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**February 7, 1936.**

**THE LIVERMORE (CALIF.) HERALD — 100 J Street**

## Highlights In Livermore History

Through the courtesy of City Clerk Elmer G. Still The Herald begins publication this week of the summary of the history of the Livermore Valley which he prepared and placed in the cornerstone of the Livermore City Hall at the dedication exercises last Sunday. Installments will be published in each issue for a number of weeks.

- Valley and surrounding hills and mountains originally inhabited by a few hundred Digger Indians and innumerable wild animals and birds—a hunters' paradise until about 1885.
- 1772—Capt. Pedro Fages' party of 17, first white men to see the valley, passed through the west end (April 2d) camping at Dublin.
- 1776—Captain Juan Bautista De Anza's party of 13 passed through the south-east end of the valley April 6th, camping that night, probably at Oak Spring (now Wente Bros. ranch)
- 1835—First white settler, Robert Livermore, (1700-1758), who erected an adobe house on the south bank of Las Positas Creek which stood for 40 years.
- 1844—Livermore planted first grapes, pears, apples, olives and wheat.
- 1850—Four Patterson brothers located in Patterson Pass.
- 1850—First hotel, established by N. Greene Patterson, in the old Livermore adobe.
- 1851—First frame building erected by Robert Livermore. Lumber was brought around the Horn from Maine.
- 1853—"Half-Way House" established on Dublin road, one mile west of Livermore's. Conducted by Thomas Hart for six years.
- 1853—Murray Township formed. Named for Michael Murray of Dublin, then included in the township; Robert Livermore appointed first supervisor.
- 1854—"Mt. House" established by Simon Zimmerman, originally in an adobe; conducted by him for 27 years.
- 1855—"Zinc House" established at Midway by Frank Haera (1841-1901).

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stitt)

1855—Only a few dozen Indians left in this end of the valley.

1855—Dry year; much livestock lost.

1855 — Hiram Bailey (1830-1917) came here; was a carpenter, large-scale farmer, assessor, supervisor, school and town trustee, and assemblyman.

1856 — First field of grain (160 acres of wheat) raised by Joseph Livermore.

1857—First artesian well bored at Robert Livermore's ranch; 700 feet deep, cost over \$5,000.

1860 — Coal discovered in Corral Hollow by Captain John O'Brien (proved unprofitable).

1860 — Farming land selling for \$2.50 an acre.

1862—Flood year; many head of stock drowned; snow on the Livermore mountains until April.

1863-64—Dry year; many cattle, horses, and sheep died.

1864—Grain raising outstrips cattle raising as the chief industry in the valley; yields per acre often immense.

1864—First building erected in the present city limits, by Alphonse Ladd.

1865—Alphonse Ladd built a two-story frame hotel (destroyed by fire in 1876).

1866—First public school erected on the Dublin road, about 300 feet north of the present airport service station; moved to McLeod tract in 1869.

1868—Laddsville (Junction avenue and East First Street) had fifty inhabitants; (about this time Laddsville was also known as Nottingham, after Livermore's home town in England).

## Pistol Experts In Lively Contests

City Traffic Officer John R. Michelis will stand for plenty of kidding, but you just can't cast aspersions at his ability to pull a trigger when the muzzle is pointed at the black spot. Not and get away with it.

So Dr. F. L. Herrick learned Saturday when he was forced to admit that Michelis is tops when it comes to pistol shooting.

It seems that the two men got together at the Rodeo warehouse Friday night during the first practice shoot at the new range set up by the Livermore-Pleasanton Rod and Gun club. Naturally, a little competition was in order.

Maybe it was the strange lights, unusual surroundings, or pointed advice of witnesses, or something, but the best Michelis could do was a score of 85. Herrick, with fine disdain, plugged out an 88. And what he had to say then caused Michelis to boil with rage, turn green with envy, and spend a sleepless night figuring how he could get even.

Early Saturday he was back for

revenge. From his own pocket he bought shells, issued a preemptory challenge, which was accepted, and escorted Herrick to the range at the city refuse pits.

Maybe it was the sunlight, unusual surroundings, or the grim visage of his opponent, or something, but the best Herrick could do was an 81. And Michelis, still mad, cracked out a Beautiful 91. Then all the unkind remarks Herrick had made the night before were returned to him, with interest.

Police Chief George N. Doten was on deck to witness the contest and to make sure stray bullets didn't stray into the carcasses of the contestants. The latter precaution was really unnecessary.

The feud is not yet ended, however. Herrick, claiming he never did consider himself a good pistol shot, was so enthused over his good scores that he's going into intensive training in an effort to improve his skill. There may be another shooting scrape before long.

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**February 21, 1936.**

**THE LIVERMORE (CALIF.) HERALD — 160 J Street**

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stahl)

- 1868—Robt. W. Graham opened a large general store next to Ladd's Hotel; was appointed first postmaster. Anton Bardellini started a restaurant nearby.
- 1868-69—Altamont (elevation 749 feet) founded by Edward Hobler, who built a hotel; John Campbell and E. Cockerton, who erected dwellings, all in 1868; Wm. H. Wright (1842-1909), who came in 1869 and opened the first store in 1872, and others.
- 1868-71—Great influx of settlers to the valley.
- 1869—A grizzly bear versus bull fight in the old Laddsville pen on Junction Ave.
- 1869—Southern Pacific railroad (then called Western Pacific and later the Central Pacific) opened in August or September.
- 1869—Town of Livermore map filed by Wm. M. Mendenhall (1825-1911), who donated sites for railroad yards (32 acres), flour mill (5 acres), college (6), school, 2 churches and gasworks.
- 1869—Calvin J. Stevens (1823-37) erected the first flour mill (at First and Lizzie Sts., "Mill Square"); mill burned in 1882.
- 1869—John Green (1826-95) established a general store at Greenville.
- 1870—Livermore Collegiate Institute established by Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Kinsbury; purchased in 1875 by Prof. J. D. Smith (1845-1928); closed in 1892.
- 1871—Laddsville nearly all burned down (never rebuilt).
- 1871—Gas struck in a 25 or 50-foot well while being bored on Jas. Farley's place near Ulmar. caught fire; quickly filled up by excited farmers, fearing a field fire.
- 1871—Approval of second Dyer survey reduced Las Positas grant from 11 to 2 leagues (8,800 acres), opening many sections of land to pre-emption.
- 1871—First large vineyard planted, by A. Bardellini, who came here in 1867 (most vineyards planted 1881-85).
- 1872—First church (St. Michael's) erected on E. 1st St. near the Southern Pacific (Rev. Patrick Power (1843-1915) pastor from 1879 to 1915); church partly burned in 1889.
- (To be continued)

1. How could Washington have thrown a dollar across the Rappahannock when the present United States currency was not established until long after the alleged event?

A. If the coin throwing story is true and not merely a legend the coin probably was a dollar, although not the dollar with which we are familiar today, the latter not having been authorized until 1794. But the coin may have been the Spanish dollar widely used in the colonies. Many authorities might be quoted, with Webster's dictionary most quickly available. The dictionary gives as the first definition under "dollar": The Spanish and Spanish American peso, or "piece of eight," called "peso duro," or in English "hard dollar," which formerly circulated widely, especially in the Americas."

2. What was the total amount of the ransom demanded in the Lindbergh kidnapping?

A. \$50,000; later raised to \$70,000 on account of delay in meeting the demand; a further increase to \$100,000 was threatened but not put into effect. Amount paid was \$50,000 (Authority, reproduction of original ransom note in Liberty for October 12, 1935).

3. Why was Washington's Birthday not uniformly observed by Livermore stores?

A. Editorial comment to be found on page six of this issue may give at least a partial answer to the question.

4. What is the final day to register for the city election?

A. Thursday March 5th.

5. What is the largest amount of rain which has ever fallen in one month in Livermore?

A. Largest recorded rainfall was 12.76 inches in January, 1911. Further rainfall record details on page one of this issue.

February 28, 1936.

## Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stoll)

1873—Presbyterian Church erected, Rev. Chas. W. Anthony first pastor; first services in 1866 in the schoolhouse by Rev. W. W. Brier; the church was also used by the Methodists at first.

1873—First lodge hall erected by the Odd Fellows.

