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# 史丹福古廈 加州歷史寶藏

史丹福名聞世界，主要原因大約是他創立名校史丹福大學。

## 古老華廈 身世顯赫

來自美國東部紐約州奧本尼(Aubany, N.Y.)的李藍·史丹福(Leland Stanford)於1852年離開紐約州來到加州沙加緬度，與他幾個從事百貨事業的兄弟會合。他到美國西岸發展事業的決定，使他寫下了加州、美國以至與美國華人相關的一段歷史。

距加州州府大廈一街之遙，在第8街與N街交叉口的一座古廈，似乎與鄰近的任何建築物毫無關聯。這座維多利亞風格(Victorian Style)的大廈，在四周摩登的建築物中間顯得獨立特行。大廈前沒有名稱牌示，一般人不清楚它的背景，更很少留意它，只有走到鐵門前才能看到一個小小石架上刻著「Stanford Mansion」字樣及簡單的介紹文字。

外貌經過精心設計的這四層華麗大樓，裡面歷史的豐厚令人難以想像。它曾是兩位州長及歷史名人的辦公廳及官邸：一位是負責美國橫貫大陸鐵路(U.S. Transcontinental Railroad)鐵路工程的建築家，另一位是當年的駐華大使。

## 家族事業 鴻圖大展

在史丹福的幾位兄弟中，李藍與湯瑪斯較聰明，因此父親李藍學法律，而湯瑪斯則進入醫學院。李藍於1849年考取律師執照，從事過短期法律工作，到加州投奔兄弟時，也曾打算在法界打天下。到了沙加緬度後，他雖然擔任過一段時期律師，但不久便承認在當時那個行業裡，已經有太多精明強幹的執業者，競爭太激烈，便決定放棄律師職業而加入家族事業。

經過兄弟的共同努力經營，幾年中，史丹福家族事業蒸蒸日上，但其中兩位兄弟決定移居舊金山另起爐灶，便將那間在K街56號至58號上(現今的沙加緬度老城)商店整個賣給李藍獨自經營。這家所謂雜貨店(General Store)，在當年可說無所不賣，大招牌上書所經營的貨物包括：五穀雜糧、水果蔬菜、油類、葡萄酒、威士忌、白蘭地、雪茄、工具以及開礦器材等。

李藍以自己的智慧與努力奮鬥，把這事業經營得十分興隆，在1856至1857年間，更將商店擴大發展，將店舖遷移到在靠近河堤與L街上的新建紅磚大樓(今天仍能看見有史丹福兄弟商店 Stanford Brothers Warehouse字號的建築)，大展鴻圖。當時大家對史丹福事業的佳評不斷，一致認為他是貨色齊全、信譽良好的可靠商家。

## 服務公眾 步上政壇

從古到今似乎都有差不多的範例典型，事業成功者自然成為地方上受大眾愛戴的公眾人物。學過法律的史丹福，學歷高人一等而被推選為市政府圖書館董事，後來更被公推選進入市政府改建市容道路修理事會，擔任主任等重要職位。

史丹福的從政生涯，不知不覺地從地方事務中展開。

沙加緬度熱心公共事務的四大家族為杭庭頓(C.P. Huntington)、霍普金斯(Mark Hopkins)、夸克爾(Charles Crocker)及史丹福。他們志同道合而共組太平洋中央鐵路公司(Central Pacific Railroad)，而且都是美國當年活躍的共和黨人，時常與其他二十幾個人開會討論加州黨務發展方針，終於在1856年4月正式成立加州共和黨組織且召開首次大會。當時他們在開會時討論的最大議題，就是支持林肯總統解放黑奴及興建美國橫貫大陸鐵路工程。

## 重返加州 參選州長

據說，當年共和黨籍的林肯之所以獲勝當選為總統，與加州共和黨的全力支持有莫大關係。

同樣來自紐約州的史丹福夫人，對西岸的生活方式似乎不大適應，時有返回東岸故鄉的念頭。史丹福也曾認真考慮將事業出售，與夫人返鄉定居。然而，在一次返鄉度假時，他忽有所感觸，覺得家園雖好，但在西岸的這些年中已不知不覺習慣了加州的生活，而且漸漸發現奧本尼地方上的變化不少，讓史丹福夫婦有些陌生之感。

