



Alameda Museum

Quarterly



View of the earthquake damage in Alameda at the NE corner of Park Street and Santa Clara Avenue. A bank occupied the first floor and Dr. Walter Hughes, a dentist was located in the corner room on the second floor.

The Tucker Building was demolished and replaced by the building that stands at this location today, home to the Bank of America. Images: Alameda Museum.

WHEN THE GROUND SHOOK by Myrna van Lunteren

ON APRIL 18, 1906, at 5:13 in the morning, people all over the Bay Area were shaken by an earthquake of severe strength. We don't know exactly how bad it was on the Richter scale, since that hadn't been invented yet, but it was worse than the—until then—Great Quake of 1868.

Alameda, which had become an island in 1902, had grown since the founding in the early 1850s, to a town of about 16,500. Population growth was finally slowing. The town now had charming houses on spacious lots, with room to grow. Cows and horses, pigs, goats and chickens, and vegetable gardens were kept in deep backyards. Electricity was supplied by a Municipal Light Plant. Although drinkable water was available from the People's Water

Company (previously Mr. Thompson's Artesian Water Works) many people had their own wells and water towers.

In the years leading up to the earthquake, on Park Street, which had become the main business district, some handsome modern fireproof brick buildings had gone up—banks, offices, stores. City Hall (1896) with a tower rising 3-stories above the rest of the building was also made of brick, a new library (1903), funded with a grant from Mr. Carnegie, and a new High School (completed 1902—replaced in 1926 by what we now call the old High School), also displayed this building material.

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When the Ground Shook . . .Continued from page 1

In the West End, there were a few factories, for instance, United Engineering Works built metal ships, and Clark & Sons Pottery, recognizable by its tall smoke stack, produced bricks, and terracotta objects. Trains chugged along Railroad Avenue, bringing commuters to the Alameda Mole, where they boarded ferries to get to work in San Francisco.

When the ground shook, clocks stopped ticking, water towers toppled, chimneys crashed, the reservoir on the Water Works building cracked, and the tower of City Hall groaned and twisted. And at 1823 San Jose, built in 1890 by Leonard & Co., the fancy Clark & Sons chimney pot landed in the garden with the remains of the chimney.

The initial injury report was: No deaths, except for some chickens who drowned in the water from a fallen water tank. Fire Chief Krauth, who ran from his house on Webb Avenue, and a fireman (likely from the Webb Avenue Firehouse) pulled out the Boehmer family from nearby 1510 Park Street, where the roof had collapsed. At the *Argus* newspaper office, an employee was hit on the knee by a flying brick. At Clark & Sons Pottery, a night watchman was seriously injured when the chimney stack collapsed. Luckily, Professor Hartford, of 2245 Central Avenue, narrowly escaped injury when his bookcase landed on his pillow—he was sitting up in bed.

But, the damage to brick construction was considerable, especially buildings where walls had crumbled and bricks fell onto the streets. The City Hall tower was so obviously affected that it was locked, waiting for an inspection.

In the following days, while San Francisco burned, people in Alameda tried to grapple with the damage. The Board of Trustees sent a committee, composed of architect G. Alexander Wright, George B. Young, and O. Christensen,

to inspect the damage to the brick buildings and report. Family and friends from San Francisco started to turn up at people's homes. The Elks Lodge set up a camp, with Chinese cook Louie, on vacant lots at the corner of San Antonio and Oak Street. Other clubs and organizations, such as the Adelphian Club and the Masonic Lodge, formed relief committees. According to the article which appeared in the *Overland Magazine* of May 1906, Alameda fed 1,500 people each day in the camp. The Relief Committee of the Unitarian Church took in orphans.

There were temporary issues. The Southern Pacific Railway ran out of the multi-ride tickets, because their printer's San Francisco office had burned down. The ferry service was disrupted. A contract for a new ferry franchise had to be postponed, since the office where the final signing would take place, as well as the banks that were going to provide a loan, had burned down, and so did the ferry slip. Fire Chief Krauth issued instructions to not use damaged chimneys.

The influx of homeless refugees caused concern; for a time, saloons were closed, Company D, the local National Guard, was policing the Elks' tent city, and a band of volunteers, called the "Alameda Citizens Protective Association" were deputized by Police Chief Conrad and given hastily constructed stars and clubs.

