of their series and item number.

Series 3 - Uncategorized Plans,

This series contain plans, blueprints, and drawings for which the type or purpose of the structure is unclear, or cannot be categorized in the residential or public/commercial series with certainty. This series is grouped into three subseries, including documents with addresses and/or names listed alphabetically, other blueprints, and other plans. Items

too large to fit in the folders most of the series is stored in are listed in the oversized items section., but still maintain the numbering of their series and item number.

Series 4 - Contract and Agreements,

This series comprises of written documentation of plans that do not contain drawings. These are largely multi-page, standard letter paper-sized contracts made with clients for the construction and/or remodel of buildings. They often contain verbal descriptions and specifications of the plans and designs. They are listed alphabetically by address, then alphabetically by name or title.

Oversized Items is not a separate series, but consists of documents from Series 1, 2, and 3 that were physically too large to fit in the folders most of the collection is stored in. These items are listed separately between Series 3 and 4, with the labels and numbering of their respective series and item numbers.

Indexing Terms

Personal Names

Vanina, Charles Leslie (1897-1970)

Corporate Names

Vanina & Son

Subjects

Architecture

Architecture, Domestic--Designs and plans

Architecture, Modern--20th century--Designs and plans

Architecture--United States--History--20th century--Designs and plans

Sacramento (Calif.)

Container List

Series 1 - Residential

Subseries 1.1 - Residential (Single-Unit) Plans – Addresses

Folder 1

- .001 Bungalow of E. Robinson at 2423 D St.
- .002 WM McDonald House D & 12th St.
- .003 3620 E Lincoln Ave. House
- .005 New Walls for Garage Building 4823 Folsom Blvd.

Folder 2

- .006 Third Floor Bungalow I & 3rd St.
- .007 006 A Colonial Dwelling of Modern Influence, Jackson Ave., March 30, 1936
- .008 Alterations to Residence of R.P. Burd, 2011 M St., October 1905

Folder 3

- .010 Floor Plan-Frank Miske 4761 Mead St.
- .011 Plan for Mr. Lucich O, 12th, & 13th St.
- .012 First & Second Floor Plan 1326-1328 P St.
- .014 Lodging House for Men 915 2nd St.
- .015 McCord House 3980 2nd Ave.
- .016 Cottage for Francesca Marino at 4402 4th Ave.
- .017 Architecture 1012-2014 9th St., February 1, 1966
- .018 Floor Plan for M.L. Winkelman, 2025 26th St.
- .019 Typical Second Story Plan 35th St.
- .020 Alterations for Frame Residence of L.C. Trent, Auburn

Subseries 1.2 - Residential (Single-Unit) Plans – Named

Folder 4

- .021 A1551 Right Side Elevation
- .022 A1583 Plans
- .023 Alteration of Mr. Cotter's Residence, March 1905
- .024 Addition to House for Mr. Williams
- .025 Additions to the Residence Mr. & Mrs. Gerald R. Johnson

Folder 5

- .026 Curtis Buffet
- .027 Dupley House
- .028 Residence for Dr. Chas Keane
- .029 Louis Petri House, December 18, 1926

- .030 Jos. And Irene Beltrani Floor Plan
- .031 Koshell Floor Plan
- .032 Looome Floor Remodel

Folder 6

- .033 Lubin Residence
- .034 Luigi Sevin House
- .035 M.I. Dillman Residence Scale Details
- .036 Mr./Mrs. Walter P. Jones Remodel Residence
- .037 Mrs. Lucy Richards Plan
- .038 Mrs. R. Lazzarini Floor Plan
- .039 Project 421
- .040 Project 521
- .041 Project No. 572
- .042 Rasmussen House
- .043 Koshell House
- .044 Koshell Home Façade

Subseries 1.3 - Residential (Single-Unit) Blueprints - Multi-Page

Folder 7

- .045 Bungalow Plans and Elevations
- .046 Colonial Dwelling May 17, 1938

Folder 8

- .047 House Plans and Elevations
- .048 House Floor Plan
- .049 House Elevation and Floor Plan

Folder 9

- .050 Three Story House Floor Design Plans
- .051 Two Story House Elevations and Plans
- .052 Two Story House Design Plans and Elevation
- .053 Three Story House Elevations and Plans

Folder 10

- .054 Three Story House
- .055 Two Story House Plans and Elevations
- .056 House Floor Plans and Elevations
- .057 Three Story Victorian House

Subseries 1.4 - Residential (Single-Unit) Blueprints - Floor Plans

Folder 11

- .058 Spanish-Style House
- .060 South Elevation of Two-Story House
- .061 Second Floor House Plan
- .062 Two-Story Spanish Style House
- .063 House Plans
- .064 Dining/Breakfast Room Buffet
- .065 Second Floor Four Rooms
- .066 House Plan
- .067 Typical First, Second, and Third Floors
- .068 First and Second Floor House Plan

Folder 12

- .069 First/Second Floor House Plan
- .070 One Story House Floor Plan
- .072 One Story House Floor Design Plan
- .073 Two Story Victorian House
- .074 Two Bedroom Floor Plan
- .075 Unknown House Floor Plan
- .076 Dining Room Buffet
- .077 Cabinet Details
- .078 Two Floor House Plan
- .079 House Plan of First/Second Floor
- .080 Plan for Two Bedroom House
- .081 Second Floor Residence Plans
- .082 First and Second Floor Residence Plans

Subseries 1.5 - Residential (Single-Unit) Blueprints - Elevations with Floor Plans

Folder 13

- .083 Front Elevation/Second Story Plan
- .084 Façade of One Story Two Bedroom House
- .085 House Front Elevation with Floor Plans
- .086 Front Elevation, Floor, and Foundation Plan
- .087 Floor Plan, Floor Elevation, and Lot Plan
- .088 House Façade and Floor Plan
- .089 One Story House Façade and Floor Plan
- .090 House Façade and Floor and Basement Plans
- .091 One Story Bungalow-Elevation Plan
- .092 House Façade, Mantle, and Sideboard

Folder 14

- .093 Bungalow Plan
- .094 House Floor Plan and Façade
- .095 House Plan and Façade
- .096 House Floor Plan & Front Elevation
- .097 House Façade & Plan
- .098 Front Elevation and First and Second Floor Plan
- .099 House Front Elevation and Plan
- .100 House Floor Plan and Front Elevation
- .101 House Basement Plan and Front Elevation
- .102 One Story House Façade, Two Bedroom Floor Plan and Basement