此外，兄長艾薩(Asa Stanford)曾

## 本報通訊記者崔以聞專題報導

與弟弟長談，分析他們不宜離開加州的諸多原因。他認為弟弟在加州，除了事業有成，並在社區活躍，更在領導共和黨工作方面受到大家以至林肯總統的敬重，有可能被提名競選加州州長。兄長勸弟弟還是應該回加州發展。

事實證明，兄長的看法完全正確。史丹福返回加州後，不久，於1861年6月6日經沙加緬度加州共和黨提名，參選加州州長。

## 購宅定居 營造官邸

既然決定繼續在加州定居，並有可能在州府發展，史丹福便開始認真物色在沙加緬度的永久性官邸。他的共和黨夥伴佛格斯(Shelton Fogus)是位地產發展商，也是設計家，正在州府大廈附近第8街與N街交叉口處大興土木，將一棟少有的維多利亞式古廈翻修及美化，準備完工後出售。史丹福及夫人對這棟東岸風格濃厚的古典華廈十分喜愛，遂以八千元高價購下。美國西岸最早創立的大報沙加緬度聯合報(Sacramento Union)聞訊，以大篇幅報導，預測這座大廈將會成為州長官邸。

這座大廈建於1857年，樓高四層並有地下室，不論材料選用或設計都十分講究，從裡到外都顯得十分出色。歐洲藝術風格的屋頂天花板、水晶吊燈、木刻彫花長窗、特製地板與地毯、紅銅壁爐、樓梯造型、漆漆或貼紙牆壁等，每個角落都經細心設計及裝扮，被稱為沙加緬度最華麗的建築(The Handsomest House in Sacramento)。除了大廈本身，後面更有供馬匹和車夫使用的獨立馬車間(現已改為大廈管理辦公室)。大廈外面的花園種植四季時花與樹木，將大廈襯托得更美觀高雅。

## 政績斐然 卻不戀棧

1861年9月4日舉行的加州州長選舉，史丹福沒有敵手，大獲全勝，成為加州州長。在任期中，史丹福的政績輝煌，受到加州輿論一致讚揚。他為加州在聯邦政府爭取到重要地位，積極發展大小企業，在金融事業方面極為活躍並擔任要角。

史丹福並未眷戀州長寶座，任期屆滿時，宣布不競選連任。史丹福表示，在他的計畫中，早已擬訂未來更重大的目標及議案，那就是積極推動太平洋中央鐵路工程。這項關係到加州、美國乃至華人歷史的鐵路工程，由沙加緬度四大家族(Big Four)全權代表參與，由史丹福擔任總裁，杭庭頓為副總裁，霍普金斯執掌財務，夸克爾為總務大員。

## 招募華工 建築鐵路

那個時期，淘金熱潮已漸衰落冷卻，大批失業工人離開金礦而下山找工作。在中國風聞美國黃金州有金礦，很快大量湧來的廣東華工，希望淘金致富而榮歸故里。然而令人遺憾，他們大部分未能圓這個淘金夢，聽到鐵路工程即將開始，要

招募大批築路工人，大家便紛紛前去應徵。

看上去個個矮小體弱、梳著與眾不同長辮的這些老中，被人懷疑是否能承擔那艱苦的築路工作。經過有遠見的夸克爾向史丹福總裁大力推薦，並得到四大巨頭批准，成千上萬華人陸續受僱。人們很快就發現，華工不但能吃苦耐勞，而且默默工作從不抱怨，表現良好。幾年之間，共有近兩萬華工參與築造太平洋中央鐵路。據歷史記載，從沙加緬度到他州的幾百哩鋪軌工作，工人中有高達百分之九十為華工。由於太平洋中央鐵路與東岸聯合鐵路工程(Union Pacific Railroad)接軌，終於完成美國新大陸橫貫鐵路龐大工程，大大改變了全美交通、商業及經濟面貌。

## 痛失愛子 興學紀念

史丹福卸任後，由佛瑞德·婁(Fredrick Low)當選為下屆州長，史丹福因為專心發展鐵路事業，便將那大廈租借給婁州長作為官邸。婁州長在任期中的業績也值得一提。他是加州重要學府柏克萊加州大學(University of California at Berkeley)的創始人；他極力反對種族歧視，一直為美國印第安人及亞洲人仗義執言；最重要的一點是，婁州長卸州長職位後，不久便被迫被美國驅逐出境。

