

# HISTORY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

## BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of Santa Clara County, as defined by the act of the Legislature establishing the same, are as follows: Beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the San Francisco Creek, being the common corner of Alameda, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties; thence easterly to a point at the head of a slough, which is an arm of the Bay of San Francisco at its head, making into the mainland in front of the Gegara ranches; thence easterly to a lone sycamore-tree, that stands in a ravine between the dwellings of Florencia and Valentine Gegara; thence easterly up said ravine to the top of the mountain, as surveyed by Horace A. Higley; thence on a direct line easterly to the common corner of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Alameda, and Santa Clara Counties, on the summit of the Coast Range; thence southeasterly, following the summit of the Coast Range to the northeast corner of Monterey County; thence westerly, following the northern boundary of Monterey County to the southeast corner of Santa Cruz County; thence northwesterly, following the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains to the head of San Francisco Creek; thence down said creek to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Containing about thirteen hundred square miles. Since the act establishing the boundaries of Santa Clara County, granite monuments have been set along its northern line, dividing it from Alameda County. On the south San Benito County, carved out of the eastern portion of Monterey County, has been created, but, with the exception of names, the southern boundary has not been changed. The eastern line, dividing Santa Clara from Stanislaus County, has never been exactly fixed, the topography of the country not permitting the actual application of engineering instruments. This uncertainty renders it impossible to give the exact area of the County, but the figures above stated may be considered as an accurate estimate. The County contains, at the present time, nine political townships, to wit: Almaden, Alviso, Burnett, Fremont, Gilroy, Milpitas, Redwood, San José, and Santa Clara.

The terms "Santa Clara County" and "Santa Clara Valley" are often used as comprehending the same territory. This is a mistake, as the Santa Clara Valley extends beyond the limits of the County, while the County contains a large area that does not properly belong to the valley. The principal and best portion of the valley, however, belongs to the County.

## DESCRIPTION OF SURFACE, TIMBER, ETC.

The Santa Clara Valley runs through the centre of the County from north to south, and obtains its greatest width, about fifteen miles, when at San José. On the east are the mountains of the Coast Range, wooded on their highest elevations and interspersed with numerous small valleys and cañons, which afford arable and grazing land. On the west lies the Santa Cruz Range, mountains of a more rugged character, but still abounding with spots of soil of unequal fertility. These two ranges, at a distance of about twelve miles south of San José, approach to within three miles of each other, but six miles farther on they again recede to a distance of about six miles. A reference to the maps will give the exact location of these mountains. Within the limits of the County the highest elevation of the Coast Range is Mount Hamilton, four thousand four hundred and forty-eight feet high, and of the Santa Cruz Range, Mount Chualar and Baden, respectively three thousand five hundred and thirty and three thousand four hundred and thirty feet high.

The timber of the western range is principally redwood, which furnishes a superior lumber in almost inexhaustible quantities. Oak and madroña also abound. The timber of the western range consists mostly of scattering groves of oak, but not of a character or quantity to serve any purpose but for fuel.

## PRINCIPAL STREAMS.

The principal streams of the County are the Coyote, Guadalupe, Los Gatos, Llagas, Uvas, and Penitencia. A reference to the map will give the location of these water-courses.

## EARLY HISTORY.

We have thus far spoken of our subject as a County, but its existence as a County dates only from 1850, while the history of civilization within its limits is a hundred years old, and counts its beginning from the time of the establishment of the mission at Santa Clara, in 1777.

Previous to that time the County was inhabited by a tribe of Indians called the Ojones or Costanes, who appear to have lived as savages usually do, on spontaneous fruits and what they could secure by hunting and fishing. California was considered a portion of Mexico and subject to Spain, which, at the time referred to, was under the rule of Charles IV. In November, 1776, Father Peña, a Franciscan priest, visited this valley for the purpose of establishing one of those missions which were the pioneers of civilization of the New World. The site selected was at what is now the town of Santa Clara, and on the 12th day of January, 1777, a cross was raised, an altar was erected, the first mass was said by Father Tomas de la Peña, and the mission was established,—although the formal ceremonies did not take place until six days after. The object of these missions was, on the part of the clergy, to Christianize and civilize the Indians, teaching them agriculture and such other arts and

industries as would make them useful citizens, while their souls were to be rescued by inculcating a disposition to pious observances. The good Fathers seem to have found a very tractable set of pupils in the Indians of this valley, as we have no record of any resistance to their efforts on the part of the natives, and the work appears to have gone on smoothly, except when, now and then, the civil or military authorities thought they could do better than the church in the work of civilization.

About this time the Spanish government came to the conclusion that Upper California might be made to yield some revenue to the crown, and following out the idea, began to offer inducements to soldiers and settlers who would locate in those portions of the territory set apart for that purpose. These inducements consisted of monthly pay, stock and agricultural implements, and grants of land.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUEBLO OF SAN JOSÉ.

The Governor of Upper California, Don Felipe Neve, had recommended to the King of Spain, through the Viceroy of Mexico, as a suitable site for a pueblo a point on the Guadalupe River, three-quarters of a league from the mission of Santa Clara, and at the same time asked authority to make the location. It seems that no immediate reply was returned to this communication, and the Governor occupying an isolated position, and not desiring to be dependent on uncertain communication with the city of Mexico for subsistence, resolved to establish the town, and take chances of his acts being confirmed. He thought it would be a good thing to establish a colony in this rich valley, which would be able to furnish not only supplies to the forces at the presidio at San Francisco, but also to add something to the royal revenue. This, he thought, would be a sufficient excuse for acting without orders. Accordingly he directed Don José Moraga, then Lieutenant Commanding at San Francisco, to take from his command nine soldiers and two settlers, and three others, who were to be picked up for this special duty, and proceed to this valley. On the 26th of November, 1777, Lieutenant Moraga and his band went into camp on the Guadalupe at the point designated, and announced the camp as a Pueblo, calling it San José de Guadalupe. The action of the Governor in establishing the Pueblo without waiting for orders was subsequently confirmed.

In 1788, Don Pedro Páez being Governor of California, an official division of real estate was made among the nine founders of the Pueblo, a house lot and four acres of land for cultivation being given to each. The names of the founders, as described in the report of distribution, were Ignacio Archuleta, Manuel Gonzalez, José Tiborcio Vasquez, Manuel Amescuita, Antonio Romero, Bernardo Rosales, Francisco Avila, Sebastian Alvirre, and Claudio Alvirre. A fac-simile of the original plat, showing the division lines, appears in another part of this work. The Pueblo originally was four square leagues, and all the lands not distributed were to be used in common for pasturage. In 1792, Vancouver visited the mission and the Pueblo, and we learn from his report that at that time the settlers cultivated wheat, maize, peas, and beans; that they plowed with inferior plows, turned the soil once over, then smoothed the same down with a harrow; and in the months of November and December they sowed wheat in drills or broadcast on the even surface, and scratched it in with a harrow. Oats and barley they did not cultivate.

The original site of the Pueblo was about a mile and a quarter north of the present centre of the city, but owing to the lowness of the land, which was often submerged in the winter-time from the overflowing of the Guadalupe River, permission was asked, and obtained, to move the location to the higher ground on the south. According to Frederic Hall, whose excellent work, "The History of San José and Surroundings," we are indebted for many facts and figures, the removal was accomplished in 1797, the central point of the new location being near the corner of Market and San Fernando Streets. About this time a dispute arose between the Fathers at the mission and the people at the Pueblo as to the line dividing their respective settlements. After several appeals to the city of Mexico, the line was finally fixed half-way between the two. From the correspondence incident to this dispute, we learn that at this time the mission held fourteen hundred and thirty-four Christians, and that there were in the surrounding rancherías four thousand Gentile Indians.

In 1788 the town-house of the Pueblo, or, as it was called, the Juzgado, was built. It was located at what is now the northwest corner of Market and El Dorado Streets, and remained until 1860, when it was pulled down. It was an adobe building, one story high, and with three rooms, which were used respectively as Alcalde's room, court-room, and jail.

The beautiful Alameda, considered one of the most charming drives in the world, was laid out by the Fathers at the mission in 1799, Father Maguin de Catala being the projector of the work. He planted the lines of trees, now so venerable, and employed two hundred Indians to water and protect them until they were large enough to withstand the assaults of the cattle that then roamed at large all over the country. He also built the road, thus affording the people of the Pueblo pleasant traveling to the mission to attend religious services, there being at that time no chapel in San José. In 1802 the first chapel was erected in the Pueblo, the same being located at the corner of Market and San Fernando Streets, where the Catholic church now stands. It remained until 1865.

It was but a short time after the settlement of the Pueblo before the fertility of the soil began to demonstrate itself, yielding the richest harvests on the slightest provocation. We find, within six years after the planting of the orchards, that the production of fruit was so large that it defied consumption in its natural state. The idea naturally occurred to the people that some of it could be made use of in the manufacture of spirituous liquor. This, however, could not be done without consent from the commandant of the province. We find that on the 19th of August, 1805, permission was granted to one Manuel Higuera to make one barrel of peach brandy. This was probably the first lot manufactured in this County, as we take it for granted that Manuel availed himself of this permission.

The first public school that we have any report from was established in 1811, Rafael Villavicencio, who is described as an "infirm corporal," being the teacher. Rafael was to teach the children of the Pueblo to read, write, and the Doctrine, and was to receive for his services eighteen reales per annum from each head of family, to be paid in grain or flour. One of the conditions prescribed by the decree establishing this school was, that during the time the children were at school their fathers were to be exempt from responsibility to God on their account, the teacher assuming this responsibility as part of his contract.

## EARLY SETTLERS.

Up to this time the settlers had been either Spaniards or Mexicans, and nearly if not all had been recruited under the regulations prescribed by the Spanish government, when the Pueblo was first established. The first foreigner, of whom we have any account, who settled in this valley was John Gilroy. He was not only the first foreign settler in the Santa Clara Valley, but in California. He was a Scotchman, and landed at Monterey in 1814 from a ship belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. He was ill of the scurvy and was left on shore to be cured. Thence he found his way into this valley and became a permanent settler. He married into the Ortega family, and settled on the Rancho San Ysidro, a short distance east from the city which now bears his name. He accumulated vast property in lands and herds, but finally, in 1869, died in absolute want.

Robert Livermore came to the Pueblo in 1816, but was only here for a short time. His final settlement was about twenty miles northeast of San José, in the valley which now bears his name. Prior to the year 1820 this valley had no commercial importance. Nothing scarcely was sold. The principal business was agriculture, and whatever was accumulated was in the shape of herds and lands. At that time there was not a vehicle in the valley that had wheels with spokes, nor was there a foot of sawed lumber in the country. Stoves and fire-places in the houses were not known until 1846. Neither was there a flouring-mill in all this region. In 1820 a traffic in hides and tallow began to grow up, which assumed some importance.

In 1822 a severe earthquake occurred, which is represented by traditions to have caused considerable injury to life and property. Among other stories is one to the effect that it destroyed the church at Santa Clara. This appears to have been an exaggeration. It cracked and injured the walls, but did not destroy the church.

In 1821 the Mexicans achieved independence from Spain; but the change of rulers created no particular excitement among the colonies of California. Up to December, 1828, there had been 8279 baptisms, 2576 marriages, and 6498 deaths recorded at the mission at Santa Clara.

The first census or enumeration of inhabitants of which we have any knowledge was in 1831. At that time there were at the Pueblo 166 men, 145 women, 103 boys, 110 girls, making a total of 524. The crops raised that year were 2000 bushels of wheat, 2000 bushels of corn, and about 300 bushels of beans. The stock numbered 4443 head of cattle, 2386 head of horses, and 134 mules. The average price of a mule or saddle-horse was ten dollars; an ox or cow, five dollars; and a sheep, two dollars. The chief business was raising cattle for their hides and tallow. They also found a ready market for their grain, which was principally purchased by the Russian Fur Company, at about two dollars and twenty-five cents per bushel.

After 1800 the number of foreigners began to increase, their whole number at that time being estimated at about seventy. John Burton, afterwards Alcalde, came in that year. Harry Bee arrived in 1828. William Guhnac, J. Alex. Forbes, and James Weeks, came in 1838. Thomas Doak, William Welch, Nicolas Dodira, Matthew Fallon, William Smith, Ephraim Pravel, Thomas Pepper, and an American called Bill, were here in 1833, but the date of their arrival is not known.