Many Alamedans who worked in San Francisco, lost their jobs. Others, who had lost their businesses, started over from their residences in Alameda. Some of the refugees, especially those with family or friendship ties, never went back to San Francisco. For instance, Dr. Hamilton, who had grown up in Alameda, lost his practice in San Francisco. He volunteered his time at the refugee camp in Alameda and stayed. The Southern Pacific Railroad temporarily housed their freight auditor's office at the Alameda Mole,



A SEA OF FIRE

View of the San Francisco fire (resulting from the earthquake) from the Bay, looking toward the Ferry Building. Taken by Alameda resident Charles Davenport Plainmer Magagnos, who ran a photography supply shop on Park Street.

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When the Ground Shook . . .Continued from page 2



Due to the quake, 1525 Haight Street on the NW corner of Eighth, was a complete wreck. The structure had fallen from its foundation and the porch and the addition above had tilted and broken away from the main structure. The West End Improvement Club condemned the site.

**ALL
SALOONS
ARE
CLOSED**

since their main office building had burned. W.E. Varcoe, who worked for the Pacific Steel & Wire Company in San Francisco, which had burned to the ground, moved to Alameda, as did his wife's family. Varcoe later became City Clerk, and his family contributed a scrapbook which includes photos of San Francisco after the fires, images of what remained of his former workplace, and a photo of his family's "mansion"—a tent in Golden Gate Park.

On April 25, as evidenced by documents from City Hall now in the Museum Collection, the building inspection committee reported:

The Methodist Block (SE corner Park and Central) needed repair. The chimneys at the Water Works building were damaged. The building at 1502-1508 Park Street was utterly condemned. 1510 Park Street, property of the University of California, was utterly destroyed and condemned. 1513-1513 ½ Park Street, with the Angel Bakery on the lower level and a rooming house above, needed repair. At 1429 Park Street one of the columns had gotten off kilter. At the Postel Building, 1330-32 Park Street, the entrance was damaged. The Masonic Hall, Park Street, had superficial damage. Kist's Furniture, 2318 Santa Clara Avenue needed repairs. The Armory Hall needed to be removed. And the tower of City Hall above the level of the balconies had spread about seven inches from its original position. The architect could see no way to repair it.

Beyond Park Street, there was damage to two buildings owned by Julius Remmel (of the firm Marcuse and Remmel);

1605 Bay Street had been completely destroyed; the basement of 1609 Bay Street was destroyed.

United Engineering Works and Clark & Sons Pottery needed repairs and the remains of the chimney stack at Clark's needed to be torn down. 1525 Haight Street on the NW corner of Eighth, was a complete wreck.

Nelson C. Hawks, who kept a scrapbook or activity log for the West End Improvement Club pasted photos of two damaged houses in his neighborhood: the back porch of 1531 Sixth Street, and the house on Haight Street condemned by the committee.

Around town chimneys were inspected, and reconstructed according to new rules. Thus, the chimneys at the Carnegie Library look different from the original design.

In May, the army moved in and the refugee camps of Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda were centralized in Oakland. The Citizens Protective Association was disbanded, and the participants were allowed to keep the cheap stars as appreciation.

Buildings were repaired, or demolished and replaced. The Improvement Club members got together and restored the residence on Sixth Street. (The building was eventually torn down and is now the site of the East Bay Baptist Church.) The Citizens Bank built a new structure on the corner of Santa Clara and Park Street, which still stands today. The tower of City Hall above the balconies was

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When the Ground Shook . . . Continued from page 3



At 1531 Sixth Street the back porch had fallen and damage was apparent on the roof from a chimney. This home was rebuilt only to be demolished and replaced by a church.

DO NOT USE DAMAGED CHIMNEYS

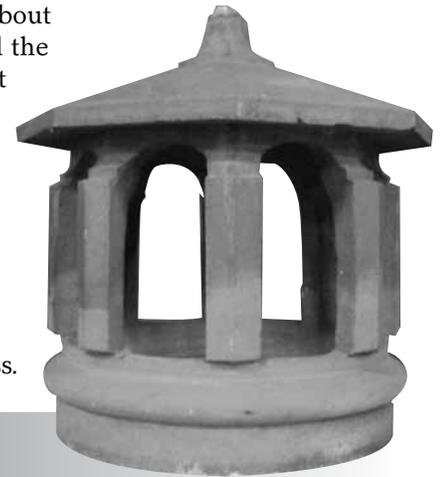
taken down, and would later be removed altogether. Clark & Sons rebuilt the smoke stack, which would stand until its demolition in the 1960s.

The 1906 earthquake which devastated San Francisco had a far-reaching impact on development of the East Bay cities such as Oakland and Berkeley, and in somewhat lesser degree, on Alameda. The population growth, which had apparently been slowing down, was the same as the previous decade. The development of the bungalow tracts is directly related to the exodus from San Francisco. Brick buildings were no longer seen as the best possible building material.

