

SOUVENIR

Sacramento Fire Department



1925

SOUVENIR

California State Firemen's Association Convention

ISSUED BY

Sacramento Fire Department

1 9 2 5



Sacramento, California, August 21st to September 2nd



JAY W. STEVENS
State Fire Marshal

THE FIRE FIGHTER

HOW many of those who read this article have ever bestowed ten, or even five, consecutive minutes' thought on the life and calling of a fireman in the modern fire department of a great city? How many have looked on him in a light other than that which reveals him as the holder of a position for the pay that is in it, like other men? How many have weighed the cost of his risks and the exact amount of money that will compensate him for the snuffing out of his life in an instant, or that will sweeten the anguish of his widow and fatherless ones as they mourn over the home-coming that will never be?

"These are thoughts that might well be considered on behalf of the fireman, for it is safe to say that he, himself, has never given five consecutive minutes to them in his life. That is, the REAL fireman—the man who fights fire as a soldier fights the foe, and who reads only victory and promotion in the smoke clouds and devouring flames of the fire king.

"There is no room for the laggard, the shirker or the coward in a great modern fire department, just as there is no place for the man lacking in discipline, sobriety and whole-souled enthusiasm. If there is any place in the world's work where a perfunctory doer of things is most heartily abhorred, it is in the modern fire department of a large city.

"The man who does things in and out of season in the right way has one of the qualifications of a good fireman. Char-

acter, the mental attitude of a man towards the right measuring up of his full duty and the doing of it with all his might, is an asset without which no man can be a successful fireman. Then there must be a fine physique and robust health, so that courage and persistence, which must be his, may have the driving power and the staying quality that will bring them into full play.

"How many have estimated this magnificently equipped, human fighting machine at his true value? And how many have stopped to think that he never fights to destroy, but always to save?

"Precious human lives and less precious property are ever the objects for which he risks limb and life. Day and night in tempest or sunshine, in arctic cold or torrid heat, he is called upon to battle against the elemental force that is ever threatening death and destruction in our very midst. His strength is used to succor the weak, the wounded and the despairing. His courage, how often has it bridged the depths between life and death! And, just to think of it! His manful pride in doing his duty nobly has often led him into such agonizing straits, that it could be well and reverently said of him: 'He saved others; himself he cannot save.'

"Our Firemen! Have not they proved themselves worthy again and again among the world's bravest and best? Deeds of noble daring have been sealed by many of them in their life-blood. Heedless in Death's silence, these heroes seek no praise."

Foreword

ON the following pages the Sacramento Fire Department through word and pictures has endeavored to give you some of the reasons why the firefighters as a body are so generally accepted as an outward symbol of the spirit of Sacramento.

To a certain extent this is possible to do by calling attention to the modern, efficient equipment, the attractive and carefully planned buildings and the body of capable, enthusiastic men.

But the real, underlying cause is one of those intangible things that can only be sensed but whose results are very real—confidence. Confidence of men in their leaders, confidence of leaders in the men has earned and begotten the confidence of the public who thoroughly believe that their lives and their property are under the protection of a body of men second to none in their chosen line.

This book itself is an expression of that confidence of Sacramento's business, industrial and professional public who, almost without exception, have aided in its publication. It is the sincere hope of those concerned with this Review that this confidence may never be misplaced and that this volume may prove to be not only a matter of passing interest but a book worth keeping for its intrinsic merit.

The Rapid Development of Sacramento City

A RESUME of the development that has taken place in this city during the past three years is equivalent to that of a combined period of the previous fifteen years. The expenditures for improvements during the period July 1, 1921, to December 31, 1924, represents an amount in excess of \$44,000,000.00. This amount is made up largely by the city's program of development which includes new streets, items included in the recent bond issues, contemplated improvements that are under way or will be under way within the near future and building permits.

It is interesting to note that building permits represent the following amounts for the three and one-half year period:

1921 (last six months).....	\$ 2,856,052.00
1922	9,401,753.00
1923	9,699,638.00
1924	7,666,669.00

Total.....\$29,622,112.00

This expenditure of money represents 11,200 permits. The above figures do not include school buildings or municipal buildings that have been constructed since July 1, 1921.

