

2312

Form 504

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey *Topographic*

Field No. _____ Office No. *2312*

LOCALITY

State *California*

General locality *Resurvey of*

Locality *San Francisco*

Bay Cal

~~194~~

~~1897~~

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LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

DATE _____

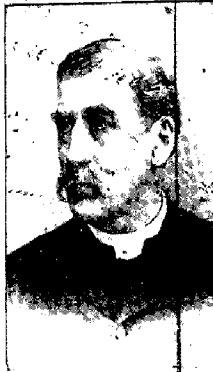
2312

To accompany Descriptive Report of Topography of
 Mount Park & near Mountain View South San Francisco Bay
 CALIFORNIA COMMERCE

UNITED SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL

Among the preparatory schools for boys in San Francisco none stand higher than the Trinity School and no institution offers such complete educational advantages where mental, moral and physical training are so happily combined and systematically founded out in their highest developments. The rector, Rev. Dr. Spaulding, is a veteran educator on the Coast and is now entering the twentieth year of his rectorship of this famous school. The object of the institution is to fit boys and young men for college and business. It provides instruction as far as the third or junior year in the ordinary university course. Here the student receives an admirable intellectual training united with the inculcation of Christian principles. Especial attention is given to the physical welfare of the scholars; under the encouragement of the rector they maintain a football, baseball and tennis club and frequently compete for prizes offered by the Powning and Rector's clubs. An up-to-date gymnasium provides other forms of physical exercise. Honors, prizes and medals are awarded for excellence in various branches of study and make valuable incen-

tives for hard working students. Boarding scholars have all the advantages of a refined home and personal care of the rector and resident teachers with private instructors. Accommodations are provided for about forty boarding pupils. Trinity is accredited with the University of California, Stanford and Trinity Colleges and 50 per cent of the graduates were accepted by such well known universities as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, U. of C. and Leland Stanford, Jr. The location of the school is incomparable, occupying an eminence overlooking Golden Gate Park. The buildings are new and have every modern convenience and are located at 3300 Washington street.



Rev. Dr. Spaulding, Rector



Prof. C. Lyon



Prof. Leon H. Rodger



Prof. Wm. Ross



Rev. P. Lee



Prof. P. C. Mills

PACIFIC CONGRESS SPRINGS.

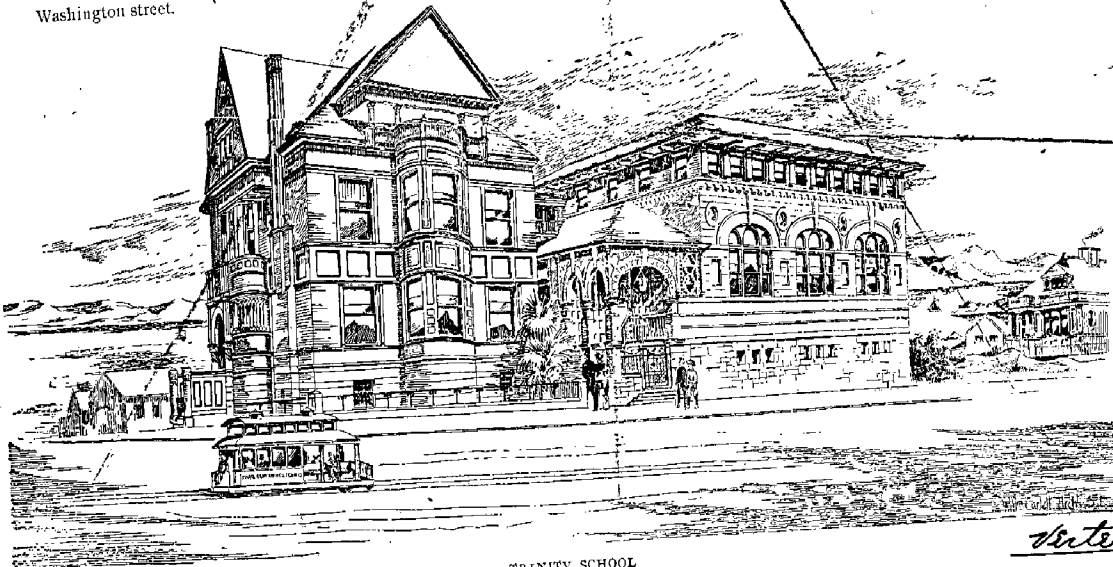
California abounds in picturesque and attractive spots where the weary student and brain worker may recoup his strength by needed rest, or find that complete change which is so necessary to the makeup of a successful holiday. Of all these places there are none which present more attractive features than Pacific Congress Springs.

Lying as it does almost at the doors of our greatest institutions of learning and also but a short distance from California's metropolis, its ease of access permits of a sojourn among its beautiful surroundings where the time to be spent in reaching other points would cause the journey to be postponed or altogether put aside. It requires but three hours to reach Congress Springs from San Francisco, and once there the beautiful surroundings and attractive accommodations offered to guests, to say nothing of the health bringing waters of the Springs combine to make the time of departure for home a moment to be regretted. One of the best regulated hotels on the Coast goes far to make Congress Springs popular and its guests are each given such attention as to cause them to be regular visitors every year.

Congress Springs was last year selected by the Stanford football management as the training quarters for its team and it was there the finishing touches were given to the champions of '96.

The waters of Congress Springs are particularly recommended as a tonic and are exceptionally agreeable to the taste. A sojourn at the Springs and a proper use of its water is productive of marvelous changes in either the invalid or those who are worn down by overwork.

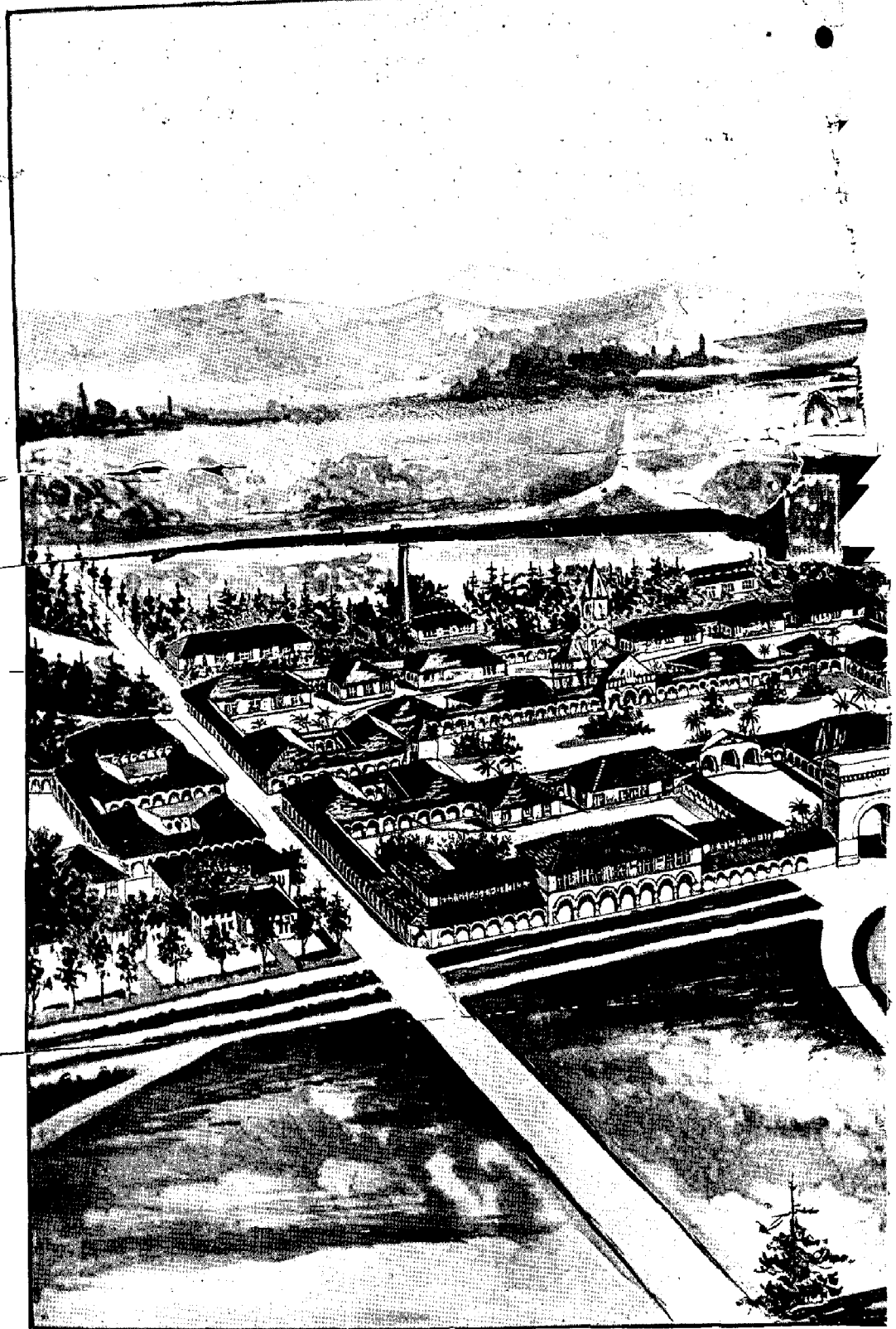
Pacific Congress Springs are reached by the Southern Pacific Railway to San Jose and thence by a thirty-five minute drive over the smoothest of roads and through the charming fruit lands of the Santa Clara Valley to the door of the Hotel.



TRINITY SCHOOL

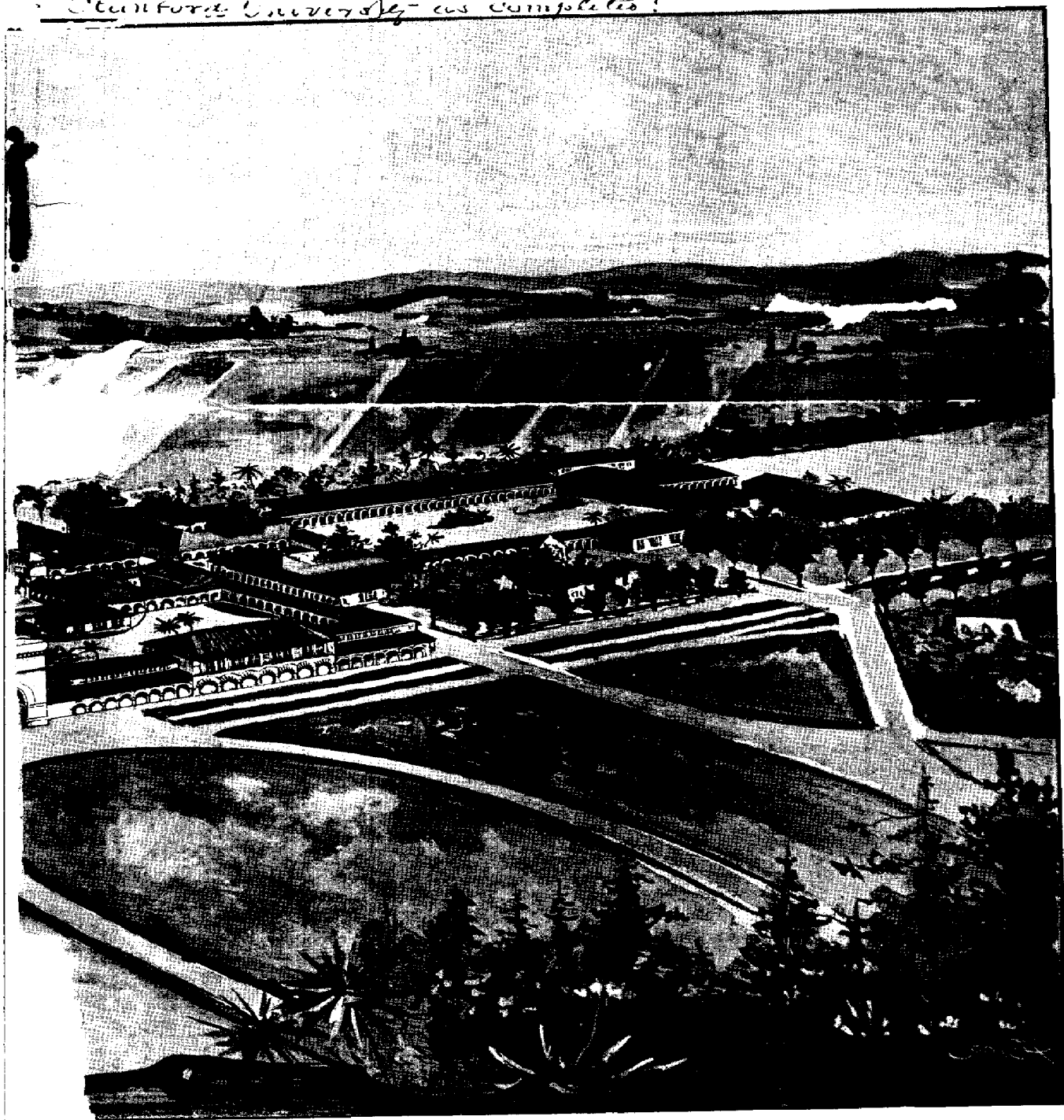
note

The red line sho
in existence 1898 and
"Mento Park to near Mountain
are a part of the design



LELAND STANFORD
(FROM COMP

measure of buildings
 on topographic sheet
 for the other buildings in this sketch
 Stanford University - as completed!



UNIVERSITY
 DESIGN

PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

The property known as Palo Alto Stock Farm, is situated in the Santa Clara Valley, Santa Clara County, California, thirty-four miles from San Francisco, on the line of the Coast Division of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. It comprises several thousand acres of hill and valley lands. The Creator has been generous in his many gifts to Palo Alto, a fine climate, bountiful water supply and large spreading oaks, together with the magnificent scenery surrounding it, makes it an ideal situation for a stock farm, the purpose for which it was selected by the late Senator Stanford.

At the inception of Palo Alto, its owner was in possession of Mohawk Chief, a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, also some mares of the early California breeding, and they were moved from a ranch near Sacramento to Palo Alto and were the pioneers of the place. It took but a short time for the founder of what was destined to be the greatest stock farm in America to discover that the mares he had brought to Palo Alto, were not of the right breeding to lay the foundation of the Stock Farm, and he disposed of the majority and then purchased in the East and South such stallions and mares of his own selection, as in his judgement would prove successful sires and dames.

Before Senator Stanford made large purchases in the East, he was well known to the horse community as a lover of the harness horse, as he was the owner of Occident a horse that gained world wide reputation by trotting a mile in 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$. He also had in his stable the grey gelding Abe Edgington 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Sorrel Ned, horses that trotted races before the great farm was started.

The first of the stallions purchased to reach the farm was Genl. Benton a large bay stallion by Jim Scott, dame Lady Benton, by Gray's Hambletonian. Genl. Benton's record 2:34 $\frac{1}{2}$, was not a very fast one, but his well known trial, in the old days, of 2:20 $\frac{1}{2}$ made him quite valuable to the Senator, and he paid a large sum for him which turned out a very profitable investment.

As a sire Genl. Benton is represented in the standard list by twenty-one performers that have trotted better than 2:30. Among the number the gray mare Sallie Benton (4) 2:07 $\frac{1}{2}$, who held the world's record for four year olds. The Scer 2:15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Daly 2:15, Lord Byron 2:17, a very creditable showing in itself. But it is as a broodmare sire that Genl. Benton will occupy a high place in turf history. From Genl. Benton mares came



H. R. Covey



O. N. Reynolds



C. H. Davis



D. D. Cool



G. P. Woods



A. T. Gallagher



J. S. Phippen

Sunol, 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$, the world's champion of her day and is yet to the high wheel sulky. Cobwebs, 2:12, Truman, 2:12, El Rami, 2:14, Azmon, 2:13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Starlight, 2:15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Palita, (2) 2:16, Bernal, 2:17, Arin, (3) 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Athena, 2:15 $\frac{1}{2}$, Rio Alto, (3) 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Avena, (2) 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$, Serpol, (3) 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$, Noddien, (3) 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$, Electric Coin, 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$, Bonibel, (4) 2:17 $\frac{1}{2}$, and many others that have beaten 2:30.