1873—Extensive coal deposits discovered on Jenkin Richards' place, the northeast corner of Section 27, three miles on this side of Corral Hollow, by Thos. Harris; mining begun in 1874 by the Livermore Coal Mining Co.; nearly \$70,000 expended there in a few years; settlement of about 200 persons called Harrisville; mines still being worked in 1888.

1874 — First newspaper, Livermore Enterprise, published until 1876, by W. B. Shearer.

1874 — First brick building (two-story, 40 by 90 feet), known later as the Farmers' Union, erected by M. Waterman & Co., at Railroad and Livermore avenues, with Palace Hall in the upper story and stores below; declared then the best building in Alameda county outside of Oakland.

1875 — Northern Addition and McLeod tract surveyed and maps filed (latter by A. J. McLeod, 1837-1905, who came here in 1867

and erected the McLeod Block in 1886 on the present site of the Bank of America).

1875 — Livermore Spring Water Works brought water to town both from Las Positas Springs and the Arroyo Mocho, three miles up; John Aylward, 1843-1906, president, became sole owner in 1885, made extensive improvements.

1876—Arroyo Valle Water Company (Thos. Hayes, et als.) brought water to town in wooden mains from a dam above Cresta Blanca.

1876—Summit Coal Mining Company formed; worked a mine one mile east of Harrisville and 12 miles from Livermore for over seven years.

1876—Town incorporated under a charter granted by the Legislature; 830 population, 234 buildings, including 143 dwellings; town limits same as now, about 1¼ miles square, containing about 900 acres.

1876—Diphtheria epidemic in valley caused about 25 deaths.

1876—Andrew E. Crane, 1834-1909, settled on Crane Ridge where he resided for twelve years.

1878—Livermore Library Association formed and library opened in a building erected for the purpose at 1158 West First street.



# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

1877—Livermore Herald established by W. P. Bartlett (1855-1929); office located on site of present city fire house. (See picture below).

1877—Public school building erected on the block bounded by Fifth, Sixth, I and J streets.

1878—Business directory issued by W. P. Bartlett listed 69 business places, including 26 stores, 13 saloons, 5 hotels (Washington, Livermore, Morning Star, Farmers' Exchange and Cosmopolitan), 4 Chinese wash houses, 3 attorneys (Elliott Aubury, C. H. Lindley and M. P. H. Love), 3 physicians (Dr. W. S. Taylor, Dr. G. B. Jarrett and Dr. C. H. Pratt), 3 livery stables, 3 blacksmith shops, 2 barber shops, 1 brewery, 1 soda works, 1 dentist (Dr. C. L. McLean), 2 lumber yards, etc.

1881—Tax rate fixed at 25c on \$100; Curfew ordinance passed; Smallpox epidemic in valley.

1882—Livermore Valley Review published by F. F. Carnduff for two or three years at 1154 West First street.

1882 — Livermore Echo established by W. E. Still (1843-1921); discontinued in 1919.

1883 — Methodist Episcopal Church erected; Rev. E. A. Winning, first pastor; first services in 1867.

1883—Farmers' Union of Livermore Valley established; did a large mercantile, crop buying and selling, banking and investment business; failed in 1889.

1884 — New flour mill erected by Laumeister Bros. on East First street, opposite the present city fire house.

1884—First telephone exchange opened; Miss Minnie Crumb (later Mrs. H. S. Bainbridge of Bakersfield) first operator. (See picture below).

1884—Heavy rain (1.73 inches) in June ruined hay harvest; many stacks were burned in fields.

1885—Livermore Gas Light Works erected on Railroad avenue; shut down in 1901 and property reverted to donor, W. M. Mendenhall.

1885 — Bank of Livermore (now Bank of America) opened in the present city hall (erected in 1882 by F. H. Hawley); H. H. Pitcher 1850-1900) cashier.

1885-86—Jack London, famous novelist, then nine or ten years old, resided in this valley with his parents.

1885-86 — Agua de Vida Springs, owned by W. M. Mendenhall, located 10 miles southeast of town, were flourishing.

1885-87 — Real estate boom; many town lots sold; over \$7,000 worth sold at auction in one day.

# QUESTIONS Asked The Herald

## ASKED THIS WEEK

1. What happens if a person "declines to state" party affiliation in registering to vote?

A. If party affiliation is not stated the voter cannot participate as a member of a party at a primary election. He may vote to nominate for non-partisan offices only and on such propositions of a non-partisan nature as may appear on the ballot.

2. What is the meaning of the term "Bayo" as often applied to the Arroyo del Valle, the creek that flows through the southern part of the Livermore Valley?

A. "Bayo" is a corruption of, or Americanization of, the pronunciation of, "del Valle." The present-day tendency is to pronounce the phrase literally, it might be said: "del" as if spelled "dell", and "Valle" as if spelled "valley." But in past years there was at least an attempt at the Spanish pronunciation, which would be more as if spelled "vah-yah." The being more or less difficult for English-speaking persons, it became "Bayo," the "ba" being pronounced as "bi," and is so known among the "old timers." Most others know it as the Cuesta Blanca creek. Pronunciation of the Spanish "V" as "B" is more or less common, another local example being the frequent pronunciation of the "Vasco" as "Basco."

**March 18, 1936.**

**HERALD — 160 J Street**

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. StMI)

- 1887—Much sandstone being shipped from Kiely quarry at Altamont.
- 1888—N. B. Sutton hanged at the Oakland jail yard for shooting and killing a trespasser on his ranch on the Tesla road (now the Truman Copeland place).
- 1888—First electric lights, with 11 arc lights on the streets; these and a few gas lamps replaced the kerosene lamps used since 1879 as street lights.
- 1889—School picnic at J. H. Tretzel's grove (on Arroyo Valle four miles southwest of town) attended by over 800 children and 1,500 adults.
- 1889—Heavy rains (3.94 inches) in October ruined 100 tons of drying grapes, worth \$4,500, and 1,000 tons of hay.
- 1889—"Ladies' Fair" in November netted \$2,890 for St. Michael's Church.
- 1891—Livermore Herald office (adjoining present city hall property) burned down; paper sold by E. J. Livernash to J. H. Dungan.
- 1891—Balloon ascension and parachute jump Thanksgiving Day, near the depot by "Prof." Sam Loudon, traveling exhibitor.
- 1891—Union high school (first in the State) established in grammar school building; E. H. Walker, principal of both; separate building erected in 1893.
- 1891—New St. Michael's Church erected on East First street; burned down 1916.
- 1892—E. NicholSEN, wife and two of their four children drowned in driving across the flooded Arroyo Valle southwest of town to escape from their home on the bank — which was not swept away as expected.
- 1892—First building erected in "Mill Square," at the corner.
- 1892—Artesian well struck at 70-foot depth on George May's ranch two miles northeast of town.
- 1892—J. H. Paget's planning mill at southwest corner of Second and L streets burned down.
- 1894—Livermore Sanitarium established by Dr. J. W. Robertson; originally in the old Livermore College, now in thirty buildings.
- 1894—Livermore Flour Mill (opposite present city fire house) burned down.
- 1895—Head-on collision in Altamont tunnel between a work train and an overland passenger train killed three engineers, including Fireman Henry A. Schramm of this place, and badly injured another; Train Dispatcher O. K. Sims, discovering his error in sending the passenger train through from Tracy and unable to prevent the wreck because there were no telegraph offices at either Midway or Altamont, had, before the wreck occurred, sent a hospital train from Tracy.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stoll)