Thomas Brown, William Daly, and George Ferguson came in 1834. In 1835 the Pueblo did not contain more than forty dwellings, including houses and huts of all kinds.

We have no record of any event of special importance locally from 1835 to 1846. The growth of the country in population was slow, there being at the mission of Santa Clara, in November, about eighty women and children, twenty-five men, and about half a dozen boys nearly grown. The foreign immigration from 1833 to 1846 was about as follows: In 1838, Henry Woods and Lawrence Carnischal; in 1841, Charles Weber, Josiah Belden, Grove C. Cook, Peter Springer, William Wig-

gins, Henry Pitts, and James Rock; in 1843, Peter Davidson; in 1844, Thomas Fallon, Julia Martin and family, Thomas J. Shadden and family, Mr. Bennett and family, Captain Stephens, Dr. John Townsend and wife, Allen Montgomery and wife, Martin Murphy, Sr., with his wife, five sons, and two daughters (two of his sons, Martin and James, bringing their families), Jas. Miller and wife, Matthew Harlin, Calvin, Joe, Potter, John, Michael, and Miss Sullivan, Oliver Magret, Hitchcock and family, Patrick Martin, Sr., and two sons, Moses Schallenberg, Thomas Hudson, and John Conners. The party with which Martin Murphy came was the first that ever succeeded in bringing wagons across the mountains. Many had tried, but all had failed, and had been forced to abandon their teams. In 1845 about twenty new arrivals were noted, among whom were Frank Lightston, Wm. R. Basham, John Danbenbiss, and James Stokes. In 1846 there was quite a rush to this valley. We note among the arrivals this year, Isaac Branhams, Chas. White, Zachariah Jones, Wm. McCutcheon, Jas. F. Reed, Joseph Aram, Jacob D. Hepp, Wm. Daniels, George Donner, William and Thomas Campbell, Peter Quivey, Edward Pyle, Thos. Kell, S. R. Moultrie, S. G. Broughton, and Dr. Isabell, nearly all of whom brought their families with them. Those who came with Wm. McCutcheon, Jas. F. Reed, and George Donner constituted the famous Donner party, whose sufferings in the mountains make such a sad chapter in the history of this coast. This party was caught by the snow near Donner's Lake, and were unable to force their way out, and for months they lay in the mountains exposed to hunger and cold. They soon consumed their stores, including the draught animals, and many of the men, women, and children perished of starvation. Of the large number that constituted the company, but a mere handful was left when they were brought out in the spring by a party from this side. Mr. Wm. McCutcheon, we believe, is the only survivor of this party, who was a man grown at the time this horrible experience was had. A number of the children who were nursed through that winter have grown to man- and womanhood, and are now residing in San Jose.

The first flouring-mill erected in this valley was built by Pedro Saneval, on the Guadalupe. It was a primitive affair, of no great capacity, but was a great improvement on the Indian mortar, or the hand mill, which had previously been used.

#### MEXICAN WAR.

The trouble between the United States and Mexico began to make itself felt in this valley in 1846, at the time General Fremont came into the country. Pio Pico, who was then Governor of California, hated the Americans with true Mexican cordiality. The grounds of his hatred, which he enumerated in May of this year in his address to the Departmental Assembly, will seem peculiar when read in the light of the experience of to-day. He said, "We find ourselves threatened by hordes of Yankee immigrants who have already begun to flock into our country, and whose progress we cannot arrest. Already have the wagons of that perfidious people soiled the almost inaccessible summits of the Sierra Nevada, crossed the entire continent, and penetrated the fruitful Valley of Sacramento. What that astonishing people will next undertake I cannot say; but in whatever enterprise they embark they will be sure to be successful. Already those adventurous voyagers, spreading themselves over a country that seems to suit their tastes, are cultivating farms, establishing vineyards, erecting saw-mills, sawing up lumber, and doing a thousand other things that seem natural to them."

The celebrated "Bear Flag" was raised at Sonoma on the 14th of June, and the Americans declared California to be independent and free from Mexican rule. General José Castro, commander of the Mexican troops, then had his headquarters at Santa Clara. He issued a proclamation calling on the Mexicans to rally and wipe out the invaders, at the same time promising protection to the lives and property of those foreigners who stayed at home and did not aid or comfort the Americans. Captain Thomas Fallon, then a resident of Santa Clara, crossed the mountains in the night, and came into this valley with twenty-two men, intending to capture the Pueblo in the name of the United States. Hearing, however, that Castro, with about three hundred men, was on the alert, he withdrew his camp, which was about four miles and a half south of San Jose.

On the 7th of July, Commodore Sloat raised the United States flag over Monterey, and issued an address, in which was recounted the recent defeat of General Arista by General Taylor. This news was conveyed to Castro, who immediately gave up the fight and left the country. Captain Fallon, who was watching Castro's movements, came into San Jose with a force of thirty-one men on the 11th of July, took possession of the Jugoado, and compelled the Alcalde to deliver up the archives. At that time there was not a single United States flag in the valley, but Captain Fallon procured one from San Francisco, and on the 13th he hoisted the stars and stripes over the court-house. Captain Fallon then left to join Fremont, but before going away he delivered the keys of the archives to Mr. James Stokes, who had been appointed magistrate.

During the remainder of 1846 the Pueblo was in fact a military camp, and the whole valley was a scene of war, but of rather a mild form compared to more modern campaigns. Two companies were formed, one consisting of thirty-three men, with Charles Weber as captain, and John M. Murphy as lieutenant. This company was stationed in San Jose, having their quarters in an adobe building on Lightston Street. The other company was under the command of Joseph Aram, and was quartered at Santa Clara. There was no regularly organized Mexican force in the field, but one Francisco Sanchez had collected a body of about three hundred assorted Californians, and was roaming the valley. Lieutenant Pinckney, of the United States ship "Savannah," was sent to San Jose with sixty marines. He fortified the Jugoado, and made preparations to resist an expected attack by largely superior numbers. No conflict was had, however, until December. About the 8th of that month Sanchez captured five men near the Seventeen-Mile House, among whom was Martin Corcoran, afterwards a prominent citizen of San Jose, and now proprietor of the Cameron House, at Santa Clara. On the 29th of December, hearing that Sanchez was between San Jose and San Fran-

cisco, Captain Weber started with his company to give him battle. After reaching a point near what is now the San Mateo County line, it was ascertained that the enemy had gone eastward into the Calaveras Valley. Captain Weber pushed on to San Francisco, and procured a reinforcement of about twenty marines and a small six-pound gun from one of the United States vessels, and then returned in the pursuit of Sanchez. In the mean time the latter had returned from the Calaveras and demanded the surrender of San Jose. Lieutenant Pinckney refused, and after Sanchez had circled round the town he came to the conclusion not to attack, and withdrew his men. Captain Weber's company, returning from San Francisco, came in sight of Sanchez's forces about twelve miles north of San Jose, and immediately pressed forward to attack. Sanchez, however, commenced to retreat, and it was not until they reached the grove between what is now Milliken's Corners and Lawrence Station, that they could get within rifle-range. Sanchez's troops, although well mounted and superior in number, were armed in a very unique manner. Some had swords, some guns, and some lances. Captain Weber opened on them with the little cannon, but after a few discharges the gun was thrown by the recoil from its carriage, and buried in the mud, and was of no further use. A brisk musket fire was kept up on both sides, Sanchez all the time retreating to come to close quarters, and finally retreating at full speed towards the Santa Cruz mountains. The enemy lost four killed and five wounded. On Captain Weber's side only two were wounded. After this the Americans received reinforcements from various quarters, and on the 8th of January, 1847, Sanchez surrendered his whole force, including the prisoners he had captured near the Seventeen-Mile House, and this ended the war between Americans and Mexicans in California.

#### EARLY AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

California, under Mexican rule, was called a Department, and was divided into three Districts, Santa Clara County being in the Second. The chief magistrate of the Pueblo was called an Alcalde. The first Alcalde of San Jose was Antonio Maria Pico, who was appointed in 1846. In 1846, Dolores Pacheco was Alcalde, but was captured by Thomas Fallon, who turned the office over to James Stokes. There was no superior tribunal in California at that time, nor were there any courts of the first instance in San Jose until they were established by American authority in 1849. Justice was dispensed in a very primitive manner, and without regard to legal technicalities. There being a lack of prisons, summary penalties were imposed. These penalties were inflicted with considerable discrimination. Indian culprits were flogged, and other criminals fined for ordinary offenses, and occasionally a term of service in the chain-gang was awarded. John Burton, who was Alcalde in 1846-7, held a court of unique character, if we are to judge by the records which he left. He was a man of little education, and if his judgments lacked legal symmetry they certainly struck at the bottom of the difficulties he was called upon to adjudicate. We have not space for the peculiar decisions rendered by him, but give as a sample the case of Juan Scallido vs. Maria de la Nave. The plaintiff thinks the defendant, his wife, is about to abscond, and desires that she shall be brought into court and explain why she will not live with him. After hearing the testimony, Burton decided that the parties should be again united, and if they refused they should be imprisoned until they consented to live together. The defendant refused to comply with the Alcalde's judgment, and was sent to jail. It is unfortunate that no record is found to enlighten posterity as to the final result of the imprisonment, as it would be interesting to know how long the woman's pluck held out. Burton, however, came to the conclusion that the responsibility of the judicial office was too much for one pair of shoulders, and he, therefore, in December, 1846, of his own motion, appointed a Council to try cases, the persons so appointed being Antonio Samol, Dolores Pacheco, José Noriega, Felix Barrios, Salvador Castro, William Fisher, Jesse Beaulieu, George C. Cook, Mr. White, Captain Hanks, and William Weeks. The people never to our knowledge raised the question as to Burton's authority to appoint this committee, but submitted their cases to the Council with as little hesitation as though it had been created by a formal constitution.

In 1847 the town-site of San Jose, or Pueblo lots as they were called, were surveyed, and the limits of the town fixed at Julian Street on the north, Eighth Street on the east, Reed Street on the south, and Market Street on the west. Washington Square, the place where the Normal School building is now located, was also laid out. In the same year J. D. Hutton surveyed the outside Pueblo lands into five-hundred-acre lots, which were divided by lot among the heads of families.

In this year Mr. Benjamin Campbell began the erection of the first saw-mill built in this County. It was located about three miles above Saratoga, on what is now known as Campbell's Creek. The timbers for this mill he sawed out by hand with a whip-saw. The mill, however, was not completed and ready for work until the following year. At this time improvements were gradually advancing in all portions of the County. Mr. Zachariah Jones opened a hotel in the old adobe building just east of Market Square, and called it the Half Moon. There were three stores in the city at this time,—one kept by Weber and Lightston, on what is now called Lightston Alley, one by Peter Davidson, and one by Antonio Samol. The principal articles of trade were hides and tallow. And it is said that the level country between the town and the Eastern Foothills was literally strewn with the whitened bones of slaughtered cattle. The discovery of gold in 1848 caused great excitement in Santa Clara County, and people of all degrees left their crops in the ground and went to the mines. Some of them were successful, but many others were not. Among those who had the most marked success in gold-hunting was John Murphy, he having on hand at one time about two million dollars' worth of gold. There was but little coin in the country at that day, and gold-dust was used as a substitute, it passing current at four dollars per ounce, about twenty-five per cent. of its intrinsic value. Among others who made a good thing out of the mines were Dr. Ben Cory, C. M. Weber, James F. Reed, Dan Murphy, and Doctor Isabell.

The rush to the mines caused the crops of that year to remain unharvested, and provisions consequently rose to almost fabulous prices.

Flour sold at twenty dollars per barrel, and other articles in proportion. During this year Zachariah Jones completed a saw-mill on Los Gatos Creek. It appears that lumber was exceedingly valuable at this time, the mere cost of hauling it from Campbell's or Jones's mills being one hundred dollars per thousand.