The same year 1877 Senator Stanford journeyed East and found at Stony Ford, the Stock Farm of Chas. Backman, the horse that suited his eye, and in whose form and breeding he saw the future producer of extreme speed. There were several other very attractive stallions at Stony Ford, but this one, the son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Green Mountain Maid, a stallion then nine years old without a representative in the list, filled his eye and the great Electioneer was purchased for Palo Alto.

At the same time the Senator purchased Elaine, the half sister of Electioneer, a filly that held two world's records, 2:28 as a three year old and 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$ as a four year old. America by Hambletonian 10, a great broodmare, now twenty-four years old and still in the ranks.

Clarabel, dam of Cressida (3) 2:18 $\frac{1}{2}$, Clifton Bell 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$, Idealia 2:30, Rebecca, dam of Gene, Corn, dam of Don Marvin 2:22 $\frac{1}{2}$, Chime Bell (sire of Van Zandt 2:12), Clarion (2) 2:34 $\frac{1}{2}$, Sarah dam of Candidate 2:26 $\frac{1}{2}$, and some more that have turned out well.

In Electioneer Senator Stanford selected a horse that has made Palo Alto famous for ever. At the time his first performer appeared in 1880, Electioneer was twelve years old, he died December 3, 1890, leaving all sires in number of performers, and though he has been dead six years, he stands at the

head of the list with 164 to his credit. He has had to his credit the world's records for yearling Bell Bird 2:20 $\frac{1}{2}$, for two year old Arion, 2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$, for three year olds Sunol, 2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Arion 2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$, for four year olds Sunol 2:10 $\frac{1}{2}$, for five year olds Sunol 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$, Champion Mare Sunol 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$, Champion Stallion Palo Alto 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the year of 1891 the produce of Electioneer held all the Champion records for trotters, they were all bred at Palo Alto, and were all driven by Mr. Chas. Marvin.

Electioneer has produced other Champion performers just as great in their day as those that came on the scene before him. In 1881, yearling 2:18 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1880, Manzanita four year old 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1881, Hinda Rose, three year old

2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1880, Fred Crocker, two year old 2:25 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1888, Sunol 2:18; 1881, Hinda Rose yearling 2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$. Two of the sons of Electioneer, Advertiser 2:15 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Chimes 2:30 $\frac{1}{2}$, have produced in Adbell 2:23 the world's champion yearling and in Fantasy 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$ the world's champion three year old.

The average speed of the total number of performers that really belong to Electioneer in the list, 164 is 2:23. He has 43 in the 2:20 list that average 2:16. He has 90 in the 2:25 list that average 2:20. Electioneer was a superior horse in many ways, he was rich in color, nicely marked, had an intelligent head, ambitious but always kind. At all times ready to brush off a piece when called on, a bold moving line trotter capable of moving at extreme speed. He played no particular cross of blood a favorite all had to succumb to his propensity in producing speed, and determining the gait. He is credited now with two pacers, Salana 2:25, and Peruvian Bitters 2:23 $\frac{1}{2}$, both were natural trotters, but sore legs and bad feet made pacers of them. From the thoroughbred mare Dame Winnie, by Planet, he got Palo Alto 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$, from a Benton mare, whose dam was thoroughbred he got Sunol 2:08 $\frac{1}{2}$, from a Nutwood mare, he got Arion 2:07 $\frac{1}{2}$, from a mare by The Moor, he got Hinda Rose, 2:19 $\frac{1}{2}$, who was twice a world's Champion, from a St. Clair mare, he got Manzanita, 2:16, and Wildflower 2:21, both world Champions, from a Wildidle mare, he got Amigo 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$, from a mare by Mohawk Chief, he got Conductor 2:14 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Peddler 2:18 $\frac{1}{2}$, from a John Nelson Mare, he got Albert W. 2:20, from a mare by Alexander's Norman, he got Norval 2:14 $\frac{1}{2}$, from an A. W. Richmond mare, he got Anteco 2:16 $\frac{1}{2}$, from a Piedmont mare, he got Mon-

*To accompany Description Map
& Topographic Sheet Mountain View - Alameda Park
"Minto Park to near Mountain View"
Palo Alto Live Oaks*

VOL. II. NO. 22.

PALO ALTO, CAL., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1897.

WHOLE NO. 48

EARLY HISTORY OF THE PALO ALTO TOWNSITE

Title to the townsite of Palo Alto passed, by the discoveries of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 and Vizcaino in 1602, from the wild Tejon Indians to the Crown of Spain.

As early as 1097 the Jesuits had established the Mission Loretta in Vieja, lower California, and this was soon followed by many others throughout the peninsula. In 1767 King Carlos III decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits from his dominions. They were driven from these missions and their property turned over to the Franciscan monks.

To prevent the country from falling into the hands of the English or the Russians, whose seal fisheries kept creeping down the northern coast, the Viceroy of Mexico appointed Don Gaspar de Portola to be governor of the

the Mexican government by the act known as the "Secularization of the Missions" and its broad acres, divided into great ranchos, were granted to adherents of those in authority. These "grants" were confirmed by President Polk when California was ceded to the United States.

Don Antonio Buelna received permission to occupy this part of the valley, known as the "Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisco." The portion now occupied by the University campus next came into the hands of Francisco Rodriguez who held it until 1853. The next ten years saw many changes but in 1863 it was owned by George Gordon, a San Francisco business man, who laid out Eucalyptus avenue and built the nucleus of the

the settlement known as College Terrace. This was contrary to the wishes of Senator Stanford who obtained an injunction from the Superior court restraining the Terrace agents from using the name. On January 30, 1892, the name Palo Alto was legally given to us.

At the instigation of Mr. J. W. Dayan a meeting of property owners was held at the Palace hotel, San Francisco, December 18, 1889, to agitate the question of grading and graveling the streets, which were then only lines of stakes through fields of grain and among the spreading live oaks like those shown in our illustration. It resulted in the appointment of C. L. Crabtree, J. J. Morris, J. W. Dayan, W. M. Macmillan and S. A. Coe to see property owners and arrange contracts for grading their street frontages. Through the efforts of Dayan and Crabtree University avenue and Alma street were graded in the course of

four may still be seen, in about their original condition, in block A, block B, block E and Alba Park.

In 1890 the first switch was built and an open shed put up for a station, somewhat altered, it is now used by the fire company. An excursion train was run down from the city June 7, 1890, and a public sale of lots was held. About this time our pioneer settler, Mrs. A. P. Zschokke, came here to live.

The first structure built near what is now the business quarter was a small two-room real estate office on lot 23, block 5, in 1890. This was first occupied by Mr. Henry and later by Morris & Merriam. It is now used for the composing rooms of the "Times." The next was Mrs. Yesle's building at the High street corner, used by her for a boarding and lodging house and small notion store. The next was the building across the avenue, now occupied by



PALO ALTO LIVE OAKS

region north of the Colorado, with orders to occupy and fortify San Diego and Monterey. Along with him was sent Junipero Serra, then head of the Franciscans on the peninsula, together with a small band of soldiers and friars. The expedition in four divisions reached San Diego in 1769, and Governor Portola at once set out overland for Monterey, leaving Serra to found San Diego mission.

Failing to recognize the bay of Monterey from Vizcaino's description, Portola crossed the mountains and camped on the banks of our San Francisco creek. Planting a cross on the present site of San Francisco, he returned to San Diego in 1770.

Skipping over seven years of this picturesque early history, we come in 1777 to the founding of mission Santa Clara, to whose territory this land was attached.

For sixty years the mission flourished but in 1837 its lands were confiscated to

present mansion. In 1870 the tract was purchased by Senator Stanford.

The land occupied by the town of Palo Alto descended, by inheritance, from the original grantee to the Greer and Soto families, still living in this vicinity. In 1852, H. W. Seale acquired the greater part of this tract by purchase. October 28, 1887, Mr. Timothy Hopkins bought 687½ acres from H. W. Seale, and this purchase, together with several small tracts along the Embarcadero Road, bought by W. M. Macmillan for Mr. Hopkins from the Soto heirs, was laid out in its present form and the plat recorded February 27, 1889.

The founding of the new town was, of course, actuated by the endowment of Stanford University, the cornerstone of which had been laid May 14, 1887, and whose opening day was celebrated October 1, 1891. The place was first called University Park, the name Palo Alto having been appropriated by

1890. A small amount of grading was also done on Lytton avenue and Emerson street, but there the work stopped until Mr. Dayan devised a new scheme which solved the problem.

Fisher & McGarvey, of Redwood City, who had done the grading so far, were given the right to farm the entire tract in consideration of grading all the streets and avenues. The work continued through three years and was finished in 1892. At the time of recording the map, February 27, 1889, there was only one modern house on the tract, and that had been built the summer before, in block 17 on the creek bank at Bryant street. Five old Spanish houses of primitive design were scattered along the Embarcadero Road. One was the old homestead of Pancho Soto, in block 90, which was demolished to make room for the J. R. Smith house. The large barn in block 4, now used by Bell & Dalzell, was moved from this place. The other

the reading room. It then faced High street, about 50 feet from the corner, and was first used by H. W. Simkins for his bookstore and G. Wigle for a real estate office. Then followed the photograph gallery of Hill & Yard on the site of Marten's brick block.

In the winter of 1890-91 the population was 37, comprising the families of Lynch, Arragon, Yesle, Zschokke, Kimball and Andrews. The next winter the number was 76 among whom was the family of Joseph Hutchinson who had built an attractive country residence with grounds occupying the whole of block 76.

The "boom" year of 1893 opened with our population at 318 but its close left us 750 and new improvements costing \$100,000. The beginning of our schools, churches, bank, telegraph, express and many other evidences of progress date from this period.

The limits of this article will not permit giving a detailed account of the growth of the succeeding four years, but much of it may be gleaned on other pages of this paper.

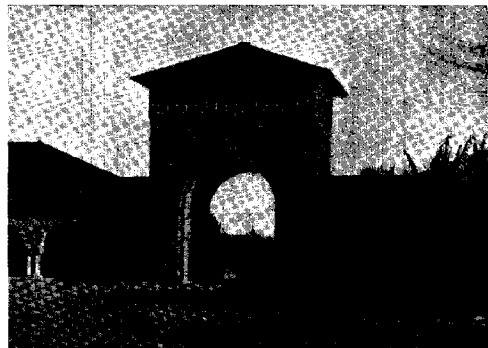
THE LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

[Extract from "Stanford University and Thereabouts" by special permission of Dr. O. L. Elliott.]

"In March, 1884, Leland Stanford, Jr., the only child of Senator and Mrs. Stanford, died of malarial fever in Italy. The child of many hopes, heir to a vast estate, he had reached the period when the question of education becomes paramount. Certain phases of educational movement had already interested him keenly, and though still in his sixteenth year, he had begun a collection of antiquities which he hoped might sometime grow into a great museum worthy to be set up in San Francisco. To his parents, stricken with grief, hopes and plans crushed, the most fitting memorial to the life so rudely interrupted seemed the promotion of education in some of its many forms. The Stanfords were accustomed to deal with large forces and to secure large results. With modesty and simplicity, yet with the confidence born of successful achievement and the possession of great wealth, these two conceived the idea of doing for the children of California what they had hoped to do

climate. Easy access to the metropolis of the Coast, free from the rigors of the Eastern winters and the extremes of Eastern summers, sheltered from the fogs and harsh winds of the coast, and from the intense summer heat of the interior valleys, with a rare ocean quality always in the air, the students at Palo Alto have one succession of springtime and autumn. The buildings are placed in the broad plain sloping up from the bay to the foothills of the Sierra Morena. The ground is high enough so that glimpses of the water are seen through the trees, while across the bay are the bold Diablos, rising four thousand feet, and showing at sunset a brilliant succession of colors."

"The buildings themselves are unique in plan and exquisitely harmonious in effect. The old mission architecture—the long low adobe buildings, with wide colonnades and open court, native outgrowth of the Moorish and Romanesque,—has been reproduced on imposing scale. Gathered about a court five hundred and twenty-eight by two hundred and forty-six feet, enclosing an area of three and a quarter acres paved



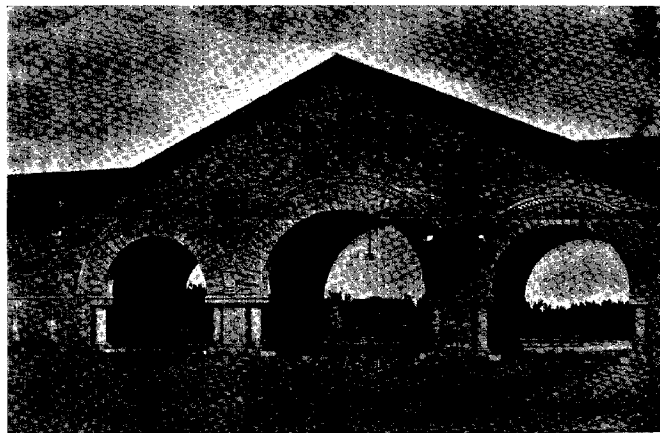
whose fascination deepens as the months slip by under blue skies and flooding sunshine. Other buildings already erected are the two dormitories, the Art Museum, the gymnasiums, various engineering structures, and numerous cottages. Encina Hall, the men's dormitory, occupies a ground area of three hundred and twelve by one hundred and fifty feet. It is four stories high of the same material as the quadrangle, and decorated with and arcades, a cen-

Jordan for faculty and students, gave solemn sanction to the pledge and promise of the future, while the students for the first time assembled, gave utterance to the college yell which marked the visible entrance of a new university into the world.

The Charter of the University was drawn with great breadth and liberality. Lowell's playful definition of a university as "a place where nothing useful is taught" had no countenance in Mr. Stanford's plans. In many ways he emphasized the practical nature of the higher education. His idea of a university would have been more nearly stated as "a place where nothing that is not useful is taught." Yet he would found "a university for both sexes, with the colleges, schools, seminaries of learning, mechanical institutes, museums, galleries of art, and all other things necessary and appropriate to a university of high degree." The object and purpose of the University should be "to qualify students for personal success and direct usefulness in life," and "to promote the public welfare by exercising an influence in behalf of humanity and civilization, teaching the blessings of liberty regulated by law, and inculcating love and reverence for the great principles of government as derived from the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." "It should be the aim of the institution," Mr. Stanford said to the Trustees, "to entertain and inculcate broad and general ideas of progress and of the capacity of mankind for advancement in civilization." "The object is not alone to give the student a technical education, fitting him for a successful business life, but it is also to instill in his mind an appreciation of the blessings of this Government, a reverence for its institutions, and a love for God and humanity, to the end that he may go forth and by precept and example spread the great truths, by the light of which his fellow-men will be elevated and taught how to attain happiness in this world and in the life eternal."

"The Charter outlined in general terms. To realize in detail, to place into actual and visible form the dreams of the founders, to begin the traditions, to set the pace, to man the machinery, to avoid the seedy wayfarer from a past generation, the intellectual crank, tramp, and peripatetic, was a task which the founders must turn over to other hands. The lot fell upon David Starr Jordan.