Folder 15

- .103 House Front Elevation and Floor Plan
- .104 House Plan & Façade
- .105 House Floor Plan/Front Elevation
- .106 House Front Elevation & Floor Plan
- .107 House Front Elevation/Floor Plan
- .108 House Basement & Side Elevation Plan
- .109 House Façade and Upstairs Room
- .110 One Story Floor Plan and Front Elevation
- .111 One Story Two Bedroom House Plan
- .112 Two Story Victorian House Plans
- .113 Bungalow Façade and Floor Plan

Subseries 1.6 - Residential (Single-Unit) Blueprints – Elevations

Folder 16

- .114 Elevation of One Story House
- .115 House Front Elevation
- .116 Front Elevation of Two Story House
- .117 Two Story House Front Elevation
- .118 Front Elevation of Three Story Victorian House
- .119 Façade of One Story House
- .120 Front and Side Elevation of Craftsman House
- .121 One Story House Front Elevation
- .122 Façade of Craftsman House

Folder 17

- .123 Unknown Elevation of House
- .124 House Front and Side Elevation
- .125 Left Side Elevation of Brick Bungalow
- .126 House Side Elevation
- .127 House Right and Left Side Elevation

- .128 House Elevation
- .129 Façade of Two Story Craftsman
- .130 Elevation of Tudor-Style House
- .131 Front Elevation of Victorian House

Subseries 1.7 - Other Residential (Single-Unit) Drawings - Multi-Page

Folder 18

- .132 A Five Room Spanish Dwelling October 14, 1936
- .133 First & Second Floor Plan and Façade
- .134 Floor Plan and Elevation of Two Story House
- .135 An English Dwelling

Folder 19

- .136 A One Story English Dwelling
- .137 An English Brick Veneer Dwelling
- .138 House, Garage, and Details
- .139 House Floor Plans and Elevation
- .140 Façade and Floor Plan of Two Story House
- .141 House Façade, Plans, Basement, and Foundation
- .142 House Plans and Front and Side Elevations
- .143 Façade and Floor Plan of House

Folder 20

- .144 Three Story Spanish-Style House
- .145 Two Story House Plans and South Elevation
- .146 Plans for Remodeling of Residence, February 29, 1938
- .147 Façade and Floor Plan of House with Garage
- .148 Sketched Floor Plan and Façade
- .149 Floor Plan and Front Elevation of House
- .150 Two Story Plans and Front and Side Elevations
- .151 Present and New Two Story Floor Plans
- .152 Floor Plan for My Own Use, August 1909
- .153 First & Second Floor House Plans

Folder 21

- .154 Two Story House Remodelling Plans and Elevation
- .155 Two Floor Residence Plan
- .156 Two Floor House Plan and Elevation
- .157 First and Second Floor Remodel Plans
- .158 House Floor Plan & Façade
- .159 Two Story House Plan
- .160 Floor Plans and Stair Details
- .161 One Story House Plan

.162 Brick and Shingle House

Subseries 1.8 - Other Residential (Single-Unit) Drawings - Floor Plans

Folder 22

.163 Upstairs Living Space
 .164 First Floor Plan
 .165 Remodel Porch Area
 .166 Two Bedroom Home Floor Plan
 .167 House Sketch
 .168 Added Sleeping Porch
 .169 Bungalow First Floor Plan, July 2, 1917
 .170 Three Bedroom House Floor Plan
 .171 Floor Plan Two Bedroom House
 .172 Kitchen & Bathroom Addition
 .173 New Roof Line for House
 .174 One Bedroom Floor Plan
 .175 Une Combination du Boudoir
 .176 Floor Plan-Two Bedroom Addition
 .177 First Floor Plan-Bedroom and Murphy Bed
 .178 Second Floor Plan
 .179 Upstairs Rooms & Roof Side View
 .180 Home Floor Plan
 .181 Home Plan
 .182 Second Floor House Plan

Folder 23

.183 Residence Floor Plan
 .184 First & Second Floor Home Plan
 .185 Typical Floor Plan (Top Story)
 .186 Two Story Floor Plan
 .187 Door & Stair Drawings
 .188 Second Floor Plan
 .189 Home Design Plan
 .190 House Design Plan
 .191 Home Design Plans
 .192 House Drawing
 .193 House Plans
 .194 House Floor Plans
 .195 One Story Design Plan
 .196 Housing Drawings
 .197 Remodeling Housing Units
 .198 First and Second Floor Design Plan
 .199 East View/Floor Plan

- .200 Housing Design Plan
- .201 Residence Design Plan
- .202 Typical House Floor Plan
- .203 Two Bedroom Floor Plan
- .204 Remodel of Kitchen/Dining Room/Bath
- .205 First & Second Floor Housing Design Plan
- .206 Eight Room House
- .207 Housing Design Plan
- .208 First/Second Floor Design Plan

Folder 24

- .209 Home Floor Design Plans
- .210 Unidentified First Floor Plan
- .211 First Floor House Design Plan
- .212 Second Story House Design Plan
- .213 Floor Plan-Remodel
- .214 First Floor Housing Design Plan
- .215 First/Second Floor Design Plan
- .216 Sketch of Home
- .217 Floor Plan Drawing
- .218 Present & New Floor Plan
- .219 First & Second Floor Plan
- .220 Typical Residence Floor Plan
- .221 Addition to House
- .222 Housing Design Plan
- .224 Second Story One Room & Bathroom

Folder 25

- .225 Layout for Bungalow Court
- .226 Proposed Plan Corner Lot
- .227 Housing Unit
- .228 Two Floor Victorian Home
- .229 Unidentified First and Second Floor Plan
- .230 Unknown First and Second Floor Plan
- .231 Unidentified Two Story Floor Plan
- .232 Unidentified One Story House
- .233 Unidentified House Plans
- .234 Dining Room/Breakfast Room Buffet

Folder 26

- .235 Fireplace-Front & Side Elevation
- .236 Unidentified Three Bedroom Floor Plan
- .237 Unidentified House Plan
- .238 Five Room Floor Plan

- .239 Specifications of Alterations
- .240 Six Room House
- .241 Sketch of Floor Plan
- .242 Floor Design Plan of Two Story House
- .243 Eight Room House Floor Plan

Subseries 1.9 - Other Residential (Single-Unit) Drawings - Floor Plans with Elevations