San Francisco was rebuilt with a vengeance—enabling the city to proudly host the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition—which incidentally allowed Robert C. Strehlow and his partners August Freese and Pete Peterson,

who had a hand in the design, to acquire artifacts upon the Exposition's close. This enabled them to establish Neptune Beach, cementing the image of Alameda as a resort town.

There are reminders about the quake around us. And the Clark & Sons chimney pot that came down? Using it as a chimney top was not meeting the new chimney ordinance, and so it stayed in the garden of 1823 San Jose Avenue until it was donated to the Alameda Museum; our silent witness.



JUST ARRIVED

Victor Victrola Talking Machine • VV-XI 29775 B

This model was produced from 1912 - 1921. With plenty of secure space to store records and a nicely designed cabinet with machined trim, it brought the phonograph into many middle-class homes of the era. Buyers could order in two shades of mahogany (this one is a red tone).

IT PLAYS! The wood finish has light scratches. Green turntable felt is worn.

ASKING \$400.



Info@AlamedaMuseum.org

BE A MUSEUM DOCENT

MAKE SOME NEW FRIENDS

Please contact the
Docent Coordinator

Jean Graubart
510-217-8193

volunteer@AlamedaMuseum.org

The Alameda Museum Quarterly is published four times a year and is available in electronic form on the museum website.

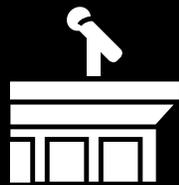
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THANKS TO OUR HERITAGE PARTNER



From the President's Podium

by Valerie Turpen

*T*he decision has been made to open the museum on the weekends starting June 12-13. Rules are changing daily on wearing masks, getting vaccines, and gathering in groups. It appears our state is going to open up again on June 15. At this point I have eaten inside a restaurant four times and have gathered with other vaccinated people I am not related to. What a thrill! Docent Coordinator, Jean Graubart, is reaching out to docents to discuss your availability. Please consider working a Saturday or Sunday until we expand our days.

Our gift shop is full and we have been pricing endless items. Many treasures are in storage boxes until we sell some inventory already in the shop. A number of donations have been coming in. Some to sell to raise funds for the museum. Others are historical objects that are being catalogued, photographed, and may head into an exhibit. This includes: Nail barrels used by the builder Ben Kopf; Newspapers covering the jet crash on Central Avenue; An architecture book belonging to Henry Meyers; A souvenir tea towel photographer Stolte brought from the World's Fair on Treasure Island; Various photos; A ship model...the list goes on.

One archive that returned to the museum during the pandemic is the portrait of R.R. Thompson who organized the Artesian Water Works in 1879. The photo accentuated with charcoal, had traces of mold under the glass when it was donated. It has been restored to a bright rendition of the man and has returned to its former location on the wall in the Water Works display.

Thanks for everyone's support during these strange times. It has been both in monetary form and time volunteered. Although the doors were shut, outreach continued, bills were paid, and upkeep maintained at the Alameda Museum and the Meyers House.

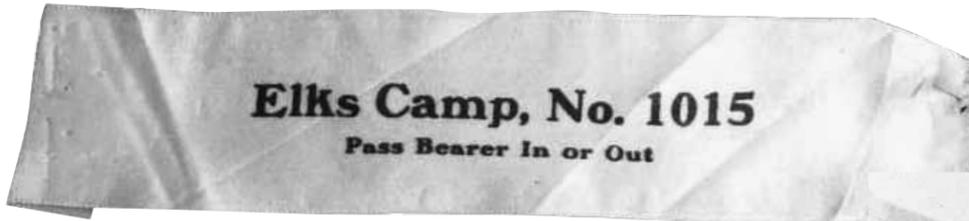
I am looking forward to seeing all of you again at the museum and in Alameda in general.