"For the work to which he was called President Jordan had especial fitness. He had come upon the collegiate period just when the intellectual world of America was feeling the new Renaissance. Scholasticism was losing its deadly grip on the university. The winds of freedom were beginning to



for their own son. To fill out the measure of such a generous purpose would require nothing less than a university as complete as their endeavor and fortune could provide, and to the realization of this project all other plans and interests gradually gave way."

"The place chosen for the new University was the Palo Alto estate, in the Santa Clara Valley, the seat of Mr. Stanford's country residence. The Santa Clara Valley has long been famous for its beauty, fertility, and excellence of

with asphalt and diversified with eight beds of tropical plants and flowers, are the twelve buildings of the inner quadrangle. They are connected by a continuous open arcade facing the court, and are one story in height. The soft buff sandstone, the great expanse of red tile roof, the wide arcades, the simple but impressive arches, the luxuriance of tropical foliage, distant glimpses of trees, and foothills, and mountains give an impression of academic seclusion, serenity, and beauty,

lral arched porch, and mosaic work. It is provided with electric lights, hot and cold water, steam heat, bath rooms on each floor, and will accommodate over three hundred students. Roble Hall, the woman's dormitory, is of concrete, and about a third the size of Encina. The Museum, also of concrete, occupies a ground area of three hundred and thirteen by one hundred and fifty-six feet. It contains already collections of Greek, Roman, Egyptian, and American antiquities, and various miscellaneous collections of value.

"The first impression to visitors is usually disappointing. The plan provides for the erection of a second quadrangle entirely surrounding the first, with buildings two stories in height, a connected arcade facing outward, and an imposing arch at the main entrance. When completed, and the needs of the University must soon compel its building, nothing will be lacking to the most beautiful college architecture in America."

"October 1, 1891, the breath of life was breathed into the fashioned clay. Under cloudless skies, in the open court of the inner quadrangle the new University was dedicated to the service of humanity. Mr. Stanford for himself and his wife, Judge Shafter for the trustees, President Kellogg for the University of California, and President



blow. A country boy, familiar with woods and streams and outdoor life, fate sent him to Cornell, then, of all the universities, most radical in its attack upon the despotism of the old Procrustean curriculum. The result was to confirm his impatience of artificial forms and medieval potitiness. Though a New Yorker by birth, he belonged to the West rather than to the East, and in the West some years of fairly itinerant teaching developed his powers and broadened his knowledge and acquaintance, until in 1884, the year in which Mr. Stanford conceived his University project, he was called to the presidency of the State University of Indiana.

"To the President, appointed and removable at will by the Trustees, is intrusted the selection of the Faculty and the determining of the educational policy of the University. The Faculty, as a legislative body, does not exist. Not only has the President an absolute veto upon all legislation by the Faculty or Council, but the ordinary routine business is done by committees named by the President, and responsible primar-



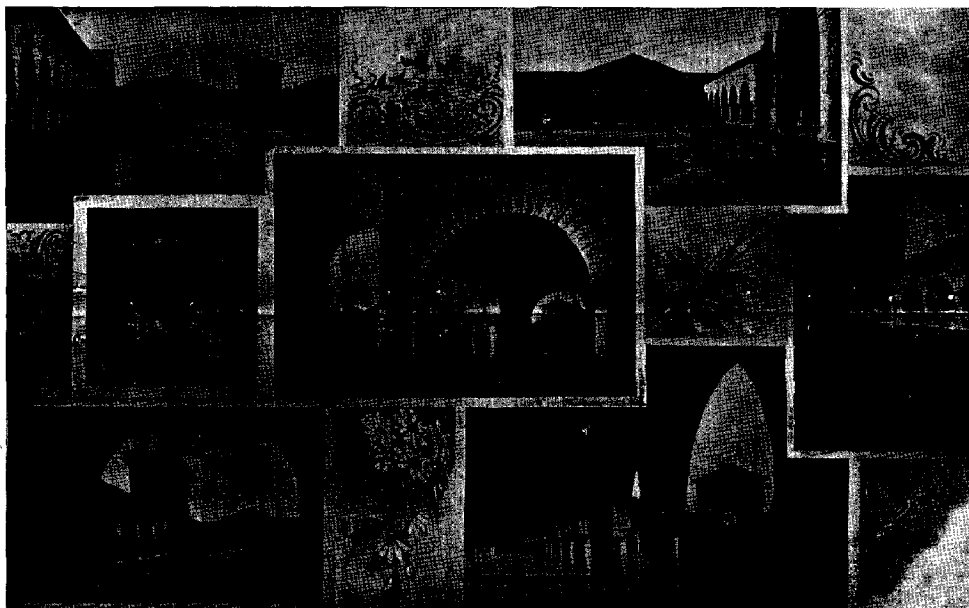
DAVID STARR JORDAN, LL. D.

those sanctioned by current usage; in the natural sciences and in history the requirements in each have been advanced beyond what most universities have been content to receive. Into the vexed question of the high school cur-

riculum, the University, as a body, testing the qualifications of candidates for collegiate study, does not desire to enter. It withdraws academic compulsion as to the particular subjects which shall be taught, and concentrates it upon the quality and thoroughness of

air premonitory of a new period of accelerated activity. The strain and suspense has been severe. Yet no essential feature has been sacrificed; no work actually undertaken has been allowed to suffer. With unflinching purpose and undaunted courage, Mrs. Stanford has taken up the heavy burden imposed upon her, and carried the University through the crisis unharmed. Still, with straitened resources and incomplete equipment, the University has had to meet larger and larger classes and the constantly increasing demands of more advanced work.

"No sudden affluence is likely to beset the University. Some expansion, however, will not be long delayed. New buildings for library, laboratories, and classrooms, books, fellowships, new departments, and additional instructors, are imperatively demanded. When these are added, the University in its general features will be fairly realized. Times of trial there undoubtedly will be. But, with a prospective endowment greater than that which any university now enjoys, with scholarly traditions, high ideals and fearless liberty in the truth, the Leland Stanford Junior University may face the future with confidence and unflinching courage."



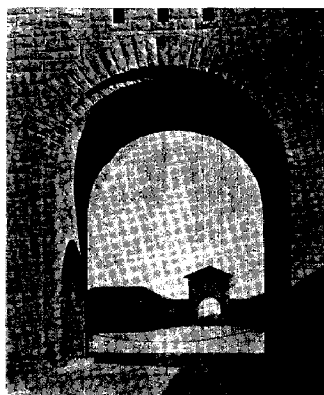
ly to him and not to the Faculty and Council. The Faculty, as such, never meets, and the Council, as a rule, but twice a year, and that for the purpose of conferring degrees. Although there has never been any break in the harmony of administration, this is in part due to the President's wise choice of colleagues; for it is his boast that he never attends a committee meeting, and he never interferes with a committee's action. The "Department," as such, has no official existence, but is merely a convenient grouping for practical purposes. The professorship is the unit of organization; each professor is supreme in his own field, and in all the detail of his work is responsible only to the President.

"The University expects to receive students after the equivalent of a thorough high-school course has been completed. It leaves the applicant and the school to determine (among the twenty-two subjects) what shall constitute the preparatory course. But it aims to exact of the student and the school the same quality of work in each subject chosen. Chinking is therefore not recognized. In mathematics and the languages the requirements correspond to

riculum, the University, as a body, testing the qualifications of candidates for collegiate study, does not desire to enter. It withdraws academic compulsion as to the particular subjects which shall be taught, and concentrates it upon the quality and thoroughness of

ate without adding to his knowledge in these directions. When such a prodigy appears, the University expects to give him a hearty welcome and to survive his exit.

"With the near approach of the settlement of the estate, there is a stir in the



Written for the LIVE OAK.

Live Oaks.

W. C. DIBBLE.

I love the live oaks; to them belong,
A master poet's woodland mood,
Wherein the Great Life seems to brood,
And hush the fire and flow of song.

What wondrous potion lies within
The denseness of their drooping boughs;
That makes the tired eyes to drowse,
The soul escape the fevered din?

The slumbering cow beneath their shade,
May know in part the secret sweet:
Or oak-ball hunters at their feet,
Who laugh and play all undismayed.

And most of all the mother bird
That rears her young within their arms,
Must feel the solitude that charms,
And banishes all thought and word.

But though no mighty singer tell
The story of their silent sway;
Yet we can dream and float away,
Careless to understand the spell.

The running expenses of the University exceed \$15,000 a month and the amount expended by the students is probably more than \$1000 a day. This circulation of money in addition to the ordinary business of the school drawn from a large surrounding territory constitutes the foundation of our prosperity and growth.

Schools of Palo Alto

Manzanita Hall.

Manzanita Hall has during the past two years taken rank as the leading preparatory school for Stanford and sends more boys to that University than any other school on the coast. It is devoted solely to the preparation of boys for college, and is unique among schools of its class in keeping out those who go to school merely because they are sent, more than one-third of the applications for entrance being rejected. No one is admitted who does not intend to work and as a result the pupils acquire a high standard of efficiency and they are surrounded by the most elevating influences.

The primary school has been discontinued in order to make room for the expansion of the advanced department, which has a larger number of pupils this year than ever before.

In the selection of teachers the principle is followed that the best preparatory teachers are those who cannot be retained in such a school, and already five instructors from Manzanita have been promoted to positions in colleges and universities. The same plan is followed by the leading colleges of the Middle West, the strongest men being chosen, and such men are constantly being called to the great universities. The other alternative is unprogressive, as teachers who are satisfied to remain in such positions are not the live teachers.

Prof. Frank Cramer, principal of Manzanita, is not only widely-known as an able instructor, but also as an author of several valuable books. He is an earnest educator and gives close personal attention to those under his charge. He is assisted by a corps of excellent teachers, men who are in the front rank of their profession. No better school can be found in which to fit boys for the University. It is in close touch with Stanford and the pupils become imbued with college influences and are thus encouraged to do better work than they might otherwise do.

Athletics receive sufficient attention to meet the physical requirements of the pupils. Gymnasium work, tennis, baseball, football and field sports are among the recreations. Several students from Manzanita have, after entering Stanford, made fine records in the interscollegiate contests.

The Public Schools

Although so few years have passed since Palo Alto was founded the public schools are considered among the best in Santa Clara county. Under the school system of the State at the completion of the grammar grade work county examinations are held, and the standing gained at these examinations by the pupils from the Palo Alto schools is above the average.

The progressive teachers are those who desire to fit themselves more thoroughly for their work, and it is from this class that it is possible to select teachers for the schools here—from those who desire to have the benefit of the University surroundings, the library, the lectures, and special sources of study. The trustees this year had over fifty applications from the best known public instructors in California, and the corps of teachers employed is an able one.

Three years ago a fine building was erected for the schools, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration. It is well arranged and the heating, sanitation, and ventilation are arranged upon scientific methods. All necessary



CASTILLEJA HALL.

apparatus is provided for the use of the teachers and pupils and a fair sized library has already been acquired. Five teachers are now employed, but the increase in the number of pupils has been such as to require at least one additional teacher each year.

The rainfall of the county varies in different sections, the minimum being seventeen inches, and the maximum thirty-three.



MANZANITA HALL.

Two years ago the need of a training school for the young children of the town became apparent, and a private kindergarten was opened and conducted under the efficient management of Miss Jennie Larrimore. The school was quite generously patronized. This year the local branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union took the kindergarten under its supervision, and are now maintaining it by subscriptions. Miss Larrimore is retained as teacher, and a large number of busy, happy little people gather each day at Nortree hall, and thus lay the foundation for the practical education they will acquire later in our public schools.

irrespective of how long she has been to school.)

3. The attention paid to English Composition.
4. The required work in Gymnastics. (The school has always had a basket-ball team, and has played games with Stanford, Oakland High School, and the University of the Pacific. The regular gymnastic work is under the charge of one of the assistants in Roble Gymnasium.) The teachers for the current year are:

Miss E. B. Pearson, (principal)—English and Mathematics.
Mrs. Lucy Fletcher Brown—German and History.
Miss Olive Dunbar—Mathematics.
Mrs. A. K. Peck—French.
Miss Ora Boring—Zoology and Primary Work.
Miss Ada Edwards—Gymnastics.

Palo Alto High School.

The town has an excellent high school, which although not yet a free school is under control of a board of trustees chosen by the patrons. A building has been erected this year for the use of the school and about fifty pupils attend. The senior class last year had ten members, nine of whom graduated with credit and have entered Stanford. The pupils are accredited to the University.

The teachers employed are far better fitted than teachers in high schools usually are. The principal has taken a degree of Master of Arts at Stanford and among the assistants one is a post-graduate of Cornell, one a graduate of both Stanford and Harvard and a third is a graduate of the Home University. The school affords excellent opportunities for preparing for college.

It is probable that within one or two years a free high school will be established here.

That strangers to Palo Alto who may receive this special edition may not be misled, we desire to say that the advertising pages show only a part of the firms doing business here. There are many among the merchants who apparently have no desire to advertise the town, failing to realize the benefit that would accrue to them. Yet they are enterprising business men, and although the advertisements do not indicate the fact, there is scarcely a paying line of business which is not well represented.

Castilleja Hall.

Castilleja Hall, the oldest preparatory school for Stanford, was opened September, 1891, one week before even the University. For the first year the school occupied Adelante Villa, a few miles back of the college buildings in the foothills, but as that proved to be too remote a situation, a new building was erected for it the next summer in the newly started town of Palo Alto. For four years it was conducted there as a boarding and day school, but for the last year no boarders have been received, though girls still come from a distance to attend the school, finding homes in the families of Palo Alto. During the past year there were in attendance pupils from Mexico, New Mexico, Montana and Oregon, besides all parts of California.

The school consists of two departments; the regular preparatory course for girls and the primary department, to which boys under twelve, as well as girls, are admitted. The principal individual features of the school have always been:

1. Well trained teachers (including during its history, graduates of Stanford, Michigan University, Radcliffe, Wellesley, Smith and Olivet.)
2. Individual Work. (Each girl is allowed to take just so much and such work as she is fitted for;

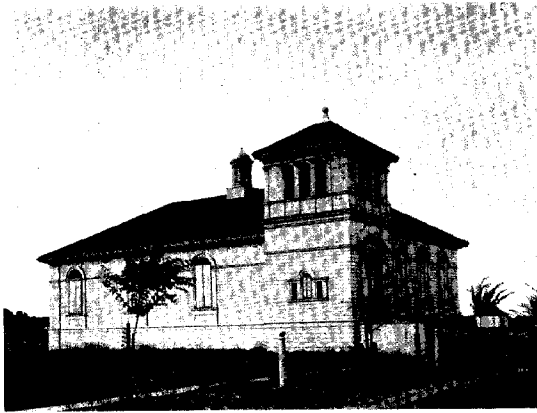


THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.



QUADRANGLE SCENE.

CHURCHES OF PALO ALTO AND THEIR HISTORY



THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The religious life of Palo Alto is such as cannot fail to appeal to those who take a special interest in such matters. The pastors in charge of the several churches are able and educated gentlemen, especially selected to meet the exacting requirements of a university town, by reason of their thorough education and natural ability. Three regular religious organizations have places of worship here, and three others hold weekly services.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The First Methodist Episcopal first held services here in the winter of 1891-92, when Dr. W. W. Thoburn (then pastor of the Mayfield church, but now one of the University professors) held regular services in the new town.

In January, 1894, Rev. M. H. Alexander was appointed pastor of the church here, and through his untiring efforts the membership of the organization was increased, the society was incorporated and a church building was erected. Only a portion of the structure is erected, and it is in keeping with a design which will make one of the handsomest structures in the town, the architectural motif being of the old mission style.