During the year 1923 Sacramento's building program ranked second in the United States per capita. When it is taken into consideration that there was no building boom but a normal, substantial growth, we feel that this is a showing that every citizen should be proud of.

In the matter of improvements carried through to completion by the city government: The bond issue of 1923 provided \$1,772,000.00 for the following:

New incinerator; subway at Sixteenth Street; pedestrian lane, Twelfth Street subway; Auditorium; extension of police and fire alarm systems; extension of sewers; extension of water mains; two new fire houses and equipment; removal of Y Street levee; paving of main arteries



H. C. BOTTORFF
City Manager

leading into the city; paving of streets fronting city property; revetment of Sacramento River levee.

In addition to this program, the City has finished the major portion of the new wharf, and through the approval of the War Department was able to straighten the pier-head line, thereby gaining additional area for the city's wharves which has added at least \$500,000.00 to the value of the city's property. The last unit of the wharf construction was started June 15th of this year.

The filtration plant was completed and has been functioning for more than a year. This, we believe, is one of the biggest steps forward that Sacramento has taken.

In the matter of street work—There is no city in the entire west that has carried through as large a street paving program as the City of Sacramento. The value of new street improvement from July 1, 1921, to December 31, 1924, plus the contemplated program for 1925, will reach the grand total for new street work alone of more than \$4,400,000.00 This is exclusive of street maintenance work carried on by the City of Sacramento from budgeted funds. This program is equivalent to 97 miles of new pavement.

In the matter of street maintenance: During the period from July 1, 1921, to December 31, 1924, more than 350,000 square feet of patches have been made in the streets of the City of Sacramento. In addition to this, 90 blocks of oiled macadam pavement have been repaired. In some cases these streets were practically resurfaced with asphaltic screenings. The Engineering Department built approximately 60,000 square feet of asphalt macadam in the parks of Sacramento.

The development program under the city government has not been confined solely to streets and new buildings, but has extended to all other departments of the municipal government.

Members of the City Council



HAROLD KIERNAN
JOHN H. MILLER
CHAS. ANDERSON

ROYAL MILLER
ALBERT ELKUS
Mayor
C. H. S. BIDWELL

A. E. GODDARD
E. S. BROWN
C. W. FRAZIER



M. J. DUNPHY
Chief Engineer

Chief Engineer Dunphy Increases Efficiency

M. J. DUNPHY, Chief Engineer of the Sacramento Fire Department, under whose guidance the Department has made such notable advances, is a product of the ranks. Aside from being a trained fire fighter with long experience in the various steps leading up to his present position, he has also proved himself to be a natural leader of men and a capable executive. Not only has he built up the department to its present high state of efficiency, but, being a strong believer in fire prevention measures, he has contributed largely to reduction of losses by well directed campaigns looking toward the removal of hazardous conditions. By his unwavering enthusiasm in his work, his unflagging zeal in the activities in the Department as a whole, and his untiring efforts on behalf of the community in general, he has won a high place in the regard of all thoughtful and appreciative citizens.

Chief Dunphy first became a fireman twenty-six years ago, his service with the department dating from June, 1899. He served in the ranks for nearly fourteen years, gaining an experience that has been of great help to him in later years. He became Captain of Engine Company No. 2 on February 1, 1913, and four years later, February 1, 1917, he became Assistant Chief Engineer. On July 1, 1921, with twenty-two years of experience on his shoulders, he was appointed to the position of Chief Engineer, which he has since so capably filled.

During the four years in which Dunphy has been Chief, the department has experienced a natural and healthy growth, keeping full pace with the rapid and steady advancement of the city. To meet the needs of the growing city upon recommendation of Dunphy, two new companies have been organized and made units of the department. These are a new engine company and a new truck company. Seven new pieces of modern fire fighting apparatus have been purchased, including three new pumpers

and two new chemicals. Two new and up-to-date fire houses have been built and equipped and ten thousand feet of hose has been purchased and put into use. A further step of advancement has been the installation of new perforator and tape system fire alarm indicators, replacing the old type.