Valerie Turpen
President, Alameda Museum

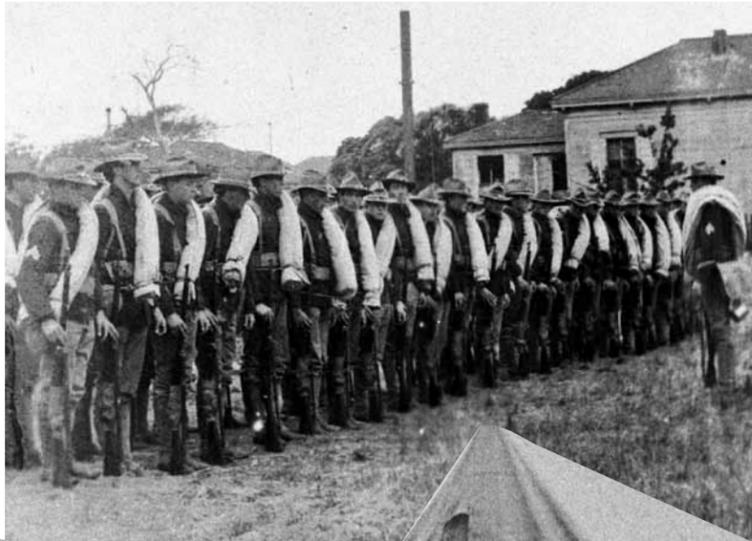
1906

ALAMEDA OFFERS AID

Images: Alameda Museum.



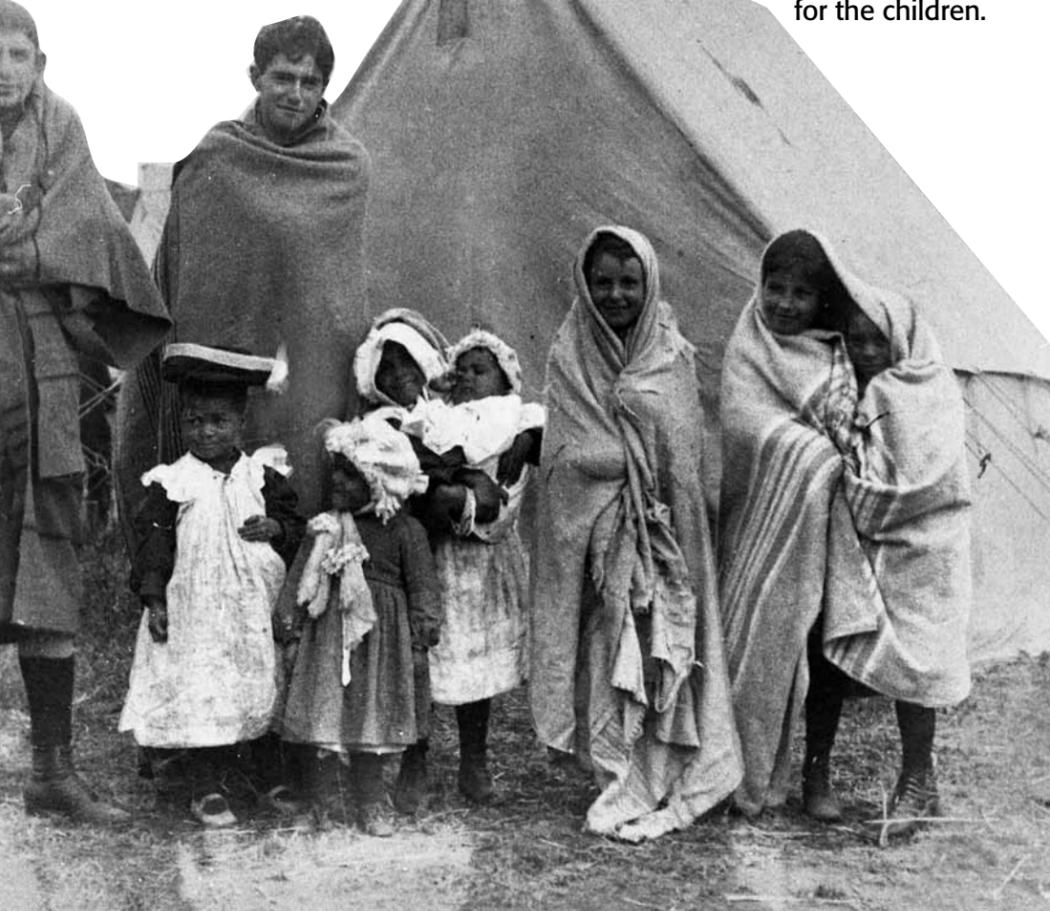
Louie, a Chinese cook served the masses at the Elks Camp from an outdoor kitchen. According to the *Alameda Argus*, 400 people were sheltered there.