The present pastor is the Rev. Leslie M. Barwell, a young man of decided ability. He is a graduate of both Stanford and Harvard universities and during the year of his incumbency has added much to the prestige of his congregation. In connection with the

church are a prosperous Epworth League, a Young Men's Sunday Evening Club and a thriving Sunday school.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the mid-year of 1892, while the town was yet in its infancy, the Presbyterians first held services in Palo Alto. The church was established later and has grown until it is one of the strongest religious bodies of the town. The first church for this society was built on Hamilton avenue, but in 1896 it was moved to the corner of University avenue and Waverly street, where a fine site had been purchased. Rev. W. D. Nicholas, the pastor during the years of 1894-97, attracted a large attendance to his church by reason of his able sermons. He has recently resigned his charge, but the pulpit has been supplied by worthy divines and a call will soon be extended to someone who will ably fill the vacant position. A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, conducted by young people of the town and by students, is a strong aid to the church in the good work that is being done.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

One of the most conservative and efficient religious organizations of the town is the Episcopal church. The society was first organized in January, 1893, and soon after Rev. R. B. Peet was appointed rector of the parish. Through his indefatigable efforts a church edifice was provided for the



THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

small congregation. Mr. Peet had been pastor of a church at Newport, attended by the Vanderbilts, and he induced them to make a handsome donation for the society here. The church has steadily grown in membership and usefulness and now has an attractive place of worship at the corner of Waverly street and Hamilton avenue. St. Andrew's Brotherhood is composed of young men from the town and University and is instrumental in doing much good. The Ladies' Guild has also done much to advance the cause of religion in Palo Alto.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

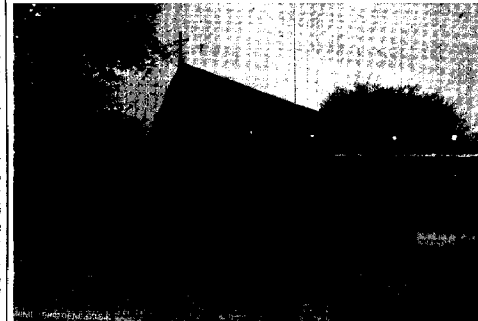
This society has been recently organized, and although the membership is yet small, the church is in a prosperous condition and holds regular Sunday services at Nortree Hall, at which Rev. Henry Shadle, the pastor, presides.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church is among the later religious organizations to be effected here, but holds regular services at Nortree Hall, conducted by the pastor, Rev. F. H. Lawrence. The society is small but has an earnest membership and is steadily growing in influence and members.

THE UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

The Unitarian organization has a strong following in Palo Alto, and, although there is no permanent society, meetings are held frequently under



ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL, EPISCOPAL.

its auspices, and among the many prominent speakers who have addressed the society, Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, has been frequently numbered.

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL.

One building of the quadrangle is set apart for a temporary chapel. It is comfortably seated on the opera chair plan, is provided with a pipe organ and a piano and its walls are decorated with a valuable collection of oil paintings imported from the art galleries of Europe. The general plan of the University provides for the erection of an imposing and permanent chapel with auditorium large enough to accommodate the great crowds that some of the popular lectures draw.

In the charter of the University Leland Stanford prohibited sectarian instruction but required the teaching of the "immortality of the soul, the existence of an all wise and benevolent Creator, and that obedience to His laws is the highest duty of man."

During the school year voluntary chapel exercises are held every morning and a sermon or address on some religious or ethical subject is given every Sunday morning. This is made the occasion of giving people an opportunity to hear noted advocates of every creed or denomination. A few of the many celebrated people who have preached here may be mentioned: Archbishop Keane, Bishop Newman,

Roble Hall at the University.



Rabbi Voorsanger, Horatio Stebbins, the Brahminachari Kodabrahmu Pandita Ramabai, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Dr. Gimsaulus, and many others. This bringing together of the strong personalities of men whom the world has recognized and the investigating minds of intelligent students does much to give them broader and more reasonable views of the duties and responsibilities of life.

The University Chapel Union attempts to organize the religious forces of the University, without defining beliefs, for the promotion of the spiritual life through worship and service. A Students' Christian Association, a Young Men's Christian Association and a Young Women's Christian Association have been organized and hold regular services.

Every Tuesday evening a popular lecture on some subject of general interest is given by a member of the faculty or some person invited from abroad. These lectures have been a

valuable feature of University life. To meet and hear speakers like Benjamin Harrison, William J. Bryan, Chauncy Depew, Andrew D. White, Helen Gardner, Thos. B. Reed, Henry Watterson, Joaquin Miller and John Bonner, is one of the pleasures of living at Palo Alto. In selecting a few names at random we do not wish to convey the idea that these outshine the rest, but there have been so many that space will permit no extended list. We have, living in our midst, many people who are known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The chapel is also used for most of the musical events of the year. These treats consist of piano recitals by great masters, song festivals and entertainments by the Glee and Mandolin Clubs. The Choral Society is a musical organization under the direction of Prof. H. B. Paasmore and it gives vocal training in classical music.

So, far from even suggesting narrow denominational lines or dogmatic creeds, the chapel is made the center of a healthy spiritual, intellectual and esthetic activity. The general public is freely invited to participate in the benefits so generously provided.



PARLOR AT ROBLE HALL.

Fruit, Wine and Seed Industries



SCENE IN "J. W. B." ORCHARD.

The Santa Clara valley is essentially a horticultural section. There is no portion of California in which fruits grow to greater perfection and California leads the world in this respect. While all kinds of fruits grow well here, attention is directed mainly to the production of the deciduous varieties. The prune orchards yield crops which pay a better profit on the money invested and the care required than almost any crop grown. The peach orchards are scarcely less productive and plums, pears, apples, and other varieties of deciduous fruits yield exceptionally well. Oranges and lemons are grown successfully, but not as a commercial venture.

The cut on this page represents a scene in the "J. W. B." prune orchard adjoining the town of Palo Alto. This orchard, which may be taken as a sample of others in this vicinity, was so heavily laden with fruit that the trees had to be propped up, and then many of the limbs broke under the weight. Besides the ordinary prune of commerce, the orchard contains many varieties of fruits, including silver prunes, Kelsey plums, choice peaches, etc. There are also on the ranch large fields of strawberries. The ranch is under the management of J. A. Boulware, one of the owners, and as conducted by him is made to yield a handsome revenue on the value of the land and the cost of the improvements.

There are in this part of the valley many other orchards, which are equally productive.

The growing of strawberries is also one of the leading industries, large areas being devoted to this crop. So great is the yield that boats are run from Cooley's Landing to convey the crop to the city during the berry season, and the Southern Pacific runs a special train for the same purpose. The berries produced are of excellent flavor and large size and in the favoring climate of this valley the vines yield from March to January, although the heaviest crops are produced during the spring months. There are also many fields of raspberries and blackberries, which are nearly as profitable as the strawberry fields.

The growing of flower, garden and vegetable seeds for the Eastern markets has become one of the principal industries of the Santa Clara valley, and a large part of such seeds used in the United States are from this section. Between Redwood City and San Jose hundreds of acres are devoted to the culture of onion, lettuce, beet, carrot and various vegetable seeds as well as many kinds of flower seeds, among which are new varieties of sweet peas,

violets, etc. This industry is exceedingly profitable and has added much to the wealth of the valley.

The wine industry is also an important feature in the valley. There are many large vineyards and wineries, and the wines produced have a world wide reputation for their excellent quality. On the Stanford estate there is a large vineyard, with a winery. Special care is taken, however, that none of the wines are sold to the students, and as there are no saloons in Palo Alto, there is no local opportunity for the students to indulge in dissipation. Palo Alto is strictly a prohibition community.

On the "made" lands along the bay vegetables flourish and produce enormous crops. On the acreage not yet brought under cultivation for special purposes fine crops of hay and grain are grown. In fact there is hardly any line of agricultural industry that will not bring a fine income, and as the land may yet be had at moderate prices, no better investment could be desired than a farm in this locality.

The Palo Alto Stock Farm.

The Palo Alto Trotting Stock Farm is situated on the Palo Alto estate about one-half mile northwest of the University Quadrangle. The buildings, paddocks, race tracks and other accessories cover a large number of acres. The situation of the farm is in groves of live oaks and through lanes of eucalyptus trees, and the ideal climate of the Santa Clara valley is conducive to the best results in breeding and developing.

The foundation of the Stock Farm may be said to date from 1876 when Senator Stanford purchased from the famous Stony Ford Stock Farm of New York, Electioneer, who, under the Senator's direction, became the greatest sire of trotters that ever lived. It is true that Senator Stanford first began the breeding of trotters about 1870, but the history of the Palo Alto Stock Farm really dates from the advent of Electioneer as the head of the stud.

Electioneer's sire was Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and his dam was Green Mountain Maid, the great mother of trotters. Electioneer produced 163 standard performers and left fifty-nine sons to perpetuate his royal blood. He was never developed as a performer, but he was a natural trotter and his control of action was wonderful.

It is interesting to note that Fred Crocker, the first two year old to make a mile in less than 2:30, and who in 1880 negotiated the distance in 2:24 and established his sire (Electioneer) as a great producer of speed, still lives and enjoys his old age unmolested within a spacious pasture on the Palo Alto ranch.

Palo Alto by Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie (a thoroughbred) would doubtless have eclipsed his illustrious father's record as a sire of speed, had not an early death, at the age of ten, cut short his promising career. In 1891 he made the world's stallion record to a high wheel sulky of 2:08½ which holds to this day.

Electioneer died in December 1890 and the season following his death

wheeled sulky, 2:08½. Never been equaled.

Arlon, bay horse, foaled 1889, by Electioneer, dam Manette; the world's 2 year old record, 2:10½. This record was made to a high wheeled sulky and it has not even been equaled by a bicycle sulky, which is considered from 5 to 7 seconds faster than the high wheeled. Arlon was sold to J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, for \$125,000, the highest price ever paid for a trotting horse.

Bell Bird, bay filly, foaled 1890 by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells; world's yearling record run to high wheeled sulky, 2:24.

We can but briefly mention some of the present celebrated denizens of the Palo Alto paddocks. At the head of the stud now stands Advertiser, by Electioneer, dam Lala Wilkes; his record is 2:16½; he combines in his blood the royal purple of the two greatest trotting families (Hambletonian and Wilkes). He is the sire of the present champion yearling, Adbell (2:23), and of other performers. Senator Stanford, just before his death, refused \$150,000 for Advertiser.

Azmoor, Monaco, Wildnut, and Acliv, the latter a full brother to Palo Alto, are stallions who also represent the blood of Electioneer.

Dexter Prince represents the great family of Dexter.

At the head of the brood mares stands Beautiful Bells (2:24½) by The Moor, dam Minnehaha, who is admitted to be the greatest living mother of trotters. From 1880 to the present year she has never missed a foal, and from Electioneer she begot eleven sons and daughters, four of which held world's records. The noble old mother is now twenty-five years old, and last May gave birth to a bay colt by Monaco, which bears the name of Montbells and gives every indication of becoming a world beater.

Since the death of Senator Stanford and the necessary curtailing of expenses, the training of trotters has not been carried out on such an extensive scale, but in the matter of developing and breeding the farm has not deteriorated in any respect. Sales are held each year in New York, San Francisco and on the farm. Under the efficient management of Frank Covey, a horseman of national repute, and one who not only understands the scientific side of horse breeding but also the business side, the farm has been made to yield an income to the estate.

The space is absolutely inadequate to give the subject proper treatment. We would like to dwell at length upon Senator Stanford's theory of early



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE PALO ALTO STOCK FARM.

In the way of transportation facilities Santa Clara county is well supplied. Between San Jose and San Francisco there are twenty passenger trains a day. One can go and come at almost any hour of the day.

In the advertisement on the last page of J. J. Morris, the popular real estate dealer, the San Francisco address should read 630 Market street, instead of Montgomery street.

Full paged half-tone cut of Coach Brooke in the next issue of the "Sequoia." For sale at Simkins'.

there was placed to the credit of his sons and daughters five world's trotting records. Of these records made in the memorable year of 1891, four still stand and will doubtless never be equaled. Following is a summary of the records: Sunol, bay mare, foaled 1886, by Electioneer, dam Waxana; the world's trotting record to a high wheeled sulky and also the world's five-year-old record to a high wheeled sulky of 2:08½. Neither of these records has ever been equaled.

Palo Alto, bay horse, foaled 1882, by Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie; the world's stallion record to a high

training and the institution of the first colt kindergarten; the running track which have at their head such famous sires as Radne and Flambeau; the present campaign of Stanford trotters in the California Circuit under the direction of Driver Richard Harvey, who has already placed to their credit three stake races, and has so far won in first, second and third positions. But we must pass over these important features. All that can be said is, that nowhere in this great land can be found so many royal specimens of the noble trotting horse as on the Palo Alto Stock Farm.

TOM KEMP.

The following article was prepared by Mr. F. G. Krauss, superintendent of the experiment station of the Sunset Seed and Plant Company, near Palo Alto. These grounds have been devoted to the development of new plants, especially new varieties of the sweet pea. Mr. Krauss is an authority on the subject treated

Nestling at the base of a tall lone Sequoia, in a well sheltered cove formed by a bend in the San Francisco creek near the outskirts of Palo Alto, is the ton acre plot devoted to seed-testing purposes and the growing of stock seeds. Here in Nature's laboratory is the seedman's workshop where each season many varieties of garden and flower seeds are sown in open fields and their products cultivated to maturity to ascertain their relative merits.

state of season, etc., are all taken into account for future reference.

After the grounds have been put into thorough condition they are carefully staked off into rows varying in length according to the needs of each individual test, which are labeled with a numbered stake to correspond with those in the stock book; the whole is then matted as a safeguard against possible displacement of labels and as an aid to facilitate locating tests which are being referred to throughout the growing season. Sowing begins as soon as the season permits; such hardy stock as the Sweet Pea, which takes first place with us, is the earliest to receive attention. Several weeks before or after Nov-

it is these unavoidable mistakes that the trial grounds right, thus saving expense and annoyance.

For good average results, which is all we expect on the trial grounds, and not trial results as some may suppose, we do not force nature to its utmost, but simply by constant and thorough cultivation, aim to bring the plants along naturally, just as any one who loves his charges can readily do. Notings from such results do not exaggerate, besides stockseeds thus grown possess better vitality than forced plants can possibly produce.

There is no stage of growth without interest; from the unfolding of the first leaflet to the bursting forth of the complete flower, nature has slighted no part in its development: the counterpart of every organ of our own bodies

dered; thus nature and man blend in mutual happiness.