In all matters concerning the purchase of additional equipment and in all measures for the betterment of the department, Chief Dunphy has had the unqualified support of City Manager Bottorff, who has given his full support to the Chief's recommendations.

A Second Assistant Chief has been added to the department to meet the demands of an efficient department.

By far more impressive than any words of praise that could be said in favor of Chief Dunphy is the reduction in fire insurance rates in Sacramento, effective during the past year, upon recommendation of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. This reduction amounts to about ten per cent and affects practically all classes of property. Only a reduction of fire losses, brought about by efficiency in the department, could accomplish this important result, which owners of property fully appreciate.

Aside from the stern duty of preventing and fighting fires, the department under Chief Dunphy has found time for expression of other talents possessed by individual members. Under Dunphy's leadership the Fireman's Band was organized, he being the first President. This is an organization of thirty pieces and the best tribute to its ability is the fact that it is in constant demand for concerts, parades and various entertainments, not only in Sacramento, but in the surrounding territory as well. The Firemen's Band is a source of real pride to all members of the department, who are now watching with interest the development of the Fireman's Orchestra, for which they predict as successful a career as the band has and is enjoying.





PATRICK HAYES
First Assistant Chief

First Assistant Chief of the Sacramento Fire Department, **Patrick Hayes**, entered the Department as a relief man on January 15, 1902; on March 15, 1903, he was appointed tiller man on Truck One.

January 1, 1913, he was promoted to become Captain of Chemical Two, in which capacity he served until July 1, 1921, when he was appointed to his present position as Assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Department.

He is a past President of the Sacramento Fire Department Relief and Protective Association, having served in that capacity in 1915, and since the formation of that body has taken an active part in its welfare. He was one of the oldest Captains in the Department before receiving his appointment as First Assistant Chief.



TERENCE MULLIGAN
Second Assistant Chief

Terence Mulligan, Second Assistant Chief of the Sacramento Fire Department, has been a member of the fire-fighting force for the past thirteen years.

From June 26, 1912, until May 1, 1913, he served as Callman on Truck One when he was appointed to Chemical Three as a regular. He became Captain of Chemical Four on January 7, 1915. In October, 1921, he was given charge of the Fire Prevention activities of the city and on January 1, 1925, he was appointed Second Assistant Chief of the Department.

Always taking an active interest and part in the various demands and activities of the organization and of the firemen he has been chosen President of the Sacramento Fire Department Relief and Protective Association.



Sacramento Fire Department 1924.

BOSSUM

Members of the Sacramento Fire Department

Reading from Left to Right

First Row

M. K. Powell
A. E. Marjoram
T. J. Quinn
S. G. Morris
C. A. Wentworth
T. L. Evans
H. A. Saterlee
A. Huss
W. H. Dunn
H. Birch
R. V. Jones
O. Solen
C. J. Berglin
M. P. Kelly
D. J. Kelleher
G. Mayberry
A. DeMartini
W. H. Britton

Second Row

Wm. Dodds
G. Dains
G. A. Loeser
E. C. Lloyd
J. C. France
D. J. Finn
J. M. Epling
R. Noone
H. M. Heiser
Wm. McGraw
C. A. Perret
Jas. Lyons
R. N. France
H. M. Farncomb
C. G. Winters
G. B. Granless
J. L. Duncan
H. S. Winters

Third Row

W. O. LaFleure
J. Lauerman
C. H. Lewis
D. D. Frazer
E. J. Burch
L. C. Moore
J. E. Horton
C. J. Cooley
M. J. Lynch
O. R. Delameter
L. L. Brockman
W. L. Brosig
F. R. Johansen
J. K. Harris
R. R. France
R. Meyers
J. P. Hendricks
B. S. Phelan

Fourth Row

R. Hawk
F. Wentworth
H. Morris
J. J. Pendergast
J. J. Flanagan
W. S. Lewis
Jas. Calvert
J. F. Hayes
W. L. Lawrence
C. A. Wonderly
J. Callaghan
W. B. Howe

