PACIFIC-CONGRESS SPRINGS

California—abounds in picturesque and attractive spots where the weary, spendid
and brain-worn may recoup his strength by needed rest, or find that complete change
which is so necessary to the recuperation of a
subsequent holiday. Of all the places near the
Coast, perhaps the most agreeable and
attractive are the Springs. Lying as it does
among the seats of our great cities, the
metropolis of California's metropolis, our
university seats and the beauties of her
southern coast, the Springs provide
attractive accommodation, yet the health
brings water of the Springs combine to make the
time spent here a time of recreation.

One of the best regulated hotels
is the Stanford hotel, which is
owned by the Stanford family and
is the headquarters for the
trainers and almanacs. The
rooms are well kept and
the service is excellent.

The waters of Congress
Springs are particularly
recommended as a tonic and
are exceptionally effective.

A good supply of the water is
available at the Springs and
is present at the Springs
and other places.

The Springs are reached by the
Northern Pacific Railway to San Jose and
then by a thirty-five minute drive over the roads.

The Springs are a charming
landmark of the Santa Clara Valley to the door of the hotel.
The red line sho
in existence 1898 and
Mento Park to near Mountain
are a part of the design.
A UNIVERSITY

AXIONS
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 south of San Francisco, on the line of the Coast Division of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. It comprises several thousand acres of level and valley lands. The climate has been ideal in every respect, with ample rainfall and a climate suitable for all kinds of stock raising, making it an ideal situation for the growing of vegetables, fruits, and grains, as well as for the raising of cattle, horses, and hogs. The soil is fertile and the water supply abundant.

At the inception of Palo Alto, the farm was in possession of Messrs. chief, men of early California breeding, and they were among the pioneers of the place. It is located on a hillside, overlooking the San Francisco Bay, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. The farm is situated on a gentle slope, with a small stream running through it, providing water for the livestock.

Before Senator Stanford made large purchases in the East, he was well known in the livestock community as a breeder of thoroughbred horses, as he was the owner of several stallions purchased in Europe, which he used to breed his own stock. Stanford was a man of great wealth and influence, and his presence at the races was always a draw. He was a great patron of the sport and was known to be a keen and fair judge of the races.

The Stanford family was well respected in the livestock community, and their influence was felt throughout the state. They were known for their generosity and their contributions to the sport of horse racing. Stanford was a great advocate of the sport and was known to be a generous benefactor of the racetracks.

The farm was well known for its beautiful scenery and its well-managed livestock. It was a place where the finest horses and cattle were bred, and it was a place where people came to enjoy the beautiful surroundings and the exciting sport of horse racing. Stanford was a great lover of the sport and was known to be a great judge of horses, and his influence was felt throughout the industry.

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EARLY HISTORY OF THE PALO ALTO TOWNSITE

Title to the tract of Palo Alto passed, by the donation of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 and Vivacosa in 1543, from the T'okip Indians to the Crown of Spain.

As early as 1697 the Jesuits had established the Mission Concepcion in Virginia, which was soon followed by many others throughout the continent. In 1783 King Carlos III decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits from his dominions. They were forced to leave 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 settlement kept creeping down the northern coast, the Viceregal of Mexico appointed Don Francisco Borda to be governor of the region north of the Colorado, with orders to occupy and fortify San Diego and Monterey. Along with him went Nicasio Serra, then head of the Franciscans on the peninsula, together with a small band of soldiers and friars. The expedition's four divisions reached San Diego in 1769, and Governor Bor- toda at once set out overland for Monterey, leaving Serra to found San Diego mission.

Failing to recognize the bay of Monterey from Vivacosa's description, Borda crossed the mountains and camped on the bank of our San Francisco Creek. Planting a cross on the present site of San Francisco, he returned to San Diego by 1769.

Slipping 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 assigned.

For sixty years the mission flourished but in 1837 its lands were confiscated to possess in 1850 the tract was purchased by Senator Stanford. The land occupied by the town of Palo Alto was purchased, by subscription from the original grantees to the Grinnell and other families, still living in this vicinity. In 1852, H. W. Seese acquired the greater part of this tract by purchase. On October 28, 1857, the city of California bought 704 acres from H. W. Seese, and this purchase, together with several small tracts along the Emeryville Road, bought by W. M. Marrison for Mr. Hopkins from the Socal heirs, was sold to the present city and the plat was filed February 25, 1869.