Folder 27

- .244 House Design Floor and Elevation
- .245 Design Plan of Two Story House
- .246 Home Front Elevation with Floor Plan
- .247 Drawing of Two Story Home Plans
- .248 Front View and Floor Plan of Victorian Home
- .249 House Plan with Front and Side Elevations
- .250 Room Addition to House
- .251 Bungalow House Hutch & Floor Plan
- .252 Drawing of House and Floor Plan
- .253 Present Bedroom/Rear Elevation
- .254 Bungalow Façade and Plan
- .255 Floor Design for Home

Folder 28

- .256 Two Bedroom House Plan
- .257 Front Elevation of House with Garage, February 6, 1929
- .258 Front Elevation/Floor Plan of House
- .259 Floor Plan/Front Elevation of House
- .260 House Drawing
- .261 Front Elevation and Floor Design Plan of House
- .262 Typical Floor Plan of House
- .263 Front Elevation/Basement Plan
- .264 House Drawing
- .265 Floor Plan and Façade of House
- .266 Floor Design Plan of Residence
- .267 Floor Plan Design and Façade of House
- .268 Floor Plan of Home
- .269 Remodel of Added Room
- .270 Foundation Plan and Façade of Two Story House
- .271 Design for Small Home
- .272 Front Elevation/Floor Plan of Small House
- .273 Floor Plan and Façade for Small House
- .274 Unidentified Floor Plan and Elevation of House

- .275 Floor Plan & Façade of Home
- .276 House Raised with Garage Under
- .277 Foundation & Basement & Side Elevation of House

Folder 29

- .278 One Story Plan of Two Bedroom House
- .279 Floor Plan of Two Bedroom House
- .280 Floor Design Plan of Two Bedroom House
- .281 Floor Plan for House Remodel
- .282 Section of House
- .283 Front Elevation with Floor and Basement Plans
- .284 House Plan of First and Second Floors
- .285 Unidentified House Plan
- .286 Front Elevation of Fireplace
- .287 Front Elevation with Floor Plan
- .288 Floor Plan with Elevation of House
- .289 Floor Plan with Front Elevation of House
- .290 Front Elevation & Floor Plans
- .291 One Story House Elevation with Floor Plan
- .292 Floor Plan of Two Story House

Subseries 1.10 - Other Residential (Single-Unit) Drawings – Elevations

Folder 30

- .293 One Story House Elevation
- .294 Drawing 2-Story House Facade
- .295 Front Elevation of House
- .296 Elevation of Unidentified One Story Home
- .297 Plan of Remodeled Dwelling
- .298 A Brick House
- .299 Home Elevation
- .300 One Story Home Elevation
- .301 My House
- .302 Front Elevation of One Story Home
- .303 Front Elevation of One Story House
- .304 Side Elevation 1/4 Scale
- .305 Elevation of Home
- .306 Front Elevation-Stucco
- .307 Street Elevation
- .308 South Elevation-2 Story
- .309 Facade of Two Story Italianate, January 14, 1927
- .310 Elevation of One Story Home
- .311 Home Side Elevation
- .312 Side Elevation of Home

Folder 31

- .313 Side Elevation Sketch
- .314 Front Elevation of Single Story House
- .315 Single Story House Front Elevation
- .316 Front Elevation of Two Story House
- .317 Front Elevation of Two Story House with Arched Door
- .318 Elevation of Two Story House with Columns
- .319 Elevation of Two Story House Pediment
- .320 Elevation of Two Story House with Arched Windows and Door
- .321 Drawings of Front and Side of House
- .322 Front Elevation of House with Door on Side
- .323 Sketch of House Side
- .324 Front Elevation of Mission-Style House
- .325 Long Side Elevation
- .326 Shingled Front Elevation
- .327 Façade of Spanish-Style House
- .328 Façade of Two Story House
- .329 Sketch of Side View of House
- .330 Façade of Bungalow
- .331 Façade of House
- .332 Front Elevation of Two Story House with Balcony

Subseries 1.11 - Residential (Multi-Unit) Blueprints

Folder 32

- .333 Three Units of Flat, H & 25 St.
- .335 Mrs. Hill Flats 2626 J St.
- .336 Swartz Apartment Building L & 17th St.
- .337 Apartment 2200 M St.
- .338 Apartment Building For Mrs. Emma C. Clewe N, O, & 11th St.
- .339 Elphoedara Apartments
- .340 Dobal Three Room Flat
- .341 Two Story Flat
- .342 Two Story Multi-Unit Dwelling

Folder 33

- .334 Proposed Apartments 2231 I St.

Folder 34

- .343 Two Story Flat Front Elevation
- .344 Front Elevation and Floor Plan of Two Story Victorian
- .345 Two Story Apartment
- .346 Two Story Flat Floor Plan and Elevation
- .347 New Second Floor Plan for Two Units

- .348 Apartment Floor Plan
- .349 Two Story Flat-Remodel
- .350 First and Second Floor Apartment Plan
- .351 Façade and Floor Plan-Four Units

Folder 35

- .352 Two Story, Four Unit Plans, September 1908
- .353 Upstairs Rooms 703 J St.
- .354 Flat-Two Bedroom-Floor Plan
- .355 Victorian Two-Unit Two Story Flat
- .356 Floor Plans of Upper and Lower Flats
- .357 Remodeling & Apartment Spaces
- .358 Two Story Plans of Three Flats
- .359 Floor Plan of Bungalow Apartments

Folder 36

- .360 One Story Flat
- .361 Two Story, Four Bedroom Flats
- .362 Plans for First and Second Floor Apartment
- .363 Apartment Front Elevation
- .364 Four Flat Dwelling
- .365 Front Elevation Two-Story Flat
- .366 Two Story Flat-Separate Stairs
- .367 Elevation of Two Story Flat

Folder 37

- .368 First and Second Floor and Foundation Plans with Front and Right Side Elevation
- .369 Victorian Four Unit Flat, September 3, 1908
- .370 Apartment Second Floor Plan
- .371 Floor Plan for Two Unit Flat

Subseries 1.12 - Other Residential (Multi-Unit) Plans

Folder 38

- .372 Plan for Two Unit Flat
- .373 Façade and Floor Plan of Six Unit Flat
- .374 Plan of Two Story Flat
- .375 Plan for New Apartments
- .376 Plan for Two New Apartments
- .377 Two Story Apartment Floor Plan
- .378 Plan for Two Flats
- .379 Two Unit Flat
- .380 Front Elevation of Flat