Center

M. J. Dunphy
Patrick Hayes

Fifth Row

G. Rufe
H. I. Darling
A. Van Sant
S. J. Aldrich
Jas. McDonald
W. F. Lower
W. A. Peters
F. Weinhoeft
J. W. Brady
Jas. Lynch
P. F. Mangan
D. W. Lee

Sixth Row

C. Kunz
H. A. Boyd
C. Waters
W. P. Laracy
O. W. Brown
F. A. Stacy
T. Mulligan
T. W. Baker
W. R. Getchell
C. D. Pritchard
R. L. Timms
C. L. Swinney
R. N. Cook
J. L. Faure
H. C. Morton
D. A. Allen
W. A. Mason
G. L. Doll

Seventh Row

C. H. Clark
A. Faure
J. M. Masiel
C. J. Trumbo
J. H. Holland
U. F. Williams
A. C. McMurray
E. C. Morton
Wm. Hellinge
Wm. Dunn
F. M. Hultado
E. T. Weyand
G. W. Lynch
T. Fealy
J. E. Gorman
C. E. Butler
T. Corrigan
S. J. Cocking

Eighth Row

J. S. Amaral
J. J. Runge
D. L. Campbell
C. E. Bauman
C. V. Minard
G. C. Sherwood
R. M. Gaut
F. Kunz
E. Connolly
C. J. Huber
J. L. Cooley
Wm. Cotter
J. H. Miller
C. A. Lambert
E. Heinrich
G. Beatty
A. Scoper
E. J. Storror