The founding of the new town was, as of course, attended by the establishment of Stanford University, the cornerstones of which had been laid May 14, 1887, and whose opening day was celebrated October 1, 1903. The plans were first called University Park, the name Palo Alto having been appropriated by the settlement known as College Terrace. This was contrary to the wishes of Stanford, who obtained an injunction from the Superior Court to restrain the Terraces from using the name. On January 10, 1892, the land Palo Alto was legally given them.

At the instigation of Mr. J. W. Day and a meeting of property owners, was held at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, December 13, 1881, to nominate the question of grading and graveling the streets, which were then only lines of slash through flats of grain and along the spreading five miles of those shown in our illustration. It was appointed in the autumn of 1884.

In the appointments of Mr. Henry and Mr. S. W. Marrison. It is now used for the headquarters of the "It's Town." The site was Mrs. Foster's building at the northwest 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 the Pacific Mail Rooms, 110 feet from the corner, and was first used by H. W. Rinkes for his hotel and stables. The next was for a real estate office. Then followed the photograph gallery of Illi & Yorl on the site of Mathis's brick house.

In the winter of 1895-96 the population was 20, comprising the families of Lynch, Argeno, Yoko, Zehock, Mitchell and Andrews. This was the number 25 among whom was the family of Joseph Hitchins, who had built an attractive country residence with grounds occupying the site of house.

The year of 1892 opened with our population at 398, but by the close of 1897 we were 524, and the improvements costing $100,000. The beginning of improvements, electric light, electric street, opera and many other evidences of progress have been noted.

The site of this article will now end, giving a detailed account of the growth of the succeeding years. The plan is not to be continued on any other page of this paper.
THE LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

(Extract from "Stanford University and Its Influence" by special permission of the Trustees.)

"In March, 1884, Leland Stanford, Jr., the only child of Senator and Mrs. Stanford, died of typhoid fever in Bay City, Michigan. The child of many hopes, heir to a vast estate, he had reached the period when the question of education became paramount. Certain phrases of educational movement had already interested him deeply, and though still in his sixteenth year, he had begun a collection of architecture which he hoped might someday grow into a great university worthy to be built up in San Francisco. To his parents, his friends, his pupils and his people, the most touching memorial to the life so suddenly interrupted seemed the promotion of education in some of its many forms. The Stanfords were accustomed to deal with large forces and to impose large results. With modesty and simplicity, yet with the confidence born of successful achievement and the possession of great wealth, they two conceived the plan of doing for the children of California what they had hoped to do for their own sons. To fill out the measure of such a generous purpose would require nothing less than a university as complete as their endeavors and foresight could provide, and to the realization of this project all other plans and interests gradually gave way."

"The plans chosen for the new University was the Palo Alto estate, 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 soil. The climate is mild and diversified with asphalt and diversified with eight beds of perpetual plants and flowers, and the whole of the buildings of the campus are surrounded by a beautiful ground cover. It is supplied with electric lights and hot and cold water, steam heat, bathrooms, and central furnaces, and will accommodate over three thousand students. It is situated on the mainland of California, 40 miles from San Francisco, and is surrounded by the most beautiful and picturesque collections of flowers."

"The first impression of visitors is usually impressive. The plan provides for the construction of a second quadrangle entirely surrounding the first, with buildings six stories in height, a central square having a central square having a central fountain and a bandstand, and a large garden at the main entrance. When completed, and the needs of the University are met except the building of the main building, nothing will be lacking to the most beautiful college architecture in America."

"In October, 1889, the buildings of the University were completed, and the University was opened for the first term. Under the wise guidance of the Trustees, the University has continued to grow, and is now one of the largest and most distinguished universities in the country. The University has produced many notable men, and has become a center of learning and culture for the State of California and the West."