- 1895—Grasshopper plague in part of the valley.
- 1895—World's bicycle speed record made here on Lizzie street just beyond the town limits.
- 1895—Flax successfully grown here as an experimental crop by John Barry and others.
- 1895—Fire destroyed Anspacher Bros.' large wooden warehouse on lower First street with much hay (loss, \$25,000) and three days later Wendell Jordan's barn on W. 2nd St. with three horses (loss, \$1,600).
- 1896—Public library re-established at 1158 West 1st street by the League of Progress, Ladies' League, etc.; Mrs. S. J. Harp (1844-1928), first librarian; old library of the I. O. O. F. of Oakland purchased.
- 1896—Much stock sold here in the National Voting Machine Co.; W. R. Ellis, inventor.
- 1896-1908—Tesla mines and Carnegie brick and pottery works flourishing; 600 employees for years; 36-mile Tesla-Stockton railroad constructed in 1896 by the San Francisco & San Joaquin Coal Co.; most coal mined and shipped from 1897 to 1900.
- 1897—Three-year-old son of Frank Floyd and wife killed by the bite of a small rattle snake at their home on the Arroyo Valle 11 miles from town.
- 1897—Livermore Herald purchased by Sherman Wright and H. F. Ellis from W. R. Ellis, who had conducted it for a little more than a year and issued the Midwinter Edition; Herald sold in 1899 to A. L. Henry (1868-1920).
- 1897-98—Livermore Daily Evening Herald published for about two months, in addition to the weekly edition.
- 1898—Mines road completed to the Red Mountain magnesite mines, 33 miles away.
- 1900—Company I, 5th Infantry, N. G. C., formed; Rev. C. M. Warner, first captain; Dr. J. F. Summers and G. W. Meyers, lieutenants.
- 1900—Town reincorporated under general State laws, by a vote of 185 to 90; four years before, reincorporation had been defeated 144 to 59.
- 1901—Public library (3,500 volumes) taken over by the town.
- 1901—First incandescent electric street lights; 63 32-c.-p. lights furnished by the Livermore Water & Power Co. at \$1.50 each per month.
- 1902—Pleasanton township divided off from Murray township.
- 1902—Grand Lodge of Dania Society held its convention here.
- 1902—First rural delivery route; Geo. K. Taylor, carrier.
- 1903—First two automobiles (Haynes-Apperson and Oldsmobile, both one-cylinder) purchased by Dr. W. S. Taylor (1847-1931) and H. R. Crane, the former's arriving first by two or three weeks.

March 20, 1934

## Believes "Bayo" Of French Derivation

In the opinion of the Newman Index Livermore Valley's well known term "Bayo" as the name for the creek which flows through the southern part of the valley is of French derivation rather than Spanish.

The Index sets forth its theory as follows:

Can you imagine a resemblance between the two words "Bayo" and "Valle"? Yet the Livermore Herald makes a plausible case for its theory that a local stream is commonly called the "Bayo" because its Spanish name was "Arroyo del Valle." The steps are: "Valle"—"vah-yah"—"bah-yah"—"bayo." Not so bad, since "v" and "b" are almost interchangeable in Spanish. Still we would suggest that the term "bayou"—a French or Creole term coming from Louisiana, and familiar all over the west—would offer a more probable explanation.

March 27, 1936.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stoll)

- 1902-04—Principal streets in town oiled with plain oil, later removed.
- 1903—Bridge only 50 feet long, designed by the late Capt A. J. Palmer erected over the Arroyo Mocho at Holmes street for \$640 by C. W. Bradshaw; wrecked by high water in 1911 and removed at a cost of \$225.
- 1905—Present city hall purchased for \$3,000. (see picture below).
- 1904—Speed of railroad trains and engines through town limited by ordinance to 10 miles an hour; never enforced.
- 1904—Sweeney Opera House erected by John Sweeney 1846-1916; old Farmers' Union Theatre closed.
- 1905—City flagpole erected (total height, 116 feet); dedicated Admission day, Attorney Jas. W. Clarke principal speaker. (See picture below).
- 1906—Four 3-wheeled traction engines hauling 3 cars each, were being used to bring 300 tons per week of magnesite ore from the Red Mountain mines, Supt. C. H. Spinks of the American Magnesite Co. reported. (See picture below).
- 1906—John Gibbs, traction engineer, run over and killed by his engine on the Mines road nearly opposite Mendenhall Springs
- 1906 — Thirteen Livermore valley men were sojourning in Alaska and the Klondike during the gold rush.
- 1905—Automobile speed limited to 10 miles an hour; "motorcyclists shall use pedal power only"; ordinance, not enforced, repealed next year, but signs remained up for years.
- 1907 — Misses Margaret McKeaney and Albertine Bernal drowned in the wrecking of the schooner Columbia off the Oregon coast by collision with a lumber schooner; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Decker of Tesla and Philip Ashford saved.
- 1907—Rear-end collision on the Southern Pacific just west of Pleasanton between the west-bound passenger train and a long, standing freight train; caboose and two freight cars full of cattle demolished; engine and express car derailed; engineers saved themselves by jumping. (See picture below).
- 1907—Block signals installed on the Southern Pacific.
- 1906—Farmers' telephone lines installed out East avenue and the Beck road.
- 1906—Big quake did little damage here, aside from toppling the big S. P. Co. water tank, a few others and a few chimneys and crashing many bottles in both drug stores; relief fund of \$2,400 subscribed here; unspent balance of \$952 turned over to town in November; local relief committee also shipped over 2,500 dozen boiled eggs, 700 pounds of butter, 50 pounds of cooked meat, and 300 infants' outfits to San Francisco; Company I called to the city for 5 weeks under Capt. E. J. Inman, Lieuts. C. W. Beck and Chester Young.
- 1907—First Holy Ghost festival held by Conselho Don Carlos, No. 6, I. D. E. S.
- 1907 — Hydropathic Sanitarium erected by Dr. J. W. Robertson.

**April 8, 1936.**

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. StMI)

- 1908—Electric tapper for fire bell installed.
- 1908—Battling Nelson, world's lightweight champion, bought a 65-acre home place on Vineyard ave.
- 1908—Burning of E. Fried's warehouse on site of present buildings of California Transfer Company endangered business district.
- 1908—Sewer system laid; \$35,000 bond issue carried by vote of 315 to 13.
- 1908—First movie theatre ("nickelodeon") established by I. J. Durand in August in the Bernal building which burned in November; Bell theatre opened in January, 1909, in the McVicar building at Second and J streets (burned in 1919); theatre purchased in July, 1909, by A. M. Bowles and Harold Brown.
- 1909—Twelve automobiles owned in valley.
- 1909—San Ramon cut-off to Radum constructed by Southern Pacific.
- 1909—Drainage canal from C. H. Wentz place to Arroyo Mocho dug by the county, diverting flood waters from town; the town paid \$547 for the right of way; two years later the Western Pacific and Southern Pacific finally prevented the Bangs creek from overflowing its west bank and coming into town along their tracks.
- 1909—Western Pacific rails laid through town May 13th; celebrated by a banquet at I. D. E. S. Park, attended by 2,500 people; work had begun in valley in 1904; first train August 22, 1910.
- 1909—Bubonic plague found in squirrels here; bagging prohibited
- 1909—Fire limits ordinance adopted, requiring new outer and party walls, to be fireproof, fire-resistant roofs, two marked exits in all theatres, etc., in district bounded by Maple, M, and Second streets and S. P. yards.
- 1909 — Masonic building erected; First National Bank (now American Trust Co.) opened.
- 1910—Park block purchased from P. McKeany for \$9,000 (bond issue for \$10,000 carried by vote of 242 to 18); library building erected in 1911 at cost of \$9,200; \$10,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie.
- 1910—Fire brick works established by Livermore Fire Brick Co. (now W. S. Dickey Clay Manufacturing Co.) on 10.88 acres of land donated by the town; \$1,000 balance in special relief fund used to buy land, contributors having withdrawn all objections.
- 1911—Linotype installed at The Herald office.
- 1911—Danfa Hall erected.
- 1911—"Safe and sane Fourth" ordinance adopted.
- 1911—George S. Fitzgerald (1849-1930), constable for 30 years, appointed justice of the peace and town judge, succeeding D. J. Murphy (1854-1921) who was appointed supervisor following death of Supervisor C. F. Horner.
- 1911—Approximately 1,500 motorcyclists held demonstration at town flagpole protesting against ordinance requiring use of "pedal power only" here; ordinance had never been enforced but signs erected in 1905 had not been removed; motorists held banquet at Cresta Blanca and ball at Sweeney Opera House.
- 1912—State highway paved through valley for first time.
- 1913—St. Michael's Academy erected through efforts of Rev. Patrick Power.
- 1913—Safety fuse factory established by Coast Manufacturing & Supply Co.; Trevarno founded.
- 1914—Last horse show held; only 51 animals exhibited.
- 1914—Foresters of America building erected.