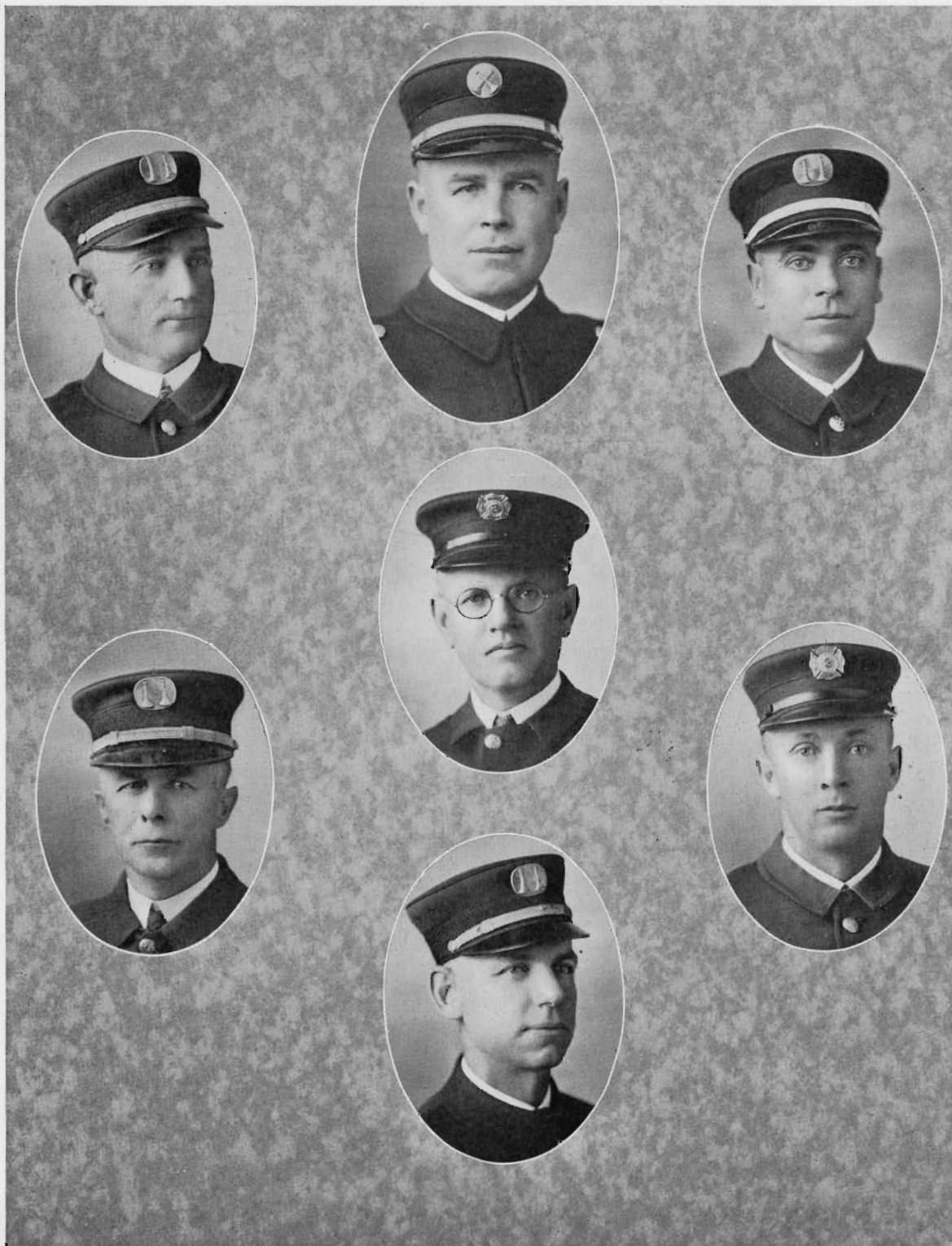
Ninth Row

G. S. McDonald
A. C. Kendrick
E. N. Schardin
R. C. Moriarty
E. C. Steffany
M. I. Vierra
H. A. Dahringer
F. J. Mangan
A. W. Boothby
L. L. Belke
J. H. Greer
C. Vaira
W. H. Lee
M. C. Vaughn
G. A. Merritt
M. J. Vero
J. I. Schrunck

Tenth Row

Dan Browne
G. W. Strauch
G. J. Coughlin
M. J. Costa
F. G. Simmons
G. Polkinghorn
A. J. Cecchettini
O. Worrell
R. R. Thomma
K. C. Catlett
T. Corcoran
G. Cole
H. K. Vance
F. Reifenberg
F. G. Hess
Dan Campbell
T. L. Measure

Officers of the Relief and Protective Association



J. E. HORTON
C. D. PRITCHARD

TERENCE MULLIGAN
H. A. DAHRINGER
W. P. LARACY

A. W. BOOTHBY
F. G. SIMMONS

Department Relief and Protective Association

For the past eleven years the Sacramento Fire Department Relief and Protective Association has been exerting a real and vital influence not only on the Department as a whole but on the individual members this voluntary association has been the chief means of welding the spirit of fraternalism and goodfellowship that is so characteristic of this city's department.

The purpose of the Association, as stated at the time of formation, "is to bind the members together in a closer bond of fraternity, for mutual protection to each other in sickness and death; also, to promote and improve social intercourse and welfare between the members." Needless to say the officers and members have never lost sight of these aims and have consis-

tently and persistently striven to unite the interests of Firemen, to elevate their standing as such, and to render aid and pecuniary assistance to the sick or injured members and to care for the widows and orphans of the deceased members of the Association.

Through the co-operation of the merchants and citizens of Sacramento who have contributed so generously towards our Annual Ball we have been able to carry on this humane and necessary work successfully. This Association has paid to the sick and disabled Firemen and to the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen the sum of \$17,179.04. It is with sincere pride that the members point to the fact that not one orphan has become a public charge since the organization of this Association.

The officers of the Association are as follows:

President—Second Assistant Chief T. Mulligan.

Vice President—Captain J. E. Horton.

Secretary—Captain A. W. Boothby.

Treasurer—Engineer H. A. Dahringer.

Trustees—Captain C. D. Pritchard, Captain W. P. Laracy and Captain Frank Simmons.





A. W. BOOTHBY
Captain

Captain A. W. Boothby has been the Secretary of the Sacramento Fire Department Relief and Protective Association since 1921 and since entering the Department in 1906 has been a faithful and enthusiastic member of the force.