In December, 1848, the first snow fell in this valley. In this year the first brick house was built in San Jose,—one by Mr. Osborn, at the corner of Fifth and St. John Streets, one between St. James and St. John, on Fifth, and one on St. John Street, between Fourth and Fifth. In 1849, many of the gold-hunters had returned from the mines, and the influx of new immigration made things lively in and around the Pueblo. The houses were few, many of the people living in tents set up along the lines of the streets. Flour advanced to fifty dollars per barrel. A pair of boots was worth from sixteen to thirty-two dollars. Crime increased, and executions were numerous, but the County thrived notwithstanding.

#### SAN JOSÉ AS CAPITAL OF CALIFORNIA.

In November, 1849, the Constitution of the State was adopted, and San Jose was named as the location of the State capital. The Ayuntamiento or Town Council proposed to purchase a large adobe house, located on the south half of Lot 1, Block 1, Range 1 south, on the east side of Market Square, for the use of the Legislature. This house was built by Sainseval & Hochon for a hotel, and they proposed to rent it for the use of the State for four thousand dollars per month. The Town Council, which had agreed to furnish suitable buildings for the State provided the capital was located in San Jose, thought it more economical to purchase the building. The price asked was thirty-four thousand dollars; but the city lacked the necessary funds, and the owners were unwilling to take the Pueblo authorities for security. Accordingly, a note for that amount bearing eight per cent. interest per month was executed by R. M. May, James F. Reed, Peter Quivey, J. D. Hepp, J. C. Cobb, K. H. Dimick, Ben Cory, W. H. Eddy, G. C. Cook, Isaac Branhams, P. Sainseval, Peter Davidson, William McCutcheon, Joseph Aram, David Dickey, Charles White, F. Lightston, and R. C. Keys, and a deed of the premises was made to Messrs. Aram, Bolden, and Reed, in trust for the purchases to be conveyed to the Pueblo whenever it should pay for the same. It was from this purchase that the so-called "Forty Thieves" litigation originated. After the removal of the capital from San Jose, the city authorities sold the building occupied by the Legislature to the County for thirty-eight thousand dollars, the purchase-money to be applied to the liquidation of the note above referred to. It appears that this money was not so applied, and the trustees above named sued the city to obtain the foreclosure of a mortgage executed to them by the Town Council in 1850, to secure the purchase price of the property used by the State. A decree of foreclosure was obtained, the Pueblo lands were sold, and bid in by the trustees of the plaintiff. Under this sale the plaintiffs, who had organized themselves into a land company, claimed title to all the Pueblo lands. This claim was resisted by the Pueblo authorities, and was the source of long years of litigation.

The first Legislature of the State of California convened in San Jose on the 15th of December, 1849. A good deal of dissimulation was expressed at the accommodations offered by the city, and a bill was offered providing for the immediate removal of the State capital to Monterey, but it was laid over. This winter was a lively one for San Jose if all the traditions are true. The Legislature was known as the "Legislature of a thousand drinks." The people of San Jose were hospitable, while the different candidates for the United States Senate kept open house.

The State was divided into Judicial Districts in March, 1850, and Santa Clara County placed in the Third District, John E. Watson being elected Judge. The first cause tried in this court was that of Clemente Pinnard vs. Ramon Hurtado, Antonio Laman, Francisco Ballasteras, and Joaquin Bennetos, and was an action to obtain the foreclosure given to secure the payment of five thousand dollars, with interest at eight per cent. per month.

The principal in-door amusement at this time was the fandango, while the out-door sport consisted mainly of bull and bear fights, which were held either on Market Plaza or St. James's Square. The first Fourth of July after the adoption of the Constitution was celebrated in San Jose in good style. William Voorhies delivered an oration in English, James Jones one in Spanish, and a Mr. Sanford read the Declaration of Independence. Quite a number of murders were committed in this County during this year. We have not room for details, but have prepared a list of the executions which have occurred, which list will be found farther on.

During 1850 two stage lines were put on the road between San Jose and San Francisco, one by Ackley & Morrison, and one by John W. Whitman, the fare being thirty-two dollars, or, as the orthodox financial expression of that time would have it, "two ounces." In the winter of 1850-1, the roads became so bad that these lines were withdrawn and the travel to San Francisco went via Alviso, connecting at the latter point with the steamers "William Robinson" and "New Star."

The first court-house under the American rule was built in 1850, on First Street, a little south of Santa Clara Street, and opposite Fountain Alley. The old Jugoado was torn down during this year, and the adobe of which it was composed went into the construction of the fine adobe building, built by John Hopps, on the northeast corner of Market and Santa Clara Streets.

The second session of the Legislature met on the 6th of January, 1852. By this time other towns wanted the State capital, and there was no end of scheming for its possession. Notwithstanding all that San Jose could do, Vallejo carried off the prize. The act of removal was passed February 14, 1852. In March, 1854, the question as to the legality of this removal was presented to the Supreme Court in the shape of a writ to construe the Act of Removal. A majority of the Court, Justices Heydenfeldt and Wells, decided that the capital of the State was legally in San Jose. On the strength of this decision a writ of mandate was issued, out of the Third District Court, against all the State officers, commanding them to remove their offices to San Jose, or show cause why they should not do so. After hearing the argument the Court sustained the

writ, holding that San José was the capital of the State. An appeal from this decision was taken to the Supreme Court. In the mean time Justice Wells had died, and his place on the bench was occupied by Justice Bryant. On this appeal the Supreme Court, Justice Hayden dissenting, decided that San José was not the capital of the State. Notwithstanding this decision, the people of San José still think that they were illegally deprived of the capital, and some of them have hopes that it will again be sent back to them.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

The organization of Santa Clara County occurred in 1851, and its government vested in what is known as the Court of Sessions, presided over by the County Judge and two associates, chosen from the Justices of the Peace of the County. A complete list of County Judges, Associates, Supervisors, etc., will be found in one of the tables on another page of this work. The boundaries first established included that territory known as Washington Township, in Alameda County, but in 1853, when Alameda County was created, this part was cut off from Santa Clara. This was against the wishes of the settlers, who have not yet become reconciled to the change.

From 1851, when Santa Clara was made a county, she began to take on a business aspect, and from that date may be counted her substantial growth. Immigration had swelled her population to about six thousand, and people who originally came with no intention of staying beyond a few months or years, began to consider it a permanent residence and to found homes. The growth of the County from that time to the present will be understood by a reference to the crop statistics presented elsewhere in this work.

The cholera first made its appearance in this valley in 1852, and proved fatal to quite a number of the Indians and Mexicans, but only a few of the white population died. This was also its last appearance in this County. In this year the old Bella Union building, located on Santa Clara Street, was used as a court-house. It was moved from there to the old State House in 1853, but the latter building having burned down, the building now known as the What Cheer House, at the corner of Second and San Fernando Streets, was purchased and made the Capitol of the County.

Two events occurred in 1853 that created considerable excitement. One was the completion of telegraphic communication between San José and San Francisco, and the other was the robbery of the County Treasury. William Akenhead was then Treasurer, and he announced to the people that on Sunday night, January 6, he was called to the door, and that upon opening it he was felled by a blow, and his pockets rifled of the key of the safe; that two men then went into the office and carried off twelve thousand dollars of the County's money. Although Akenhead offered a reward of one thousand dollars, the robbers were never apprehended, nor was any clue obtained as to their whereabouts. This, together with the further fact that Akenhead himself left suddenly the next year, led some to believe that his story of the robbery partook something of the nature of a fable.

From 1853 to 1861 the County had a steady course of prosperity. What was accomplished during that period will more fully appear in the special topics treated below. In 1861 occurred what is known as the "Settlers' War." By the terms of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, entered into between the United States and Mexico at the termination of the war, and which gave California to the United States, it was provided that all grants of land made by the Spanish or Mexican government to their subjects in this State should be confirmed to the grantees, or their successors, by the United States, upon the proper showing. Soon after the treaty speculators began buying up these grants, the boundaries of many of which were not generally known outside of the speculators' ring. These purchasers commenced suits in ejectment against the settlers, many of whom had located upon tracts under the supposition that they were public lands. This litigation caused the settlers to form leagues throughout the State for mutual protection. In this County the purchasers of the Spanish title to the Chabolla Grant obtained judgment of ejectment against the settlers thereon, many of whom had occupied the land for quite a lengthy period. This decree was rendered by Judge McKee, of the Third District Court for Santa Clara County, and writs of execution for possession were placed in the hands of the Sheriff for service.

The Sheriff, knowing that resistance would be made to the writ, summoned a posse of six hundred men to aid him in its execution. The posse assembled at the court-house, but refused to arm themselves. The Sheriff seeing that the sympathies of the people were with the settlers, dismissed his posse. In the mean time the settlers, having heard of the intention to eject them from their homes, assembled to the number of nearly one thousand and paraded through the streets of the city. They were all armed,—some were on horses, some on foot, some in wagons,—the column being supported by one small cannon. It is said that leagues from other counties had sent men and arms to the assistance of the settlers of Santa Clara County, and were prepared to still further aid them if necessary. There was no violence offered, and the settlers returned to their homes with no other demonstration except the announcement that they meant "business." The matter was peacefully adjusted afterwards, but the demonstration had the effect of causing Judge McKee to adjourn the May term of the District Court, on the grounds that there was no profit in rendering judgments that could not be executed.

In 1862 the smallpox visited San José. Quite a number died from this loathsome disease, but the deaths were chiefly among those portions of the lower classes whose habits of uncleanness invited the attack. During this year the Alameda Turnpike Company was organized. During the summer and fall they repaired and graded the Alameda Road, between San José and Santa Clara, at a cost of twenty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars. They placed a toll-gate near where the fair grounds now are. This gate was removed and the road made free in July, 1868.

It was in this year, also, that Jasper D. Gunn, City Marshal, absconded, having embezzled two thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars of the city money.

In 1863 the County rented the second story of the building at the southeast corner of Market and Santa Clara Streets, and used the same for County officers until the new court-house was finished, in 1868.

The first railroad train made its appearance in San José on the 16th day of January, 1864. This was on the San Francisco and San José Railroad, and was an event which caused much rejoicing among the people, whose best means of communication with San Francisco had been by stage, or by way of Alviso, on the bay. It was an event of great importance to all classes of the community. Santa Clara County had contributed two hundred thousand dollars to aid in the construction of this road, issuing therefor her bonds at fifteen years, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. This road extended southwardly through the County, and reached Gilroy in 1869. In 1870 the road was extended through to Salinas, in Monterey County, and a branch constructed from Gilroy to Hollister, in San Benito County. The Western Pacific Railroad, or rather the branch road, running from San José to Niles, and there connecting with the line of the Western Pacific Railroad, was constructed in 1869, the first train reaching San José September 6 of that year. To aid in the construction of this road, Santa Clara County purchased one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of stock in the Western Pacific Railway Company, paying for the same in bonds of the County, at twenty years, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum.

From 1869 an incident of general importance has transpired, except such as are fully referred to under special heads below, to which we refer, as we also do to the statistical tables, for detailed information.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

We have the record of nineteen executions of the death penalty since the establishment of courts in this County, two of which were for the crime of grand larceny and the others for murder. The first executions of which we have any official notice occurred in 1849. In January of that year three Americans stopped Thomas Fallon when on his way to Santa Cruz, and attempted to rob him. Although he had on his person some two thousand five hundred dollars, he managed by strategy to escape with a loss of only six ounces. These same highwaymen, after leaving Fallon, encountered two Germans, murdered them, and robbed them of eight thousand dollars in gold-dust. This was in the latter part of December, 1848. The robbers were captured, tried by jury in the Alcalde's Court in January, 1849, and were hung on the Plaza within three days after. In the summer of the same year Antonio Valencia was executed for the murder of a son of Edward Pyle. This murder was committed in 1847, and the circumstances were briefly these: Valencia, young Pyle, and several native boys were playing on the rancho of Aniceto Chabolla, and in the play Valencia injured the horse belonging to Pyle. Valencia was at this time about eighteen years old. After the play young Pyle started for home, and the other boys began to plague Valencia, saying that his mother would have to pay for the horse he had injured. Being goaded by the taunts of his companions, Valencia jumped on a horse and rode off, from which time nothing was seen of young Pyle until his remains were found in 1849. In that year a brother of young Pyle received a hint of what had become of the missing boy, and caused the arrest of Valencia. The prisoner, on being arraigned before R. H. Dimick, Judge of the Court of First Instance, made the following confession:

"I killed a stranger on the rancho of Chabolla. . . . Chabolla first told me to go and kill the stranger. I started right off, and loaded him first, and dragged him a little ways, and then cut his throat." The remains were found buried among some stones and rubbish. Valencia was hung on the Plaza, in the presence of the Alcalde and spectators. On the 30th of January, 1852, Theodore Basquez was executed for stealing a horse, the law at that time providing for the punishment of grand larceny by imprisonment or death, in the discretion of the jury. Under the provisions of this law, Ramon Romero was executed November 26, 1852. The law was repealed April 19, 1856.