那羅瑟斐豐富歷史的史丹福大廈，是小史丹福(Leland Stanford Jr.)的誕生地。不幸的是，小史丹福十六歲時因病早逝。結婚多年才生下這獨子的史丹福夫婦傷心欲絕，為了紀念愛子，史丹福夫婦於1891年10月創立如今舉世聞名的史丹福大學。

史丹福一生為公共事業服務獻身，辛苦奔波，終於積勞成疾，於1893年6月因病辭世。

除了上述功勳偉業，熱心教育的史丹福還為加州建立了加州州立大學系統(California State College System)。今天，該系統已發展到有二十幾所分校，分布全州各地。

## 偶然打賭 催生電影

此外，史丹福還有一件鮮為人知，但卻具有重大歷史價值的事。

喜歡飼養和訓練馬匹的史丹福，養的一匹良駒名為Occident，時常在馬場上為史丹福爭光奪標。在1877年7月一次有好多愛馬者參觀的賽馬活動中，有人提到，那些飛奔的馬跑得快到馬蹄不著地，但其他人不相信那人的誇張之言，決定用打賭來處理這個紛爭。

史丹福不但參與這場打賭遊戲，更請來攝影師Edward Muybridge，準備拍照存證。一位攝影師不能照顧那麼多奔馳的馬和那麼大的場面，最後史丹福決定把攝影機增加到十幾部，排列起來，每人負責操縱一部，以快速拍攝馬跑的動作。

當那些不同時間拍攝下來的照片



▲州府沙加緬度的百年古廈史丹福大廈。

(記者崔以聞攝)



▲史丹福州長辦公室至今仍保持原貌。

(記者崔以聞攝)

一放映在銀幕上時，顯示出來的，竟是意想不到的連續動作畫面，從此，開啓了後來影響人類生活極大的電影事業。

## 一屋之內 悲歡共存

由來自美國東部的藝術建築家Seth Babson設計的史丹福大廈，在一個半世紀中，經歷了多少與大

家有關的重要歷史。生涯多彩多姿的史丹福，雖然也在其他地區置產，包括擁有舊金山風景優美的Nob Hill豪華半山別墅，但他曾再三表示，沙加緬度史丹福大廈對他的意義最為不凡。在那座住宅裡，曾充滿了歡樂(兒子的誕生)、值得記憶的榮譽(州長就職大典)、歷史記載(簽署了無數議案)以及接見過世界各國的元首使節等。但也曾經在這個宅第中，為難以解決的問題焦急難眠(興建鐵路龐大工程問題無解，及洪水不停氾濫而淹沒整個樓下)。還有，就那最令人心碎

的喪子之痛。

維護史蹟 寄望大眾

這樣一棟充滿歷史意義的大廈，不論政府及社會各界如何保養管理，在經歷風吹雨打的一百五十餘年後，老舊之態可想而知。經過無數次討論，並由熱心人士提倡，史丹福大廈基金會(Leland Stanford Mansion Foundation)於1991年成立並立案為501(c)(3)非牟利機構。基金會執行主任Charles Ansbach與加州公園與娛樂管理廳共同負責大廈的管理和維護工作。維護這樣一座歷史性的建築，任務繁重無法想像，維護費用更龐大得驚人。因此，基金會要積極對外宣講該大廈的歷史價值，並為管理基金籌款。基金會委員、雪佛蘭石油公司西部地區副總裁John Coffey自己擔任籌款工作，並率先捐出巨款，而榮耀將那間在一樓的會客廳命名為John Coffey廳。他希望由於自己的拋磚引玉，而獲得其他慈善家響應，共襄盛舉並芳名永傳。捐款可以作為抵稅項目。

捐款行善 必有好報

基金會執行主任Charles Ansbach表示，希望透過世界日報等傳媒力量，集思廣益而獲得各界重視此具有豐富歷史意義大廈的價值，並大力支持這個與華人歷史有關大廈的籌款工作。他指出，捐款有很多獲得酬報的方式，除了有機會命名某間廳房、可將捐款人名刻在大廈牆壁、可獲邀請作為特別來賓參加重大典禮活動外，同時芳名也有資格列入紀念冊作為收藏品。

為了維護工作及盡量減少損壞的可能，該大廈平時獲得對外開放，熱心捐款者，將有機會一覽這座歷史性大廈。

有興趣瀏覽大廈面貌或有意捐款者，可上網www.stanfordmansion.org查詢詳情，也可電話洽詢基金會執行主任Charles Ansbach，(916) 442-4419。