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April 10, 1936.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stoll)

- 1914—First wig-wag installed, at East First street crossing of the Southern Pacific.
- 1914—Concrete theater building erected by L. Schenone.
- 1914—First airplane flown in valley, by Silas Christoffersen.
- 1915—Wooden awnings over sidewalks ordered removed by city ordinance.
- 1915—First paving (concrete 5 inches, bitulithic 2 inches) laid on East First, West First, North L and other business district streets; \$50,000 bond issue had been carried by a vote of 430 to 180.
- 1915—Tesla postoffice and star route discontinued.
- 1915—First silo in valley erected by W. J. Freisman on the old Galway ranch on the Pleasanton road.
- 1915—Old home of Robert Livermore Jr. (1840-1883) destroyed by fire; built in 1855, with addition in 1875, it had been located at Las Positas (Spanish for little wells) Springs.
- 1915—Liberty Bell passed through town on special train to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco; inspected by thousands of people here.
- 1915-16—Phoenix quicksilver mine near San Antone Valley flourishing.
- 1916—All buildings (about 25, covering 75 acres) of Carnegie Brick and Pottery Co., 4 miles east of Tesla, torn down by wrecking company; plant had been closed since the failure of the California Safe Deposit & Trust Co. in 1912.
- 1916—236 automobiles owned in this township, according to count made by Carl F. Wentz and H. S. Goodell.
- Livermore Savings Bank.
- 1916—\$1,300 in subscriptions secured by C. H. Wentz (1851-1934) and the mortgage and other debts of the Presbyterian Church paid in full at Christmas.
- 1916—First Chatauqua entertainment given here, lasting a week.
- 1916—Atlantic & Western Oil Co. began drilling on the Hamilton place, 6 miles east of town, and W. W. French began drilling in the old Independence Oil Co. well nearby, which was down 2250 feet.
- 1918—New St. Michael's Church erected on Maple street; Rev. D. J. McKinnon (1874-1920) pastor.
- 1918—First annual Rodeo held, in James Anderson field; Livermore Stockmen's Rodeo Association formed in 1919 and a grandstand erected at the present location, which, by coincidence, is almost the exact site of the old 100-acre rodeo grounds of Robert Livermore Sr.; association has presented a Rodeo every year since organization except in 1924 when hoof and mouth disease forced cancellation of plans.
- 1918—Arroyo Sanatorium built; Supervisor, D. J. Murphy (1854-1921).
- 1916—Company I (83 members) called to Mexican border, at Nogales, Arizona, in June under Capt. Jos. S. Concannon, Lieutenants H. A. Mehrmann and C. G. Clarke; returned in October.
- 1916—Extensive ditches dug by the Alameda Sugar Co. to drain the Balsa (Spanish for pool or lake) near Pleasanton.
- 1916—Bank of Italy (now Bank of America) purchased the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank and

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stitt)

1916—Wig-wag installed at Livermore avenue crossing of the Western Pacific.

1918-1919—Flu epidemic; all persons in town required by ordinance to wear 4-ply gauze mouth and nose masks for five weeks; schools, theatres, churches and saloons closed for weeks by order of Dr. J. K. Warner, health officer (1868-1926); 18 deaths in Murray township in 3 months from flu-pneumonia.

1919—Siren fire alarm installed.

1919—Wig-wag installed at Livermore avenue crossing of Southern Pacific.

1919 — Livermore Journal (now Southern Alameda County News) established by Geo. H. Oakes of Hayward.

1920—"Livermore Valley May Day Fete" held at Rodeo grounds for the grammar school children of Murray and Pleasanton Townships; attended by thousands; admission free; arranged by Herbert Lee, high school principal.

1920—Automobile fire engine (120-h. p.) purchased for \$10,750, replacing old hand-pumper bought from the city of Stockton in 1877; \$10,000 bond issue had been voted in 1919 by 262 to 22.

1921-22—Altamont and Carroll overpasses erected; supervisor, T. E. Knox.

1922—New grammar school erected; Henry H. Meyers, architect; bonds for \$115,000 had been voted in 1921 by 633 to 104.

1922—New Bank of America building erected (then known as Bank of Italy).

1922—Star route to San Antonio valley established; Henry Pelikan, carrier.

1922—Battery of 143d Field Artillery, California National Guard, established here; first captain, R. E. Merritt; unit first designated as Battery D, later Battery C, finally Battery E; transferred to Santa Barbara in 1930.

1926—South L street and Cresta Blanca road paved with concrete; 15,000 bond issue for paving L street intersections had been voted 390 to 65.

1927—New Cresta Blanca bridge erected at a cost of \$50,000; supervisor, Ralph V. Richmond; the old bridge had collapsed in 1926.

1926—New 49-acre sewer farm purchased for \$15,600 and new Imhoff tank built; bonds for \$46,000 had been voted 251 to 90 in 1925.

1927—First airplane owned in the valley by V. D. Black.

1927—Name of Lizzie street changed to South Livermore avenue; Mocho street named.

1927—Annual picnics of Livermoreans begun at Mosswood Park, Oakland; arranged by Miss Emma C. Smith of Oakland, pioneer schoolteacher of Livermore.

1927 — Street signing completed; house numbers installed.

1927—Charles A. Lindberg flew over town and returned by request two days later, flying over the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Arroyo Sanatorium and Del Valle Farm for about half an hour.

1927—Parking limited to two hours on First street, between South Livermore avenue and K street, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

1924—Del Valle Farm established.

1924—Pleasanton road and West First street paved; two square turns changed to an S turn.

1924—Grant H. Tod and wife killed when their car was struck by a train at the North L street crossing of the Western Pacific.

1925 — Police-telephone buzzer installed; number, 26.

1925—U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 102 erected.

1925—Wig-wags installed at North L street and East First street crossings of Western Pacific.

1925—Three lions killed in Livermore mountains by State Lion Hunter Jay C. Bruce of San Leandro.

1926—Livermore Public Library received \$500 bequest from estate of Philip Anspacher.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Smith)

1927-28—East Ave., Tesla and Beck roads surfaced with emulsified oil; Supervisor Ralph V. Richmond.

1928—Chestnut St. opened between North I St. and North Livermore Ave.; cost for land purchased, \$350.

1928—First automobile purchased for Livermore police department.

1928—Standard building, plumbing and electrical codes adopted by the City Council.

1928-29—United States airport established just northwest of town; 77 acres leased from James Anderson.

1928-29—Principal unpaved streets in town surfaced with emulsified oil.

1929—Two airplanes purchased, one by R. A. Hansen and the other by G. O. Smallcomb.

1929—Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. repeater-station building erected; cost \$38,000.

1929—Boulevard "Stop" signs installed on the main streets.

1929—Talking pictures introduced at the State Theatre.

1930—Red shale mine opened on the Mines road 12 miles southeast of town.

1930—Gas reinstalled, by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.; 50-year franchise had been granted in 1929, 2% of the gross receipts to be paid to the city.

1930—South G St. opened between Palm Ave. and College Ave.; land for the purpose donated by Geo. F. Tubbs.

1930—Wig-wag installed at the L street Southern Pacific crossing; blocking of the crossing by waiting messenger trains stopped.

1930—Oxygen inhalator purchased by Livermore fire department.

1930—New high school erected; \$160,000 bond issue had been carried in 1929 by a vote of 784 to 149; School street opened.

1930—Hetch Hetchy hospital established.

1931—Veterans' Memorial building erected; cost, \$65,000.

1930—City milk inspection inaugurated; Dr. N. E. Clemens of Hayward, first inspector.

1930—Official title of Livermore changed from "town" to "city."

street widened from 40 to 60 feet and oil-surfaced.

1933—Old high school block leased to city for 99 years (at \$1 per year) for use as public park and playground.

1934—Max Baer became heavy-weight champion.

1935—Monument erected to Robert Livermore on the State highway near his old home by the Native Sons; another monument erected by the Native Daughters near his grave at Mission San Jose, and a centennial celebration held.

1931—Planning commission formed; zoning ordinance adopted.

1931—Forty-five new 1,000 candle power electrolliers installed on First street, replacing 400 c. p. formerly used.

1931—Tank pumper fire engine (200 gallon) purchased for \$2,675.