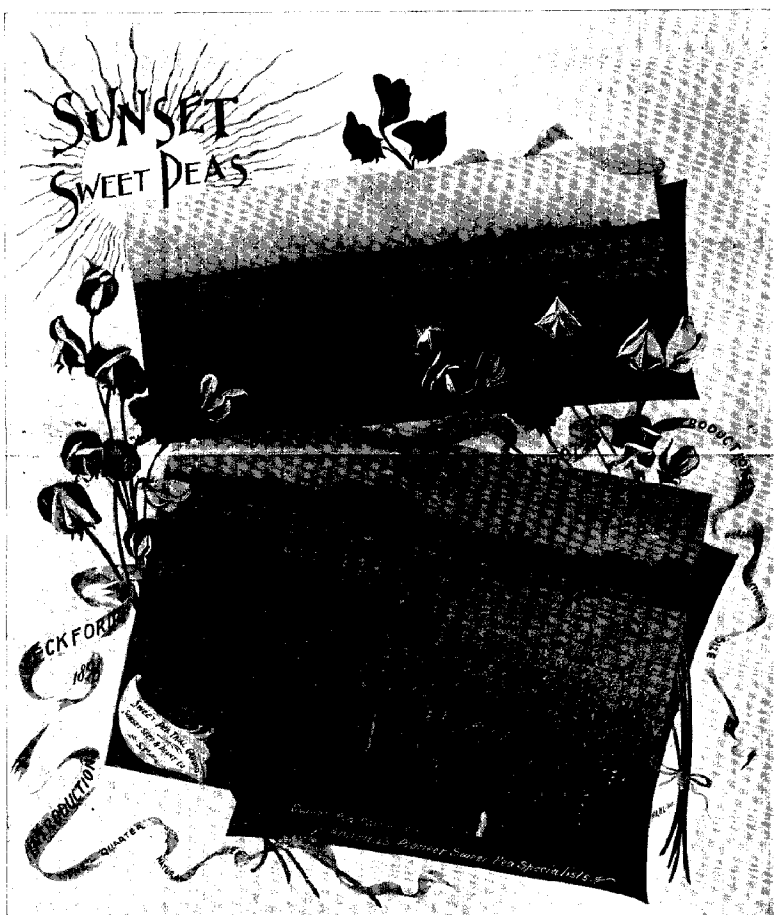
Careful notings are now made of color, form, size and general adaptability; inferior specimens are "rogued"; "spots" (breaks or variations) are carefully looked for, staked and recorded; this, then, is how some new varieties are found, how produced man is unable to tell; it may be that the busy bee has carried pollen from another variety or it may be the wind; then again the constant, though to us imperceptible, agencies of evolution may be at work. Certain it is that there is a departure, and for most of us that is enough. But a few have given themselves to artificial hybridization, the mechanical part of which is as simple as it is interesting, yet the closest observers, Darwin among them, admit its infinite mysteries. How expectantly we look forward to the results of the next season! and, alas! how often are we disappointed, yet when a break is obtained how rich is the reward. Again, alas! how difficult it is at times to hold them, another season's trial may show their unstableness, and our work is for naught, or how very often are results inferior to what was aimed at.

Soon the blossoms wither and fade, their life's work is soon over, but it has been well done; its offsprings in the main are ever more beautiful and their multiplication is a benediction and a benediction to the earth that reared them. These tiny germs, so insignificant, yet, when they reawaken, how much joy and happiness are they capable of imparting to the multitudes who can appreciate the beautiful, and who is there that can not; so much for a seed.

Where flowers thrive and flourish, as they do here in Palo Alto, it is little wonder that they are given so much room, yet there is room for more, no home is so humble but that it might add its little to what already is; and then when all is at its height why not meet in friendly rivalry, each to show his best. A floral society would be a mutual benefit; less favored places have made their shows events to be long and pleasantly remembered; will not some one make a beginning here?

While Palo Alto has no municipal park, the arboretum lying between the town and the University goes far toward supplying this need. Dr. O. L. Elliott, in "Stanford and Thereabouts," thus describes this fine park:

The Atrium-tum includes a tract of about three hundred acres, beginning a quarter of a mile from the quadrangle and extending to the county road. On the west it reaches up to the vineyard and conservatories, and on the east extends well on toward Escondite Cottage and Mayfield. It was Mr. Stanford's desire to include in this tract every kind of trees adapted to California, and many thousand specimens, representing countless varieties from all parts of the world, grow here together. Near one corner is the Arizona garden, with its bristling cacti and other uncomprising specimens of Nature's pessimistic moods. Beside the broad University avenue, which leads without a waver straight to Palo Alto, dozens of leisurely roads go winding through the trees in all directions, and each keeps its own seclusion between its close border of pine or glossy rows of bushes. Nearly all, after their roundabout meanderings, will lead you at last to where you look up the long, green vistas and see, standing upon a slight rise of ground at the end, a simple and beautiful mausoleum of polished granite, the Stanford tomb.



To thoroughly know his own and his competitor's stocks, and to uphold and improve high standards of the best of each, by careful selection, to create new varieties by artificial cross-fertilization and hybridization, and obtain accurate descriptions and illustrations true to nature for the information of his patrons, are some of the objects of the careful seedman's trial grounds. To do this well, and yet naturally, a suitable location is essential; one possessing good points in common with the greater agricultural area, is fairest to all concerned, since results there may reasonably be expected elsewhere and the disappointments of exaggerations are avoided. To be reliable, system must rule in the trial grounds; note taking begins with the turning of the first furrow, conditions of the soil,

You see their tiny seedlings pushing their first appearance above ground and when all are well established their percentage of germination is recorded and their life history begins. Other sowings follow from time to time, to give either succession of bloom, or perhaps it is some belated Eastern or European novelty whose merits or demerits it is important to ascertain before listing, since the careful seedsmen wishes to verify the claims made by other introducers as well as to confirm those he himself makes from year to year, thus protecting his customers with whom, in this more than any other business, is trade a matter of confidence. When stocks are found untrue to name it is by no means a sign of fraud as mixture is likely to occur in the best regulated establishments, and

can here be traced in lesser form and as wonderful and complex in their way. Little wonder then that the study of plants should prove so absorbing to the few who have looked into its mysteries, yet it is the work of anyone who cares to make his garden what it can be made. But since the flower, the fruit, or the grain is the ultimate object sought for, all attention seems focused thereon and it is thus that so much is blurred to our vision, yet there are the no less important steps leading up to the final crowning, the perfect flower, and did the true cultivator not realize this he would soon see his highest expectations gradually fade away.

After faithfully caring for his charges his reward is the greeting from many nodding heads, vying with each other for recognition, which is gladly ten-

Palo Alto Live Oak

WEDNESDAY, - - SEPT. 22, 1897

ISSUED WEDNESDAYS.

FRANK KASSON. FRANCES A. KASSON.

One year, - - - \$2.00
Six months, - - - 1.00

Advertising rates on application.

Entered at the Palo Alto postoffice as second-class matter.

Copies of this Special Edition mailed to any address for 10 Cents each.

THE SPECIAL EDITION.

In presenting this number of the LIVE OAK to the public we desire to state that we have endeavored to represent the interests of the town and environs in an honest and conservative manner. Many of the articles have been prepared by those who are specially qualified to write intelligently upon the particular subject treated, and in no case have statements been made which are not warranted by facts. The reader may rely upon the accuracy of the information afforded.

Palo Alto is only five years old, yet despite the business depression that has prevailed since the town was founded, and regardless of the uncertainty occasioned by the suit of the government against the Stanford estate, which threatened the continuance of the University, the growth has been steady and during the past two years rapid and substantial. The residences are of an excellent class and the business enterprise has kept pace with the increase in population. The prosperity of the town is due primarily to the presence of Stanford University, yet the fine climate and the excellence of this valley from every point of view, together with the proximity to San Francisco, which makes the place desirable for suburban residences, have added much to the progress that has been made.

Now that the country at large is experiencing a revival in all industrial lines, Palo Alto may confidently anticipate a growth still more marked than it has yet known. It is reasonable to predict that by the close of the century the town will have a population of 5000 or more, and that all the conditions which exist in the modern progressive town will have been realized.

We believe that this edition of the LIVE OAK will aid somewhat in making known to people in other sections the particular privileges which make Palo Alto superior to most other towns. It should not be necessary to remind the citizens of the town that they can aid us in the good work by sending copies of the issue to those among their acquaintances who may be induced to locate here.

We desire to express thanks to all who have assisted us by their patronage, and especially to acknowledge the good work done by Mr. H. W. Simkins, who has been associated with the editors in the publication of this number.

Gardens of Palo Alto.

Palo Alto's beautiful homes are nestled in a thrifty live-oak forest which covers most of the town site. These noble trees lend dignity, seclusion and age to what is really one of the newest of the new towns. The liveoaks, as well, furnish shelter from the strong winds and a home for thousands of humming birds, blue-jays, sparrows, robins, linnets and other feathered friends.

The soil is rich and porous and exceptionally well suited to tree and plant growth of all kinds. Of this fact there is also ample demonstration and in a few more years, the streets and gardens of Palo Alto will be counted among the fairest to be found in California.

This prophesy is not born of enthusiasm, but is a logical conclusion, drawn from facts that can not be successfully disputed.

umbrella trees. These are being cared for intelligently and are already beginning to make a vigorous growth. The coming season will see several more miles of streets similarly adorned. Palo Alto does not boast of a public park and indeed it is a question whether the town will ever require any large outlay for such an improvement. The University Arboretum, a magnificent forest park of 300 acres, forms the western limit of the town, facing the University. This furnishes beautiful recreation grounds for both driving and walking, accessible upon all days and at all hours and without any cost whatever to the municipality. The grounds surrounding the several hundred of Palo Alto's homes are being beautified just as rapidly as money, skill and nature can accomplish the work. But few fences are being erected, nearly all of the gar-

Hutchinson, Mrs. G. H. Rosebrook and Dr. Chas. W. Decker. These are among the older gardens and attract much attention. Mrs. Dayan's fine residence is approached by an avenue of stately palms and the grounds are beautifully laid out on either side, roses being the predominating feature. Mrs. Butler's grounds which occupy about two acres are exceedingly interesting. Several hundred feet of La Frances roses form a hedge next to the sidewalk. A large and finely kept lawn surrounds the mansion. The trees, shrubs and flowers which dot the lawn and form the immense flower beds, are the choicest obtainable; it is just such a place as delights the heart of the true flower lover.

Prof. Smith's garden occupies about an acre of ground in the centre of the town and to describe those pleasure grounds would be a task for which the writer does not feel equal; suffice it to say that they are known throughout the State and are visited by many notable strangers. There are three



SCENE IN PROF. EMORY E. SMITH'S GARDEN, PALO ALTO.

The climate is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the world, permitting of the luxuriant growth of nearly every thing that can be grown in California, which means very nearly the whole catalogue. The forest furnishes shelter, the soil is rich and well drained and there is an abundance of water. Added to these advantages is a citizen body both intelligent and enterprising.

Already there have been planted many miles of street trees, hawthorns, pink-flowering locusts, lindens, elms, palms, acacias, dracaenas, pepper and

thousands kinds of plants, growing thriftily, side by side, representing nearly every known country and climate. Mr. Hutchinson's home occupies a whole block and is surrounded by beautiful trees and flowers, the approach being a splendid sweeping driveway lined with palms and roses. Mrs. Rosebrook's garden while not so large as some of those mentioned, is notable and will well repay inspection by any one who loves flowers. It is one of those old fashioned gardens where every thing grows beautifully. Dr. Decker's residence is conspicuously located on University avenue and is surrounded by large and finely kept lawns; the flower beds and climbing vines are the pride of the neighborhood.

Many other gardens might be enumerated but enough has been said to show that Palo Alto, although but a few years old, has every right to feel proud of this feature of her advancement.

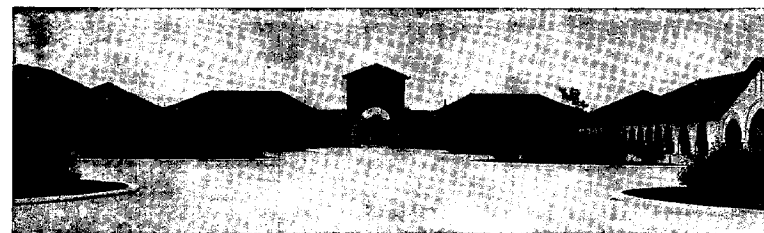
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VIEW OF THE QUADRANGLE.

PALO ALTO WATER WORKS AND SEWERS.

C. E. Moore of Santa Clara, a well-known civil engineer, was employed to design a system of water works for Palo Alto and to superintend their construction. He has also prepared plans for a sewer system for the town. The following article was written by Mr. Moore.

For a young town Palo Alto has made great progress in the way of public improvements. The citizens have been quick to recognize the benefit of municipal ownership. Bonds to the amount of \$40,000 were voted almost unanimously for the construction of water works. Contracts for the construction were awarded February 3 of the present year. June 17th regular pumping for the supply of consumers began. The last house connection was made about the middle of July.

The success financially is all that could be desired. The entire town is supplied from the municipal plant with the exception of those having small pumping plants of their own. The income is about \$500 per month. The running expenses are about \$200 per month. This is true for the summer. In winter it is probable that both will be somewhat reduced. The continuous growth of the town insures an increase in the income. Running expenses will also increase but at a slower rate. A large part of the monthly expense remains the same, the fuel account being the only one materially affected by increased consumption. Undoubtedly, too, in the course of a few years as the population increases additions and extensions will be needed in the system.

At present what may be anticipated with reasonable certainty is that the income will pay running expenses and the interest on the outstanding bonds, and provide quite a comfortable sum for improvement and extension of the system. It should be remembered also that the water for street sprinkling comes to the town with no additional expense and its value should be included in the income. This water would cost, if it had to be bought, probably at least \$1,000 per annum.

The water supply is taken from artesian wells. The country bordering on San Francisco bay, especially near the south-eastern extremity, furnishes from this source an apparently inexhaustible supply, which has for many years been utilized for irrigation. The water coming from these wells is as pure and wholesome as any in the world.

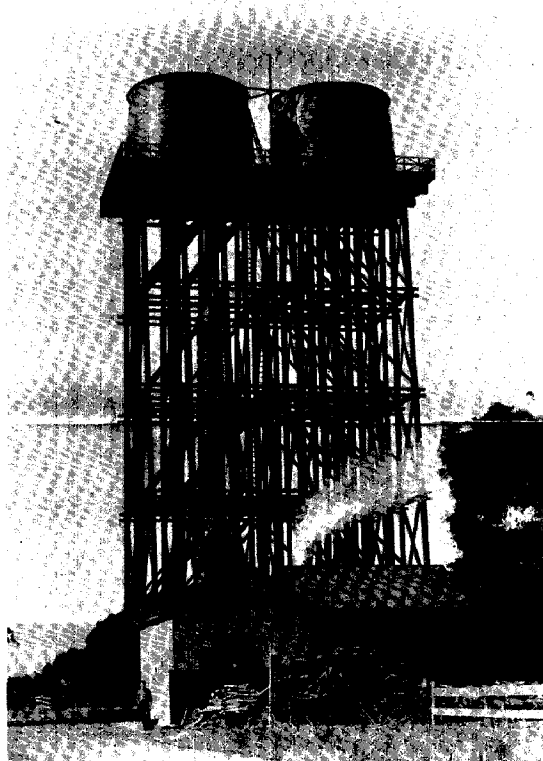
In the pumping plant there is a compound duplex pump of sufficient capacity to meet the ordinary domestic demand without difficulty. There is a duplex fire pump capable of throwing three good fire streams at once. This pump is constructed to meet the specifications of the "National Board of Fire Underwriters" and is of the style known as "Underwriters Pump." It is built to have great strength and durability and designed in all its details to be able to bear hard usage. Parts liable to corrode are made of brass or bronze. This pump can also be used to help out the regular service in case the domestic pump is in times of exceptionally heavy consumption, unable to fill the demand. The machinery throughout is in duplicate as far as its operation is concerned. There are two boilers, either one being capable of doing the work. They are both connected to a feed pump and an injector. Each boiler is fitted with steam and water gauges, pop safety valve, blow off valve, etc. A board in the pump room carries a steam gauge, vacuum gauge, and water pressure gauge. The fire pump has a steam and water pressure gauges. There are vacuum

and air chambers, safety relief valves, feed water heater, automatic damper regulator, automatic governor, etc.

The water is pumped directly into the mains with a branch pipe leading to the tanks. When the pumps are working for domestic service they first supply whatever is being used from the distribution system, the surplus if any going to the tanks. When the pumps are stopped, the flow is back from the tanks into the system, a check valve preventing flow back through the pumps. This insures first a uniform pressure, acting in the capacity of a stand pipe, and secondly the tanks

Many accidents have happened to them in the east. Even there the tendency is toward some form of tank. Thus it will be seen that economy, utility and safety all point to the tanks as proper to use in this locality.