Captain Boothby, known as "Gus" by his friends, is one man who has followed his boyhood ideal through manhood because his earliest remembered ambition was to be a fire-fighter. They were his heroes and as early as possible he joined their numbers.

Time and experience has not dimmed his ardor but instead has served to increase his sympathetic understanding of the problems of the firemen. And so it is that we find him an active member of the Relief and Protective Association since its formation and also one of the prime movers in the formation of the California State Firemen's Association.

He served on the advisory committee for the first convention of this body which was held in Oakland; since then he has served as a vice president and it was largely due to his efforts that the 1925 convention of the California State Firemen was brought to Sacramento.

The objects of the State organization are just the ones that would make the strongest appeal to a man like Captain Boothby for in whatever words they may be expressed the purpose is the betterment of the conditions of the firemen throughout the State and the better protection of life and property and fire prevention.

History of the Sacramento Fire Department

By Mrs. J. J. McGrath

IT IS sometimes difficult for us to remember that the Sacramento Fire Department in its present state of high efficiency both as to personnel and to equipment is a comparatively recent development. The fire department has been a growth and, like every other of our institutions, is a reflection of the growth of the public mind.

This article aims to be historical and history is concerned with the truth. Those events and those trends which affected and shaped the department and the significance of which are apparent are the ones which have been selected and we hope that they will be accepted in the same spirit. If there are events in the past of the department that seem to be infantile and trivial and which grown men blush to recall, please to remember that no one connected with the Sacramento Fire Department need blush with shame for the past because the department is and has been singularly free from the taint of fraud, of incompetence and of other corrupting influence.

Its mistakes, if they may be termed such, were due almost in entirety to over-enthusiasm and a too ardent spirit of misguided loyalty. For these things neither the department nor the men of the past should be censored.

Fashions in thinking change even as fashions in dress or methods of locomotion change. A few years back the aim of the fire department and the individuals of the department was the fighting of fires. Now it is the prevention of fires without sacrificing the efficiency of the actual fighting equipment or spirit.

The former fashion naturally led to quite intense individuality and company loyalty whereas the present fashion leads to co-operation and teamwork, the submersion of the individual for the good of the whole. Each fashion has its merits and it is not the scope of this brief history to probe their relative values.