Folder 39

- .381 Sketch of Floor Plan of Flat
- .382 Drawing of Bedroom/Dining Room
- .383 Two Apartments Floor Plan-Additions
- .384 Proposed Three Apartment Addition
- .385 Floor Plan (2 Bedroom)
- .386 Floor Plan Design of Bungalow Apartments
- .387 Second and Third Floor Apartment Plans
- .388 Bungalow Apartments, Project 559, June 25, 1925
- .389 Two Unit Apartment Floor Plan and Elevation
- .390 Spanish-Style Flat Façade
- .391 Upstairs Apartment

Series 2 - Public and Commercial Drawings

Subseries 2.1- Public and Commercial Drawings – Addresses

Folder 40

- .393 Alterations Murphy Sales 6, 1612 North C St., September 1, 1961
- .396 Folsom Blvd. Elevation
- .397 Building, Folsom & 53rd St.
- .398 Building Elevation, Folsom Blvd.
- .399 Floor Plan for Pete Ceccoreli, Freeport Blvd.
- .402 New and Front Elevation I St.
- .403 F. Mier Co. Building Alterations, I & 6th St.
- .404 Mier Estate Sidewalk, I & 6th St.
- .407 Fratt Building J & 3rd St., July 1919

Folder 41

- .408 Fratt Building J & 3rd St.
- .411 Front Elevation-Two Entrances J, K, & 9th St.
- .412 Proposed Remodeling of Storefronts J, K, & 9th St.
- .417 Cronin Building-Basement Plan, K & 13th St.
- .418 Plan for Building for Seaboard Finance K & 14th St.
- .419 Façade & Upstairs Rooms, K, L, & 2nd St.
- .420 Floor Plan at K, L, & 7th St.
- .421 Hotel Lenhart Driveway 1121 L St.
- .422 Floor Plan and Front Elevation L St., October 18, 1917
- .426 Store Building & Apartment for A. Romani, M & 19th St., February 17, 1933
- .427 Tong Sun Co., N & 5th St., March 4, 1922
- .428 Chas M. Campbell Building, 510 Oak Ave., August 1916
- .429 Plan of New Store Front, P St.

Folder 42

.415 Store for Hayman & Jalonack, 818 K St. June 14, 1913

Folder 43

.430 Dante Club, 1511 P St.

Folder 44

.431 Dante Club Remodel 1511 P St.
 .432 Dante Club Remodel Plans 1511 P St.
 .433 Store Floor Plan at P & 4th St.
 .435 Riverside Building, Riverside Blvd.
 .436 Riverside Blvd. Building, Riverside Blvd.
 .438 Elevation and Floor Plan U & 28th St.
 .439 3rd Street Elevation
 .440 Louie, Fong & Fong Brotherhood Assn. 916 4th St.
 .441 Bar and Store-Tony Nero 6th St.
 .442 Store Front 8th St.
 .443 State Bureau of Identification-Dark Room, 912 8th St.
 .444 Store/Office for L. Greenwald 907-915 8th St., June 10, 1922
 .446 O. Babcock Store and Office Building, 916 9th St.
 .447 Entrance Corner-Hotel Colton 9th St.
 .448 Remodel Building Area 9th St.
 .449 Store 10th St.
 .450 Store Front 10th St.

Folder 45

.445 Store and Office Building for Otis Babcock, 916 9th St.

Folder 46

.451 10th St. Elevation
 .452 Two Story Store, 1431 10th St.
 .453 Auto Park Center-Safety Auto Park, 11th & 12th St.
 .454 New Addition for H. Pearson, 715 12th St., December 16, 1939
 .455 Four Car Garage J.J. Jacobs, 1445 45th St., February 19, 1940
 .456 J.J. Jacobs Playroom & Fountain Room, 1445 45th St., April 5, 1940
 .457 New Porch & Door Addition Mr. J.J. Jacobs, 1445 45th St.
 .458 Market Building 59th and 5th Ave., April 1, 1941, April 1, 1941

Subseries 2.2 - Public and Commercial Plans – Named

Folder 47

.464 1st and 2nd Floor Church Plan-Koshell, January 28, 1928
 .465 Alterations to Smith's Hall

- .466 California Agriculture Bureau Frommer Building Office, September 6, 1919
- .467 E Laborato Store Front & Plans
- .468 Marlat Folsom Blvd-Lagosmarsino
- .469 Melgrim's
- .470 Melgrim's Plan #2

Folder 48

- .473 Pietro Cangelosi Grocery
- .474 Pioneer in Jackson, Club Rms
- .475 Project No. 624
- .476 Roof Truss for Chas Vanina-Cronan Building, August 1938
- .477 RG Schroeter Class no ME 497
- .478 Second Floor Plan, Chas P. Nathan & Son
- .479 Smith's Hall
- .480 Towne Club, September 27, 1930
- .481 Towne Club Elevation
- .482 Wing Lee Co. Remodel
- .483 V. Matranga Barber Shop

Folder 49

- .484 Zellerbach Paper New Building, December 2, 1940

Subseries 2.3 - Public and Commercial Plans – Blueprints

Folder 49

- .485 Restaurant Façade & Floor Plan
- .486 Unknown Store
- .487 Façade of Large 2nd Level Store
- .488 Dance Hall Façade & Stage
- .489 Unknown Store Front
- .490 Unidentified Storefront
- .491 Proposed Store Front and Floor Plan
- .492 Sketch of Entrance with Door and Sign
- .494 Operating Room/Office
- .495 Store Façade & Floor Plan
- .496 Store Front & Store Space
- .497 Two Story Facade/Store and Rooms
- .498 Remodel Commercial Doors

Folder 50

- .500 Two-Story Theatre
- .501 Remodel Bar
- .502 Unidentified Floor Plan
- .503 Stores with Apartment Above

- .504 Restaurant, Store, and Rooms
- .505 Store/Apartment Above Garage
- .507 Office Plan
- .508 Store/Restaurant
- .509 Elevation-Store Front
- .510 New Elevation-Storefront
- .511 Front Elevation Stores & Rooms
- .512 Front Elevation/Two Unit Stores
- .513 Storefront Elevation, Basement, & Two Floors

Folder 51

- .515 R.R. Station View & Plan
- .516 Proposed Store
- .517 Store Front, Basement & First Story
- .518 Restaurant with Offices
- .519 Flagstone Hotel, November 28, 1927
- .520 Unidentified Store
- .521 Floor Plan of Store
- .522 Restaurant, Store, Rooms
- .523 Restoration of Synagogue, November 1916