▲興建太平洋中央鐵路的四大家族在沙加緬度老城原建築大樓。

(記者崔以聞攝)



▲史丹福大廈基金會的榮譽禮賓官、前美國國務卿舒茲(George Shultz)的夫人(中)接待社區熱心華裔人士尹集成(左二)、鄧仕榮(右二)，與基金會執行主任Charles Ansbach(左)等合影。

(記者崔以聞攝)

## **Stanford Mansion: California Historic Treasure**

*Feature Article by Vicki Beaton, translated by Phan Goh*

**Stanford’s name receives world wide recognition mainly because he found Stanford University.**

### **Origin of Historic Mansion**

Leaving Albany, New York in 1852, Leland Stanford resettled in Sacramento, California, joining several of his brothers in the mercantile business. Little did he know at the times that his decision to settle down in the American West Coast will add an important chapter to the history of California, the United States, and the Chinese American history.

Situated one street away from the California capitol building, between the intersections of 8th and N Streets, lies a historical house that is unrelated to any neighboring structures. That Victorian Style building stands lonely among its surrounding modern architectures. There is no visible posted sign, and most people are unaware of the building’s history or even pay attention to it until one walks up close to the iron gate entrance and notices a small stone marker with the Stanford Mansion label along with a few simple lines of text.

That four floors building was magnificently designed in its outer appearance, and what lies inside was an unimaginable rich history. The building was once a general office of two historical figures: the engineer who was in charge of the U.S. Transcontinental Railroad, and the current Ambassador of the time.

### **Exponential Growth in Family Business**

Among the Stanford brothers, Leland and Thomas were the two brightest in the family so their father decided that Leland should study law while Thomas should pursue medical school. Leland passed his bar exam in 1849 and practiced law for a short period of time. Leland admitted that the law profession at the time was fierce with competition from too many talented lawyers and decided to give up practicing law to join the Stanford family business.

Within a few years and with the joint effort of the Stanford brothers, the Stanford business flourished. Two of the brothers decided to venture out to San Francisco so they sold the general store located on 56-58 K Street (Old Sacramento) to Leland. In those days, the general store carried an assortment of goods including: variety of grains, fruits, vegetables, cooking oil, grape wine, whiskey, brandy, cigars, tools, as well as mining equipments.

Guided by his wisdom and diligent effort, Leland Stanford lived up to expectations and his business prospered. Between the years of 1856-57, he expanded the general store and moved his business to the newly developed red-brick building located near the embankment and L streets (the Stanford Brothers Warehouse is still visible today). In the heyday, the Stanford business was highly ranked for its large selection of merchandises and reliable reputation.

### **Public Services Led to Politics**

History has illustrated many such examples where successful individuals are highly regarded as local public figures. Received higher education than any others with his law degree, Leland was elected as director of the Sacramento Public Library, and was later elected as chairman of the city government board to oversee roads development.

Stanford’s political career, unknowingly, began with the local regional affairs. Sacramento public affairs enthusiasts C.P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker, and Leland Stanford jointed by a common vision, established the Central Pacific Railroad company. Additionally, they were active Republican members at the time and often met with 20 other Republican members to discuss the development of party policy in California. Finally in April 1856, they formally established California Republican Party. The major issues on the meeting agenda were to support President Lincoln’s initiative to liberate black slavery and the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad.

### **Returned To California, Ran For Gubernatorial Election**

Accordingly, the California Republican Party played a major role in Republican President Lincoln’s presidential victory. Having moved from New York, Mrs. Stanford had difficult adjusting to life on the West Coast and often thought of moving back to the East Coast. Stanford also had seriously considered selling his business and returning back to his hometown with his wife to settle down. However, during a vacation back home, the couple realized even though their hometown is wonderful, they had become accustomed to life in California over the years. Moreover, they gradually noticed the many changes in Albany, leaving them with a sense of foreignness.

Additionally, after a long conversation with his older brother Asa Stanford, Asa summed up a long list of reasons why Leland should not leave California. He observed that in just a short period of few years, Leland not only had established and expanded his business, but he also was active in the community, received recognition for his leadership in the Republican Party, was well respected by President Lincoln, and had a high possibility of being nominated as a governor candidate of California. Asa persuaded his younger brother to return to California for all the possibilities and potentialities that awaited him.

Asa’s heartfelt advice indeed proved to be a reality. Shortly after Stanford returned to California, on June 6, 1861, the California Republican Party nominated Stanford as a governor candidate.