The tanks are covered by conical roofs, an open space of a foot being left under the roof, this being covered by galvanized wire netting so as to exclude birds and yet allow a free circulation of air. The distribution system is laid out with due regard to future growth of population, and particular attention has been given to the requirements of fire service. The mains are so proportioned that a good fire stream is insured from every hydrant. In case of fire the valve in branch leading to tanks is closed and a greater pressure put on the mains from the fire pump.



PALO ALTO WATER WORKS.

serve as a storage reservoir for a supply at night or while repairs are being made. The tanks are carried on a substantial frame structure one hundred feet high, and contain about 80,000 gallons.

It may be of interest for some, to briefly explain why tanks are chosen instead of a stand pipe. This question has been asked by several who have been accustomed to seeing stand pipes in the east. In the first place a stand pipe is of very little service for storage. If we had one 119 feet high only the upper 20 feet would be of much use for that purpose. In a stand pipe 15 feet diameter, which size could not be exceeded on account of expense, the quantity of water available with good pressure would then be about 25,000 gallons. California redwood makes fine tanks and Oregon pine or Douglass fir is excellent for structural work. Another point which has some influence here is the fact that earthquakes, while not frequent or in general very severe, do occur. Such a shock as occurred about Salinas and Hollister a few weeks back would possibly endanger a stand pipe.

shaft with valve at bottom as used in eastern hydrants, the valve is placed at the nozzle with a short horizontal shaft. This very much simplifies the construction, and makes a hydrant giving little resistance to flow, and one very easily kept in order. This hydrant has been in use in San Francisco, San Jose and a number of smaller towns in the state with very satisfactory results. Within a few years it has become apparent to water works engineers and chiefs of fire departments in California and the extreme southern states that the complicated mechanism of the eastern hydrant with long shaft arrangement for draining hydrant when closed, etc., is worse than useless in a mild climate. With the simple hydrants in use here it is the practice to fill sprinkling wagons from them by means of a hose, doing away entirely with water cranes. This is the practice in several Californian towns and it is interesting to note that within a few months a similar practice has been adopted in some eastern towns, by placing an auxiliary valve on the nozzle and leaving the main hydrant valve open all through the summer months. This emphatically confirms the position taken regarding the proper style of hydrant for a locality where there is no danger of freezing.

The matter of sewers has also been taken up by the Board although it has not advanced far enough to have allowed any definite action. A report and estimate has been filed by the engineer, and it is probable that bonds will be voted at no distant date. The water works being self supporting the indebtedness incurred for their construction is not a burden. The income will nearly provide for all payments. In the case of the sewers the intention is to make a small bond issue to cover the cost of the outlet and a certain proportion of all sewers constructed, the balance to be raised by assessment. The plans as submitted contemplate an outlet to the bay. The people in general seem to awake to the necessity of a good sewerage system and it is believed that this also will soon be an accomplished fact.

Remembering that almost our entire existence as a town covers only five years, we may well point with pride to to our 1600 population, \$1,482,560 in real estate, our academics, high school and kindergarten, municipal water works with a capacity of 1000 gallons per minute, twenty-one passenger trains daily, long distance telephones, electric lights, fire department, up-to-date stores, two newspapers and a post office of presidential grade where both domestic and international money orders are issued.

The latest reports from the Klondike indicate starvation for the winter. Louis Schloss, Jr., of the Alaska Commercial Company has offered free transportation to all who desire to return to San Francisco. President McKinley will doubtless take steps to relieve the anticipated distress.

President Andrews has withdrawn his resignation and will again assume charge of Brown University.

Advertisement for athletic field.



FIELD FOR ATHLETICS.

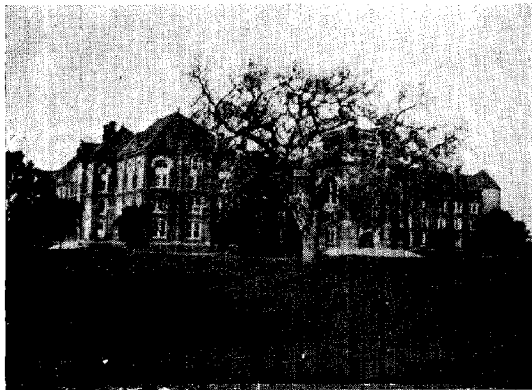
ROMAN CATHOLIC THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

It is not widely known that near Stanford University is located one of the three great Catholic educational institutions of the United States—the Roman Catholic Theological Seminary, yet such is the fact. It is situated one mile southeast of Menlo Park and less than a half-mile from the corporate limits of Palo Alto, but in San Mateo county.

The building is a massive four-story structure, constructed of pressed brick and having buff sandstone trimmings, and ornaments of terra-cotta. It is surmounted by a tower 120 feet in height, from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country and of the bay as far as Oakland can be obtained. The structure embraces a number of buildings so connected as to form a

work and when the additional buildings are finished the cost will be more than one million dollars. The grounds contain eighty acres, of which the buildings cover six acres. The abundance of live oaks, laurels, pines, etc., give the appearance of a park, winding gravelled walks lead to all parts of the grounds and flowers and shrubbery will add to the general beauty of the place. The work was designed by Architect Devlin of San Francisco and has been completed under his supervision.

One of the leading educators of the country has been selected to preside over the institution and he will arrive about the first of next year to put affairs in shape for opening the seminary in August, 1898. The Seminary



CATHOLIC THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

whole. The main feature is the Administration building forming the front. It is 412 feet along the front and has a moderate depth. Joining this at the left extremity is the Junior College, extending back 306 feet, which is three stories in height. The Senior College (not yet built), a counterpart of the Junior College, will form the right wing. From the center of the Administration building, extending back as far as the Colleges, will be the Chapel, which is not yet built. These buildings enclose two courts of considerable size. Back of these main buildings are other buildings for the dining hall, cuisine, power house and other purposes. On another part of the grounds a large gymnasium will be built, with the auditorium on the lower floor. The buildings are roofed with slate brought from Maine.

Massive gray granite steps, the lower one 75 feet in length, lead to a platform in front of the main entrance, and in this platform are blocks of granite weighing fourteen tons. The arched entrance is of blue-veined marble, finely polished. Above the archway at the right in the granite entablature is carved in bas-relief the head of St. Thomas, and at the left that of Pope Leo. Faces of cherubs, delicately carved, show here and there, and on either side of the entrance is a large sandstone tablet on which a coat of arms is to be engraved.

The interior is furnished in keeping with the exterior, and the arrangements are perfectly adapted to the use intended. The entire structure is to be heated by steam and hot water and lighted by gas and electricity. Ventilation and sanitation are of the best.

Thus far nearly three-quarters of a million have been expended in this

was founded solely to fit pupils for the priesthood, and already applications have been received for admission from nearly all quarters of the globe.

Sacred Heart Academy.

About one mile north of Stanford University and a short distance from Menlo Park is the new Sacred Heart Academy. It is being built under the direction of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who will conduct the school. It is to be devoted to the education of girls and young ladies and will be the largest, as well as the leading institution of the kind on the Pacific coast.

Work was begun on the structure in June last, and one wing will be occupied on April 1st, the first school year beginning in August next. This position has been erected at a cost of \$80,000, but the completed structure is to cost \$150,000. The grounds contain forty acres and are being handsomely improved and ornamented with lawns and landscape effects.

The building is to be 320 by 240 feet and quadrangular in plan, with north, south, east and west wings, including a quadrangle 130 feet square. A covered arcade, with arches, commands this quadrangle, which will be quite like a court of the olden time.

The building itself is to be Italian-Romanesque in style, the foundations of concrete, the superstructure of red stock brick, with stone and terra-cotta trimmings and a slate roof. There is not a room in the building without sun at some part of the day. The interior will be all finished in natural wood—white cedar, with plumbing of the latest sanitary character, duplex system of lighting, gas and electricity being used, and hot water for heating.

The building will include everything

from a chapel to a gymnasium. The south wing, which is the main wing, will have the main entrance, parlors and administration departments on its first floor, with music and art rooms and a studio on the second. The first floor of the east wing will house the educational departments, study halls, class-rooms, library and reading rooms. On the second will be the boarders' dormitories, with bath rooms, etc. On the first floor of the north wing will be the gymnasium and recreation hall, on the second the infirmaries.

The Basis of Future Growth.

The prediction has frequently been made that within five years Palo Alto would have a population of five thousand. To a careful observer the prediction is even more conservative than the conditions warrant. There are two elements which enter into the estimate of this prospective development.

The first of these is the assured extension of the University buildings and the resultant arrangements to accommodate twice or thrice the present number of students. With one thousand students at the University the town has attained a population approximating two thousand. With two or three thousand students, which it is intended to provide accommodations for, it may naturally be expected that the town will at least double in size and improvements.

But there is another feature which promises to create an equally rapid growth not directly connected with the University. We refer to the advantages for suburban residence, which are already inducing San Francisco people to make their homes here. It is now more easy and pleasant to reach Palo Alto from San Francisco than it is to get to any desirable point across the bay. When the cut-off and double-track are completed, it will require but little more than half the time to come to Palo Alto that it does to reach Alameda or Berkeley. With these conditions, added to the climatic advantages and the educational facilities, we are assured of a remarkable increase in this class of population. It will become the proper thing for San Franciscans to have a home in Palo Alto.

It is a very moderate and wholly probable estimate that gives to our town a half-decade hence a population of five thousand souls.

Excellent public and preparatory schools, the world-famed Stanford University, attractive church privileges, pleasant social conditions—these are some of the features that tend to make Palo Alto an especially desirable place of residence.

The Seaside Laboratory.



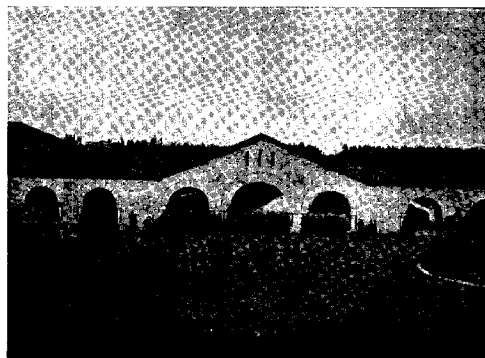
The Hopkins Seaside Laboratory, founded by the liberality of Mr. Timothy Hopkins, of San Francisco, is a branch of the biological work of the University, holding its sessions during the summer months. The buildings are located at Pacific Grove, two miles west of Monterey, and stand on a low bluff immediately facing the sea. They consist of two two-story structures capable of accommodating about eighty students, and contain four general laboratories, one lecture room, seventeen private rooms for special investigators, and a dark room for photography. They are provided with aquaria and running water, and all necessary facilities for biological study. The library and apparatus of the University are available for use in the laboratory.

The Museum.



The Leland Stanford Junior Museum, a part of which is shown above, is one of the interesting establishments which the University has made possible. The building is two stories in height and is constructed of buff sandstone, in keeping with the Moorish style of architecture which characterizes the Stanford structures. Massive Ionic pillars support the front and the entrance hall is finished in clouded marble from Inyo county. The various rooms are well filled with a collection of curios from all parts of the world. There are relics of the Egyptian and Grecian life, articles from China and Japan, Indian curios, rare books, paintings, mementoes of Senator Stanford, a collection made by Leland Stanford Junior, old coins, etc. The museum is one of the best on the coast and affords much interest and instruction to the visitor.

There is no more attractive spot in the world than the Santa Clara valley. The climate is equable—the temperature never being such that damage is done by frost, and never becoming oppressive during the warmer months. The soil is exceedingly rich, and all kinds of fruit flourish. It is the most desirable place on the Pacific Coast for a home, and Palo Alto, with all these natural advantages and the special educational privileges afforded, is deservedly attracting more settlers than any other portion of the valley.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE QUADRANGLE.



RESIDENCE OF T. H. GOODMAN

Home of T. H. Goodman.

We present on this page an illustration of the home of T. H. Goodman, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific company. It is located on University avenue, near the eastern limits of the town. In the same vicinity are the homes of J. W. Dayan, also a Southern Pacific official, and Edward C. Hughes, a prominent and wealthy San Franciscan.

Mr. Goodman's residence has just been completed and is a very handsome structure. It is the colonial style of architecture and is finished in keeping throughout. The interior is especially elegant being finished in pine and redwood in the natural colors, all the features tending to reproduce the style of a hundred years ago. The rooms are large, the grand staircase is beautiful in carved woods and all the fittings are rich and artistic. Mr. Goodman certainly has a choice home, and the number of fine places in that section will tend to make it an aristocratic quarter.

The Building Record.

The growth of Palo Alto can be judged by a record of the money expended in improvements since the town was founded. In 1891 the figures were only \$15,000. In 1892 they increased to \$50,000. In 1893, the boom year, the amount expended was \$100,000. During the three years following, when a period of financial depression prevailed, there was a slight decrease in the amount of improvements made, the figures being, for 1894, \$81,000; for 1895, \$90,000; for 1896, \$95,000.

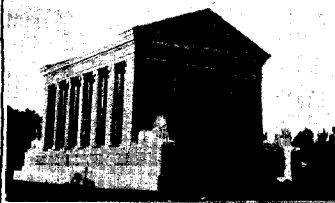
The present year has been a phenomenal one, for without any special cause the amount expended in improvements has practically doubled. During the nine months of this year, up to October 1, there have been over fifty buildings erected, and the establishment of the water works has cost \$45,000. Many of the new residences have cost from \$4000 to \$8000 each, while none have cost less than \$1000. A fair average would be \$3000, or a total expenditure for buildings of more than \$150,000, and with the improvements made by the town added to this total, the figures will doubtless aggregate \$280,000 for improvements.

The Palo Alto Improvement Club and the Progressive League are organizations having for their objects the improvement and development of the town. They are each a power for good and have done much to add to the welfare of Palo Alto.

Josh will be increased to two pages in the next issue of "Sequoia." Watch for cuts and cartoons.

Near-By Places.

Menlo Park, lying one mile east of Palo Alto, is one of the oldest settlements in California, the first settlement there having been made about the time that Monterey was founded. For



MAUSOLEUM.

many years the place has been popular as the location of summer homes for the wealthy class of San Francisco, and there is no other spot in California that has so many elegant homes as are found in the region surrounding Menlo Park. Among the wealthier people who have

thriving town and has many choice homes.

Between Palo Alto and San Jose, seventeen miles distant, the valley is thickly settled and is almost one continuous stretch of orchard and vineyard.

West of the town is the Portola valley, an ideal farming community, and still beyond are the Santa Cruz mountains. Across the range, fourteen miles distant, is La Honda, a summer resort among the Redwood trees and one of the most pleasant camping places on the coast. It is within a few miles of San Gregorio and Pescadero, on the ocean front.

Greek Letter Societies.

One of the features peculiar to American colleges are the fraternities. The first society of the kind to exist was the Phi Beta Kappa, organized at the William and Mary College of Virginia in 1776. The societies are the outgrowth of the earlier literary societies, but they have become more like social organizations.

A large number of these societies have come into existence in connection with Stanford University and they afford an opportunity for young men of kindred tastes to associate themselves

together and provide a pleasant home for themselves during college life.

These societies each aim to have a permanent building, owned by the organization and adapted to its needs. The Delta Tau Delta society has during the summer had a handsome club

large dining hall, a complete cuisine, and pleasant rooms for the members. It constitutes one of the most attractive places in the town.

The Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity also has in Palo Alto a very handsome club house of similar character, and the Sigma Nu society has a suitable building in the town.