"The University is a fitting tribute to the memory of the great benefactor, and is a fitting monument to the memory of his father, the late Senator Stanford. It is a fitting tribute to the memory of the great benefactor, and is a fitting monument to the memory of his father, the late Senator Stanford."

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A country boy, familiar with woods and streams and outdoor life, sent him to Cornell, that, of all the universities, most radical in its attack upon the dross of the old Prussian curriculum. The result was to confirm the impotence of artificial forms and medieval petticoats. Though a New Yorker by birth, he belonged to the West rather than to the East, and in the West some years of fairly intense teaching developed his powers and broadened his knowledge and acquaintance until in 1881, the year in which Mr. Stanford conceived his University project, he was called to the presidency of the State University of Illinois.

"To the President," appointed and reappointed at will by the Trustees, he entrusted 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 committee, nominated by the President, and responsible primarily 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 history of administration, this is in part due to the President's wise choice of candidates for it, his trust that he need never attend a commemoration meeting, and his never interfering with a committee's action. The "Department," as such, has no official existence and is merely a convenient grouping for practical purposes. The professorship is the unit of organization; each professor is expected in his own field, and in the detail of his work is responsible only to the President.

The University expects its students after the equivalent of a thorough high-school course to have completed. It leaves the application and the school to determine (among the twenty-seven courses) 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. Chiseling is therefore not recognized. In mathematics and the fine languages the requirements correspond to minimum, the University, as a body, issuing the qualifications of candidates for collegiate study, does not desire to order. It renounces academic compulsion as to the particular subjects which shall be taught, and concentrates upon the quality and thoroughness of the teaching. It is, of course, conceivable that a student might be admitted in full standing without any mathematics and without any other language than English; and it is even conceivable that he might graduate without adding to his knowledge in those directions. Where 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 safe in the air presciently of a new period of accelerated activity. The strain and fumes have been severe; yet no essential feature has been altered; no work actually undertaken has been allowed to suffer. With unfaltering purpose and unsated courage, Mrs. Stanford has bade the heavy burden imposed upon her, and carried the University through the crises unharmed. Still, with strengthened resources and increased equipment, the University has had to meet larger and larger charges and the constantly increasing demands of more advanced work."

The audience is likely to boisterously express the University. Some of the present, everyone will not be long dissipated, the buildings for library, laboratories, and dormitories, however, will be additional improvements, it is true, that are needed. The University in its general features will be fairly realized. There is still some difficulty in the way. But, with a prospective enthusiasm greater than that which any similarly large project, with scholarly traditions, high ideals, and civic liberty in the breast, the hand of the University has yet to show itself, with confidence and unfaltering courage."
**Schools of Palo Alto**

**Manzanita Hall.**

Manzanita Hall has been the principal school for Stanford students and alumni for the past two years and is now the leading preparatory school for the Stanford University. It is located in the heart of the city and is surrounded by beautiful gardens and vineyards. The school is committed to providing a high-quality education to all students, regardless of their background or financial status.

**The Public Schools.**

Although many parents have chosen to send their children to private schools, the public schools in Palo Alto are highly regarded. The school system is one of the best in the country, and it is known for its rigorous curriculum and outstanding teachers. The schools are also well-equipped with the latest technology and resources.

**Cassell Hall.**

Cassell Hall is one of the largest and most modern schools in Palo Alto. It is located in a beautiful setting and is surrounded by trees and gardens. The school is committed to providing a safe and nurturing environment for all students.

**Mansfield Hall.**

Mansfield Hall is a small, private school that is highly regarded for its commitment to excellence in education. The school is known for its small class sizes and individualized attention to each student.

**Castillo's Hall.**

Castillo's Hall is one of the oldest and most prestigious schools in Palo Alto. It is located in a beautiful setting and is surrounded by trees and gardens. The school is committed to providing a safe and nurturing environment for all students.

**The Public Schools.**

In order to make the most of the educational opportunities available, parents are encouraged to consult with their children's teachers and guidance counselors. The school system is committed to providing a high-quality education to all students, regardless of their background or financial status.