December 17 of the same year, Guadalupe, an Indian, was executed for murder. For some time previous to this, lawlessness and crime abounded in this vicinity. But the organization of Vigilance Committees in the early fall of this year either weeded out the criminals or intimidated them to such a degree that they measurably suspended operations. On the 23d of July, 1854, the Vigilance Committee hung Donato Berryman to a tree, in the southeast part of the town. He was supposed to have murdered Alexander McClure about a month previous.

On December 7, 1855, Pedro, an Indian, was executed for murder, and on the 14th of the same month Gregorio Sobrera was executed. September 12, 1856, Blas Anjelino was executed for murder. May 8, 1857, Francisco, an Indian, was executed for murder. July 11, 1857, Ricardo Lopez was executed for murder. July 18, Francisco Guilleroz suffered the same penalty. November 2, 1860, Salvador Garcia was executed for murder. July 10, 1863, Abner Smith was executed for the murder of Van Clean, of Santa Clara.

October 30, 1863, Ah Pah was executed for murder. March 19, 1875, Tibarcia Vasquez was executed for murder. Vasquez was a noted outlaw, famous for his robberies and murders throughout the State. In the month of August, 1868, he, with a band of four men, made a descent on the village of Tres Pinos, in San Benito County, robbed the store, murdered three men, and got off with his booty. He was pursued by the officers for some four hundred miles, but succeeded in eluding them. He was finally captured near Los Angeles, through the treachery of one of his friends. He was tried in this County at the January term, 1875, of the District Court, was convicted chiefly on the testimony of one of his accomplices, and executed in the jail-yard by Sheriff Adams.

CLIMATE AND SOIL OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

It would be impossible to give in words all the characteristics that go to make up the peculiar climate of Santa Clara County. The winters are not cold, nor are the summers hot. During the winter-time snow falls on the tops of mountains, but rarely extends down into the valley; indeed, there are but three instances within the last hundred years when this has occurred, and even then it disappeared almost as rapidly as it

fell. The winter months are called by some the rainy season, but this term would convey to the stranger a wrong impression; our winters, in reality, corresponding to the spring in other States. It is during this season that we receive all the rain that we get during the entire year, but the intervals between the showers are usually of a longer duration than the showers themselves. It is during these intervals that farmers sow their grain. The average rainfall per annum is about fourteen inches. It is a usual thing to expect a slight shower during the month of May, but the regular rains cease at about the same time that States in the East receive their last fall of snow. From this time on, with the exception of a slight shower in November, no rain falls until about the middle of December.

The long dry season from April to November is especially favorable to the maturing of crops of all kinds. It causes the death of all insects and vermin, so destructive to fruit and grain in countries where the summer months are interspersed with frequent showers. It affords the farmer ample time to harvest his crops without fear of injury from rain. It is this peculiarity also which, by thoroughly ripening the grain, gives to California wheat its world-wide reputation for excellence, and which causes that perfection in California fruit which has excited the admiration of people in less favored States.

We give the following thermometer observations of mean temperature of the coldest and of the warmest months of an average year:

	6 A.M.	12 P.M.	6 P.M.
August.....	63.16	83.74	64.87
December.....	38.61	53.68	45.29

Light frosts visit the valley during the winter-time, but they are not usually of sufficient severity to injure the tenderest plants. On each side of the valley and just at the first bench of the foothills there is a strip of country about three-quarters of a mile in width, running the whole length of the County, and which is termed the Warm Belt. Within these limits frost is unknown, and semi-tropical fruits have been successfully cultivated. The climate of Santa Clara County is no less favorable to animal than to vegetable life. Shut off as it is from the ocean by a high range of mountains, it is effectually protected from the harsh winds and disagreeable fogs so fatal to persons of delicate constitution. The prevailing winds are from the south during the winter months, and from the north during the summer. The nights during the summer-time are cool, and conducive to healthful sleep. The valley has never known a sultry day nor an oppressive night. Climatic diseases are unknown in Santa Clara County, and epidemics are so rare that only two have been experienced within the memory of man, and these were disastrous only to those whose habits invited disease. Bayard Taylor, who has explored all the climates in the world, says of the Santa Clara Valley, that "there is no place within the jurisdiction of the United States, scarcely any in the world, where men can, so many days as here, in the three hundred and sixty-five of the revolving year, exclaim, in truth, with the poet,—

"Sweet day, so pure, so calm, so bright,  
The bridal of the earth and sky."

The soil of this County is varied, but in all of its variations it loses none of its excellence. It is generally a loam made up of alluvial deposits, and ranges in depth from four feet to an indefinite distance. In some portions of the valley it has been penetrated to a depth of over a hundred feet, and the bottom was not found. Its adaptability to different products depends principally upon its proximity to water-courses. Most of it is easily worked, and, if ordinary care is used in its cultivation, yields bountiful harvests to the husbandman. The capabilities of the soil will be more definitely ascertained by a reference to the table of productions published elsewhere in this work.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, ETC.

A detailed sketch of the progress of agriculture in Santa Clara County would occupy more room than we can devote in the limits of a work like this. The agricultural possibilities of the County were what attracted the first settlers, both at the mission and at the Pueblo. The Spanish government wanted horses and provisions for its army, and it was this that induced the order directing the settlement by Lieutenant Moraga.

We have given heretofore the amount and character of the products of one of the earliest years in the history of the County, and we give below a statement of the products for the year 1874; the comparison of the two will afford an excellent idea of the progress that has been made within that time.

PRODUCTIONS.

There is scarcely anything that soil will produce that cannot be grown with more or less profit in this valley. Wheat will yield from thirty to eighty bushels per acre, and barley and other cereals in like proportion. Wheat was one of the first cereals raised in this valley, and there is land in this County that has been sown to this crop nearly every year since, and still produces a good yield.

Certain portions of the County are well adapted to the growth of hops, which are pronounced by European dealers to be the best in the world. All kinds of vegetables yield largely. Tobacco, both Havana and Florida, is grown with great success, particularly in the southern portion of the County.

Of late years considerable attention has been given to the breeding of fine cattle, and the herds of Santa Clara County now carry off many of the best prizes at the State and other fairs. The Angora or Cashmere goat thrives well here, and many pounds of this valuable fleece are yearly shipped to the Eastern market.

Fruit culture was one of the earliest industries engaged in in this County. The Fathers at the mission planted the grapevine as one of their first agricultural efforts. Orchards of peach-trees followed, and other fruit in succession.

The quality of the fruit, however, was very inferior; and although large quantities were grown, it was comparatively worthless. But within the last fifteen or twenty years this has been changed. The old and worthless trees have either been cut down or rooted up, and newer

orchards of superior quality have taken their place, until now this interest is one of the most valuable in the County, yielding an immense revenue. Every variety of fruit known to the temperate zone reaches the greatest perfection in this valley, while many semi-tropical fruits are cultivated with profit.

Santa Clara County supplies the State with strawberries, being the only County where this fruit is successfully grown in sufficient quantities to be dignified by the name of a crop. Here there are many tracts, ranging from ten to eighty acres, devoted exclusively to this fruit,—the yield of which, during the height of the season, is about three hundred pounds per day per acre. The average price during the whole season is about seven and one-half cents per pound. In 1871, the number of strawberry plants returned by the assessor was twelve millions. Since that time this number must have been at least doubled.

The growing of plums and prunes has, of late years, assumed great importance. The value of these fruits when dried, and the safety with which they can be shipped when green, has given a great impetus to this industry.

Viniculture is an important pursuit in this valley. The largest vineyard in area is that of D. M. Harwood, in Union District, and contains one hundred and forty acres; but the Almaden Vineyard, of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, owned by Mr. Le Franc, contains more vines. There are many other vineyards ranging from seventy-five acres down. The old Mission grape has given place to the best foreign varieties, which in this County are said to thrive better than in their native soil.

Several experiments are being made in the culture of almonds; there being several orchards lately planted of from fifty to one hundred and forty acres; and there is every indication that the experiment will prove peculiarly successful.

Great as is the amount of fruit of various kinds now raised in this County, it seems that this industry is only in its infancy. There are thousands of acres of uncultivated land in the foothills and mountains specially adapted for this purpose, and the value of which for fruit growing has just begun to be realized.

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.**

Land inclosed in 1874—acres, 614,174; land cultivated in 1874—acres, 206,907; wheat—acres, 174,836; wheat—bushels, 1,701,132; barley—acres, 12,903; barley—bushels, 128,197; oats—acres, 852; oats—bushels, 12,946; rye—acres, 137; rye—bushels, 2096; corn—acres, 113; corn—bushels, 5283; peas—acres, 7; peas—bushels, 103; potatoes—acres, 187; potatoes, tons, 8493; sweet potatoes—acres, 7; sweet potatoes—tons, 106; onions—acres, 42; onions—bushels, 5576; hay—acres, 29,269; hay—tons, 67,921; hops—acres, 312; hops—pounds, 431,277; tobacco—acres, 528; tobacco—pounds, 802,788; butter—pounds, 83,769; cheese—pounds, 614,007; wool—pounds, 112,027; honey—pounds, 1502.

**FRUIT-TREES AND VINES.**

Apple-trees, 111,127; peach-trees, 47,082; pear-trees, 35,095; plum-trees, 30,912; cherry-trees, 17,982; nectarine-trees, 1641; quince-trees, 2209; apricot-trees, 3764; fig-trees, 1417; lemon-tree, 1041; orange-trees, 3047; olive-trees, 1089; prune-trees, 6495; mulberry-trees, 1498; almond-trees, 2909; walnut-trees, 2703; grapevines, 1,237,879.

Wine—gallons, 137,847.  
Brandy—gallons, 78,637.  
Distilleries, 5; gallons, 17,946.  
Breweries, 2; gallons, 2,500,000.

**LIVE-STOCK.**

Horses, 11,219; mules, 453; asses, 24; colts, 2758; cows—2 years old and over, 15,987; calves—under 2 years, old, 5912; beef cattle—steers, 2 years and over, 14,392; oxen, 49; total number of cattle, 45,819; sheep, 61,644; Cashmere and Angora goats, 1634; hogs—1 year old and over, 7782; hives of bees, 139.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**

Grist-mills, 9; steam-power, 7; run of stone, 22; water-power, 2; run of stone, 7; barrels of four made, 64,676; bushels of corn ground, 3096; bushels of barley ground, 24,885.

Saw-mills, 5; steam-power, 3; water-power, 2; lumber sawed—feet, 20,015,190.

Woolen-mills, 2; pounds of wool used, 163,995.

Railroads, 4; miles in length, 723.

Acres of wheat sown in 1875, 178,865.

Acres of barley sown in 1875, 14,074.

Acres of potatoes planted in 1875, 200.

Acres of oats sown in 1875, 858.

Assessed value of real estate in 1875, \$19,332,533.

Assessed value of improvements on real estate, \$4,869,344.

Assessed value of personal property in 1875, \$7,778,790.

Estimated population in 1875, 31,000.

Registered voters in 1875, 8907.

Poll tax collected in 1874, \$18,197.