The Beta Theta Pi society has during this summer had a very handsome building erected on the campus. It is thoroughly up to date in all its arrangements. J. W. Wells, the well-known contractor of Palo Alto, erected the building.

The Palo Alto fire department is a volunteer company composed mostly of our local business men. The new water works gives a good fire pressure at all points and there is a fire hydrant at almost every corner and the department is supplied with 1500 feet of the best quality of Para rubber, cotton jacket hose, hose wagons, ladders, axes, Babcock extinguishers and other needful apparatus. The usefulness of the company has been already tested by saving a dwelling house from the flames.

A popular lodging house which is well patronized by the better class of transients is the Yosemite House located at 1043 and 1045 Market St., San Francisco. It is a fire proof building of 180 rooms well ventilated and lighted by electricity. Patrons will find here all the accommodations of a first class house. All Market St. cars pass the door. Rates from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per week according to room. Birkholm and Field are the proprietors.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Palo Alto, chosen at the last election, was composed of Joseph Hutchinson, president of the Board; Prof. C. D. Marx, D. L. Sloan, J. S. Butler and W. C. Lund. Mr. Lund died a few weeks ago and his successor has not been appointed. The Board is active in promoting the interests of the town and has the entire confidence of the people.

A full presentation of the subject of "The Self-supporting Student at Stanford University" will appear in the next issue of the "Sequoia." Get copies and send to those making inquiries about self-support at Stanford.

The Palo Alto hotel is one of the prominent features of the town. It occupies a fine building near the depot and provides efficient entertainment for the public. Mrs. C. Keene is the proprietor.

The reception last Friday night at the Palo Alto hotel, was largely attended and was very pleasant. Besides the students, there were many of the townspeople assembled to pay respect to Mr. Peet.

Born, to Dr. J. P. Smith and wife, on Friday, September 17, a son.

MRS. STANFORD'S RESIDENCE.

house erected, which is one of the most attractive structures in Palo Alto. It was built at a cost of over \$6000, E. A. Bettinger having had the contract. The building is three stories in height and is thoroughly well finished throughout. There are fine parlors, a



homes there may be mentioned Timothy Hopkins, E. W. Hopkins, Captain Goodall, ex-Senator Felton, the Flood estate, John T. Doyle, Edward Donahoe, Captain Bolles, Mrs. W. T. Coleman, Charles Holbrook, Mr. Marcus, the Avey estate, the Johnson estate, and many others among the millionaires of the Coast. The section in which these homes are located lies adjacent to Palo Alto on the north side of San Francisco creek, and naturally adds much to the attractiveness of this portion of the valley.

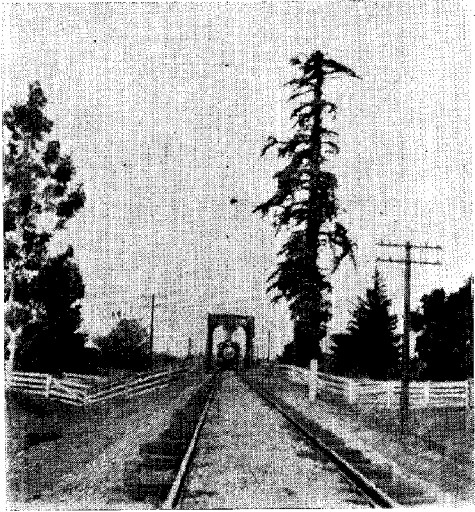
Mayfield, a thriving town somewhat older than Palo Alto, lies one mile to the south. It is in the center of a rich agricultural and horticultural section, and many fine homes are located in and around the town. Just west of Mayfield, and within easy distance of the University is College Terrace, where a number of college professors have established homes.

Further south is **Mountain View**, an old and prosperous community. Only four miles north of Palo Alto and beyond Menlo Park is Redwood City, the capital of San Mateo county. It is a



RESIDENCE OF DR. C. W. DECKER.

The "Palo Alto," Which Names the Town.



The illustration accompanying this article represents the "Palo Alto," or high tree, which has given a name to the famed Palo Alto ranch and to our beautiful and prosperous town.

It is a sequoia sempervirens, one of the giant redwood trees peculiar to California, and the species is exceeded in size only by the sequoia gigantea, or big trees of this State. Its age is, of course, unknown, but it has doubtless existed for a thousand or more years.

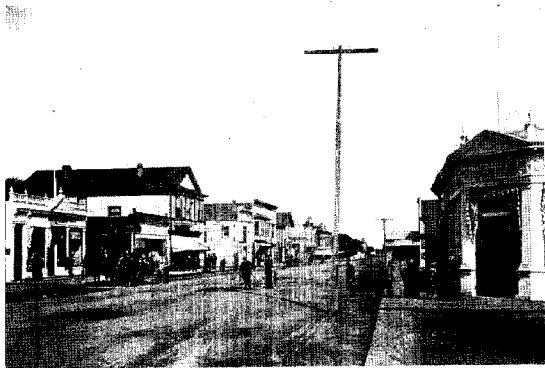
In 1849 the whole country from San Jose to Porto Sueno (the point near San Francisco from which both the ocean and the bay can be seen) was covered with wild oats and was a veritable paradise for the herds and flocks which roamed over it at will. In those days, as there were no fences to obstruct, people often traveled as much by landmarks as by roads and trails. A noted landmark, two lone redwood trees, stood in the valley about thirty-three miles from San Francisco and seventeen miles from San Jose, on the south bank of the San Francisco creek, which was then the boundary line between San Francisco and Santa Clara counties. These trees, which were known by travelers as "the Palos Colorados" (the red trees) towered far above the live oaks, which numerously dotted the valley, and on clear days could be seen from San Jose and from Rhineon hill, San Francisco.

With the exception of a group of five

or six smaller trees, which stood on the Mesa ranch further down the creek, these were the only redwoods growing in the valley; but, back in the foothills near what is known as Searsville (the Maximo Martinez ranch) and upon the mountain sides, there was a noble forest of giant growth, only the time-worn stumps and second growth of which now remain. These noble trees were, for the most part, cut in 1849-50.

In 1864 a railroad was completed to San Jose which ran close to the Palos Colorados. Since then one of the trees has been uprooted by the encroachment of the creek and has been removed, while the other is apparently dropping into decay. Thus, one by one, the landmarks disappear. But little did the lone traveler suppose, as he regarded the sister trees of the valley, that under the shadow of their noble branches would rise a landmark which would guide the footsteps of enquiring thousands and toward which the eyes of the civilized world would be turned.

Palo Alto is populated largely by an educated and intelligent class, and this fact insures a society free from the common faults and foibles. Such a town is an especially desirable place in which to rear children as it inspires in all a desire to secure a higher education, and tends to make better men and women of those who come under the University influence.



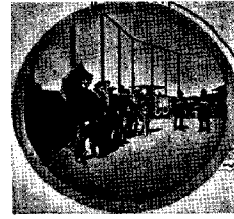
AN EARLY STREET SCENE IN PALO ALTO

Business Development of Palo Alto.

The picture on this page showing the evolution of the Palo Alto station is an apt illustration of the growth of our business interests. No better index of its substantial progress is needed than the knowledge that depot improvement follows, rather than anticipates, the need of it. The changes from the time of the open shed by the trackside with the two trains a day, stopping only when flagged, five years ago, and the present ample and well appointed depot with about twenty passenger trains a day is a transformation like those wrought by the rubbing of Aladdin's lamp.

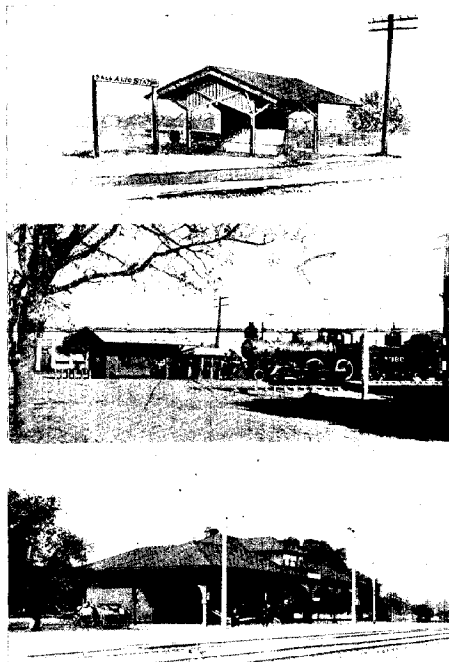
Fields of grain have given place to long straight avenues and streets lined with substantial business blocks and handsome and costly residences. Instead of the itinerant peddler we have large and well stocked stores that would be a credit to any city many times the size of this. Competition has stimulated our merchants to place their various lines on a basis that not

A Tennis Court Scene.



being centrally located in a great productive valley with well kept roads, and above all having our business interests in competent and enterprising hands, insures for Palo Alto a commercial development in keeping with the enthusiastic hopes of our people.

People expecting to locate in California should visit Palo Alto, the ideal place for a home, the spot which offers the greatest advantages in every way.



EVOLUTION OF PALO ALTO STATION.

only commands the respect of home patrons, but also reaches out to all the territory within passable traveling distance. Our field of trade has encroached so much upon all the towns between Santa Clara and San Mateo that a number of merchants from that field have felt obliged to move here to hold their own.

Scarcely a line can be mentioned that is not represented by two or more live, up-to-date dealers. Building materials, lumber, hardware, drugs, groceries, dry goods, books, stationery, shoes, jewelry, photographs, plumbing, bicycles, provisions, newspapers, tailors, doctors, dentists, lawyers, blacksmiths, hotels, restaurants and livery stables would be only a partial list. Water works, planing mill, electric lights, gas (prospective), telegraph and telephone lines give us a commercial appearance.

With cheap transportation assured by having the navigable San Francisco bay with wharf and steamer at our door to compete with the railroad, and

From the opening of the University athletics has held an honorable place. Systematic instruction and training is provided and counts toward graduation the same as other University work. The traditional college sports, baseball, football, tennis, and general track athletics receive much attention from the students, and many fine athletes are developed. The young ladies also engage in athletic sports, the chief game being basket ball.



POLE VAULTING.

A Place for Homes

California is distinctively the State where people from all parts of the Nation hope at some time to make their home. It has a climate that is always equable, as during the winter it is seldom cold enough to injure the most delicate vegetation, the formation of ice in the valleys being almost unknown and snow never falling. In summer, while there are some warm days, the proximity to the ocean insures a cool breeze and as the atmosphere is free from moisture the heat is never oppressive. The mercury in the hottest days does not reach 100 degrees, which is less hard to endure than 80 degrees east of the Rocky mountains. Those who have lived in California are always averse to visiting the Eastern States during the summer.

Aside from the advantages of climate, there are many privileges to be

enjoyed which no other section of our country affords. It is possible to live much of the time out of doors, and as a result robust health is the benediction enjoyed by most of the people. Then, to other land yields such a variety of fruits and vegetables. Sweet peas at Christmas, strawberries during ten months of the year, fresh vegetables at all times, apricots, nectarines, peaches, figs, nuts of various kinds, oranges and lemons, and all the wide range of products natural to the temperate and semi-tropic regions—these are some of the things that add to the comfort and luxury of life in California.

Such are the conditions in regard to California in general. But the Santa Clara valley, in which Palo Alto is located, is acknowledged by all to be preeminently the most desirable portion of the State. This valley combines every advantage as a residence place that can be found in all other sections, and has been particularly

As a result Palo Alto has gained a large and remarkably desirable population, which is steadily and rapidly increasing.

Another influence that has helped to build up the town are the special features offered to induce San Franciscans to make suburban homes here, and already there is a large number of people who do business in the city, but live in Palo Alto. The excellent railroad facilities give a train each way nearly every hour during the day, and the time is but sixty minutes between the two places. This is about the same time that is required to reach Alameda and Oakland from San Francisco, and the ride down the valley is more enjoyable than that across the bay, with its frequent heavy fogs.

The Southern Pacific Company has declared to make the road which runs through this valley the main line to Los Angeles and the East by the southern route, and this will be done within a few months, as soon as the gap near San Luis Obispo can be com-

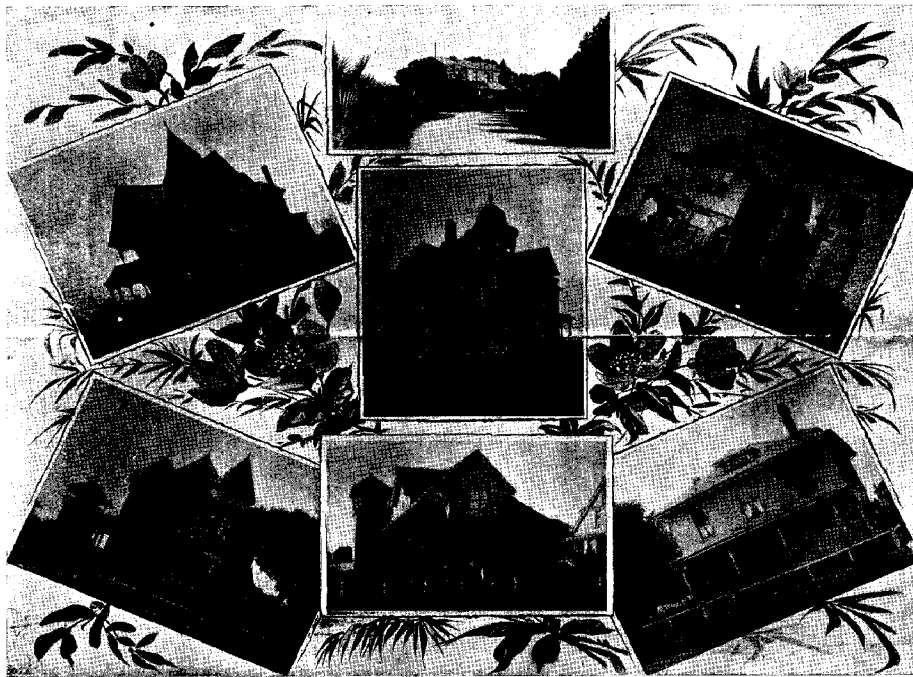
pleted. It is also designed to shorten the line from here to the city by some four miles and to lay a double track. When this is done the running time will be reduced to forty minutes, which will be an added benefit to Palo Alto.

There is already many fine residences, with ornamental grounds, as will be seen by other articles in this issue. The price of residence lots is very reasonable and such property is certain to increase in value, making the present a desirable time in which to purchase.

The many who have purchased property and built homes here during the brief period of five years, which covers the age of the town, are evidently but the vanguard of those yet to come, and it is a foregone conclusion that Palo Alto is to become the most popular residence section of the lovely Santa Clara valley, and second only to the county seat in population and importance. No wiser selection than Palo Alto could be made by one who anticipates locating in California.

There is a Political Equality Club in Palo Alto, whose members are active in the work of securing the ballot for women. Frequent meetings are held, at which pertinent subjects are discussed.

PALO ALTO RESIDENCES.



MRS. FLINT
T. H. DOWNEY

JOS. HUTCHINSON
MRS. HEDGECOCK
J. F. PARKINSON

A. WESTALL
T. W. KEMP

enjoyed which no other section of our country affords. It is possible to live much of the time out of doors, and as a result robust health is the benediction enjoyed by most of the people. Then, to other land yields such a variety of fruits and vegetables. Sweet peas at Christmas, strawberries during ten months of the year, fresh vegetables at all times, apricots, nectarines, peaches, figs, nuts of various kinds, oranges and lemons, and all the wide range of products natural to the temperate and semi-tropic regions—these are some of the things that add to the comfort and luxury of life in California.

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These blessings which Nature has so profusely bestowed will appeal to everyone; they in themselves might not be sufficient to induce one to come here unless there were material benefits to supplement them, and it is pertinent that some of these be enumerated.