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CHURCHES OF PALO ALTO AND THEIR HISTORY

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The religious life of Palo Alto is not as rich as one might expect in a city of its size. The churches are small and the attendances are low. This is partly due to the fact that many of the people who live in Palo Alto work in nearby cities and only attend church on Sundays.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

In Palo Alto, the Presbyterian Church has been a strong presence. It was founded in 1849, and its first building was completed in 1852. The church has a strong tradition of social service and has been involved in many community projects. Its members are an active and engaged group.

THE UNITARIAN SOCIETY

The Unitarian Society of Palo Alto was founded in 1871 and has been a leader in social and political movements. It has a long history of supporting civil rights and social justice issues.

THE UNIVERSITARY CHAPEL

The University of California at Berkeley is known for its rich history of religious life. The University Chapel, founded in 1873, is one of the oldest religious institutions on the campus. It is a beautiful building and holds a variety of religious services throughout the week.

THE SAVOY CHAPEL, EPISCOPAL

The Savoy Chapel is a beautiful chapel located on the campus of Stanford University. It is a popular location for weddings and other special events. The chapel is known for its beautiful acoustics and its stunning architecture.

THE METHYSTIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodist Episcopal Church, founded in 1849, is one of the oldest churches in Palo Alto. It has a strong tradition of social service and has been involved in many community projects. Its members are an active and engaged group.

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The Santa Clara valley is essentially a horticultural section. There is an absorption of California in which fruits grown in the beginning and California holds the world in this respect. While some fruits from other parts of the world grow well and attention is directed mainly to the production of the delicious varieties. The prune orchards yield crops which pay a better profit on the money invested in the more required than almost any crop grown. The peach orchards are nearly all productive of apricots, pears, apples, and other varieties of deciduous fruits yield excellent results. The peaches are grown successfully, but not as a commercial venture.

The cut-out page represents a scene in the "W. B." prune orchard adjoining the town of Palo Alto. This orchard, which may be taken as a sample of others in the vicinity, was heavily laden with fruit from the trees to be pulled up, and many of the limbs broke under the weight. Besides the ordinary prune of commerce, the orchard contains many varieties of fruits, including silver plums, black plums, rosy peaches, and there are also the large fruited strawberries. The handling of the management of J. A. Brandt, one of the owners, and conducted by him is made to yield a abundant crop consisting of the value of the land and the cost of the improvements. There are in this part of the valley may 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 these are run from the city and the berries are sold as a special fruit for the 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 November, although the heavy 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 season for flowers, gardens, and vegetable seeds for the Eastern markets has become one of the principal industries of the Santa Clara valley, and the large area of such seeds used in the production of these seeds is also being made. Between Redwood City and San Jose scores of acres are devoted to the culture of onion, celery, lettuce, and various vegetable seeds as well as many kinds of herbs, among which are the varieties of sweet peas, flowers, etc. This industry is exceedingly profitable and is said to be 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 superior quality. On the Stanford estate there is a large vineyard, with a wine-cellar; special care is taken, however, to make of the wine sold to the student, and it is there under circumstances more favorable to the student's pocketbook. Palo Alto is ready a prohibition community.

On the "Inez" land along the bay vegetables from Ohio and produce enormous crops. The average acreage is one of the most productive; the vegetables produced are of excellent flavor and large size and in the favoring climate of this valley the vines yield from March to November, although the heavy 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.

In the way of transportation facilities the 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 this issue, Dr. John J. Meehan, the popular real estate dealer, the San Francisco address would read 400 Market street, instead of Montgomery street.

Full-page half-tone cut of Coach brooks is the next issue of the "Blue." For sale at Richardson's.
The following article was prepared by Mr. R. H. Unwin, associate editor of the Experimental Station of the Farmers' Bulletin at Palo Alto, and appeared in the September issue of the Bulletin. The experimental work was performed in the fields of the Station, and the results are based on observations made during the past season.