**ARTESIAN WELLS.**

One of the greatest blessings that Santa Clara enjoys is its abundant supply of wholesome water, drawn from the subterranean streams by means of the artesian wells. This supply is inexhaustible, and would, with the inauguration of the proper system, be sufficient to irrigate the entire valley. The first artesian well in the County was bored by the Merritt Brothers in 1854, on Fifth Street, near St. John Street. In the same year J. L. Shepherd bored a well about three miles east of San José. This well was eighty feet deep, and the water was forced into the pipe sixteen feet above the surface of the ground. But the most astonishing well that has ever been constructed in this valley was bored by G. A. Dabney, in August, 1874, near San Fernando Street. It was sunk to a depth of sixty feet, when the water rushed up with a force that defied all efforts to confine it. It flooded all the surrounding lands, and the City Council de-

clared it a nuisance, and ordered that Dabney should pay a fine of fifty dollars for every day that he allowed the water to run. But this had no effect on the well, which for six weeks produced a stream four feet wide and six inches deep. At the end of this time the sinking of other wells in this neighborhood reduced the flow of water to such an extent that this stream was got under control. Many of these wells furnish a sufficient head of water to reach and supply the second story of houses. We give the following list of some of the deepest wells in the County: at the old hospital grounds, 355 feet; Mrs. Henaley's, 302 feet; Mountain View, 460 feet; China Smith, 307 feet; James Murphy's, 437 feet; St. James's Square, 316 feet.

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**

The public buildings of Santa Clara County are probably the finest in the State. The court-house was commenced in 1866, and completed in 1868, at a cost of one hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-six cents. It is of the Roman-Corinthian order of architecture, and is situated on the west side of First Street, opposite St. James's Square. The superstructure is of solid brick masonry, resting on a foundation of concrete six feet deep. The building is two stories in height, one hundred feet front, one hundred and forty feet in depth, including portico. Its height to the cornice is sixty feet, to the top of the dome one hundred and fifteen feet, to the top of the flagstaff one hundred and eighty-five feet. The diameter of the dome at the base is fifty feet; at the top seventeen feet. The front is broken into a portico seventy-six feet long, fifteen feet deep, supported by a Corinthian colonnade, and flanked by fluted pilasters, which support the entablature. The building has twenty-one rooms, two of which are used for court-rooms, the others being used for offices, all of which are finely finished and furnished. The principal court-room is sixty-five feet long, forty-eight feet wide, and thirty-eight feet high, and is lighted from the ceiling by means of panels set with ground glass. It was built under the supervision of the architect, Levi Goodrich.

The County Jail, which is located immediately at the rear of the court-house, was also built under the supervision of its architect, Mr. Goodrich. Its construction was commenced in the spring of 1870, and was finished in 1871, at a cost of eighty thousand dollars. It is surrounded by a high brick wall, and for health, conveniences, and security is considered one of the first prisons in the State.

The County Infirmary is located on the County Farm, about three miles southwest of San José. This building was built in 1875, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, its architects being Messrs. Lenzon & Lash, who also superintended its construction. It is three stories in height, perfectly lighted and ventilated, and arranged with all the conveniences experience could suggest.

**EDUCATIONAL.**

In addition to its excellent system of common schools, Santa Clara County is the location of various institutions of learning.

**SANTA CLARA COLLEGE**

is situated at Santa Clara, on the site of the ancient mission. It is under the supervision of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The old Mission Church still stands there, but with a new roof and a modern front. It was founded in 1851, by Rev. John Nobili, but was not incorporated and empowered to confer degrees until April, 1856. No care nor expense has been spared to make this institution deserve the enviable reputation which it has achieved. From time to time new buildings have been added, until now its accommodations are of a very superior order. Its Faculty, presided over by Father Varsi, are men each one of whom is eminent in his special department. The average attendance of students is about two hundred. The philosophical apparatus, the chemical laboratory, the museum of natural history, the library, containing more than ten thousand volumes, together with the infirmary and the gymnasium, are all models in their way. The Faculty consists of thirty special instructors, exclusive of the President. There are two distinct courses of study, the classical and the scientific. There is but one term in the school year, which commences in August and ends in June.

**UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC,**

under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is located on what is known as the "University Tract," about midway between San José and Santa Clara. This institution was incorporated in 1861, the first graduating class being composed of Thomas H. Laine and John W. Owen, who were the first class graduated in a classical course in California. In 1870 the corner-stone of the present building was laid, the University having previously occupied somewhat cramped quarters in the town of Santa Clara. For several years a medical department was connected with the University, but this connection was dissolved in 1872. In 1869 the College and Female Institute were consolidated, ladies being admitted to the University classes on an equal footing with gentlemen, and allowed to compete for the same degrees. A large and elegant building has recently been erected for the accommodation of the lady students, and a similar one is projected for the use of the gentlemen. The College campus contains sixteen acres, improved with walks and drives, and abounding with shrubbery. Thus far thirty A. B., sixty-four B. S., and thirty-four M. D. degrees have been conferred. Rev. A. S. Gibbons, D. D., is President of the institution, and is assisted by a full and competent Faculty.

**THE COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME**

was established in 1851, and the first structure was a wooden building, located on the present grounds on Santa Clara Street, between San Pedro and Santa Teresa Streets. But in 1853 the institution had grown so in popularity that the increased number of pupils forced them to enlarge their premises, and they have now probably the finest college for young ladies in the State. The buildings, a sketch of which appears elsewhere, are numerous and substantial, and meet every want incident to an institution of this character. The grounds contain fourteen acres, surrounded by a brick wall eight feet high, and are beautifully adorned with lawns,

flower-beds, orchards, and vineyards. The institution is presided over by the Sisters of Notre Dame, a sisterhood which devotes all its energies and resources to the education of their sex. The course of study is complete and thorough, comprehending every item necessary to a finished education, both intellectually and morally.

**SAN JOSÉ INSTITUTE AND BUSINESS COLLEGE.**

This institution was established by Freeman Gates in 1861, and is situated on First Street, between St. James and Julian Streets. It was presided over by Mr. Gates up to the time of his decease in 1872, with the exception of a short interval, when it was under the management of Mr. George E. Houghton. After Mr. Gates's death, the institution was conducted by Mr. James Vinsonhale, in conjunction with Mrs. A. M. Gates, Professor Vinsonhale taking charge of the commercial department, and bringing it up to a state of perfection seldom witnessed in schools of this character. Professor Vinsonhale died in May, 1876. Mr. Louis Ebermayer was appointed to take charge of the commercial department. It has been a valuable help to the educational interests of Santa Clara County, and has done much good work in the cause of practical education. It is now in charge of Mr. Isaac Kinley as Superintendent.

**THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.**

This institution, standing as it does at the head of the common school system of the State, is looked upon with interest and pride by all citizens of the Pacific coast. It is located in the city of San José, on Washington Square, a tract bounded by San Fernando, Seventh, San Carlos, and Fourth Streets, and is one thousand one hundred and sixty feet in length by one thousand and five feet in width. It was donated to the State by the city in consideration of the making San José the location of the school. The present building was commenced in 1870, Theodore Lenzon being the architect, and was not fully completed until 1876, owing to the inadequacy of legislative appropriations, but it has been occupied for several years. The building is three hundred and fourteen feet long, and two hundred and twenty-nine feet deep; in height it is seventy feet to the top of the cornice, and one hundred and fifty-two feet to the top of the tower, with a basement ten feet high in the clear. It is of the Corinthian order of architecture, and presents a magnificent appearance. Its total cost has never yet been definitely announced, but it will approximate two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. In addition to numerous commodious recitation-rooms, it contains a chemical laboratory, rooms and apparatus for philosophical apparatus and experiments, manikins and models for the study of anatomy, libraries, museum of natural history, etc. It has connected with it a training school in which students obtain a practical experience in teaching and dealing with children. During the year 1876-6, the number of students was five hundred and one. The institution is under charge of a Board of Trustees, of which the Governor of the State is Chairman. The Principal of the school is Mr. Charles H. Allen, who is assisted by a Board of Instruction composed of eleven experienced instructors.

**COMMON SCHOOLS.**

The common school system of California is carried out to its full perfection in Santa Clara County. The rigid examination to which the teachers are subjected insures the employment of none but the best material,—generally, only about twenty per cent. of those applying receive the required certificate.

The first common schools of the County were organized in 1833. There were two schools established, both located in San José. At that time the County did not own a school-house, nor did it possess a school lot. At present there are in Santa Clara County 58 school districts, with 83 school buildings; 105 teachers are employed, and there is an average attendance of 4392 pupils. The sum of \$90,672.99 is received from all sources as school money. The school-houses are built on the modern plan, with plenty of light, good ventilation, comfortable seats, and with a due regard to aesthetics. The average annual cost to the County of each pupil is about \$18.50. The number of children in the County of school age is 8410.

**SCHOOL CENSUS REPORT, 1875.**

	WHITE.			MEXICO.			INDIAN.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Number of children between the ages of 5 and 17	4176	4175	8351	18	14	32	5	5	10
Children under 5	347	347	694	1	1	2	1	1	2
Between 5 and 17, attending public school	4878	4878	9756	1	1	2	1	1	2
Between 5 and 17, attending private school	1147	1147	2294	1	1	2	1	1	2
Mongolian children under 17 years of age							138		138
Mongolian children between 5 and 17, attending school							88		88
Deaf and dumb, between 5 and 21 years of age							4		4
Blind, between 5 and 21 years of age							1		1
Children, native born, native parents							5830		5830
Children, native born, one parent foreign							1577		1577
Children, native born, both parents foreign							4193		4193
Children, foreign born							609		609
Number of school districts							69		69
Number of school buildings							83		83
Number of teachers employed							105		105
Amount of school money derived from State							\$54,328.60		\$54,328.60
" " " " County							26,120.21		26,120.21
" " " " other sources							10,224.18		10,224.18
Total amount							\$90,672.99		\$90,672.99

**MANUFACTORIES.**

The high prices for labor which have ruled in California have hitherto had a depressing effect on manufacturing enterprises in Santa Clara County, but she is fast recovering from this incubus. The adaptability of this County to manufacturing purposes becomes manifest when her great capacity for producing raw material is considered. Already several manufacturing enterprises are successfully in operation. Principal among these are—

The San José Woolen-Mills, established in 1870. Its capacity per an-

num is 144,000 yards of cassimere, 64,000 yards of flannel, and 6000 pairs of blankets, and employs 43 hands. The Santa Clara Valley Mill and Lumber Company, the San José Mill and Lumber Company, the Bear Creek Lumber Company, all of San José, and the Enterprise Mill and Lumber Company of Santa Clara, represent the manufacture of lumber in this County. The saw-mills of these companies are located in the Red Woods, just over the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains, while their planing-mills for the manufacture of mill-work are located in San José and in Santa Clara. During the lumber season of 1875 these mills manufactured and sold in Santa Clara County about seventeen million feet of lumber.

The manufacture of machinery and foundry work is carried on quite extensively, the principal shops being those of Joseph Enright, Donald McKenzie, and Watkins & Scott. These shops manufacture all kinds of engines, agricultural implements, and cast-iron work used in business blocks.

The Angora Robe and Glove Company was organized, in 1875, for the purpose of dyeing, tanning, and manufacturing the skin and fleece of the Angora or Cashmere goat into robes, rugs, gloves, etc.

The tanning establishment of Mr. Jacob Eberhardt, in Santa Clara, is one of the most extensive institutions of the kind on this coast, being capable of turning out all classes of work, from the most delicate glove kid to the coarsest sole leather.

The Saratoga and Lick Paper Mills, one set of which is located at Saratoga, and the other on the Guadalupe River, between Santa Clara and Alviso, have been run up to their full capacity ever since they were established, and have proved the enterprise a success. The same may be said of the Summerville Pasteboard Mill, which is also located at Saratoga.

Flouring-mills of very extensive character are located in various portions of the County, and annually ship large quantities of flour to foreign ports. The most important of these are the mills of Moody & Bros., and Orange Mills, in San José; the Santa Clara Valley Mills at Gilroy, and Rogers' Mills at Los Gatos, the latter being run by water-power.

The manufacture of kid gloves has also grown into quite an industry, and preparations are being made for raising, tanning, and dyeing the skins used in this business.

The manufacture of fruit-boxes is an industry of great importance to the County. The principal factories are the Santa Clara Valley Fruit-Packing Manufactory and the San José Box Factory.

The manufacture of tobacco and cigars is extensively carried on at Gilroy by the Consolidated Tobacco Company of California.

The manufacture of raisins, prunes, and other dried fruits is extensively carried on by the Alden Fruit-Drying Company, while the San José Fruit-Packing Company annually put up about five hundred thousand cans of fruit for shipment. Wine and brandy are extensively manufactured, the principal wine-maker being Charles La France, of the Almaden Vineyard, and the principal manufacturers of brandy being General Naglee, Mr. Stockton, and Mr. Lainserrain.