1932—Parking limited to one hour on First street between South Livermore avenue and L street, and to 2 hours on J street between First and Second, between 9 a. m. and 8 p. m.

1932—College avenue east of L

## Restaurant Closed When Proprietor Leaves

Temporary closing of the restaurant in the Schenone building which has been operating as the Davis Cafe since the first of the year was announced this week by the owners of the building following abandonment of the business by P. R. Davis.

Notice posted on the entrance to the cafe states that it is closed temporarily and while negotiations are known to have been underway with interested parties to reopen the business no definite announcement had been made up to yesterday.

Davis took over the restaurant, for many years the popular Croce Cafe, early in January. He had previously been x-ray technician at the Livermore U. S. Veterans Hospital. The place was closed when he left here the first of last week.

Davis was not present at the district meeting of the American Legion held in Niles Wednesday evening, but

April 24, 1936

3  
May 1, 1936.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. StMI)

1835—Rancheria of Golgone Indian tribe was located at Las Positas Springs, and a willow and cottonwood forest extended on both sides of the creek from there for a mile southeast to the present Western Pacific railroad, but has since nearly all disappeared, and was known as "The Willows."

1835 — First white settler, Robert Livermore Sr, (1799-1858), who erected the first adobe house (two-story, 30 by 60 feet) on the south bank of Las Positas creek, close to the present site of Chris Anderson's dwelling. It was burned in 1861, although the walls stood for some 15 years more.

1849—"Blue Tent" roadhouse established at Mt. House by Thos. Goodall, and an adobe erected later in rear of the tent.

1852—"Mt. House" established by Simon Zimmerman (1818-1883), originally in the Goodall tent and adobe; conducted by him for about 30 years.

1854—Nathaniel Greene Patterson (1820-87) and wife (1831-1911) located in Patterson Pass, erecting a frame house and having brought with them from the East the first herd of merino sheep.

1856—Estimated 50,000 head of cattle and horses in the valley, besides many thousands of sheep in the hills and mountains.

1865—Henry Goetjen started a small store in Laddsville, the first in town.

1867 — Israel Horton (1837-1927) built for himself the first dwelling in town used exclusively as a dwelling (two-story, still standing at 744 East First street); came here in 1865; built the first school-house in 1866, donating his services.

## FROM EARLIER EDITION

### Reports Filed

Reports of city officials were received as follows:

Clerk—81 business licenses issued for a total of \$600.50 in fees.

Chief of Police—Arrests for drunken driving 4, traffic violations 4, intoxication 2, other offenses, 2, total 12. Arrests by Chief Doten 1, Michelis 8, Kelly 3.

Inspector—Building permits 5, improvements valued at \$7,975, fees \$20; electrical permits 5, fees \$21.95; gas permits 15, fees \$13; plumbing permits 4, fees \$10.25.

Judge—13 cases brought \$322 in fines, of which \$297 was for motor vehicle offenses and \$25 for other violations.

Treasurer—Cash balance on hand is \$20,824.65, of which \$13,792.22 is in the general fund and \$797.79 in the library fund; expenditures for the month were \$3,507.83 and receipts of \$2,942.57 were itemized as follows: E. Petersen, four lentils, \$4; licenses \$651.50; milk inspection fees, \$87.35; dog licenses, \$9; real estate taxes, 1935, \$1,291.82; 1934, \$171.36; 1933, \$176.31; 1932, \$132.70; personal property taxes, 1935, \$4.06; fines, \$322; building inspection fees, \$65.20; interest on bank deposits, \$27.27.

## Council Names Commissioners

Salary Paid For Street Cleaning Increased To \$60, Amount Previously Allowed.

14  
May 8, 1936.

**THE LIVERMORE (CALIF.) HERALD — 160 J Street**

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stoll)

- 1824—Old Spanish map of Livermore Valley and vicinity indicated three villages of Christianized Indians along Las Positas creek and another Indian village near Pleasanton; Dr. Chesley Bush found copy of the map in 1935 in the Bancroft Library of the University of California at Berkeley.
- 1856 — Adam A. Overacker (1814-95) settled here; was mauled and nearly killed by a grizzly bear near Irvington about 1860.
- 1859—At the spring rodeo (roundup for branding) in the valley, 10,000 head of cattle were caused to stampede by a sudden storm, and every vaquero had to ride for his life, reported J. G. Chase of Antioch in 1903, who was there.
- 1854 — Peter Wilson (1820-1920), rancher from Scotland, was the fifth white person to settle in the valley.
- 1868—Robert W. Graham opened a large general store in Laddsville (on East First street opposite A. Gardella's present residence); was appointed first postmaster in January, 1869, and the postoffice was known as Nottingham for the first year and a half.
- 1868—A. J. McLeod (1837-1905) erected the first dwelling south of the railroad track (still standing at Second and McLeod streets).
- 1869—A. J. McLeod and Henry Meyers opened the first store in Livermore outside of Laddsville, in the Bank Exchange building, located on East First street near N. D. Dutcher & Son's present store and which burned in 1883.
- 1869—First lumber yard established by E. M. Derby & Co.; purchased in 1878 by Israel Horton (1837-1926) and Geo. E. Kennedy, the former having been in charge since 1870.
- 1871—Business section of Laddsville nearly all burned down; never rebuilt; stores moved to Livermore.
- 1874—Livermore Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 organized; first volunteer fire department; bought their own trucks and erected a two-story truck house and meeting hall on Second Street between K and L; J. H. Mahoney, president; Frank Poole, foreman.
- 1874—Presbyterian church erected; Rev. Charles W. Anthony (1831-1908), first pastor.
- 1875—First well bored for oil, on James Brown ranch, five miles east of town; some oil found.
- 1876—Arroyo Valle Water Co., with John Bowers as engineer and Thos. Hayes as contractor, brought water to town from a dam just above Cresta Blanca in wooden mains made from cedar logs from Oregon; the water tasted of sulphur and had little pressure and the project was a failure.
- 1876—Niagara Fire Engine Co. No. 1 organized; put in charge of the town's double-decker hand fire engine; Geo. E. Freeman, foreman.
- 1886-88—Jack London, famous novelist, then 10 or 12 years old, resided in this valley with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. London.
- 1888—Present fire bell, weighing 1,000 pounds, purchased.
- 1885—Town board was petitioned not to prohibit bicycle riding, which frightened horses.
- LAWN MOWERS sharpened and re-set; will call for and deliver.—Gil Harris, 1261 First street. 19-4t**



May 16, 1934.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. StMI)

1850 — Nathaniel Greene Patterson (1830-87), with his brothers, A. J. and D. C., settled in Patterson Pass.

1864—First building erected in the present city limits, by Alphonso S. Ladd.

1865—A. S. Ladd built a two-story frame hotel on the north side of East First street near Junction avenue, about where A. Gardella's tank house now stands.

1869—Calvin J. Stevens (1823-87),

erected the first flour mill in rear of what was for many years later known as "Mill Square," at the west corner of First and Lizzie streets; mill burned down in 1882.

1870—Livermore Collegiate Institute established by Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Kingsbury; purchased in 1875 by Prof. J. D. Smith (1845-1928); closed in 1892.

1875—First brick building (two-story, 40 by 90 feet), known later as the Farmers' Union, erected.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. StMI)

1875 — Northern Addition and McLeod tract surveyed and maps filed by Alexander Esdon and A. J. McLeod, respectively.

1884 — Livermore Valley Review published as a daily (four pages, 6 by 9 inches) for a time about December.

1854—N. Greene Patterson returned here from the East with his wife (1831-1911) locating two miles southeast of the present town on what is now E. K. Maclean's ranch and erecting there one of the first frame houses in the valley and having brought with them from the East a herd of merino sheep, probably the first in the State.

1911—First rural delivery route established: George K. Taylor, carrier.

1915 — Old home of Robert Livermore Jr. (1840-86) destroyed by fire

1850 — Many large buck elks and droves of antelopes seen near the Mountain House by Wm. L. Manly, according to his book, "Death Valley in 1849."

1917—Company I sworn into Federal service a few days before the declaration of war with Germany, leaving for the Presidio with 50 men under Lieuts. Henry A. Mehrmann and M. R. Henry.