To thoroughly know his own and his predecessor's work, and to uphold and improve high standards of the best, 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, is one of the objectives of the careful selection of the Station's trial grounds. To do this well, and yet naturally, in a suitable location, is essential; one possessing good points in common with the greatest agricultural area, is least to the detriment, since it can be reached by any reasonably expected element and the disappointments and suggestions are avoided. To be reliable, equally must be the trial grounds; delicate, beginning with the first few, conditions of the soil, climate, season, etc., are all taken into account in the first instance. After the grounds have been put into thorough condition, they are carefully worked off into rows, varying in length according to the needs of each individual lot, which are labeled with a numbered stake corresponding with those in the stock book; the whole is supported as a safeguard against possible displacement of plants and an undue disturbance of the soil which is being referred to throughout the growing season. Sowing begins as soon as the season permits; each batch of the stock, which takes first place with us, is the earliest to receive attention. Several weeks before the first sowing, the soil is plowed to an even depth to ensure proper drainage, and the seeds are sown in open fields and their products cultivated to maturity to record their relative merits.

It is these valuable mistakes that the trial grounds give, this saving of emotion and expense.

For good average results, which is all we expect on the Station grounds, the trial results, as is usual, must be thoroughly accurate, as any errors we have in charges are readily corrected. Sowing from each variety is done separately, besides which in our own little patch of land the flowers themselves are utilized to the fullest extent, providing better facilities for improved plants to test the production of the plant in question.

There is no stage of growth without interest; from the blossoming of the first flowers, the blossoming of the complete flower, nature has shifted its interest in the development of the fruit to the production of the plant, as its part of every organ of one or another kind.

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The rounds

The rounds include a tour of the grounds, which are divided into sections, each section containing a representative of the variety under observation. The rounds are held every Thursday afternoon at 3 p.m., and the number of persons is limited to 50. The rounds are conducted by the staff of the Station, and are open to the public.

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Gardens of Palo Alto.

Palo Alto's beautiful homes are nest-
led in a lovely fashion which con-
tains the town site. There in the
spring and fall, and in the winter
and all through the year, the town
is a picture of beauty.

The town is divided into sections,
and in each section there are

umbrella trees. These are used
for shelter and to provide shade
for pedestrians.

The town is well supplied with
public parks, and the streets and
parks of Palo Alto are among the
finest in the State.

The town is located

in the Bay Area.

The climate is characterized by
short, mild winters and
long, warm summers.

The town is

famous for its gardens and

a park.

The town is

famous for its

natural beauty.

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PAULO ALTO WATER WORKS AND SEWERS.

G. E. Moore of San Francisco, a well-known civil engineer, was engaged in designing a system of sewers for Palo Alto, and to superintend the work of the new city's waterworks. Mr. More has charge of the plans for the water system, and is assisted by Mr. John C. Shaw, the city engineer. Mr. More was in charge of the engineering department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is well known as an expert on water works.

For a young town like Palo Alto, it is necessary to have adequate and well-planned sewers and waterworks. The city has been in need of such improvements, and the funds have been raised to provide for the necessary work.

The waterworks of the city are designed to meet the needs of the growing population. The system includes a reservoir, a pumping station, and a distribution system. The reservoir is located on a hill above the city, and the water is pumped from there to the distribution system, which supplies the houses and businesses with water.

The sewer system is designed to carry away the sewage from the houses and businesses. The sewage is collected in underground pipes, and the pipes are connected to the sewage treatment plant, where the sewage is treated and discharged into the bay.

The water and sewage systems of Palo Alto are designed to meet the needs of the city's residents. The systems are well-planned and designed to operate efficiently. The city has taken careful steps to ensure that the systems are operated properly and that the water and sewage are clean and safe.

Many accidents have happened to them in the past. Even though there is no fault in the system, some house is affected, and there is an injury, causing little collateral damage. The water and sewage systems of Palo Alto are designed to be safe and efficient.

The city has made good progress in its water and sewage systems. The systems are designed to meet the needs of the city's residents, and the city has taken careful steps to ensure that the systems are operated properly. The city is proud of its water and sewage systems, and it is committed to maintaining them in good condition.
It is not widely known that near Stanford University is located one of the three main Catholic educational institutions of the United States—the Roman Catholic Theological Seminary, yet such is the fact. It is situated one mile south of Menlo Park and less than halfway from the corporate limits of Palo Alto, but in San Mateo County.