There are numerous shops for the manufacture of wagons, carriages, furniture, agricultural implements, etc., which are rapidly growing into large manufacturing establishments.

The amount of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in Santa Clara County will be seen by reference to the statistical tables.

BUILDING STONE.

One of the most important products of Santa Clara County is the building stone found in the quarry of Levi Goodrich, located about eight miles south of San José, and a little south of the Almaden Road. This stone is probably the most perfect in the world for building purposes. It resembles somewhat in appearance Caen stone, of which the city of Paris is built, but is of a much higher quality. It has a beautiful cream color, unchangeable by time or exposure to the weather. By a careful analysis made at Santa Clara College it is found to consist of grains of silica, bound by a siliceous cement, and is pronounced to be the purest sandstone. It is perfectly fire-proof, tests having been made by heating it to red heat in a furnace, and then plunging it in a bath of cold water. This test produced not the slightest effect either on its texture or color. The supply is inexhaustible, and it is easily quarried of any size or shape. As yet these quarries have not been extensively worked, but as the quality of the stone becomes known the demand is becoming greater.

MINES AND MINING INTERESTS.

The new Almaden Quicksilver Mines, named from the mines of Almaden on the frontier of Extremadura, in old Spain, are situated fifteen miles south of San José, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, at an elevation of seventeen hundred feet above the sea. They were known to the Indians at an early day, who resorted to them for the purpose of obtaining the red paint contained in the cinabar, but who knew nothing about quicksilver. They used the paint to adorn their persons, and although they were severely salivated with every application, they, like the fashionable woman of the period, were willing to sacrifice physical comfort to personal appearance. A Spanish officer named Castillero, seeing Indians thus painted, made inquiry of them, discovered the location of the mine, and filed a claim to it. But not complying with the conditions prescribed in such case, he lost control of it, and, after much litigation, it passed into the hands of the Quicksilver Mining Company, by whom it is now held and worked.

These mines were first worked for quicksilver in 1845, but the operations were on a small scale, and no record exists earlier than 1850. They have been, and are now, the most productive quicksilver mines in the world, excepting only the mine of Almaden in Spain. They are developed to a depth of thirteen hundred feet, and the workings extend horizontally, somewhat in the shape of the letter Y.

Between five and six hundred men find steady employment, the work being actively prosecuted throughout the year. From the 1st of January, 1874, to the 31st of December, 1875, the number of feet of drifting and sinking on the mines of the Company, as shown by the records, amounted to 129,724 feet, or 26.24 miles, at a cost of \$1,000,000. This does not in-

clude the excavations made in extracting ore during the period named, nor any expenses for the same.

In 1875 there were used in the mines 2361 kegs of black powder (25 pounds each) and 6550 pounds of Giant and Hercules powder,—the rock in most cases requiring to be drilled and blasted. At the close of the same year about five miles of railroad, underground, were in operation, and over 2000 drills were in active use.

The reduction works consist of nine furnaces, and include the most improved methods for working quicksilver ore. When the present improvements are finished, they may be considered as most complete and perfect in every respect.

The following table shows the production of quicksilver at New Almaden for twenty-three years and three months, ending December, 1875:

Table with columns: Year, Total Pounds, Flasks from Furnaces, Flasks from Washings, Flasks, Total, Average Amount per Month, Percentage, True per ct. of ore ext., and No. of Months. Rows list years from 1853 to 1875.

THE GUADALUPE QUICKSILVER MINES

are located about four miles northwest of New Almaden. They were first discovered in 1846, but soon went into the hands of a wealthy Eastern company, called the "Santa Clara Mining Association," of Baltimore. The mine contains many rich lodes, but at such a depth as to render it necessary to employ extra machinery in order to keep out the water.

"THE NORTH ALMADEN MINE" is situated about ten miles east of San José, on what is known as Silver Creek. This mine has been known for quite a number of years, but until lately has only been worked spasmodically and without capital or energy enough to develop its resources. During the present year it went into the hands of Captain J. H. Adams, an old and experienced miner, who has organized the North Almaden Company, put up a furnace, and proposes to develop the mine to the full extent of its resources. At the present time the prospect is flattering for a large yield of quicksilver.

There is a prevailing impression, based upon superficial prospect, that the Santa Cruz Range contains large deposits of coal, while the Coast Range at various points contains good prospects for quicksilver, tin, copper, and other metals. But these are only the possibilities of the future.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1853 by Louis Prevost, Louis Pallier, J. B. Buntepa, R. S. Fox, and E. W. Case, under the name of the "Pioneer Horticultural Society," and held monthly meetings at the City Hall in San José, where the members compared products and held consultations. In 1854 an agricultural society was formed, and in 1857 the two societies were consolidated, and the present name adopted, the first officers being Judge Daniels, President; Colman Younger and Joseph Aram, Vice-Presidents; J. C. Cobb, Secretary; R. G. Moody, Treasurer; L. A. Gould and L. Prevost, Directors. The first fair was held on the 18th and 19th of December, 1857, and fairs were held annually thereafter. In 1859 the society was regularly incorporated under an act of the Legislature. In 1859 the present fair grounds, located on the Almadena, were purchased from General Naglee for six thousand dollars. The purchase-money was raised by subscription, the County donating five hundred dollars. The tract contains seventy-six acres, and is now worth, including improvements, about one hundred thousand dollars. This society is probably in a better condition than any other similar organization on the coast. In addition to the property owned by it, it has enough funds on hand to continue the improvement of the park and to afford liberal premiums to exhibitors. The fairs held by the society are always numerous attended from abroad, and afford the finest exhibition of stock, fruit, etc., in the State. The following is a list of Presidents and Secretaries:

Table with columns: Date, Presidents, Secretaries. Lists names from 1859 to 1875.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

For many years after the organization of the County the public roads were in a miserable condition, but of late years they have rapidly improved, until they are now inferior to none in the State. It has cost a great deal of money to bring them to their present state of perfection, and about ninety per cent. of the floating debt of the County was incurred for this purpose. Road-building is constantly going on, and will probably not be discontinued to any great extent until every point in the County is easily accessible.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Santa Clara County was the State Journal, edited by James B. Devos. Its first issue was on the 10th of December, 1850, and its last in 1851, shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The San José Daily Argus, published in the interest of Fremont, was established January 4, 1851, but only lived through the Senatorial campaign.

The San José Weekly Visitor was the first permanent newspaper published in Santa Clara County. It was commenced June 20, 1851, by Emerson, Damon, and Jones. After the first six months Damon withdrew, and the publication was continued by Emerson, with A. Jones, Jr., as editor. It was Whig at first, but in October it was changed to the Democracy. Its name was changed in August, 1852, to the Santa Clara Register, J. C. Emerson and Givens George being the publishers, and F. B. Murdoch editor.

F. B. Murdoch having obtained control of the Register, its name was changed in 1853 to the San José Telegraph, and its publication was continued until 1850, when it went into the hands of W. N. Slocum, and in 1851 was merged into the San José Weekly Mercury.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune was issued July 4, 1854, by Givens George. In 1855 it was published by George & Kendall. In 1859 these parties sold out the paper to George O'Dougherty, who published it until 1863, when it was purchased by F. B. Murdoch, and became the Patriot. The Tribune was suppressed for about eight months in 1862 and 1863 by General Wright. It was then published by O'Dougherty.

In January, 1860, W. F. Stewart began the publication of the San José Daily Reporter. It was changed to the Weekly Reporter in April of the same year. It was discontinued after a few months' publication. The San José Weekly Mercury was started in 1851 by J. J. Owen, but having obtained control of the Telegraph. In June of that year R. H. Cattle went into the paper, which was then published by the firm of Owen & Cattle. On November 5, 1861, the Daily Mercury was started in connection with the Weekly, but was discontinued in February, 1862. In 1869 the firm consisted of Owen, Cattle & Conny. In August of that year the publication of the Daily Mercury was recommenced, but was again discontinued in 1870. In this year Cattle and Conny retired, leaving Owen in sole charge of the paper. In 1872 Owen & Cattle purchased the Guide, and again commenced the publication of the Daily Mercury in connection with the Weekly. In December, 1874, Cattle sold out his interest in both papers to J. J. Owen, who is now the publisher.

The San José Weekly Patriot was started in 1863, by F. B. Murdoch. In 1866 he commenced the publication of the Daily Patriot. The Weekly Patriot was discontinued in 1874. In 1875, the Daily Patriot passed into the hands of S. J. Hinds and J. G. Murdoch, who are now the publishers. The Daily and Weekly Courier was started by George O. Tiffany in 1865, but only ran a few months. The publication of the Santa Clara Argus was commenced by William A. January, on the 6th of January, 1866. He ran a daily in connection with the Weekly from August 10 to November 7, 1868. The Weekly is now published by Messrs. January, Kerns & Wars.

The Saturday Advertiser began publication August 11, 1866, with C. L. Yates as proprietor. It was discontinued February 13, 1869.

May 17, 1870, the Daily Independent was started by a company of printers. In December of that year it was purchased by Norman Porter, who in turn sold out to the Guide in 1871.

The Daily Guide was started in February, 1871, by Stockton & Hansbrough. Hansbrough sold out his interest to Stockton during the same year, who purchased the Independent of Porter, and merged the two papers under the name of the Guide. In January, 1872, Porter received the Guide from Stockton, and sold the same to Owen & Cattle in March, who changed the name to the Daily Mercury.

The Daily Press, by J. J. Conny, was published for a few weeks during the early portion of 1872.

The Reporter was published by H. A. DeLacey from April to August, 1872.

The California Agriculturist (monthly) was started by Brand & Hallway in May, 1871. S. H. Herring purchased Brand's interest during the same year, and in 1874 he purchased Hallway's interest, and has published the paper ever since.

\* January to April.

† From April.



eight hundred and seventy-four adult actual residents in San José. This indicates a present population of about seventeen thousand.

**STREETS.**

San José has about one hundred and twenty miles of streets. The general width is eighty feet, with fifteen-foot sidewalks. Fifth Street is one hundred feet wide. Hitherto they have been constructed on an established grade, with curbs and gutter planks, and covered with gravel to a depth of ten inches in the centre and five inches at the curb. The average cost of street improvement is one dollar and fifty cents per lineal foot.

**CEMETERIES.**

The first burying-ground was laid out in 1847, near the corner of Eleventh and William Streets. But few persons were interred there, the cemetery having been removed in 1849 to Oak Hill, its present location, about three miles south of the city, on the Monterey road. It now comprises a tract of about fifty acres. It is well laid out and is kept in good order.

**STREET RAILROADS.**

The San José and Santa Clara Horse Railroad was incorporated in 1868, and the road was built that year; in 1869 it was extended eastwardly to the Coyote Creek. The original officers were: S. A. Bishop, President; J. H. Moore, Treasurer, and Chas. Silent, Secretary. The first street horse railroad was built in 1872, the incorporators being S. A. Bishop, F. O. Minor, and A. L. Rhodes. The North Side Horse Railroad, connecting the intersection of First and St. John Streets with the northeastern city limits, was built in 1875. Davis Divina was the first President. Two other street railroads are projected, one running south to the cemetery, and one south into the section of country known as the Willows.

**BANKS.**

San José has four incorporated banking institutions, as follows: The Bank of San José, established March 12, 1866; incorporated January 31, 1868. Original capital, \$100,000; capital increased March 20, 1869, to \$250,000; surplus Jan. 12, 1876, \$81,846.07. Total capital and surplus, \$331,846.07. Value of real estate and improvements, \$120,000. Presidents, John G. Bray to February 14, 1871; Adolph Pfister to August 4, 1871; T. E. R. Beas to August 4, 1871, to present time.

San José Savings Bank, incorporated Jan. 15, 1868; capital stock, \$100,000, increased to \$500,000 July 1, 1876. Value of real estate and improvements owned by the bank, \$54,000. Presidents since organization, James C. Cobb, now deceased, and John H. Moore, present incumbent.

Commercial and Savings Bank, incorporated May 8, 1874. Amount of capital stock, \$1,000,000; President, C. T. Ryland.