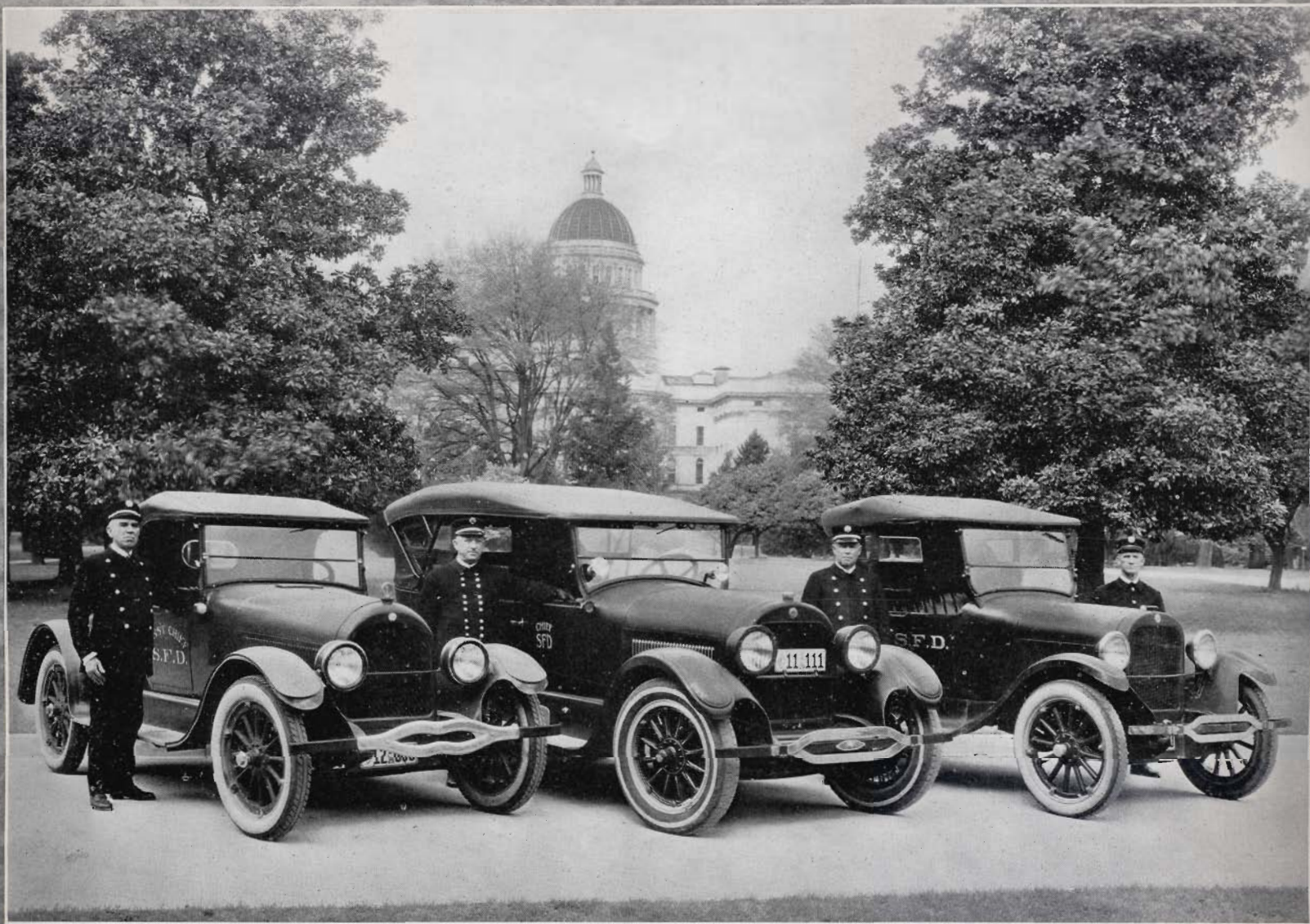
As a people we are so adaptable that, once becoming accustomed to a thing or a condition, we are prone to forget that it was not always so. It is only in recent years that this department, highly efficient one that it is, was completely motorized; that systematic inspections to remove the causes of fires became as routine a duty as responding to an alarm; that the

character and efficiency of each company and of each individual is a reflection of the organization as a whole and not of its units; that it has been recognized that the Fire Department in addition to its routine side has the equally important one of being in itself a slice of "big business" requiring capable management in the procuring and conserving of many thousands of dollars in property and equipment.

The Department, we repeat, is a growth and must continue to meet and to solve its problems as they develop. These are of various kinds and will call for different solutions. The fostering of the spirit of department loyalty is being materially helped by the development of the organization's well trained band and orchestra. Just a few years back it would have been impossible for these bodies to have been conceived, let alone exist. The Department's Relief and Protective Association has helped very materially in bringing the individual members to regard themselves as parts of a very worthy whole. Just this year it has been found necessary to create a new executive office, that of Second Assistant Chief Engineer.

On April 4, 1850, within thirty minutes of the time the fire started, eight or ten buildings on Front Street between J and K with their contents were completely destroyed. The loss was placed at \$100,000. A fire department was immediately organized. On November 9 that same year another fire occurred which destroyed the New York, the Eagle, the St. Francis and the Galena Hotels, Rowe's Provision Store, the Home of the Badger, and several other buildings. On August 13, 1851, the Tehama Theater was burned.

These fires, serious as they were, were trivial when compared with the great fire of November 2, 1852, when fully seven-eighths of the city was destroyed and several lives were supposed to have been lost. This was the most widespread and disastrous fire in the history of the city. The total loss was estimated at ten million dollars—a considerable sum even in these days. In spite of the fact that there was a strong wind blowing the united efforts of the citizens kept the conflagration from extending east of Ninth Street and north of I Street. Of the city's many churches, the only



PATRICK HAYES
1st Assistant Chief

M. J. DUNPHY
Chief Engineer

TERENCE MULLIGAN
2nd Assistant Chief

DAN BROWNE

one saved was the Congregational Church on Sixth Street, itself a frame building.