Palo Alto is the seat of one among the most richly endowed educational institutions in America—Stanford University. This institution is more fully described elsewhere, yet it is right to impress upon the reader the fact that to its establishment the existence of Palo Alto as a town is due. To meet the demands of those living at the University stores, hotels, boarding houses and various lines of business have been established. Others have come here and created homes that their children might have the benefit of the educational facilities afforded not only by the University, but by the high-grade preparatory and public schools that have come into existence to meet the demand of the prosperous young town.

It is also quite probable that San Francisco and San Jose will be connected, via Palo Alto, ere long by an electric railway.

The Board of Trustees, to carry out the wishes of the people, have established an adequate water system under municipal control, and have in hand the creation of a sewer system. To these will be added ere long an electric plant, perhaps a gas plant, owned by the town. The streets are being properly graded and graveled, sidewalks are being laid, and whatever tends to make Palo Alto all that a progressive modern town should be is being done.

There are already many fine residences, with ornamental grounds, as

A Change.

The Palace Pharmacy is now under management of Dr. H. D. Kellogg, late of Oakland and father of the owner, Dr. W. H. Kellogg. He is a druggist of twenty-five years experience and although he is a doctor of medicine, he confines himself strictly to the drug business, being doubly fitted, therefore, by reason of his medical education.

Dr. W. H. Kellogg will devote his entire attention to the practice of medicine. His office is at present on Emerson street in the rear of the drug store, but he will remove to rooms in the Marston block as soon as that building is completed.

The Woman's Club of Palo Alto is one of the commendable organizations. It has over one hundred members who take special interest in the town and aim to make the club an intellectual benefit to the members. Meetings are held weekly.



DESIGN BY CURTIS TOLBY, JR., FOR A NEEDED ASSEMBLY AND FRATERNAL HALL.

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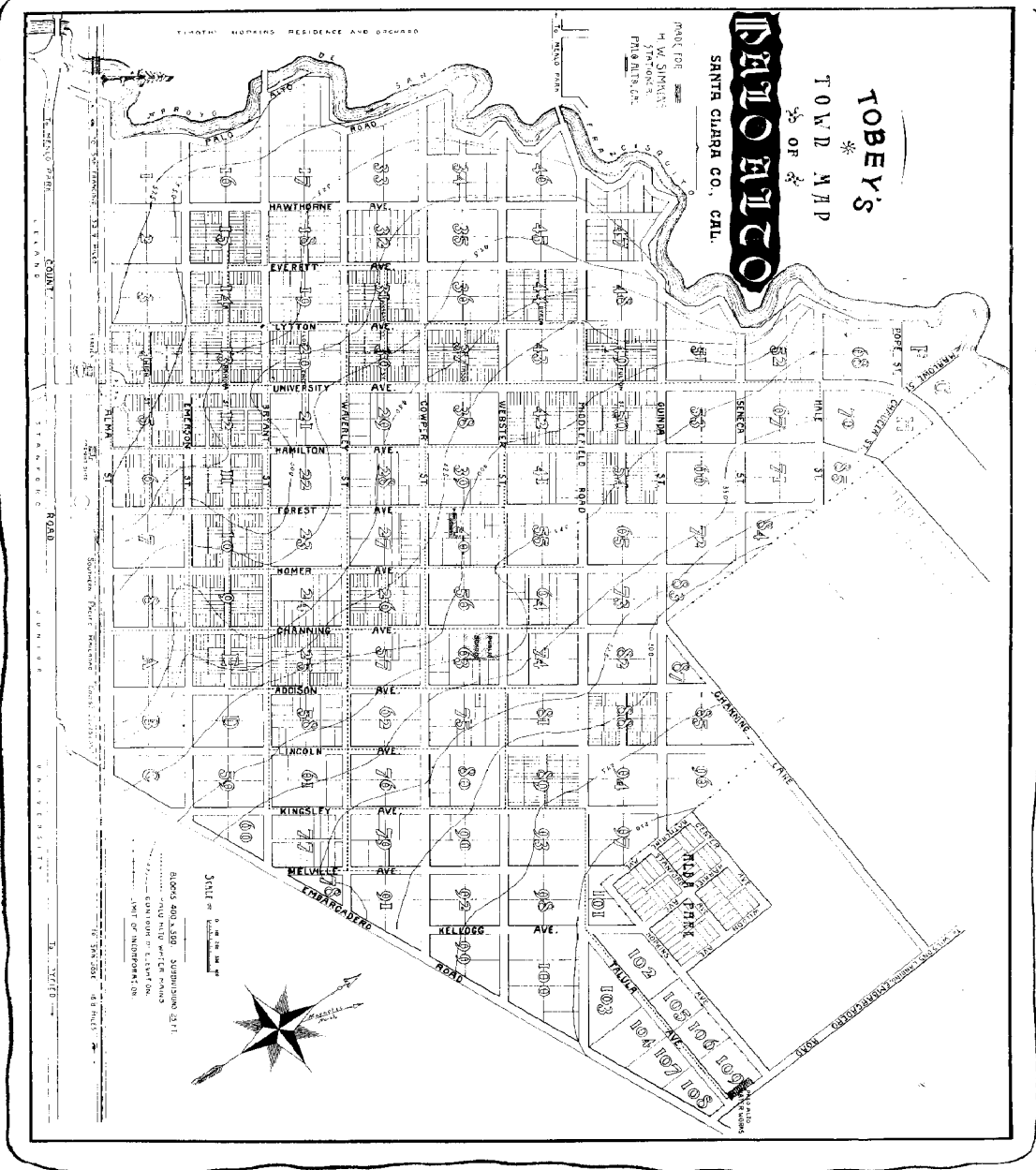
W. E. NORRIS
NORTREE HALL, —
PALO ALTO, CAL.

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Lick Observatory.

The observatory is placed on the solid rock of the mountain, which was blasted down for the purpose. Besides a fine brick building for the officers and attendants there is a long brick structure, at one end of which is the dome containing the 12-inch objective telescope and at the other end the great dome containing the largest and finest telescope in the world. The building intervening between the two domes is occupied as offices, parlors, library, clock rooms, etc. Outside in other buildings, are the transit circle, heliostat, and various other astronomical appliances, all the best and most expensive workmanship.

The great telescope in the south dome is the main object of popular interest. The objective is three feet in diameter, made of two lenses set near each other, one of crown glass the other of flint glass. This telescope cost \$50,000. Besides there is a photographic lens costing \$15,000, made by the Clarkes. The steel tube is sixty feet long. It is mounted on a heavy pier, and fine clockwork to regulate its movements provided.

The Lick Observatory was provided for in the will of James Lick, a bachelor from Pennsylvania, who became immensely wealthy in mining and real estate. He left \$700,000 for an observatory, which he desired to be the finest in the world. He selected Mt. Hamilton as the best site on the coast for a great observatory, his selection being indorsed by the greatest astronomers of the world after they had made careful tests.

One of Mr. Lick's leading ideas was to have for the observatory the largest telescope of the world. He died in 1876, and hence could not see the dream of his life fulfilled, but the trustees of his bequests have carried out his designs to the letter.

Fishery and Hatchery.

Devotees of the gun and rod find choice sport in this vicinity. San Francisco and Los Trancos creeks, and the various other mountain streams are well stocked with trout, and there is good fishing to be had at the bay two miles away.

Wild ducks and geese are plentiful in the sloughs along the bay, there are plenty of quail and rabbits, and occasionally a deer may be shot in the Santa Cruz mountains to the west of the town. The conditions appeal to the sportsman and he is sure to find success and enjoyment, with a minimum of discomfort.

It is not generally known that there are extensive oyster beds in the southern arm of San Francisco bay, yet such is the fact. At Cooley's Landing, three miles from town, large areas of oyster fields are fenced in, covering many hundred acres. There are houses for the accommodation of the workmen, twenty-five being employed in caring for and gathering the luscious bivalves for the markets.

Santa Clara county is the only county in the State and probably the only county in any state in the Union that sprinkles so many miles of county roads as it does. There are now over 300 miles of roads which are kept in the same condition as those in the city and those driving in any direction find the same smooth well kept thoroughfares.

Santa Clara county is noted for the size and excellence of its public buildings. Among those which attract particular attention are the Stanford University, the State Asylum for the Insane, the State Normal School, and the Hall of Records.

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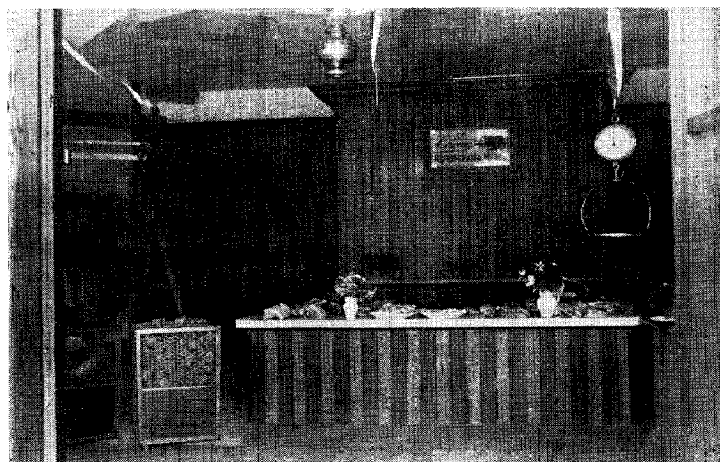
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2312

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Henry H. Hittell, Superintendent.

State: *California*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Topographical Sheet No. 2312

LOCAL

*Resurvey of San Francisco
Bay - Cal -
Mendo Park to near
Mountain View*

1897

CHIEF OF PARTY.

Asst. Ferdinand F. Stebbins

2312

AUG-2-1893 448608

Descriptive Report to Accompany Topographic Sheet Entitled

Treasury Department

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

Henry S. Pritchett, Superintendent

Pacific Coast

Resurvey of San Francisco Bay

California

Menlo Park to Near Mountain View

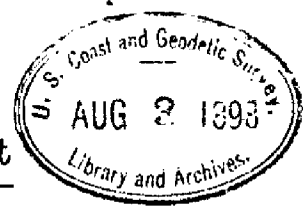
Topographic Survey under the Direction of

Assistant Aug. F. Rodgers

By Ferdinand Westdahl

+++++

Scale 1:10,000



This is a resurvey of all the area covered with solid land but not of the entire area of the salt-marsh lands; of these the bay shore line and principal sloughs only are resurveyed, except in areas beyond the limits of the former surveys here the entire area is delineated. All houses, except large and conspicuous buildings, are determined by one rod reading only or by intersection. Small fences were sketched but all fences along the roads and bounding large fields were carefully determined. Where corner stakes of town blocks could be found they have been determined, otherwise only the roads actually existing. Large areas evidently within the limits of town-sites are utilized for raising hay, grain,

and other food supplies, and these are shown in their actual condition at the time of the survey. By special direction the Leland Stanford Jr. University was included and consequently the survey carried further inland on either side in order to have a more even limit to the sheet.

Contours. All the contours were determined with a leveling instrument and plane-table and are based upon the level of the salt-marsh in its natural state. This was done after the other topography was completed and each contour was followed separately, marks left on fences, trees, etc., and then the table was set up for delineation on the sheet. To illustrate more particularly the basing of the contours on the level of the salt-marsh on all the topographical sheets executed by the party in 1897 I beg leave to state how it was done. At the edge of the sheet the leveling rod was held on the marsh outside of where it was affected by wash from the solid land or tramping of cattle, and the line carried up to the twenty foot contour, thence along this contour to the further limit of the sheet, and then again to the marsh there for a check. The greatest difference found at any time was 0.23 foot and considering the uneven character of the ground where careful judgment had to be used in order to find the place representing the general elevation of the country, and the reading to hundredths only on the rod the results would seem to be reliable. The other contours were based upon the 20 ft. in a similar way.

Towns. Within the limits of this sheet are the towns of Palo Alto, Mayfield, and a part of College Terrace.

For description of these, as well as other places of interest in their immediate vicinity such as the Stanford University, the Roman Catholic Theological Seminary, etc. I beg leave to refer to the accompanying special illustrated edition of a newspaper published in Palo Alto during the time of the survey, in which I have marked with red ink items descriptive of the several localities instead of mutilating the paper by cutting them out: also to the print of the completed design of the buildings intended to be erected at the Stanford University upon which I have drawn in red ink a line inclosing the buildings of the inner quadrangle already existing.

The most notable topographic feature on this sheet is the San Francisquito Creek, forming the boundary between the counties of San Mateo and Santa Clara. During the time of the survey there was no water in it and the dry, gravelly bed of the creek was from 20 to 30 feet below the top of the perpendicular banks. Evidence of the great amount of water it carries at times is found in the high ridge it has formed for itself by overflows. It has no well defined outlet but spreads out over a large area densely covered with willow thickets, cleared in places for raising crops. These clearings are not of a permanent nature as during freshets a vast amount of sediment is carried down and spread over them. The projection of the 20 ft. contour towards Pulgas East Base A is an old outlet of this stream and the former bed of the creek, although ploughed over and cultivated ever since the first set-

tlement of this region can still be traced almost to its present banks.

Large areas on this sheet are still covered with native oak trees. These are not cleared away where the ground is ploughed and sown to raise grain and hay, being useful as shade for grazing cattle in the time intervals between crops. The shade trees planted along the roads and elsewhere are generally cypress, pine, poplar, and eucalyptus trees in addition to the oaks. In the town of Palo Alto and within the grounds of the Stanford University palms are planted along the streets and roads, and these are shown on the sheet thus x x x x x small crosses, instead of the palmetto sign given in C. S. Report for 1891, which I found too large for the limited space on the sheet.

The dykes shown on the salt-marsh on this sheet are old and ineffective, being washed out at the crossings of the small sloughs. The shore-line of the marsh, both on the bay and in the sloughs, shown on the sheet, is the grass-line where such line is well defined. In cases where the grass line reaches far out on a sloping mud flat the shore line is not full drawn but marked with dots. In cases where the grass grows in bunches outside of the well defined line these bunches have been sketched as accurately as practicable. These remarks regarding the line of grass as the shore line apply to all the topographical sheets of this series executed by me and I beg to call particular attention to it, as mention of

the fact was accidentally omitted from the descriptive reports already submitted.

There are no landings on this sheet in use at present except Cooleys Landing which is accessible only at high water. It occupies the site of the old Ravenswood Landing and the latter, except as a chart-name, is not known to the present residents of the vicinity. A small portion of the outer end of the old Ravenswood wharf still stands in ruins. During the shipping season, after the harvesting of the hay and grain crop, a small gasoline schooner makes daily trips between Cooleys Landing and San Francisco.

Of the old triangulation stations within the limits of this sheet "Shell bank Δ " is washed away. "San Francisquito Creek Δ " could not be found. The monument at Pulgas East Base Δ leans slightly towards the S. E. The inscriptions on all four sides are in good condition. It stands near

the old course of the San Francisquito Creek and near it is a large excavation whence I am informed clay was dug and used in making bricks for the building of the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

The ground around the monument is now used for raising wheat, and in August, during the time of the survey, cattle were feeding in the stubble. The monument served them as a convenient scratching post and I fear, unless steps are taken to preserve it, they will eventually succeed in overturning the shaft.

During the leveling for the 20 ft. contour the rod held on the ground at the base of the monument gave

a height of 16.92 feet above the salt-marsh.

Respectfully submitted,

Ferdinand Westdahl

Assistant U. S. C. & G. Survey.

*Respectfully forwarded to the
Superintendent at*

*Representing
Assistant Comdr*

Alfred O. Rogers
Assistant