Folder 52

- .524 Remodel Synagogue B'Nai Israel, November 1912
- .526 Rooms over Store
- .528 Basement Floor Plan
- .529 Unknown Front Elevation
- .530 Foundation Plan and Side Elevation
- .531 Sales Room and Garage
- .532 Front and Transverse Elevation
- .533 Floor Plan with Banquet Room
- .534 Unknown Foundation Plan
- .535 Mosque
- .537 Unknown Shop

Subseries 2.4 - Other Public and Commercial Plans

Folder 53

- .538 Restaurant and Rooms Above
- .539 Drawing of Store & Residence
- .540 Corner Store Front
- .541 Unidentified Store Elevation
- .542 Warehouse

Folder 54

- .543 Front Elevation and Plan of Unknown Store
- .544 Store Façades
- .545 Church
- .546 Theatre Façade
- .547 Three Story Front Elevation
- .548 Two Story Front Elevation
- .549 East & Alley Elevations
- .550 Three Story Façade
- .551 Pair of Storefronts
- .552 Store Façade
- .553 Front Elevation, Floor Plans, and Sections, July 24, 1929
- .554 General Credit Company Office
- .555 Remodel Bar Area
- .556 Repairs to Roof Trusses-Garage
- .557 Store Floor Plan and Façade
- .558 Store Façade and Street Elevation
- .559 Floor Plan Store and Waiting Room
- .560 Two Storefronts
- .561 Specifications for a 6' front Show Room
- .562 Pair of Store Façades and Plans
- .563 Store Façade and Floor Design Plan
- .564 Store Elevation and Plan
- .565 New Store Front and Floor Plan
- .566 Remodel Room
- .567 Store with Living Area & Garage
- .570 Commercial Building with Pit
- .571 Floor Plan-Bar and Pawn Shop
- .572 Floor Plan-Restaurant

Folder 55

- .573 Auto Garage & Shops
- .574 Hotel Lobby First Floor Plan
- .575 Typical Floor Plan

Folder 56

- .576 Building near Alley
- .577 30'x100' Floor Plan
- .578 Unknown First Floor Plan
- .580 Stores and Stage
- .581 New Roof Framing
- .582 Restaurant & Bar Floor Plan
- .583 First Floor Store Plan
- .584 Bar & Mezzanine Remodel

- .585 Three-Unit Commercial Building
- .586 Bar, Dance Floor, and Kitchen Floor Plan
- .587 Orchestra Stage Floor Plan
- .588 Restaurant & Bar
- .590 Shop Remodel-Floor Area & Truss
- .591 Bar Remodel
- .592 Store and Living Area
- .593 Pair of Store Floor Plans
- .595 One Story Addition
- .599 Restaurant and Bar Elevation and Floor Plan

Folder 57

- .600 First Floor Plan-Lobby & Room
- .601 Grocery Store
- .602 One Story Addition
- .603 Door Revision
- .604 Facade & Entrance Plan
- .605 Three Story Façade
- .606 Drawing of First & Second Floor
- .607 Plan of May 9, 1924
- .608 Floor Plan with Rear Elevation
- .609 Present Floor Plan
- .610 Street Grade Plan
- .612 Front Elevation & Specifications
- .613 New Public Walkway & 4.0' from Curb
- .614 Unknown Plan with Ramp
- .615 Front Elevation Garage

Folder 58

- .616 Sketch Drawing
- .617 Remodel Structure
- .618 South Elevation and Floor Plan
- .619 Project No. 577
- .620 Unidentified Plan with Storage and Refrigerator
- .621 Remodel Church Classrooms M St.
- .622 Fenced Enclosed Area, Center Platform
- .623 Basement with First Floor Front Elevation
- .624 Floor Plan with Elevation
- .625 Unidentified Second Floor Plan
- .626 Drawing Remodel
- .627 Plan with Booths
- .628 Offices
- .629 Typical First & Second Floor Plan
- .630 Floor Plan and Façade of Locker Room

- .631 Floor Plan with Store and Lobby
- .632 Floor Plan and Façade
- .633 Remodel Floor Plans & Building Side
- .634 Unidentified Front Elevation and Section
- .635 Front Elevation & Floor Plan with Neon Sign
- .636 Chamber and Bathroom
- .637 Doors
- .638 First Floor Plan-Three Stores June 9, 1926
- .639 Stucco Front Elevation
- .640 Floor Plan with Tar/Gravel Roof
- .641 Doctor's Office Floor Plan
- .642 Drive In Market Drawing
- .643 Automobile & Showroom
- .644 Unidentified Third Floor Plan
- .645 Remodel of Four Stores and Lobby
- .646 Store-Sales, Store & Garage Room
- .647 A Spanish Store

Series 3 – Uncategorized

Subseries 3.1 - Uncategorized - Addresses and Named

Folder 59

- .648 Plans for Building at Folsom & 53rd, August 1, 1940
- .649 Elevation H St.
- .650 Restaurant I & 6th St.
- .651 Theatre J St.
- .652 Stores and Rooms Above J St.
- .653 Brick Building J, K, 2nd, & 3rd St.
- .655 Hotel Land K & 10th St.
- .656 White Hospital K & 29th St.
- .657 New Wood Shelving K & 6th St., October 9, 1937
- .658 Elevation, K & Front St., May 1914

Folder 60

- .660 Mezzanine Platform K & 17th St.
- .661 Harry & Millie Goldstein Floor Plan K, L, 2nd, & 3rd St.
- .663 L St. Building
- .664 Restaurant 726 M St.
- .665 Reconstruction Fence & Shed S & 17th St.
- .668 Front Elevation & Specifications Sheet, 7th St.
- .669 Alterations 1012-1014 9th St.
- .670 Repairs 1012-1014 9th St.