The second general conflagration in the city's history occurred on the afternoon of July 13, 1854. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a spirit lamp used for heating a glue-pot. It started in a small frame building in the rear of Newcome's furniture store, near the center of the block between J and K, Third and Fourth Streets and reached the Sacramento Hotel almost immediately. In a very short time the blaze was tremendous. The day was very hot, the mercury registering one hundred degrees in the shade. The firemen turned out in force and were aided by the citizens, but in spite of their combined heroic efforts the fire spread and destroyed successfully the Oriental Hotel, the American House, the old court house, the New England House, the State House, the Congregational Church, the Sewanee House, the Crescent City Hotel, and No. 2's Engine House. Fortunately, the waterworks had just been put into operation and but for this added efficiency the losses would certainly have been much greater.

When the State Capitol was threatened, Governor Bigler, who had been working from the beginning of the conflagration wherever help had been needed, asked a number of bystanders to aid him in saving the furniture. They refused on the ground that the state could better afford to lose its property than private individuals could. Pointing to a full-length portrait of Washington that hung on the southern wall, Governor Bigler said: "See. There is the portrait of the father of your country; will you permit it to be destroyed?" His appeal was successful; they made a general rush and saved the picture.

The Golden Eagle Hotel, a substantial brick building, finally checked the fire until it could be controlled. The news of the fire having reached San Francisco, the Monumental Engine Company of that city made an earnest effort to reach Sacramento in time to be of assistance, but was unable to arrive until the next morning when they were cordially thanked by the citizens for their generous attempt.

The next important fire occurred on July 3, 1855, and burned over the whole triangle between the levee, I, and Sixth Streets, but as the buildings were mainly old shacks occupied by Chinese, the loss was not heavy. Several fires,

each occasioning a loss of from \$10,000 to \$20,000, occurred in the following nineteen years.

On September 15, 1874, at about five-thirty in the morning, the Capital Woolen Mills caught fire and were destroyed, causing a loss of from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The mills were promptly rebuilt. November 21, 1886, they were burned again and this time were not rebuilt.

On the afternoon of January 9, 1875, a fire started in the lamp room of the Western Hotel and spread rapidly to the whole building. By desperate efforts the fire department, which was promptly on hand, managed to confine it to the hotel building, which was totally destroyed. Three lives were lost, two of them being compositors in the "Union" office. The financial loss was estimated at about \$100,000.

One of the most disastrous conflagrations of later years occurred on Saturday morning, January 31, 1903, when the fine department store of Weinstock, Lubin & Company at Fourth and K Streets, running through to L Street, was discovered on fire. The iron doors in the rear of the K Street part were locked and could not be opened by the firemen until after the flames had gained such headway that they could not be controlled. They swept across the bridge connecting the annex and the inflammable contents soon made the whole store a seething furnace. At daybreak only the walls were left standing, the loss being over \$750,000. The firm moved to the old pavilion on M Street and in twenty-four hours was doing business again with a limited stock.

Other serious fires of recent years have occurred at Charles Nathan & Sons' Department Store, Sixth and J Streets, with a loss of \$458,000; the Sacramento Lumber Company's plant, when the west end of their yard burned with a loss of \$58,000; the Valley Seed Company's store, 1319 Front Street, with a loss of \$174,000, and the California Packing Company's cannery with a loss of \$400,000.

On October 30, 1921, at twelve-forty in the morning, a fire, which begun in the kitchen of the Sutter Candy Company and spread to the surrounding stores and the Hippodrome Theater, cost the lives of two of the members of the department. Jack Henry from Engine Company No. 2 and M. I. Peters of Truck Company No. 1 were asphyxiated by the smoke and fumes. At one-thirty of the afternoon of that