1900—Patrick Coughlan (1838-1906) who was town night watchman continuously for over 21 years, beginning in 1884, except for three months in 1900, when he was a watchman at the hop yards at Pleasanton, captured a murderer there in a hand-to-hand struggle in the man's tent, where he had lain in wait for the fugitive's return, and succeeded in diverting the murderer's own pistol against him and wounding him in the head.

May 29, 1896.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stoll)

About 1850—For several years after the discovery of gold in 1848, all land travel from the bay region to the mines was through Livermore valley.

1865—Maas Luders (1837-1935) settled in this valley.

1878 and 1883—Poll tax of \$2 on every man between 21 and 60 levied by board of town trustees, instead of a property tax.

1882—Purchase of steam fire engine under consideration by town trustees.

About 1885—Clarence King, noted geologist, who had visited and examined this valley and vicinity several times, declared that Oak Knoll is the moraine left by a glacier that scooped out the val-

ley ages ago; that the Oak Spring (called by the Mexicans by the rather poetical name Ojita de Agua, meaning literally "little eye of water"), on the present Herman Wente place is a natural artesian flow, as is also Las Positas Spring, both arising from an underground stream extending northwest and southwest across the valley; that the coal here is too young by a few million years to be first-class; and that you would never be found in this vicinity in paying quantity, on account of the strata being so inclined that the oil drains toward San Joaquin valley and cannot accumulate here.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stoll)

1885—Name of East First street changed to Front street by the town board; later changed back.

1885—C. J. Stevens offered to sell "Mill Square," comprising about one acre at the West corner of First and Lizzie streets, to the town for \$3,500, for use as a public square.

1889—Mocho road above Peter Wilson's surveyed by County Surveyor Nusbaumer.

1893—Oscar A. Cozad, a Livermore boy, ran 100 yards in 9 4-5 seconds at Denver, said to be then a world's record.

1897—Livermore Creamery, at 6th and Maple street, flourishing.

1907—C. L. Crellin's home at Ruby Hill vineyard, on the Pleasanton foothills road, burned down.

1910—Crane flies were damaging fields of grain in the valley.

1916—N. D. Dutcher's barn on East Second street, with two stallions, burned; loss, \$700.

1923—New fire-proof concrete jail erected at a cost of \$4,000, replacing the old wooden jail built in 1879.

1924—Slogan, "Live longer in Livermore," originated by Herbert Lee, adopted by the Chamber of Commerce.

1925—\$1,000 bequeathed to the Presbyterian Church by the will of Mrs. Julia B. Fassett.

1925—Double hay warehouse of Independent Warehouse Co., on First street between M and N, burned, with 3,500 tons of hay.

1935—Hetch Hetchy aqueduct tunnel, 28 miles long, completed.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

1869 — Opening of the railroad through the valley brought to an end the hauling of all grain and other produce by teams through Altamont Pass to Mohr's Landing, located on the river three-quarters of a mile northeast of Bethany (then called Mohr's Station) named after John and Henry Mohr, brothers, who had established the wharf and warehouses and run a boat to connect with them.

1912—Poultry show held at Sweeney Opera House.

1911—New library building erected at a cost of \$10,640; \$10,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie.

1931—Fire starting in the operating room of the State Theatre before the show ruined the interior; old Mont Rouge winery at Oak Knoll was destroyed by fire; at the Maltby magnesite mines, in the mountains 35 miles southeast of town, the warehouses and plant were burned, with a loss of \$50,000; and the old Livermore College building was badly damaged by fire and later replaced with a new dwelling.

1931—The first autogiro was flown over the valley.

1930 — The Federal census showed that among the 3,119 residents of the city of Livermore there were 112 born in Italy, 46 in Denmark, 41 in Germany, 38 in the Irish Free State, 35 in France, etc.

1931 — Redemptorist Order of the Pacific Coast purchased the 100-acre place and dwelling on the Cresta Blanca road one mile from town formerly owned and occupied by the late Chris Buckley, blind political boss of San Francisco, and established a junior college there.

1931 — Governor James Rolph Jr. headed the Rodeo parade here on the Fourth of July.

1932—Auxiliary Hetch Hetchy pipe line to San Francisco laid through the valley and completed, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

FROM EARLIER ISSUE

## CALIFORNIA News of the Week

(By WNU Service)

Alcatraz Island.—Victim of the first attempt to escape from America's "Devil's Island," Joe Bowers, California postoffice robber, died under the fire of guards as he scaled a fence, presumably with the intention of swimming to the mainland.

Sacramento.—Articles of incorporation were filed by the Alameda County Fair and Racing Association, capitalized at \$250,000. The organizers are seeking a permit from the State Racing Commission for two 10-day racing meetings yearly at the old Pleasanton race track.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. StHl)

## Rainfall in Livermore by Season— (August 1 to following July 31)

1870-71..... 6.04	1903-04.....13.33
1871-72.....19.06	1904-05.....15.81
1872-73.....10.69	1905-06.....19.32
1873-74.....12.26	1906-07.....22.99
1874-75.....11.67	1907-08..... 9.91
1875-76.....19.99	1908-09.....18.58
1876-77..... 6.01	1909-10.....14.50
1877-78.....17.66	1910-11.....21.28
1878-79.....10.11	1911-12..... 9.60
1879-80.....15.98	1912-13..... 8.50
1880-81.....16.45	1913-14.....16.93
1881-82.....11.70	1914-15.....19.51
1882-83.....13.86	1915-16.....20.42
1883-84.....22.75	1916-17.....10.58
1884-85.....12.01	1917-18..... 8.74
1885-86.....16.57	1918-19.....17.99
1886-87.....10.77	1919-20..... 8.82
1887-88.....13.13	1920-21.....13.28
1888-89.....15.81	1921-22.....14.05
1889-90.....28.66	1922-23.....13.60
1890-91.....14.01	1923-24..... 6.03
1891-92.....14.25	1924-25.....14.56
1892-93.....26.29	1925-26.....11.51
1893-94.....17.16	1926-27.....13.32
1894-95.....24.37	1927-28.....12.83
1895-96.....16.35	1928-29.....10.09
1896-97.....17.28	1929-30.....10.82
1897-98..... 9.11	1930-31..... 8.28
1898-99.....11.76	1931-32.....13.20
1899-00.....12.93	1932-33.....10.44
1900-01.....19.82	1933-34..... 9.86
1901-02.....12.48	1934-35.....16.41
1902-03.....14.25	1935-36.....14.51

(to June 15)

Average seasonal rainfall 14.42 in.

**Population of Livermore (within the city limits)**—In 1876 (when incorporated) 830; in 1880 (decennial Federal census) 855; in 1890, 1391; in 1900, 1493; in 1910, 2030; in 1920, 1916; in 1930, 3119; in 1936 (estimated) 2900.

**Population of Murray Township—**  
(including Pleasanton Township)  
In 1870, 2400; in 1880, 4361; in

1890, 5937; in 1900, 7172; in 1910 (when Pleasanton Township had been divided off) 4137; in 1920, 3908; in 1930, 6082.

**Elevations Above Sea Level —** City of Livermore, 487 feet (at base of city flagpole); Greenville, 578; Altamont, 740; Tesla, 885; Midway, 351; Junction of Tesla and Mines roads, 601; Mt. Diablo, 3,849; Brushy Peak, 1,675; Black Hills, 2,589; Cedar Mountain, 3,670; Crane Ridge, 2,953; Pleasanton Ridge, 1,500.

June 19, 1936.

## Hit By Cars Twice Last Saturday

Rodeo performers who can take a tumble from a horse and get up to ride again have nothing on Charles Ginger, Livermore Valley "old timer" and scout during Indian warfare days.

Ginger was struck twice by autos last Saturday and got by better than some of the young fellows a quarter his age who have only one accident to their credit.

Following the pioneer parade last Saturday, Ginger, who had ridden in one of the stages, was struck by a car while crossing the street near the Veterans' Memorial building and later in the afternoon was hit again at the Rodeo grounds.

He was shaken up but escaped without injury and was soon about again.

June 26, 1936.

THE LIVERMORE (CALIF.) HERALD — 100 J Street

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. StHL)

1822—Robt. Livermore Sr. located in San Jose on the day after the great earthquake there—which was also doubtless strongly felt here, only 25 miles distant in an airline.