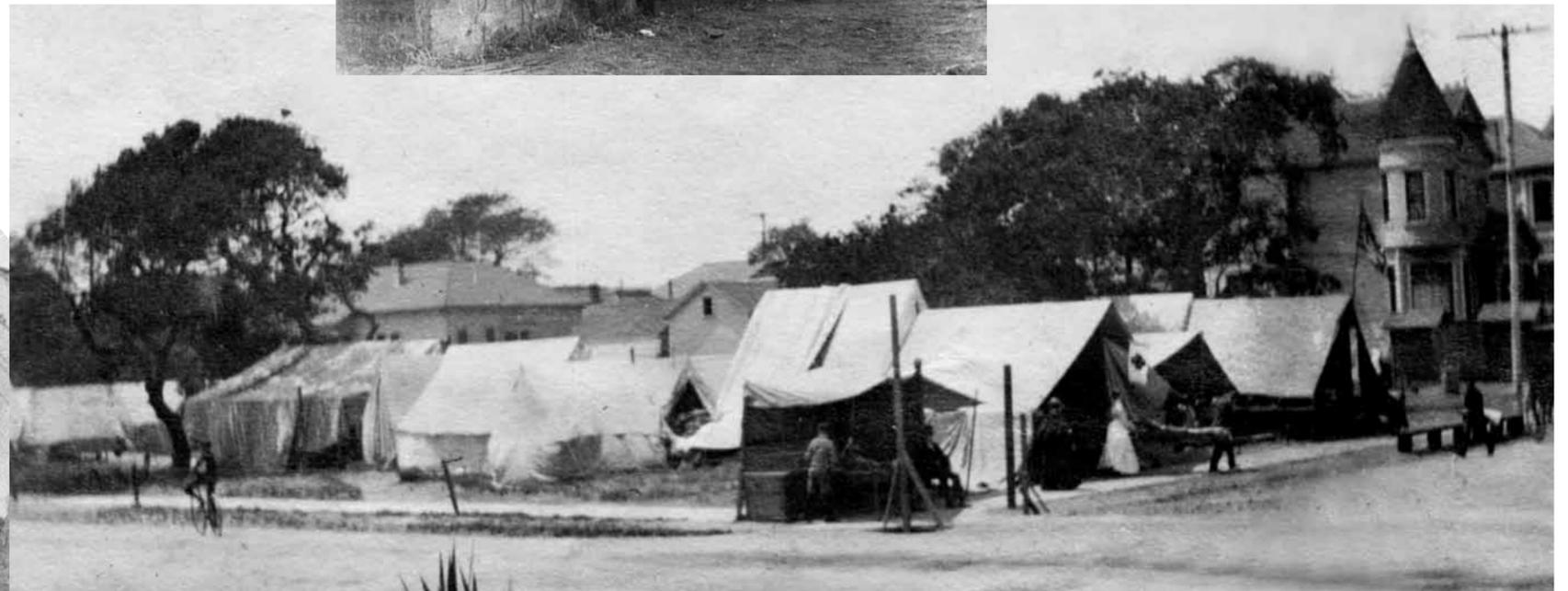
The Elks Lodge of Alameda, No. 1015 set up a camp for the refugees fleeing San Francisco after the quake on vacant lots at the SE corner of San Antonio and Oak Street.

Company D of the National Guard kept law and order. This reserve component of the US Armed Forces is deployed for federal and domestic missions such as natural disasters and civil unrest.

On April 26 the gymnasium of the Unitarian Church was set to receive 97 of 250 orphans from the city. The Elks sent provisions and the Adelpian Club offered relief to the attendants caring for the children.



The newspapers noted another phenomena caused by the quake, a rush to marry. Some hastened already planned engagements, while others met in the camps or while leaving for another location. This scrapbook photo is marked "What the quake did. Just Married."



On April 27, 1906 an Alameda resident named Ida wrote to her friend in Philadelphia about the camp "Everyone that comes from the city has a good bath, their hair washed, and are inspected by a doctor. After, they go and have a good meal." In this photo, service tents, one flying the flag for the Red Cross, can be seen along San Antonio Avenue. The house on the right still stands.

FROM THE COLLECTION

A Bottle, a Building, and a Murder

by Myrna van Lunteren

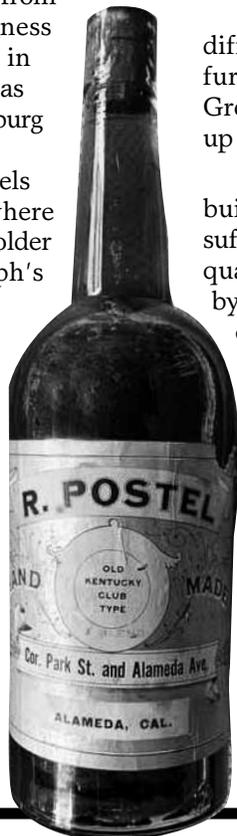
ON MAY 22, 1901, Rudolph Postel posted the following advertisement in the *Alameda Argus*:

The undersigned wishes to announce that he has purchased his brother's interest in the old established liquor store. He shall be pleased to see his many friends and patrons call on him. I continue to carry the best stock in the Wine and Liquor line, for family as well as medicinal use. Also a complete line of the best known Beers, Mineral Waters and Tonics.

