



Terry Fox

“Instrument to be played by the Earth,” 1987
Suspended crystal disc with weight (dimensions variable)
On loan from the Ann Hatch and Paul Discoe Collection, Sebastopol

This piece includes a hand-blown crystal disc that is suspended between the floor and ceiling with a forty pound lead weight pendulum hanging directly in front of it in a somewhat precarious juxtaposition. This work investigates the tension caused by expectation and imagination as much as it anticipates the potential for possible sound.

This piece is one element taken from a larger installation entitled “Instruments to be played by the Movement of the Earth,” created by artist Terry Fox, who in 1987 was artist in resident at 65 Capp Street in San Francisco. The studio was in continual use for the duration of the residency with no “fixed” installation. Rather, the gradual accumulation of instruments sounded by the vibration of the earth, with no sound in the absence of vibration. Potential sound. The sounds created by the instruments were to correspond to the sounds heard during an earthquake; objects falling, rolling across the floor, rumbling, glasses and plates breaking, glass shattering, an alarm going off . . . the instruments may become sculptures with potential use value.



Ansel Adams

Lower Yosemite Falls,
Photographed 1946, Portfolio #3, Printed in 1960
8X10” image 14X18” with Frame

On loan from the Barbara Graves and Craig Rosser Collection, Sebastopol

Ansel Adams (1902-1984) is a well-known American nature photographer. His images of Yosemite’s natural beauty can be seen in Museums and purchased as posters & note cards at local stores. He captured moments in nature that can be described as sublime or awe-inspiring, depicting grand sweeping landscape views. His exclusive use of black & white film adds to the stark contrasts and timelessness of his work. Adams was co-founder of the F-64 Group, a well known group of photographers (Imogen Cunningham & Edward Weston, among others) who emphasized “straight” photography in reaction to the popular pictorialism (altering the image for various effects). He used a large format view camera his entire career and was often seen lugging it around Yosemite to find the perfect location. The large format creates very large negatives, which in turn create very clear, high resolution images. Adam’s was also an author, nature enthusiast, avid environmentalist and advocate for the Sierra Club.



Historical Maps

Martin Waldseemuller, Superioris Indiae, 1535, Dimensions: 20.5 x 27” OD Framed

Englebert Kaempfer, Imperium Japonicum, 1727, Dimensions: 26 x 29.25” OD Framed

Nakabayashi Kichibei, Fusokoku No Zu, 1666, Dimensions: 17.75 x 22.25” OD Framed

Jodocus Hondius, China, ca 1607, Dimensions: 22 x 26.125” OD Framed

Unknown Author, Edo or Tokyo, Circa 1830 – 1840, 30.50 X 41”

Adriane Reland, Imperium Japonicum, 1715, 28.25 X 32.50”
On loan from the Henry Wendt Collection, Healdsburg

Cartography – the art of mapmaking – has intrigued humans for centuries. Maps have been created and used for an estimated 8,000 years – predating written language. This collection reflects the development of geographic knowledge of Japan, primarily from the European perspective. Japan is of particular interest because it was one of the very last nations on earth to be mapped and described during the great age of European exploration. For many years, European knowledge of Japan was based solely on explorer Maro Polo’s (1254-1324) brief and enigmatic description of “Zipangri” (Nihonkoku in Japanese) translated to English as “land of the rising sun.”

The map by Martin Waldseemuller is the first modern printed map of East Asia including specifically China, Tibet, Tartary, and Japan. The information for the map, originally drawn in 1522, comes from Marco Polo’s accounts from the thirteenth century. The map by Nakabayashi Kichibei, Fusokoku No Zu (Map of the Land of the Rising Sun), 1666, shows the give and take between Japanese and European mapmakers. For aesthetic reasons the topography was distorted. The inaccuracies eventually influenced western cartographers who incorporated the flawed information into their maps.

California Gemstones

Californite Gem Crystal (green matrix crystal)

Also known as Vesuvianite or Idocrase, this stone may be red, yellow, brown or purple. Though it was first discovered on Mt. Vesuvius in Italy resulting in the name Vesuvianite, the green variety was first discovered in California.

California Native Gold Nugget

This nugget is 24 carat pure gold from Mariposa County, California. The California State Legislature declared gold the California State Mineral in 1965, in recognition of the tremendous influence that gold has had on state history.

Benitoit Gem Crystal (blue, stubby crystals in a Neptunite mineral matrix)

This sample of Benitoit came from San Benito County, California, which is the sole source of Benitoit in the entire world. The California State Legislature declared Benitoit the official California State Gemstone in 1985.

Benitoit Gem (blue, cut gemstone)

A 1.13 carat gem cut crystal of dark blue Benitoit
On loan from the Wally Lowry Collection, Santa Rosa

California’s remarkable geology is the result of volcanic and tectonic activity. Its’ majestic mountains were shaped by glaciers during the ice ages as well as by wind and rain. The scenic coastline of California is continually shaped by the pounding waves of the Pacific Ocean. California has a wealth of mineral resources, including the rich soil of the Central Valley, the gold of the Sierra, and oil off the coast and in various locations across the state.