- .672 Monte Vista Sub, Lots 33/34, 59th and 5th Ave., January 16, 1941
- .674 Project No 624, August 12, 1928

Folder 61

- .675 A.1. 568
- .676 Fannie & Goddard
- .677 Lubin Job
- .678 NIA Sketch 2nd Floor Singles Rooms

Subseries 3.2 - Uncategorized – Blueprints

Folder 62

- .679 Front Elevation/Floor Plans
- .680 Floor Plan New Addition
- .681 Multi-Room Second Floor Plan
- .682 Typical Second and Third Floor Plan
- .684 Unidentified Floor Plans
- .685 Foundation & Basement Plan
- .686 Door & Stair Drawings
- .687 Unidentified Set of Floor Plans
- .688 Cupboards and Stairs
- .689 Second and Third Story Floor Plan
- .690 Floor Plan Southwest Elevation
- .691 Window Drawing Full-Scale

Folder 63

- .692 West/Front Elevation & Transverse Section
- .694 Floor Plan Southwest Elevation
- .695 Typical Floor Plan 2nd/3rd Story
- .697 Details of Finish
- .698 Unidentified Front Elevation
- .699 Two Story Plan with Transverse Section

Folder 64

- .700 Details of Stairway, China Closet etc.
- .701 No. 6 Post
- .702 Front and Transverse Elevation
- .703 Side Elevation on Alley
- .705 Upper East and Lower West
- .706 First and Second Floor Plans with Front and Side Elevations

Folder 65

- .707 70'x90' Area
- .708 Structural Details

- .709 Unidentified Floor Plan
- .710 Plan with Cement Floor
- .712 North, South, and Rear Elevations and Floor and Foundation Plans
- .713 Working Drawing
- .714 South Elevation Building on Alley
- .715 Typical Floor Plan-Second & Third Story

Folder 66

- .716 Second Story
- .717 Unidentified Floor Design Plan
- .718 South Elevation
- .719 Roof Framing and Foundation Plan

Subseries 3.3 - Uncategorized - Other Plans

Folder 67

- .720 Unidentified Elevation and Floor Plan
- .721 Unidentified Floor Plan and Elevation
- .722 Second and Third Floor Plan
- .723 Florist
- .725 Front Wall and Rear Elevation
- .726 Map with Railroad Tracks
- .727 Plan with Notes
- .728 Seat End
- .729 Rooms and 15 Steps
- .731 Basement Remodel
- .732 Detail of Door & Balcony
- .733 Basement Floor Design Plan
- .734 Summer Garden
- .735 6-Room Building
- .736 City of Sacramento Use of Property Zone Map
- .739 Two Story Building Facade & Plan
- .740 Handwritten Building & Contractor's Agreement
- .741 Floor Plan of 14 Rooms & Bath

Folder 68

- .742 Proposed Plan Corner Lot
- .743 Unidentified One Story Building
- .744 Staircase and Floor Plan
- .745 Pencil Plan
- .746 Second Floor Plan of 23 Rooms, June 18, 1926
- .747 Cross & Longitudinal Section
- .748 Plan, Front & Side Elevation
- .749 Roof Plan

- .750 Ten Room Addition
- .752 Garage's Rear Elevation
- .753 Basement Design Plan
- .754 New Roof Framing for Building
- .755 North Elevation
- .757 Floor Plan of Rooms
- .758 Sketch of Rooms
- .760 First Floor Plan Sketch
- .761 Unidentified Sketch
- .762 Unidentified Floor Sketches
- .763 Unknown Floor Plan

Folder 69

- .764 Unknown Second Floor Plan
- .765 Upper West; Lower East
- .766 Unidentified Present Floor Plan
- .768 Drawing of Room Outlines
- .769 Foundation & Basement Floor Plan
- .770 Plan on Alley
- .771 Unidentified Design
- .772 Unfinished Floor Plan
- .773 Untitled Second Floor Plan
- .774 First Story & Second Story Plan
- .775 Section A-A
- .776 Second Floor Plan with Owner's Room
- .778 Typical Floor Plan and Broom Closet
- .779 Large Second Floor Plan with Owner's Room
- .781 Basement, Floor, Roof Plans
- .782 Multi-Unit Plan
- .783 Façade and One Story House
- .784 Unknown Floor Design Plan
- .785 Unidentified Side Elevation
- .786 First and Second Story Plan

Oversized Folders

Folder 70

- .004 New Front to Garage Buildings, 4823 Folsom Blvd., May 29, 1964
- .009 Alteration to Residence W.A. Curtis, 21st & M St., March 1914
- .013 New Residence-Rev. D. Taverna 709 T St.
- .059 Single-Unit Residence Floor Plan
- .071 Multiple Floor Plans

Folder 71

- .223 Second Floor Plan-Remodel
- .392 Garage for Lang Transport, Broadway & 3rd St., August 17, 1940
- .394 Florin Hall I.O.O.F, Florin Rd.
- .395 Store & Apartment, 31-32 Folsom Blvd.

Folder 72

- .400 Store & Apartment, 31-32 Folsom Blvd.
- .401 Dr. G.A. Prizinzano Office H & 41st St., February 5, 1954
- .402 Johnson Bros. Building H, 13th, & 14th St.
- .405 Bing Kong Tong Assn., I, J, & 3rd St., May 18, 1940
- .406 Additions to YMCA Building, 505 J St.

Folder 73

- .409 Legato Miller Papilia Floor Plan, 1124 J St.
- .410 Remodel Store Building for Mr. Morgan, J St.
- .413 Hayman & Jalonack Store, 818 K St., March 15, 1913
- .414 Hayman's Quality Clothing, 818 K St.
- .416 Store Fixture Plan for Willis & Martin Drug Co., 1003 K St.
- .423 J.J. Jacobs Motor Co., L & 14th St. St., November 1, 1941

Folder 74

- .424 Building for Mr. U. Pearson, L, M, 18th St., & Alley, March 1, 1961
- .425 W.F. Gormley & Sons Funeral Home, 2015 M/Capitol Ave., May 22, 1964
- .434 Roman Catholic Church, R, S, 12th, & 13th St., September 1, 1910
- .437 Alterations Store for C. Triboli, U & 28th St.

Folder 75

- .459 Additions Bercut Richards Packing 6, American River Levee, April 1941
- .460 Stock Barn for Bercut Richards, American River Levee, April 21, 1943

Folder 76

- .461 First/Second Floor Plan, State Fair Grounds
- .462 Women's Building-State Fair, January 25, 1916
- .463 Bad Girls Saloon/Hotel, Sonora, January 23, 1923
- .471 Meredith Fish Company-Depressed Dock Ramp, February 1, 1974
- .472 Mr. Geo Paras Hotel and Store Building
- .493 Restaurant Façade with Floor Plan
- .499 First/Second Floor Plan for Store and Apartment

Folder 77

- .506 Methodist Episcopal Church

- .514 20-Stall Barn
- .525 Remodel Store
- .527 Office Retro

Folder 78

- .569 Commercial Floor Plan
- .570 Automobile Showroom/Garage, March 25, 1929
- .579 Grocery Store Floor Plan
- .590 Store Floor Plan
- .594 Theatre
- .596 Restaurant
- .597 Restaurant, Cocktail Lounge, and Store Floor Plan
- .598 Two Floor Store