### **In Search of Permanent Residence**

Since deciding to settle down in California and the possibility of embarking on a career at the state capital, Stanford began seriously searching for a permanent residence in Sacramento. His Republican partner, Shelton Fogus, is a real estate developer and designer, and was at the time massively reconstructing a rare Victorian ancient building located at the intersection of 8th and N Streets in preparation to market it afterward. Coming from the East Coast, Stanford and his wife were attracted to the building’s Eastern classical architectural style and agreed to the high purchasing price of \$8000. Upon catching the news, the oldest daily newspaper at the time (Sacramento Union), prominently reported and forecasted that the building will be the “governor’s residence.”

The building was constructed in 1857, over one and a half century of history, with four stories and a basement. Whether it was the construction materials or detail planning aspects of the whole design, both inside and out, all added to its grandeur. European art decorated roof, crystal chandeliers, wooded carved windows, special designed floor, exquisite carpets, red copper fireplace, grand staircase, wall paint and wall papers and every corners and so on were carefully designed and decorated, earning the praise of “The Handsomest House in Sacramento.” In addition to the building’s rich décor, the backyard had an independent barn for the horses (since been converted into a building management office). Furthermore, the garden surrounding the building is filled with many different flowering plants and trees, blossoming throughout the different seasons and framing the building elegantly while enhancing the interior and exterior’s splendor.

### **Lack of Desire Despite Political Success**

On September 4, 1861, without any strong opponent candidate, Stanford won the election as governor of California by a large landslide. During his tenure, Stanford’s business and reputation proliferated and he was widely acclaimed. He gave his full support to the Republican Party and loyalty to President Lincoln in addition to supporting the abolition of slavery; he transformed California into an important position in the federal government by actively planning for the development of small and large businesses and undertaking a lead role in the financial economy.

Stanford was not sentimentally attached to the governor post and in 1863 when his term came to an end, he announced that he will not be running for re-election to everyone’s surprise and disappointment. Stanford expressed that an important part of his plan is to actively promote the development of the Central Pacific Railroad. This California, United States, as well as Chinese historical construction of the railroad from Sacramento was undertaken by four of Sacramento’s respected family (Big Four): with Stanford as President, Huntington as Vice President, Hopkins as Treasurer, and Crocker as Chief Executive Officer.

### **Countless Chinese Manpower Built the Transcontinental Railroad**

During that time period, the gold rush era had begun to decline and cool off and many unemployed workers were looking for job. The gold rush news spread from the United States all the way to China, attracting thousands of Chinese laborers from Guangdong Province in hope of striking rich and returning home wealthy. Unfortunately, most never realized their gold dream and was unwilling to return home. Upon hearing the news of the railroad project and the need to recruit large manpower, swarms of former gold rush miners applied to work as railroad workers.

Small in statue and seemingly weak coupled with their long braided pigtailed all had many people wondered whether the Chinese can carry out the intensive railroad labor. However, with his foresight, Crocker convinced President Stanford and received the approval of the Big Four to employ tens of thousands of Chinese laborers. They quickly learned that not only could the Chinese undertook such labor intensive work, but they also worked silently and never complained while producing high standard of job performance. In just a few years, nearly 20,000 Chinese laborers participated in building the Central Pacific Railroad. As a result, a large population of Chinese continued to survive in the United States, opening up the Chinese immigrant’s pathway for later generation immigrants. Historical records indicated that as high as 90% of the laborers were Chinese in constructing the difficult stretch of the railroad from Sacramento to Utah, spanning several hundreds miles. As the Central Pacific Railroad joined the Union Pacific Railroad in completing the historical Transcontinental Railroad, the American transportation system, business, and economy were forever transformed.

### **Erect School In Memory Of Lost Son**

After Stanford’s term, Frederick Low was elected as the next governor, and due to Stanford’s full concentration on the railroad construction, the building was leased to Low as the governor’s residence. Low’s term as governor deserves mentioning. He was the founder of University of California at Berkeley and strongly opposed to racial discrimination toward the Native Indians and Asians and often spoke on their behalf. Most importantly, shortly after Low’s governor post, he was appointed as the U.S. Ambassador to China.

Among the rich history of the Stanford building, it is also the birth place of Leland Stanford Jr. Unfortunately, Stanford Jr. died of illness at the age of 16. The death of their only child after many years of marriage was devastating to the grieving couple. To commemorate their son, the Stanford couple created the world-famous Stanford University in October 1891.