R. Postel, Successor to Postel Bros. Southwest Corner of Park St. and Alameda Ave., Masonic Building

The Postel brothers—Rudolph and Arnold—came to the US from Germany, starting a business in San Francisco, where in 1866 they were retained as bottlers by the Fredericksburg Brewery of Santa Clara County. In 1900 the Postels expanded to Alameda, where the family—Arnold, his older brother Rudolph, Rudolph's wife, Anna Marie, and their daughters, Anna, Emma, Gertrude, and Fanny—lived at 2255 Alameda Avenue.

As evidenced by the advertisement, in 1901, Rudolph bought his brother's interest in the liquor store, continuing in business in Alameda for many years. He was well-known around town and was a dependable



Right: The arched entrance to the Postel Building where Arnold Postel was murdered in 1921. The building to the left with bay windows has been replaced by a walkway to Park Avenue. Image: Alameda, California by Sunset Magazine Homeseekers' Bureau.

advertiser in the programs for school theatrical productions.

In 1907, Rudolph's family lived at 2102 Clinton Avenue. By 1910, daughter Emma had married. Fanny died in 1911. By 1920 the family was living in Fremont where Rudolph was engaged in growing fruit. He died in October of that year.

Arnold Postel struck out in a different direction—he became a furniture dealer. He and his wife Greta, whom he married in 1900, took up residence 2117 San Jose Avenue.

Arnold owned the 1905 brick building at 1330-32 Park Street which suffered damage in the 1906 earthquake. The Art Nouveau design was by the noted San Francisco Firm of Cunningham & Politeo, whose junior partner lived in Alameda.

Arnold continued in the furniture business and was doing quite well, requesting an expansion for the Postel Building if he built a bungalow on Park Avenue. The bungalow permit was approved on September 1, 1921, and was built on what is now the Redwood Square parking lot.

On September 2, 1921, Arnold, age 50, was shot in the store building by Mrs. Jesusita

d'Angostini. Mrs. Postel was upstairs in their apartment when the shooting occurred and thought the sound was a car backfiring.

Mrs. d'Angostini had previously done away with her husband Enrico in 1916. She was acquitted of murder since he was a wife-beater. In 1922 after two trials she was convicted of manslaughter for killing Postel and was sent to San Quentin where she served her sentence until 1930.

Greta Postel lived in the upstairs flat in the Postel Building until her death in 1955. The building was remodeled in the 1970s for the Redwood Square development.

The Alameda Museum holds a rare remnant of the R. Postel's wares—a double-seamed, amber partially pressed glass bottle with its original silver-colored and tan label. It still holds its original contents—old Kentucky type whiskey.

As for the liquor in the bottle, an internet search suggests that whiskey can be kept an indefinite amount of time provided the bottle is stored in darkness. Alas, ours is on display, so the quality of the whiskey is likely not the same as when Rudolph put it in.



George Gunn Celebrates Golden Anniversary at Alameda Museum's Helm

by Dennis Evanosky

AS TEACHER, AUTHOR AND GATEKEEPER of all things pertaining to Alameda's past, Alameda Museum Curator George Gunn has left a lasting imprint on our city.

Gunn arrived in Alameda to take on the task of curator in 1972. Do you remember when the *Washington Post* broke the story of a burglary at the Watergate Hotel? That's about the time Gunn arrived to start his job.

"My greatest accomplishment is that I have survived all my critics," Gunn often quips. That is not quite correct. People of all ages can enjoy Gunn's greatest accomplishments by walking through the doors of the Alameda Museum. Thanks to Gunn and his leadership, we can trace Alameda's history from the Native American presence in prehistory to modern times.