1832-33 — Nearly all of the Indians along the San Joaquin river were killed by a great plague, which probably reached this valley, since the Indians here were in the habit of going over to the river, less than 20 miles away, to fish.

1850-51—A very dry season, probably the dryest known here, since the rainfall was only 7.42 inches in San Francisco and probably was one-third less (4.95) here, as usual. Rev. Colton in his book stated that in returning from the gold fields late in 1851 his party could get no feed for their horses at Robt. Livermore's, on account of the dry year, and they had to drive on all the way to Mission San Jose that night for feed.

1867—First child born Feb. 1st in Laddsville—Fred M. Fath, who died in 1886; son of Adam Fath, who had come here in 1859, preempted 160 acres of land just east of the city limits in 1865 and erected one of the first dwellings here, which stood until a few years ago, when his son-in-law and daughter, Herbert and Louise M. Wright, erected a new dwelling on the site. The first child to be born in the city limits was Mrs. Elsie Dennis (1868-1936), daughter of Israel Horton (1837-1927).

1914-15—State highway first paved through the valley, first with a 15-foot concrete pavement from here to the county line and then with an 18-foot one to Santa Rita.

1916—Fire originating in Horton & Kennedy's planing mill, destroyed it and also St. Michael's church and Peter Moy's dwelling on East First street, a block or two away.

1933—L. C. Clyde killed a large mountain lion at his place—the old Rochin place—on the Arroyo Valle, shooting it out of a tree at night while another escaped.

1933—The will of the late Morris Victor bequeathed \$2,500 to Del Valle Farm and \$1,000 each to the Methodist, Presbyterian and St. Michael's churches.

## Several Serious Fires This Week

Hot weather brought its usual accompaniment of grass fires as county fire patrolmen were kept busy this week. Fire Warden John McGlinchey reported nine fires in six days.

Thirty acres of grass burned in a fire of undetermined origin on the Walbert ranch in Niles canyon last Thursday noon.

Three hundred acres of pasture and between 100 and 150 tons of loose hay were destroyed Friday afternoon in a fire that swept over the Laughlin Armstrong, Martin and McDonald ranches in the Doolan canyon district. The blaze, which was brought under control only after forty men had battled flames for more than three hours, is believed to have started from a hay press working on the Laughlin ranch.

Apparently started by a train, a fire burned grass along the right of way adjoining the Ruter ranch west of town Friday evening.

A cigarette tossed from a passing car is declared responsible for a blaze which burned five acres of grass on Carrol's flat in Altamont pass Saturday afternoon.

One hundred acres of grass burned as fire, apparently started by a cigarette, roared over the Ryan range in the Tesla district, jumping three roads as the patrol battled over steep hillsides and deep canyons.



# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. StMI)

## Postmasters

January, 1869—Robert W. Graham (1833-87)—2½ years.  
 July, 1871—Henry Goetjen—three months  
 October, 1871—A. J. McLeod (1837-1906)—16 months.  
 February, 1873—Philip Anspacher (died in 1925)—1 month.  
 March, 1873—A. J. McLeod—eight years.  
 April, 1881—Dr. L. H. Cutler (1822-94)—4½ years.  
 October, 1885—George Beck (1853-1925)—4 1-3 years.  
 February, 1890 — J. O. McKown (1863-1933)—4 years.  
 March, 1894—D. J. Murphy (1854-1921)—4 years.  
 March, 1898—Reuben Hunter (1849-1932)—5 years.  
 February, 1903 — T. E. Knox — 13 years.  
 February, 1916—M. G. Callaghan—17½ years.  
 May, 1933—Wm. R. McKinnon— incumbent.

## Supervisors

1854—James W. Dougherty (died in 1879)—1 year.  
 1855—F. W. Lucas—1 year.  
 1856—James W. Dougherty — two years.  
 1858—Charles (Carl) Duerr (born in 1824)—1 year.  
 1859—James W. Dougherty — one year.  
 1860—M. Murray—2 years.  
 1862—J. W. Martin—1 year.  
 1863—John Green (1826-95)—four years.  
 1867—Dan Inman (1827-1908)—2 years.  
 1869—Thos. Scott Sr.—2 years.  
 1871—J. A. Neal—3 years.  
 1874—James Beazell (1830-92) — 1 year.  
 1875—Valentin Alviso (1841-1911)—2 years.  
 1877—John Green—5 years.  
 1883—Thomas Malloy—1 year.  
 January, 1883—Hiram Bailey (1830-1917)—2 years.  
 January, 1885—Henry Dusterberry (born in 1830)—4 years.

January, 1889—Hiram Bailey — 8 years.  
 January, 1897—Thomas D. Wells (1823-1901)—4 years.  
 January, 1901—C. F. Horner (1858-1917)—10½ years.  
 July, 1911—D. J. Murphy (1854-1921)—10 1-3 years.  
 October, 1921—T. E. Knox—3 years 2 months.  
 January, 1925—Ralph V. Richmond —incumbent.

July 3, 1936.

**Jean Volponi Improving — Friends** of Jean Volponi, grammar school custodian who was seriously injured in a fall from the roof of the school building several weeks ago, were pleased to learn this week that he is improving to the extent where part of the cast in which he has been encased has been removed. He is a patient at St. Paul's hospital, under care of Dr. Paul E. Dolan.

Wallace, Robert, Elizabeth and Frederick McFeeley, three sisters and a brother, Susan, Agnes, Gertrude and Fred McFeeley. The funeral was held Monday at the Church of St. Theresa in Oakland.

## Jas. McFeeley, Former Tesla Resident, Passes

Death of James McFeeley, a resident of Tesla when the coal mines were in operation there, occurred last Saturday in Oakland. He was well known to many of the older residents of Livermore. He was superintendent at the mine during its final years and was later for many years connected with the Oakland fire department. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Richards McFeeley, a daughter of the late Jenkins Richards, pioneer resident of the Townsend district; two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Clifford

21  
July 10, 1936.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stoll)

**Assemblymen From Livermore**  
1881-82—Valentin Alviso.  
1887-88—Hiram Bailey.  
1913-16—Geo. Beck (two terms).  
1885-86—Jos. F. Black (1833-87).  
1867-68—A. M. Church (born in 1816).  
1897-98—James W. Clarke.

1895-96—F. R. Fassett (1840-1914).  
1891-92—Frank L. Fowler (died in 1917).  
1869-70—Daniel Inman.  
1899-1900—Wm. McDonald (1860-1916).  
**State Senator From Livermore**  
1875-78—James Beazell.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stoll)

1897 — Big landslide on Barthold ridge, along Corral Hollow creek, caused by heavy rains; about 12 acres in extent and 14 oak and pine trees moving with it.

1917—Southern Pacific Company set back its fences, claiming a 400-foot right of way, from Greenville to Tracy, and won its case in the courts.

1917—24 6- and 8-horse teams were being used to haul magnesite from the Red Mountain mines.

1916—Over 40 miles of fencing erected by stockmen in the formerly fenceless Corral Hollow and Lone Tree districts.

1927—California Water Service Company purchased the local water plant of the Pacific Gas & Elec-

and tallow.

1902—Fire destroyed the coal bunkers and briquette factory at Tesla; loss, \$200,000.

1932—Five miners instantly killed by a cave-in in the roof of the Hetch Hetchy tunnel near the Valle camp; none from Livermore.

1915—In January, Anspacher Bros. discontinued their mercantile business after conducting it for 45 years in the store at the northwest corner of First and L streets (originally Bowles' skating rink); P. B. Anspacher continued the warehouse and lumber business.

1854—Richard T. Pope (1824-1901), one of the first half-dozen settlers, came to this valley, locating at first on part of the present Olivina ranch and later acquiring about 3,000 acres further up along the Arroyo Valle, which was later sold to the Patterson estate.

tric Company.