Stanford devoted his life to public services and the toll of all his hard work deteriorated his physical health until finally in June 1893, Stanford passed away.

Besides the above mentioned accomplishments, Stanford’s passion for education led to the establishment of the current California State University system. Today, there are over 20 California State Universities throughout California.

### **Unintentional Bet Gave Rise to Film Industry**

Additionally, there is one little-know fact about Stanford that is of historical significance. Stanford enjoyed raising horses and trained a number of race horses; in particular, Occident won a number of victories in the field, bringing Stanford much glory. On an occasion in July 1877 in a large gathering of horse racing lovers while jokingly chatting, someone mentioned that when a horse gallops at top speed, at a particular point all four feet are off the ground simultaneously. However, some of the people do not believe the intriguing claim so a bet was decided to solve the dispute.

Stanford not only waged in on the bet, but he also hired Photographer Edward Muybridge to capture the evidence. Recognizing that one photographer can not take into account so many race horses at the same time and at such large race track, Stanford decided to hire a dozen more photographers with each responsible for part of the rapid action.

When those pictures that were captured at different times and from different perspectives were shown on the screen, to everyone’s amazement, the series of still images when viewed together illustrated motion. This gave birth to motion picture and the subsequent film industry that impacts human lives today.

### **Happiness and Sorrow All Under One Roof**

East Coast Architect Seth Babson designed the Stanford mansion in 1857 and in a century and a half, it witnessed a number of historic events. Throughout Stanford’s colorful career and his many residences including the scenic San Francisco Nob Hills luxury villa, Stanford repeatedly expressed that the Sacramento Stanford mansion is of the most significance sentiment. The house was once full of joy (the birth of his son), honorable memory (governor inauguration), historical moments (signed numerous bills), and had been a reception of many heads of state from countries around the world. At the same time, the building housed many restless nights’ memories (construction of the railroad project’s endless problems, flood, and the flood that inundated the entire bottom floor), and the heartbreaking memory of losing one’s only son.

### **Hope of Historical Preservation Rest Upon Us**

Such historical building, regardless of the various sectors of maintenance management, the impact of natural elements such as wind and rain after 150 years is certainly noticeable. After numerous discussions and at the recommendation of zealous advocates, the Leland Stanford Mansion Foundation was formed in 1991 as a 501 (c) 3 non-profit organization. Foundation Executive Director Charles Ansbach and California Parks and Recreations were charged with the joint responsibility for the custody and maintenance of the mansion. To maintain and preserve such historical building requires considerable amount of work and substantial funds. Thus, one of the Foundation’s important missions is to actively promote the historical value of the building to generate funding for its management. Foundation member, Chevrolet Oil Western Regional Vice President John Coffey, donated a large sum of money in addition to active fund-raising efforts. In appreciation, the living room on the first floor was renamed the Office of John Coffey, coexisting with the structure’s history. Coffey hoped that his example will attract many philanthropists’ responses to join in the preservation effort and have one’s name written down in history. Contribution is tax deductible.

### **Charitable Contribution Generates Merits**

Foundation Executive Director Charles Ansbach expressed the hope that the exposure from World Journal’s extensive media power will generate a collective attention to the historical value of the building and the related Chinese history and support for its fund-raising efforts. Ansbach pointed out that there are many contributions options. Besides receiving naming recognition of offices in the building, donor’s name can be engraved on the building’s walls and be invited to attend special ceremony as VIP in addition to name inclusion in historical collection.

In order to maintain the building and reduce the possibility of incurred damages to the structure, the building is not open to the public, but enthusiastic donors will have the opportunity to view this historical mansion.

Interested in learning more about the building’s architecture, charitable donors, contributions details, please visit the website: [www.stanfordmansion.org](http://www.stanfordmansion.org) or contact Foundation Executive Director Charles Ansbach (916) 442-4419.

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**Picture Captions:** Top: Sacramento’s Century Old Stanford Mansion, Middle: Governor Stanford’s office still maintains its originality, Bottom Left: Original building of the founders of Central Pacific Railroad (Big Four) at Old Sacramento, Bottom Right: Leland Stanford Mansion Foundation reception of wife of former US Secretary of State George Shultz (middle), Chinese Community Activist C.C. Yin (second from left), Steve Yee (second from right), and Foundation Executive Director Charles Ansbach (left)  
(Photos courtesy of Vicki Beaton)