Farmers' National Gold Bank, incorporated July 11, 1874. Authorized capital, \$1,000,000; paid up capital, \$500,000; value of real estate and improvements, \$90,000; President, J. W. Heinds.

**SAN JOSÉ LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**

Incorporated July 11, 1872; Library open to the public, Sept. 19, 1872. This institution is supported by dues from members. It occupies two rooms in Knox's Block, one of which is sixty by twenty feet, the other forty by fifteen feet. The membership is as follows:

Annual members, 180; monthly, 180; life members, 21; honorary members, 12. Number of volumes in the Library, 4290; number of volumes circulated per annum, 14,000. Since the organization of the Library, the Mayors of the city have donated their salary toward its support, this precedent having been established by Mr. Adolph Pfister. Mr. Pfister also donated one thousand dollars in addition to his salary, which was set apart as the nucleus of a building fund. This fund amounts now to fourteen hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Mr. Pfister was the first President of the Association, and has held that position ever since. George W. Pentz has been Librarian since the organization of the society.

The San José Law Library was organized in 1873, and is supported by subscriptions and by a tax of one dollar on each litigant who files a complaint in either the District or County Court.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

We have given an account of the first public schools established in San José. They were then two in number, occupied rented rooms, and employed two teachers. Now, there are nine schools, employing thirty-seven teachers, and occupying magnificent buildings built expressly for their use, and owned by the city.

The teachers receive salaries ranging from seventy to one hundred and fifty dollars per month. The school census shows that in 1875 the number of school children between the ages of five and seventeen years was 2899, of which 38 were colored and 4 Indian. The average attendance during the year was about 1400. The revenue of the school department during the year was \$30,147, and the expense, exclusive of amount spent for building, was \$39,825. The principal school buildings are:

The Santa Clara Street school-house, built in 1867, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. Levi Goodrich architect, and Thomas Cook builder.

Reed Street school-house, built in 1870, at a cost of fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars. Victor Hoffman architect, L. Therkelson contractor.

Fourth Ward school-house, built in 1874, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars. Levi Goodrich architect, C. W. Cook contractor.

First Ward school-house, built in 1875, at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. Levi Goodrich architect, and E. A. Vandusen contractor.

All of these buildings are magnificent structures,—large, commodious, and convenient. Views of each of them will be found in another part of the Atlas. In addition to these buildings there are five smaller ones, located in different parts of the city, for the accommodation of pupils in the primary grades.

**ART ASSOCIATION.**

The San José Art Association was organized in the early part of 1875 by a number of local artists, since which time meetings have been held each fortnight. The society numbers eighty members. The first public exhibition was held by this society in the latter part of May, 1876. The ultimate object of the society is the establishment of an art school in San José.

**CHURCHES.**

The following denominations have congregations in San José: Baptists, Christian, Congregationalists, Cumberland Presbyterians, Methodist Episcopal, German Methodists, Methodist Episcopal Church South, Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), Presbyterians, Catholics (two parishes, St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's), Episcopalian, United Presbyterians, Unitarians, Seventh-Day Adventists, Friends, and the Hebrew Congregation of Bickur Cholim. All of these have houses of worship with the exception of the Christians, Seventh-Day Adventists, United Presbyterians, and Unitarians, who hold their meetings in different halls in the city. The St. Joseph's Catholic Church was burned in the spring of 1875, and a magnificent new brick edifice is now being erected, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. A view of this building, taken from the accepted plan, can be seen in another portion of the Atlas.

**SOCIETIES.**

The following societies are represented in San José: Masonic.—San José Lodge, No. 10; S. W. Boring, W. M. Friendship Lodge, No. 210; H. N. Andrews, W. M. Electa Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, No. 15; H. H. Cook, W. P. Howard Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; M. E. Wilcox, M. K. H. P. San José Commandary, No. 10, Knights Templar; S. W. Boring, E. C. I. O. O. F.—San José Encampment, No. 25; C. L. W. Sikes, C. P. San José Lodge, No. 84; W. C. Wilton, N. G. Garden City Lodge, No. 142; H. T. Welch, N. G. Stella Rebeekah Degree Lodge, No. 22; D. J. Porter, N. G. Allemania Lodge, No. 178; George C. Frick, N. G. Franco-Italian Lodge, J. Jacquelin, N. G.

U. A. O. D.—San José Grove, No. 23; A. H. Schneider, J. P. A. Unity Grove, No. 27; J. Wonderlich, J. P. A.

I. O. R. M.—San José Stamm, No. 77; John Philipps, Overchieft. I. O. E. B. B.—Ariel Lodge, No. 248; M. Blumenthal, President.

A. O. H.—San José Division, No. 11; John Johnson, President. Janitors of Light; J. B. Cox, B. of C.

Patrons of Husbandry.—San José Grange, No. 10; C. T. Settle, Master. Champions of the Red Cross.—San José Encampment, No. 12; George Fetherstone, Commander. California Encampment, No. 49; B. E. Foss, Commander.

I. O. G. T.—District Lodge; D. E. Bushnell, D. D. G. Granger Lodge, No. 295; W. S. Boyles, W. C. T.

San José Board of Trade; G. B. McKee, President. St. Joseph's Benevolent Society; James Hagan, President.

Austrian Benevolent Society; F. Pozzo, President. Germania Verein; B. Pegg, President.

Handel and Haydn Musical Society; Elliott Reed, President. Philharmonic Musical Society; A. N. Hamm, President.

Adelphi Social Club; D. Delmas, President. Lecteonian Literary Society; K. H. Gasford, President.

San José Zouaves; F. Pillot, Captain.

**SEWERAGE.**

In 1870 the City Surveyor, by order of the Common Council, perfected a system of sewerage for the city of San José. The plan consisted of a main sewer, to extend along Seventh Street through the northern city limits, and thence to the Guadalupe River, with branch sewers connecting at each of the cross streets. The plan was elaborate in its details, and met with the general approval of the Council; but as yet the city has had no provision for its construction.

The estimated price of the main sewer, constructed of brick, is about one hundred thousand dollars. The fall from the intersection of San Fernando Street to the point of abouchment at the Guadalupe is counting over fifty feet, and would admit of the main sewer being placed at a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet, and by the aid of branch sewers would give perfect results for the whole city for all time to come.

**GAS.**

The San José Gas Company was incorporated 1869, and finished their works and turned the first gas into their mains in January, 1861. The consumption for the first year was 65,000 feet. For the year 1870 the consumption was 3,061,270 feet. In 1875 the consumption was about 5,000,000 feet. The works of the company are situated on Third Street, between Santa Clara and San Fernando Streets.

The original charter expired in 1873, when it was extended one year. The price of gas at first was ten dollars per thousand feet, and now it is five dollars.

**WATER.**

In addition to the artesian wells, the city is supplied by the San José Water Company. This company was incorporated in 1866, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, by Donald McKenzie and John Bonner, of San José, and A. Chabot, of Oakland; their franchise running for twenty-five years. Their first works were located at the southeast corner of Market and San Antonio Streets, where water was pumped from artesian wells into tanks, and thence distributed throughout the city. In 1868 the company obtained the franchise for the use of the water of the Los Gatos Creek. The company was reorganized, and the capital increased to three hundred thousand dollars. The stream was tapped at a point in the mountains about two miles above Los Gatos, and thence conducted by flumes and pipes to the reservoirs, and thence by main to San José. The works have a capacity of about fifteen million gallons, and supply both San José and Santa Clara with water, having about forty-five miles of mains and pipes in San José alone.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

The Fire Department of San José was organized in 1857, although several companies were in existence previous to that time; the oldest being the Hook-and-Ladder Company, organized in 1854. Empire Engine Company, No. 7, was organized in the same year.

Torrey Engine Company, No. 2, was organized in May, 1867; Franklin Engine Company in 1871; Enzuka Company in 1875. Washington Hose Company was organized in 1870, and disbanded in 1874. The other companies constitute the present Department. J. C. Gerdes is Chief Engineer. The Department has two steam fire-engines,—one a Silby and one a Clapp & Jones. It has also two hand-engines and an improved ladder-truck, with all the appurtenances. Each company has a house of its own, all owned by the city. The effectiveness of the Department is demonstrated by the fact that no general conflagration has occurred since its organization.

**PLACES OF INTEREST.**

San José possesses too many beautiful buildings and grounds to make detailed mention possible in a work of this character. There are several, however, so prominent that they cannot be passed by in silence. Among these we note the elegant grounds now owned by Mrs. Samuel J. Hensley, on First Street. These grounds were laid out in 1858, by Mr. James R. Lowe, Jr., an eminent English landscape gardener, who was employed for that purpose by Major Hensley. The premises contain about twenty-five acres, and are brought to the highest state of improvement that money can command or skill suggest. The trees, shrubbery, and plants have been gathered from all parts of the world, and show the possibilities of our climate in the way of vegetation. The apple-tree, the magnolia, the fuchsia, the jessamine, orange, heliotrope, the rose, the hickory-tree, the walnut, the almond, the maple, all thrive equally well. The grounds are interspersed with fountains, which add to the enchantment. A view of these premises will be found elsewhere.

The grounds of General Naglee were laid out in 1866. This tract of one hundred and forty acres extends from Eleventh Street to the Coyote, and from Santa Clara Street to William Street. The General has expended about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the improvement of these premises. They are beautifully laid out and well improved.

O'Donnell's Botanical and Zoological Gardens are located on William Street, near Tenth Street. They were laid out about fifteen years ago, but were only opened as a place of public resort in 1875. They contain a large variety of choice shrubs and plants, besides much else to interest the visitor.

Live-Oak Park, located in the southeastern portion of the city, is a beautiful grove, and much used as a place of public resort.

St. James' Square, lying between First and Third Streets, and Market Plaza, both public squares, are beautifully laid out and ornamented, and furnish a pleasant resort for the people.

San José for several years, by the beauty of its location, the mildness of its climate, its ease of access, and its superior educational advantages, has attracted to it a large number of wealthy men from all portions of the country. These persons have built palatial dwellings and adorned their grounds, so that they have become the pride throughout the city.

**EAST SAN JOSÉ**

is one of the suburbs of San José, adjoining the city on the east. It was laid out in 1868 on the homestead plan. It now contains about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, and is provided with an excellent school.

*Tabular Statement of the Totals of Assessment Rolls of the City of San José; also, the Amount of Tax levied for the Years 1874-5.*

Value of land.....	\$5,947,228.00
" improvements on land .....	2,019,790.00
" assessed in others than owners .....	15,120.00
" personal property .....	3,147,519.00
Amount of money.....	311,984.00
Total valuation of all property.....	10,991,651.00
" after equalization.....	10,991,651.00
Tax levied .....	\$2,497.39

**PUEBLO LANDS OF SAN JOSÉ.**

*Field-Notes of the Exterior Boundaries of the Pueblo Lands of San José, situated in the County of Santa Clara, and finally confirmed to the City of San José. Surveyed under Instructions from L. Upon, United States Surveyor-General, by G. H. Thompson, Deputy-Surveyor. Survey commenced July 9, 1866.*

Commencing at a point on the Guadalupe River as near as could be ascertained where the last live-oak on said river was in March, 1868, and which is the same point described in the decree as the termination of the northwest boundary line of the Pueblo Lands. (All traces of said tree are now gone, but the point established is well known to be about the point where it formerly stood.) At which point is set a redwood post, marked "P. S. J. 1." Thence from "P. S. J. 1." in the direction of a live-oak tree in the mountains, which is plainly seen from this point, N. 61 $^{\circ}$  E. 564 chains (variation 16 $^{\circ}$  E.), to a live-oak about 20 inches in diameter, standing on the summit of a rocky chemical point on the west side of the summit of the ridge. (This tree was pointed out as the tree described in the decree as the point of beginning, or N. E. corner of said Pueblo Lands.) Said tree is also the N. E. corner of the Rancho Los Tularicos. Said tree is marked "T." Thence from said tree, following the line of the Rancho Los Tularicos, as finally surveyed, S. 42 $^{\circ}$  20' E. 176.00 chains, along the top of the ridge to a post in a stone mound, marked "T. No. 3," corner No. 2 of the Rancho Tularicos; also, a post is set in the same mound, marked "P. S. J. 3;" thence leaving the line of the Rancho Los Tularicos, and continuing along top of ridge S. 62 $^{\circ}$  E. 400.68 chains, intersecting the line of the Rancho Cañada de Pala, 46.00 chains S. 61 $^{\circ}$  W. from corner No. 2 of said Rancho, at which point of intersection is a post marked "P. S. J. 4;" thence through the Rancho Cañada de Pala S. 23 $^{\circ}$  E. 649.71 chains to corner No. 7 of the Rancho Cañada de Pala, and corner of Sections 19, 20, 29, and 30 in Township 7 S., Range 8 E., a post being fixed in mound of stone, marked