Folder 79

- .611 Hypothetical Two-Story Ledge Plan
- .642 Drive In Market Drawing
- .643 Automobile & Showroom
- .654 Specifications and Elevation of J, K, 2nd, & 3rd St.
- .659 Mezzanine Floor Plan, K & Front St.
- .662 Repair of Building, 726 L St., August 1, 1957
- .666 Plat of Survey of Lots 1 to 52 Howell Clark Tract, W, X, & 10th St., March 27, 1924
- .667 Building of Mr. Max Markowitz 1117 2nd St.
- .671 Repairs to Roof Trusses-Garage 1214 19th St., October 1, 1949
- .673 Shelving, A.H. Hopkins, September 1920

Folder 80

- .683 Wall Areas
- .693 Repair of Existing Roof Trusses, April 1, 1960
- .704 Full Size, Details, Partitions, etc.
- .711 First and Second Story Plans
- .724 Cabinet Plans
- .730 Unidentified Pencil Drawings, June 20, 1940
- .737 Unidentified First/Second Floor Plans
- .738 Doors & Floor Plan Commenced
- .751 First Floor Plan and Section Through Building
- .756 Remodel
- .759 Typical Floor Plan of Rooms
- .767 First Floor Plan-Concrete Inclines
- .777 Foundation Plan
- .780 Basement Floor Plan with Brick Piers

Folder 81

.696 Court with Dome

Series 4 - Contracts and Agreements

Folder 82

.787 Two Residences-Mary L. McDonald 12th, C, and D St.

Folder 83

.788 Specifications-Two Flat Building 26th, 27th, F & G St.

Folder 84

.789 Specifications for Store and Apartment, 31-32 Folsom Blvd.

Folder 85

.790 Flat Two Story Frame 19th, 20th, G, & H St.

Folder 86

.791 Specifications C.M. Zeitler, 2430 H St.

Folder 87

.792 Specifications-2 Story Flat, 16th, 17th, H, & I St.

Folder 88

.793 Specifications for New Sidewalk, 6th & I St. April 1914

Folder 89

.794 Additions and Alterations to 6th & I St.

Folder 90

.795 Specifications-Building Bing Kong Tong Assn, 3rd, I, & J St.

Folder 91

.796 Specifications of Alterations to Building, 1326 J St.

Folder 92

.797 Specifications for Fratt Building at 3rd & J St. July 1919

Folder 93

.798 House Two Story Frame 22nd, 23rd, and J St.

Folder 94

.799 Specifications for General Contract for Store for Hayman & Jalonack, 818 K St.

Folder 95

.800 Specifications-Two Story and Basement for Mrs. Anna Walch, 19th, 20th, & K St.

Folder 96

.801 Harry Goldstein Building at 2nd, 3rd, K, & L St.

Folder 97

.802 Modifying Contract-Mary Phleger, 3rd, 4th, L, & M St. March 3, 1915

Folder 98

.803 Specification & Agreement Ernestine Moreau 3rd, 4th, L, & M St.

Folder 99

.804 Three Story 54 Room Frame Apartment 7th, 8th, L, & M St.

Folder 100

.805 Specifications-Mr./Mrs. C.M. Zeitler 18th, L, & M St.

Folder 101

.806 Specifications for Remodelling an Interior for Mr. M.H. Blue and Miss Evalyn Blue, 2200 M St.

Folder 102

.807 Specifications for Steam Heating at 9th & M St.

Folder 103

.808 Specifications-Tong Sun Co. 5th & N St.

Folder 104

.809 Two Story Four Flat Geo Valerio 6th, 7th N, & O St.

Folder 105

.810 Specifications Toilets, Sinks, etc. 6th, 7th, & O St.

Folder 106

.811 One Story School House School House, Oak Grove District

Folder 107

.812 Specifications, A.H. Remick 16th, 17th, O, & P St.

Folder 108

.813 Roman Catholic Church (St. Elizabeth) 12th, 13th, R, & S St., September 15, 1910

Folder 109

.814 Specifications in YMCA, 5th & Rear St.

Folder 110

.815 Specifications for a Store Building for Ong Yow Do, 4428 Stockton Blvd.

Folder 111

.816 Specifications of New Residence to Be Erected for Rev. D. Taverna at 709 T St.

Folder 112

.817 Specifications-Mr. & Mrs. K.L. De Roza 11th, 12th, T, & U St.

Folder 113

.818 Specifications of C. Triboli Store Building at 26th & U St.

Folder 114

.819 Specifications for the Residence of Dr. Charles Keane on Lots 62 & 63 West Curtis Oaks

Folder 115

.820 Lubin Specifications, West Cutter Ave.

Folder 116

.821 Additions to Caffaro Building, 915 2nd St. October 15, 1904

Folder 117

.822 Agreement-Charles H. Blactot, 2nd & 3rd St. December 19, 1914

Folder 118

.823 Specifications for Ellen Bowden at 1217-1219 3rd St. April 15, 1915

Folder 119

.824 Specifications of Two Story Frame Building 1431 10th St.

Folder 120

.825 Specifications-M.L. Winkelman 2025 26th St.

Folder 121

.826 Frame Store Building at 59th St. and 5th Ave.

Folder 122

.827 Additions and Alterations L.C. Trent, November 1906

Folder 123

.828 Specifications-Colonial Residence

Folder 124

.829 Specifications-Four Flat, G.H. Schaaf

Folder 125

.830 Specifications for Three Story Building

Folder 126

.831 Specifications Mr. H. du R. Phelan

Folder 127

.832 Specifications Mull Plan No A600

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Avella, Steven M. *Sacramento: Indomitable City*. San Francisco: Arcadia Publishing, 2003.

Barbour, Elisa. *Metropolitan Growth Planning in California, 1900-2000*. San Francisco: Public Policy Institute of California, 2002.

Brügger, Niels, and Ralph Schroeder. *The Web as History - Using Web Archives to Understand the Past and the Present*. London: UCL Press, 2017.

Carmichael, David W. *Organizing Archival Records*. Lanham: The Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group, 2019.

Duckett, Kenneth W. *Modern Manuscripts: A Practical Manual for Their Management, Care, and Use*. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1975.

Fox, Michael J., and Peter L. Wilkerson. *Introduction to Archival Organization and Description*. Edited by Susanne R. Warren. Los Angeles: J. Paul Getty Trust, 1998.

Jacobs, Jane. *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. New York: Random House, 1961 (revised 1989).

Jackson, Kenneth T. *Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985.