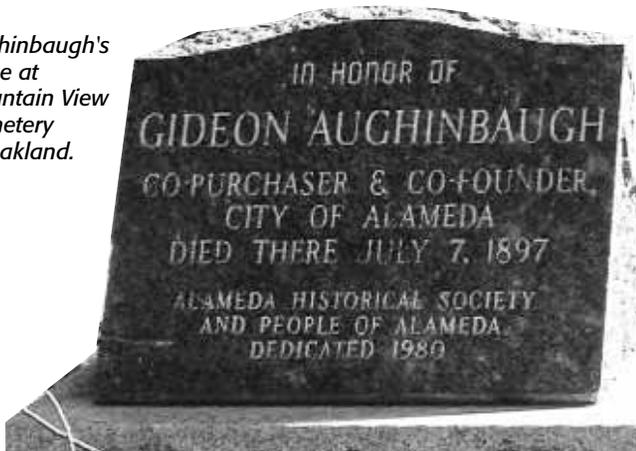
When Gunn arrived, the museum was located in the basement of the Carnegie Library. He oversaw two moves: the first to a space in Old Alameda High School, the second to the museum's present location on Alameda Avenue just off Park Street.

As the museum's guardian, Gunn has made certain to only accept and display items that pertain to Alameda's history.

In 1991, the *Alameda Times-Star* honored Gunn by naming him Man of the Year. In a congratulatory note one of Gunn's friends noted the title "Man of Two Decades" would better fit the bill.

Gunn's close relationship with Henry Haight Meyers' family led to the home's preservation and to the family leaving an endowment to help keep the home intact. The home is now under Alameda Museum's care.

Aughinbaugh's stone at Mountain View Cemetery in Oakland.



George Gunn displays some of the museum's collection of WWI artifacts—a small part of items he has received in his 50 years as curator. Image: Alameda Sun.

Gunn's influence in the community reaches from the museum to Bay Farm Island. Residents on Straub Way, Denke and Shaner drives and Britt Court might know that, thanks to Gunn, these streets, and others, honor Alameda's Victorian-era architects.

Pedestrians on the 600 block of Taylor Avenue might notice a sidewalk plaque that recalls the home where one of Alameda's founders, Gideon Aughinbaugh, lived. A plaque on the 900 block of Pacific Avenue reminds passersby that the prominent Mastick family lived there. Gunn placed both these plaques.

When Gunn learned that Aughinbaugh rested in an unmarked grave at Oakland's Mountain View Cemetery, he took the initiative to see that the founder's resting place was properly marked.

In addition, Gunn has painstakingly researched the homes in Alameda built before 1910. He compiled his study in a two-volume work. The books are available on the museum website.

No Ventilators, Vaccines, or Antibiotics *by Lynn Houlihan*

THE 1918-1920 INFLUENZA PANDEMIC remains the deadliest influenza pandemic in recorded history. It began during World War I, as millions of soldiers fought in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. With awe-inspiring destructive power and the terrifying number of people it killed, this exceptionally contagious, unknown strain of influenza spread rapidly and attacked all ages, but especially targeted young adults, ages twenty to forty-four, unlike Covid-19, which affects mainly older adults and people with underlying health conditions.

There were no ventilators, vaccines, antibiotics or antiviral medicines to help the pandemic's victims and an estimated 50-100 million people died worldwide, many from the complications of pneumonia. Approximately 500 million, or one-third of the world's population, became infected. In the United States, between 1918 and 1920, an estimated 850,000 people died from influenza and pneumonia, and this is a conservative estimate. More US military personnel died from the virus than from battlefield wounds.

If you contracted the virus, you would feel like you had the flu: cough, runny nose, aches, and a high fever. Eventually, the virus would move into your lungs and give you pneumonia causing your lungs to fill with fluid making it difficult to breathe. This is similar to how COVID-19 makes you sick. And this is why now, as then, we are cancelling events and activities that might help to spread the virus.

In January 1919, the California State Board of Health's bulletin



Gladys and Bernice Petry wearing masks with their Wilson School uniforms. Image: Petry family album, Alameda Museum.

recommended closing places where people gathered, advising that the communicable disease now qualified as "reportable and isolatable" authorizing California health officials to "require the isolation of cases appearing in your community, it being hoped in this manner to check the rapid spread of the disease, which otherwise appears inevitable." It also recommended that everyone should wear gauze face masks to help stop the spread of the virus. Medical personnel were ordered to wear gowns and face masks, and to disinfect their hands after treating patients. The CSBH reminded people to avoid sick people, to walk to work rather than ride

public conveyances, to wash hands before eating, and to spend time outdoors in the sunshine.

In moves that are familiar to us during the COVID-19 pandemic, civic leaders were urged to close their public buildings. Cities such as San Francisco and Oakland closed down all of their schools and businesses to treat and stop the spread of the deadly disease. In Alameda, school board documents note on January 7, 1919 "Our schools may not be able to open for weeks or even months".