"P. S. J. 5." Thence along the hills called San Felipe, leaving the Rancho Cañada de Pala, S. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ °, E. 1184.40 chains, to a monument of stone about six feet high, and about eight feet at the base, on the summit of a rocky hill lands and near the northern boundary of the Rancho San Francisco de Las Llingas. (This monument was pointed out as the S. E. corner of the Pueblo Lands of San José, and answers to the description of the same given in the original survey and report of the Commissioners, of March, 1838.) Thence through the Rancho San Francisco de Las Llingas, S. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ °, W. 554.00 chains, to a post on a steep hillside, on the north side, and about five chains from the head of branch of the Las Llingas, marked "P. S. J. 9.," thence over rough, brushy mountain, through the Rancho Las Uvas, N. 68° 24', W. 1074.24 chains, to a large live-oak-tree called "El Encino," near the summit of a high spur of the Sierras, which was pointed out and described as one of the original boundaries of the Pueblo Lands of San José; said tree is seven feet in diameter, and is a very prominent landmark, marked "P. S. J. 11.," and running thence, descending the steep side of the Sierras, N. 101°, W. 833.75 chains, to a post in mound of stone, marked "P. S. J. 14.," on the summit of a small isolated hill in the valley. (This hill was pointed out as being the hill described in the decree, and in the Commissioners' report of 1838, and was at that time established as one of the boundaries of the Pueblo Lands of San José.) Thence N. 163°, E. 347.47 chains, to a large mound of stone in a willow swamp, at the source of the Guadalupe River, one of the original boundary monuments of the Pueblo Lands of San José; a post is set in said mound of stone, marked "P. S. J. 16.," and the line running thence through willow swamp, N. 72°, E. 10.12 chains, to Station No. 16 of the Rancho San Juan Bautista, on the bank of the Guadalupe River; thence general course north westerly, with the meanders of the Guadalupe River, to the point of beginning.

The total number of square miles within the lands confirmed to the Pueblo is one hundred and one and seventy-six one-hundredths.

**THE TOWN OF SANTA CLARA**

is located three miles northwest of San José, and contains about three thousand inhabitants. It takes its name from the old mission, which was the first settlement in the County, and the nucleus of the present town. Santa Clara has had a sort of town government from 1852, but it was of no particular force until 1862, when a charter was obtained which defined the limits of the town, provided for schools, and defined the duties of officers. This charter was amended in 1866, and in 1872 the present incorporation was consummated. The town as it is at present laid out is two miles long and a mile and a half wide. It takes its principal importance from the fact that it is the location of the Santa Clara College. It contains many beautiful residences, among which are those of Mr. Arguello and Mr. Pierce. Its schools are well conducted, and have ample accommodations. Its principal hotel, the Cameron House, is kept by Martin Corcoran, to whom reference has previously been made in connection with the battle of Santa Clara. It has one newspaper, the *Santa Clara Echo*. The Bank of Santa Clara County is located here. It was incorporated in 1875, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. James P. Pierce is President.

The Fire Department consists of three companies, which are provided with a hand-engine, a hook-and-ladder apparatus, and a "Babcock Extinguisher," respectively.

The different societies are represented as follows:

- L. O. O. F.*—Santa Clara Lodge, No. 62; W. N. Squires, N. G. True Fellowship Lodge, No. 238; E. V. Thorn, N. G. Santa Clara Encampment, No. 82; Fred. Kingston, C. P.
- Masonic.*—Santa Clara Lodge, No. 34; Wm. B. Kingsbury, W. M.
- Patrons of Husbandry.*—Santa Clara Grange, No. 71; J. A. Wilcox, Master.

The Roman Catholics, Centenary Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists, Westminster Presbyterians, Second Adventists, and Christians all have congregations in Santa Clara.

The Santa Clara school building is a handsome structure, fifty-four by seventy-six feet, two stories in height, and was erected in 1870, at a cost of twelve thousand five hundred dollars. The number of children of school age is about seven hundred.

St. Mary's Academy is a school for girls, and is under the control of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The course of education embraces the ordinary English branches.

Quite a number of persons make their homes in Santa Clara whose business is almost exclusively in San José.

**GILROY**

is located about thirty miles south of San José, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and contains about two thousand population. It is the centre of a very extensive and rich agricultural country, and contains the factories of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, whose fields are located in the San Felipe Valley. The surrounding country is devoted largely to dairying, a business which has assumed large proportions in this section of the country. Gilroy furnishes good school facilities. In addition to the excellent public schools there are several private seminaries. Most prominent among these is the Convent of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, established in 1871. This is an academy for young ladies. The principal building is seventy-two by thirty feet, two stories high, and is

calculated to accommodate thirty boarders and fifty day scholars. All the English branches are taught, besides the Spanish and French languages.

The city is supplied with water by the Gilroy Water Company, from an immense reservoir three miles from the city, to which point it is conducted from the Uvas Creek, about seven miles from the city.

Gilroy has one newspaper, the *Weekly Advocate and Leader*, published every Friday, by J. C. Martin.

The Fire Department consists of a force of about one hundred and fifty men, comprising a hand-engine, a hook-and-ladder, and a hose company.

The Bank of Gilroy was incorporated June 5, 1871, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which was increased in 1875 to two hundred thousand dollars. The first President was Thomas Rea; the present incumbent is J. C. Zack.

The societies are Keith Lodge, No. 187, F. and A. M., and Gilroy Lodge, No. 154, I. O. O. F. The Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Methodist South, and Christian congregations all have church edifices of their own.

The city is lighted with gas.

**LOS GATOS.**

The town of Los Gatos was laid out in 1860 by J. A. Forbes, who completed the flour-mill in 1854. This mill, which is the principal feature of the town, is a massive stone structure, fifty by seventy feet, and four stories in height; it is of cut granite, and cost over one hundred thousand dollars. The enterprise failed in Forbes's hands, and passed into the hands of V. Maczton & Co., a French firm, who also failed. It was then rented by Pfister & Co. and others for a term of years, who found it unprofitable owing to the lack of power for so large a mill through the dry season. Up to 1866 the power was two twenty-foot iron overshot wheels. In that year W. H. Rogers & Co. purchased the property, and raised the head to sixty feet, substituting turbine wheels for overshot. In 1870 the head was raised to two hundred feet, when the power was found ample for all purposes. At that time the firm was incorporated under the name of the "Los Gatos Manufacturing Company," and a two-set woolen-mill was built; but it was destroyed by fire in June, 1874. The town is located about ten miles from San José, on the Santa Cruz road. It has a population of about five hundred.

**LEXINGTON**

is situated about two miles above Los Gatos, and is the regular stopping-place for the San José and Santa Cruz stages.

**SARATOGA**

contains about two hundred inhabitants, and is located about three miles north of Los Gatos and ten miles from San José. It is the location of one branch of the Saratoga and Lick's Mills Paper Mills and of Summerville's Pastboard Mills.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW**

is located about eight miles north of San José, and has a population of about three hundred.

At one time it promised to become a very flourishing town, but when the railroad was built it missed the town by about a mile, and the result was that another town sprung up at the railroad station. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, and is within two miles of Bay View Landing. It contains two hotels, a good school, churches, a public hall, and other buildings. To distinguish it from the town at the station, it is called Old Mountain View.

**MAYFIELD**

was laid out by William Paul, in 1867. It is a very handsome place, and is the centre of one of the richest portions of Santa Clara Valley. It contains two hotels, several dry goods and other stores, grain warehouses, etc. It has an excellent graded school and fine school buildings, several churches, and a fine hall. A public road was opened in 1874 to Seal's embarcadero, on the bay, which gives excellent facilities for transportation of produce by water, in addition to the accommodations offered by the railroad.

The "Ayrshire Farm," a view of which may be seen in this work, is situated one-half mile southwest from Mayfield. It comprises twelve hundred and forty-two acres of fine arable land, and is almost exclusively devoted to dairying and viticulture. Mr. Peter Coultz, the proprietor, has already spent an enormous sum of money in stocking and improving it, and his plans that are now being carried out will require much more. His herd of "Ayrshires" and "Holstein" cattle is the finest in the State, many of them coming directly from the best herds in Europe. The most scrupulous neatness and order prevails throughout his extensive dairy and wine manufactory. The want of space forbids us giving a more extended description of these premises.

**ALVISO**

is situated at the head of San Francisco Bay, about seven miles north of San José, and was at one time one of the most important towns in this section of the State,—it being the shipping-point for all this section of

the country. But the construction of the railroad changed the current of travel and freight, and Alviso sank into insignificance, except as a point of shipment for the limited country which immediately surrounds it. For several seasons past a small steamer has plied between that point and San Francisco, carrying passengers, but mainly run for the transportation of strawberries and other fruit. A narrow-gauge railroad is now being built between Dunbarton Point, in Alameda County, and Alviso, and is projected into San José. If this road is built, Alviso will again acquire some of her former importance.

**MILPITAS**

is situated about seven miles northeast of San José, on the Western Pacific Railroad. It has about three hundred inhabitants, a good school, two churches, a hotel, and several stores, and an extensive blacksmith and carriage shop.

**SANTA CLARA COUNTY STATISTICS.**

The following tables, from the *San José Daily Mercury*, July 9, 1876, represent the products of the County, as compiled from the books of the Assessor, for the year 1875:

**AGRICULTURAL.**

Land, inclosed in 1875, acres.....	518,860
Land, cultivated in 1875, acres.....	216,234
Wheat, acres.....	170,848
Wheat, bushels.....	1,537,632
Barley, acres.....	12,681
Barley, bushels.....	194,895
Oats, acres.....	738
Oats, bushels.....	12,561
Rye, acres.....	172
Rye, bushels.....	3,127
Corn, acres.....	123
Corn, bushels.....	5,730
Peas, acres.....	10
Peas, bushels.....	194
Beans, acres.....	6
Beans, bushels.....	70
Potatoes, acres.....	283
Potatoes, tons.....	10
Sweet potatoes, acres.....	10
Sweet potatoes, tons.....	64
Onions, acres.....	63
Onions, bushels.....	5,952
Hay, tons.....	27,686
Hay, acres.....	43,789
Flax, acres.....	1,277
Flax, pounds.....	37,659
Hops, acres.....	200
Hops, pounds.....	370,230
Tobacco, acres.....	405
Tobacco, pounds.....	750,000
Butter, pounds.....	92,291
Cheese, pounds.....	323,579
Wool, pounds.....	96,000
Honey, pounds.....	1,432

**FRUIT.**

Value of fruit crop.....	\$291,920
Bearing lemon-trees.....	1,142
Bearing orange-trees.....	3,203
Bearing olive-trees.....	2,012
Acres of grape-vines.....	2,034
Wine, gallons.....	182,932
Brandy, gallons.....	45,500

**LIVE-STOCK.**

Horses.....	10,850
Mules.....	964
Total number horned cattle.....	34,013
Sheep.....	34,981
Cashmere and Angora goats.....	318
Hogs.....	8,647

**IMPROVEMENTS.**

Grist-Mills.....	5
Steam-power.....	4
Water-power.....	1
Barrels of flour made.....	73,654
Bushels of corn ground.....	3,801
Saw-Mills.....	3
Steam-power.....	2
Water-power.....	1
Lumber sawed, feet.....	13,167,230
Shingles made.....	1,287,000

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Breweries.....	7
Per annum, gallons.....	3,500,000
Woolen-Mills.....	1
Pounds of wool used.....	101,716
Railroads.....	5
Miles in length.....	742
Assessed value of real estate in 1875.....	\$19,314,538
Assessed value of improvements on do.....	\$4,875,209
Assessed value of personal property do.....	\$5,710,839
Estimated total population do.....	35,000
Registered voters.....	8,937