- Jenkinson, Hilary. *A Manual of Archive Administration, Second Edition, Revised Reissue*. London: Percy Lund, Humphries, & Co., 1966.
- Keeping Archives, Second Edition*. Edited by Judith Ellis. Melbourne: Thorpe, 1993.
- Kunstler, James Howard. *The Geography of Nowhere: The Rise and Decline of America's Man-Made Landscape*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1993.
- Kunstler, James Howard. *The City in Mind: Notes on the Urban Condition*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2001.
- Lancaster, Clay. *The American Bungalow 1880-1930*. New York: Abbeville Press, 1985.
- Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987.
- Lowell, Waverly and Tawny Ryan Nelb. *Architectural Records: Managing Design and Construction Records*. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 2006.
- McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses, 2nd Edition*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013.
- Monkkonen, Eric H. *America Becomes Urban: The Development of U.S. Cities and Towns, 1780-1980*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988.
- Muller, S., J. A. Feith, and R. Fruin, *Manual for the Arrangement and Description of Archives*. Translated by Arthur H. Leavitt (New York: The H.W. Wilson Company, 1940).
- Norton, Margaret Cross. *Norton on Archives: The Writings of Margaret Cross Norton on Archival & Records Management*. Edited by Thornton W. Mitchell. Carbondale: Southern University Press, 1975.

O'Toole, James M. *Understanding Archives & Manuscripts*. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 2006.

Roe, Kathleen D. *Arranging & Describing Archives & Manuscripts*. Chicago: Society of American Archivists, 2005.

Sacramento: Gold Rush Legacy, Metropolitan Destiny. Edited by John F. Burns. Carlsbad: Heritage Media Corp., 1999.

Starr, Kevin. *California: A History*. New York: Modern Press, 2005.

Suburbs and the Life of the High Street. Edited by Laura Vaughan. London: UCL Press, 2015.

Taylor, Hugh A. *Imagining Archives: Essays & Reflections*. Edited by Terry Cook and Gordon Dodds. Lanham: The Scarecrow Press, 2003.

The Archival Fonds: From Theory to Practice. Edited by Terry Eastwood. Ontario: Bureau of Canadian Archivists, 1992.

Warner, Sam Bass. *The Urban Wilderness: A History of the American City*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1972.

Whyte Jr., William H. *The Exploding Metropolis*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1958 (revised 1993).

Willis, William L. *History of Sacramento County, California*. Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1923.

Woodbridge, Sally B. *California Architecture: Historic American Buildings Survey*. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1988.

Articles and Websites

- "About the Internet Archive." *Internet Archive*. <https://archive.org/about/>.
- "About OAC." *Online Archive of California*. <http://www.oac.cdlib.org/about/>.
- "About Us." *Digital Public Library of America*. <https://dp.la/about>.
- Bearman, David. "Archival Strategies." *The American Archivist* 58 no. 4 (1995).
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/40293938>.
- Berner, Richard C. "Historical Development of Archival Theory in the United States."
The Midwestern Archivist 7 no. 2 (1982).
https://minds.wisconsin.edu/bitstream/handle/1793/44737/MA07_2_4.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y.
- "Census of Population and Housing." *United States Census Bureau*.
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml.
- "Charles Vanina, Kin of Early Capital Residents, Dies." *Newsbank, Sacramento Bee*,
November 9, 1970. 24.
- Gonzales, George A. "Urban Growth and the Politics of Air Pollution: The Establishment
of California's Automobile Emission Standards." *Polity* 25 no. 2 (2002).
<https://www-jstor-org.proxy.lib.csus.edu/stable/pdf/3235498.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3Aa2492e2d0c92148124fef472462810e7>.
- Harris, Richard. "How the Past Matters: North American Cities in the Twentieth
Century." *Journal of Urban Affairs* 20 no. 2 (1998). <https://onlinelibrary-wiley-com.proxy.lib.csus.edu/doi/epdf/10.1111/j.1467-9906.1998.tb00416.x>.

Holmes, Oliver W. "Archival Arrangement-Five Different Operations at Five Different Levels." *The American Archivist* 27 no. 1 (1964).

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/40290975>.

Rose, Mark H. "Planning Gets Down to Business." *Journal of Urban History* 19 no. 4

(1993). [http://journals.sagepub.com.proxy.lib.csus.edu/doi/pdf/](http://journals.sagepub.com.proxy.lib.csus.edu/doi/pdf/10.1177/009614429301900408)

10.1177/009614429301900408.

Schellenberg, T. R. "Archival Principles of Arrangement." *The American Archivist* 24 no.

1 (1961). <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40290001>.

Thomas, Jeffrey. "Project Gutenberg Digital Library Seeks To Spur Literacy."

America.gov. July 20, 2007. [http://www.america.gov/st/washfile-](http://www.america.gov/st/washfile-english/2007/July/200707201511311CJsamohT0.6146356.html)

[english/2007/July/200707201511311CJsamohT0.6146356.html](http://www.america.gov/st/washfile-english/2007/July/200707201511311CJsamohT0.6146356.html).

"U.S. Gazetteer Files 2016." *United States Census Bureau*.

[https://www2.census.gov/geo/docs/maps-](https://www2.census.gov/geo/docs/maps-data/data/gazetteer/2016_Gazetteer/2016_gaz_place_06.txt)

[data/data/gazetteer/2016_Gazetteer/2016_gaz_place_06.txt](https://www2.census.gov/geo/docs/maps-data/data/gazetteer/2016_Gazetteer/2016_gaz_place_06.txt).

Taylor, Brian D. "Public perceptions, fiscal realities, and freeway planning." *Journal of*

the American Planning Association 61 no. 1 (1995). [https://search-proquest-](https://search-proquest-com.proxy.lib.csus.edu/docview/229715742/fulltextPDF/FF2300C196594864PQ/1?accountid=10358)

[com.proxy.lib. csus.edu/docview/229715742/fulltextPDF/FF2300C](https://search-proquest-com.proxy.lib.csus.edu/docview/229715742/fulltextPDF/FF2300C196594864PQ/1?accountid=10358)

[196594864PQ/1?accountid=10358](https://search-proquest-com.proxy.lib.csus.edu/docview/229715742/fulltextPDF/FF2300C196594864PQ/1?accountid=10358).

Yale, Elizabeth. "The History of Archives: The State of the Discipline." *Book History* 18

(2015). <https://muse-jhu-edu.proxy.lib.csus.edu/article/597288/pdf>.