As with the Covid-19 pandemic, the 1918 outbreak both caused and revealed a shortage of physicians, nurses, and hospitals. We have documented evidence showing that the American Red Cross was called in to the city of Alameda during late 1918 to early 1919 to help support the over 150 Alameda volunteers who were struggling on their own to nurse the sick, obtain beds and bedding, purchase medicines, fuel, and groceries, and deliver them to the ill; cooking meals for patients and even cleaning their homes. The Alameda City Council helped to raise a considerable amount of funds for the Alameda Health Department to pay visiting nurses' salaries and defray the cost of needed materials.

As the pandemic continued to spread rapidly from person to person by close contact through sneezing, coughing, or sharing items such as drinking cups, newspapers published the CSBH's instructions for making, cleaning, and disposing of masks, along with guidelines called "What To Do

Continued on page 11...



No Ventilators. . .Continued from page 10

Until the Doctor Comes," these included sick patients staying in bed in a private room within their homes, keeping warm, and eating nourishing food, such as plain milk, eggs, and broth, every four hours.

Although the most common treatment for a flu patient was bed rest, isolation, and plenty of warmth, beyond that, a "prescription" was anyone's guess, and the remedies that doctors prescribed made for quite an interesting list. All kinds of useless "vaccines" were developed. Patients might be prescribed castor oil to purge the bowels, turpentine enemas for the same purpose, bloodletting, quinine, camphor injections, typhoid vaccines (to stimulate the immune system), alcohol "in heroic doses," narcotics, linseed poultices, or an egg in a cup of orange juice, given every two hours. Frantic doctors tried to make a difference—any kind of

difference—but the virus surged on until it finally wound down in 1920.

One hundred years ago, all of these efforts to alleviate victims' suffering failed miserably. The world war, limited medical science, and the unknown nature of the virus made it almost impossible to fight. And unfortunately after the virus had run its course, in the United States, no national planning for future emergencies or a national health care system emerged from the pandemic.

Today the world is wrestling with Covid-19, a remarkably similar virus. This time we have much better access to information on how to treat and stop the disease, and good, reliable vaccines are being administered to all age groups. If we work together and follow the guidelines our health officials are giving us, we can help stop this deadly pandemic.



These Red Cross nurses were busy during WWI rolling bandages for the troops at the Spears residence, corner of San Antonio and Sherman. Soon after they were faced with a new challenge at home, to help the volunteers care for the sick, provide supplies, and medicine to those affected by the influenza pandemic. Image: Alameda Museum.

Join The Brain Game:

An Architectural Lexicon inspired by *An Exaltation of Larks*, James Lipton, Grossman, 1968

During Medieval times, "Books of Venerly" instructed young gentlemen and ladies in proper descriptions of group, such as pride of lions, host of angels, flock of sheep, and a mumeration of starlings. Some of us enamored of architecture are concocting a whole new list. Please join our game for fun and for gray matter exercise!

A Smattering of Brain Game Entries So Far

- An arachnid of arches***
- A Barcalounger of balusters***
- A besmirchment of banality***
- A cavalcade of coigns***
- A chronology of columns***
- A deliquescence of dingbats***
- An escalade of escutcheons***
- A farrago of fretwork***
- A frisson of facades***

TEMPLATE:

A {collective noun} of {plural noun related to architecture.}

The collective noun, first in the template, can be related to architecture, unrelated, or invented. The plural noun (end of template) should be related to architecture in some way.

Please email your entries to judithlynch7@gmail.com. The list will be compiled and shared to keep the game going. No emails or last names will be shared. Watch for updates in future issues and send new ideas as they arise!



**ALAMEDA
MUSEUM**

2324 Alameda Avenue
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RETIRING DOCENTS

Thank you for the time
you have devoted to the
support of the museum.

Best wishes with your next
adventure.

The Alameda Museum Board

Katherine Cavanaugh

Ashok Katdare

**Alameda Museum
OPEN WEEKENDS STARTING**

Saturday, June 12
11:00 am - 4:00 pm

Sunday, June 13
1:30 - 4:00 pm

Behind the Scenes

While the museum remained closed we have volunteers working on projects weekly. Besides those shown here, thanks go to Carmen Reed, Melissa Marchi, Joe Young, Melissa Hagaman, Nancy Martin, Virgil Silver, and Ross Dileo who have lent their assistance on a variety of projects.

Myrna van Lunteren
and Chuck Millar
in the warehouse.



Jessica Lindsey,
Justin Isaac, and
Harry Wilmoth
pricing treasures
for the gift shop.

Beth Sibley
works with
many years
of the *Acorn*,
yearbook of
Alameda
High School.