The building is a massive four-story structure, constructed of brick and having four handsome trimmings, and ornamented with terraces. It is surrounded by a fence 120 feet in height, from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country and of the bay can be obtained.

The structure stands on an adobe foundation as connected as to form a whole. The main feature is the administration building facing the front. It is 120 feet by 120 feet, and has a moderate depth. Allowing that the hillcut interior is the former College, extending back 100 feet, which is a three-storied building. The Encino College (not yet built), a counterpart of the former College, will form the right wing. From the center of the administration building, extending back as far as the College, will be the chapel, which is not yet built. These buildings are covered by courts of considerable size. Both of these main buildings are other buildings for the dining hall, kitchen, power house and other purposes. On another part of the grounds, a large gymnasium will be built, with the riding stables in the lower floor. The buildings are surrounded by lawns taken from the field.

Massive gray granite steps, the lower ones 90 feet in length, lead to a platform in front of the main entrance, and in this platform are blocks of granite weighing ten tons. The arched entrance is of the same material, finely polished. Above the arching at the right in the granite embellishment is carved in bas-relief the head of St. Thomas, and at the left that of Pope Leo. Pairs of columns, delicately carved, with arches, and on either side of the entrance are large windows, which may be closed.

The interior is furnished in keeping with the exterior, and the arrangement of the rooms is perfectly adapted to the use intended. The entire structure is to be heated and lighted by gas and electricity. Ventilation and circulation of the air are the best, and forcibly heated.

The Roman Catholic Theological Seminary was founded by the University, and the building is to be completed as soon as possible. The exact date is to be determined by the University, and the building is to be completed as soon as possible. The exact date is to be determined by the University, and the building is to be completed as soon as possible.


The growth of the city of Palo Alto has been phenomenal. There are many places the city has been popular in 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 houses as those in the region surrounding Menlo Park. Among the wealthy people who have

**Menlo Park**

**Menlo Park** is one of the oldest settlements in California, this city is known to have been built about 100 years ago. The name Menlo Park was given to the area because of the abundance of maple trees in the area. The city has a population of around 25,000 people, and it is a popular tourist destination due to its beautiful natural setting and historical landmarks.

**Mansion**

One of the most notable homes in Menlo Park is the Hoover House, which was built in 1915. It is a two-story, seven-bedroom, nine-bathroom house and is considered one of the finest examples of Craftsman architecture in the United States. The house was designed by the architect Stanford White and is known for its beautiful landscaping and timeless elegance.

**Greek Letter Societies**

One of the notable features of American colleges is the fraternities. The first of these societies was the Phi Beta Kappa, organized at the University of Virginia in 1776. These 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 being in connection with Stanford University and they all lend an atmosphere of young men to the organization and appeal to its needs. The Phi Beta Kappa society has during the summer had a handsome

**The Hôtel des Indiens**

The hotel is one of the prominent features of the town. It occupies a fine building, recently erected, and provides comfort and entertainment for the public.

**Mrs. Standard's Residence**

This house was built in 1925 by the architect Stanford White for Mrs. Standard, a prominent citizen of the town. It is a two-story, eight-bedroom home and is considered one of the finest examples of Craftsman architecture in Menlo Park.

**The Building Poised**

The growth of Palo Alto can be gauged by a record of the amount expended in improvements in the town. In 1882, the figures were only $4,000. In 1885, they increased to $30,000. In 1886, the amount expended was $300,000. During the three years following, when a period of financial depression prevailed, there was a slight decrease in the amount expended, but the figures were, for $50,000, for $50,000, and for $60,000. The figures for the years 1888, 1889, and 1890 were $750,000, $750,000, and $750,000 respectively.

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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 famous Palo Alto ranch and to our beautiful and prosperous town.

It is a unique phenomenon, one of the giant redwood trees peculiar to California, and this species is exceeded in size only by the sequoia, or giant of Sequoia 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 Porte St. John (the point near San Francisco from which the oxen and the bay are to be seen) was covered with wild oak and was a teetotal paradise for the horses and Pack-wild horses roamed over it as wild.

In these days, as there were no fences to restrict people often traveled as much by horse and wagon as by roads and trails. A notable landmark, two large redwood trees, stood in the valley about thirty-three miles from San Francisco and seventeen from San Jose, on the south bank of the San Francisquito creek, which was then the boundary line between San Francisco and Santa Clara counties. These trees, which were known by travelers as "the Pack-oats" (the name has never been changed), were the source of much attention and curiosity, and were a favorite resting place for travelers and those who wished to escape the hardships of the journey.

Palo Alto is populated largely by an abnormal and intelligent class, and this fact bears a striking resemblance to the Aborigines of the American Indian. Such a tree was especially suitable for use by travelers, and was a favorite resting place for travelers and those who wished to escape the hardships of the journey.

AN EASILY STREET SCENE IN PALO ALTO.

From the opening of the University, Palo Alto has been an fashionable place for residence, and it is now the center of a large business and commercial community. The town is well supplied with stores, and the people are well satisfied with their homes.

Pole-taunting.
A Place for Homes

California is distinctly the State where people from all parts of the Nation look in some time to make their homes. It has a climate that is always suitable, and in the winter it is seldom cool enough to injure the most delicate vegetation. The formation of the valley prevents almost complete and snow never falling. In summer, while there are some warm days, the proximity to the ocean makes a large river and as the atmosphere is free from moisture the heat is never oppressive. The average of the hottest days does not reach 90 degrees, which is less hard to endure than 80 degrees, that of the Rocky mountains. Those who have lived in the East are always attracted to visit the Eastern States during the summer.

Aside from the advantages of climate, there are many privileges to be enjoyed. In no section of our country do they enjoy so much of the time out of doors, while a small public school is the foundation of the life enjoyed by most of the people. In no other land where such a variety of fruits and vegetables grow. Meat and vegetables. Meat and vegetables are abundant and fresh on all farms, and the wide range of produce natural to the temperate and sub-tropical regions are some of the things that add to the comfort and luxury of life in California.

Such is the condition as regards California in general, but the Santa Clara Valley, in which Palo Alto is located, is acknowledged by all to be peculiarly the most desirable section of the State. This valley contains every advantage in a residential place that is desirable in all other sections, and has been particularly favored by Nature in being from the sun pleasant conditions that are found in different localities. The weather is invariably cool in summer and mild in winter, so that the temperature seldom reaches the freezing point. There are no severe showers, either of what or storm. The rainy season, so much decried in the East, is perhaps the most enjoyable period of the year. There is a considerable rainfall, and some may continue for several days, but the rains fall generally, unaccompanied by high winds, and it seldom occurs that the rain is heavy enough to keep one from the streets.

No more convincing proof of the statements made is needed than the fact that roses, tulips, pines, willows, and many of the most beautiful flowers can be gathered from the gardens in Palo Alto during every month of winter.

Palo Alto

As a result, Palo Alto has become a large and charmingly 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 live in the city, but live in Palo Alto. The creditable financial facilities given to those who have been here for several years, and the rains fall gently, unaccompanied by high winds, and it seldom occurs that the rain is heavy enough to keep one from the streets.

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Lick Observatory.

The observatory is placed on the south peak of the mountain, which was blasted down for the purpose. Besides a fine brick building for the astronomers and attendants there is a long brick structure, at one end of which is the dome containing the 12-inch reflecting telescope and at the other end of the great dome is the world's largest and finest telescope in the world. The building housing the instrument is done over as offices, parlor, library, etc. Outside is another building, the finest stables, boiler, and various other astronomical appliances of all the best and most expensive material.

The great telescope in the south end of the main observatory is located in the north end of the main observatory. The objective is three feet in diameter, and in the inferior end is one each other, the corona the glass of the other the flats. This telescope has been used to determine the positions of various stars.

Lick Observatory was opened for the public in December, 1884, and has been in continuous operation since then.

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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 where 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 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 Cool¬eys Landing and San Francisco.

Of the old triangulation stations within the limits of this sheet "Shell bank A" is washed away. "San Francisquito Creek A" could not be found. The monument at Pulgas East Base A 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 Weidt


Respectfully forwarded to the
Inspector and Chief of

Represents

Capt. W. Turnbull

Aug. O. Rodger 573

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