About 1853—J. D. Smith (1845-1928), while visiting the valley as a boy, attended a round-up at the rodeo grounds one mile east of town, where there were thousands of cattle being branded and about 150 vaqueros present, and in part of the valley saw acres of ground covered with bones of cattle that had been slaughtered simply for their hides

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

## Mayors

May, 1876—A. J. McLeod (1837-1905)—1 year.  
May, 1877—C. J. Stevens (1823-87)—1 year.  
May, 1878—A. J. McLeod—1 year.  
May, 1879—Dr. L. H. Cutler (1822-94)—1 year.  
May, 1880—C. W. Comegys (pronounced Cum-e-jiz)—1 year.  
May, 1881—C. J. Stevens—1 year.  
May, 1882—Wm. M. Mendenhall (1825-1911)—1 year.  
May, 1883—C. J. Stevens—1 year.  
May, 1884—James Beazell (1830-92)—5 years.  
May, 1889—H. H. Pitcher (1850-1900)—2 years.  
May, 1891—James Beazell—1 year.  
May, 1892—Wendell Jordan (1837-1901)—2 years.  
May, 1894—A. G. Beazell (1845-1922)—1 year.  
May, 1895—Jos. Fletcher (1842-1925)—1 year.  
May, 1896—George Beck (1853-1925)—1 year.  
May, 1897—A. W. Feldler (pronounced Fyd-ler) (1863-1906)—1 year.  
May, 1898—J. F. Meyers (1836-1910)—2 years.  
June, 1900—D. J. Murphy (1854-1921)—3 years.  
May, 1903—T. E. Knox—7 years.  
April, 1910—F. Mathiesen (pronounced Math-e-sen)—6 years.  
April, 1916—F. C. Lassen—2 years.  
April, 1918—T. E. Knox—3 years.  
9 months.  
January, 1922—Wm. Rees—4 years.  
3 months.  
April, 1926—F. C. Lassen—6 years.  
April, 1932—R. P. Bernhardt—3 years.  
May, 1935—George F. Tubbs—incumbent.

## City Clerks

May, 1876—George E. Freeman (1830-1903)—1 year.  
May, 1877—August Mueller—10 months.  
March, 1878—Thomas Glaskin—2 months.  
May, 1878—Theo. Gorner (1850-1911)—1 year.  
May, 1879—N. D. Dutcher (1850-1933)—1 year.  
May, 1880—F. A. Anthony (1846-1910)—2 years.  
May, 1882—Wm. F. Mitchell—4 years.  
May, 1886—D. M. Conner (1843-1929)—2½ years.  
February, 1889—Norman McLeod (1862-1935)—10 1-3 years.  
June, 1899—Wm. Bailey (1857-1903)—2 months.  
August, 1899—Theo. Gorner—1 year.  
July, 1900—W. H. Wright (1842-1909)—6½ years.  
January, 1907—A. L. Henry (1868-1920)—5¼ years.  
April, 1912—M. M. Sanderson (1873-1923)—5 months.  
September, 1912—D. A. Smith—5 years.  
September, 1917—F. Mathiesen—7 months.  
April, 1918—Elmer G. Still—incumbent.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stitt)

1861-62, 1889-90—In wet seasons such as these, prolonged heavy rains would sometimes cause the whole lower end of the valley to be covered with flood water, from a point

midway between Livermore and Pleasanton clear to Dublin, a distance of about nine miles. This was before the digging of the drainage canals near Pleasanton and when the Mocho creek had no outlet but spread out over the land north of the Pleasanton road, having not yet been confined to an artificial channel as at present.

1878—Jaw bone of an ancient mastodon reported dug up on the banks of the Arroyo Valle by prospectors.

1873—Livermore Brewery established by Schwerin & Schobel; purchased next year by Wendell Jordan.

1896—Steel bridge 160 feet long erected over the Arroyo Valle at Cresta Blanca; collapsed in 1926 and was replaced by present concrete bridge.

1897—"Swiss Colony" of six families located in the San Antonio valley, buying 2,000 acres there and erecting a cheese factory.

1897—Golden eagle measuring nearly 7 feet from tip to tip was shot on the Galway ranch.

1904 — Herman Murphy bought 929 acres of the Rancho Las Positas from Louis Aurrecoechea, later subdividing it and founding Ulmar.

1905 — Registration of all deaths in Murray Township was begun with the town clerk as local registrar.

1910—Plant for calcining magnesite erected at Red Mountain.

1915 — Registration of all births in Murray Township begun.

1910 — Southern Pacific tunnel near Altamont was waterproofed by cementing it.

1917—F. J. Linthicum, "human fly," climbed the front of the Bank of Italy building (McLeod Block) before a large crowd.

1917—By December, Livermore had raised \$826,054 for war purposes, including \$119,250 for the first Liberty Loan, \$3,049 for the Red Cross, \$206,000 for the second Liberty loan and \$125 for the war library fund.

1924—Sixth street between I and J, located between the old and the new school blocks, closed by the town board.

## Recommends New Heating Plant

Installation of central heating plants at Arroyo Sanatorium and Del Valle Farm is proposed by Dr B. W. Black, county medical director, as a major activity for the coming year.

Included in the budget of the Alameda Institutions Commission, is an item of \$70,050 for capital outlay, including the proposed heating plants. This accounts for the greater part of an increase in the budget which totals \$1,485,905 this year as compared with \$1,408,045 last year.

Other items in the budget are \$496,970 for salaries and \$618,885 for maintenance. The budget was presented to the Board of Supervisors this week for consideration in fixing the tentative county budget which must be prepared by August 10th. Work on the county budget will start next Tuesday. Hearings will be held from August 10th to 20th.

August 7, 1936.

THE LIVERMORE (CALIF.) HERALD — 100 J Street

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

## City Treasurers

May, 1876—F. A. Anthony (1846-1910)—1 year.  
 May, 1877—Philip Anspacher (died in 1925)—1 year.  
 May, 1878—George W. Comegys—1 year.  
 May, 1879—W. C. Massie—3 years.  
 May, 1882—George W. Comegys—4 years.  
 May, 1886 — Theo. Gorner (1850-1911)—3 years.  
 May, 1889—N. D. Dutcher (1850-1933)—1 year.  
 May, 1890 — Joseph Wilkinson (1834-1910)—1 year.  
 May, 1891—Theo. Gorner—6 years.  
 May, 1897—Bank of Livermore—3 years.  
 May, 1900—W. H. Taylor (1870-1916)—16 years.  
 April, 1916—Lester H. Morgan—4 years, 2 months.  
 June, 1920 — H. R. Crane (1860-1929)—3 years, 10 months.  
 April, 1924—D. F. Bernal (1856-1932)—3 years, 9 months.  
 January, 1928—Leslie Hearn — 6 years, 10 months.  
 November, 1935—F. Ray Hearn—incumbent.

## Chiefs Of Police

May, 1876 — R. B. Campbell — 2 months.  
 July, 1876 — J. F. Meyers (1836-1910)—10 months.  
 May, 1877 — C. B. Acker (1832-1903)—2 years.  
 May, 1879—Lemen Hilton—5 years.  
 May, 1884—Louis Schaeffer (pronounced Shay-fer) (born in 1854)—1 year.  
 May, 1885—Edward D. Murphy—4 years.  
 May, 1889—T. W. Thomas—1 year.  
 May, 1890—George V. Taylor (born in 1857)—8 2-3 years.  
 January, 1899 — William Harvey (1858-1918)—1 year, 5 months.  
 June, 1900—D. A. Smith—7 years.  
 July, 1907 — Charles P. Lefever (1852-1917)—10 years, 2 months.  
 September, 1917—D. A. Smith—2 years, 8 months.  
 May, 1920—D. F. Bernal—3 years, 10 months.  
 March, 1924—Chris Iversen (1861-1934)—2 years.  
 March, 1926—D. A. Smith—2 years, 9 months.  
 December, 1928—L. E. Wright—3 months.  
 May, 1929—George N. Doten—incumbent.

## Claims Paid

Claims totalling \$2,574.73 were ordered paid as follows:

General Fund — Addressograph Sales Co., plates, \$11.06; Dr. Paul E. Dolan, examining prisoner, \$2.50; H. R. Ellis Co., two rubber stamps, 55c; Fireproof Garage washing police car, \$1; Dr. F. L. Herrick, examining prisoner, \$2.50; John R. Michels, rent of motorcycle, \$15; gasoline, oil, etc., purchased for motorcycle, \$8.08; Lee R. Meyers, pound fees, \$9; Pacific Gas & Electric Co., street lighting, \$334.39; park lighting, \$3.32; lighting city buildings, \$5.02; electricity for sewer farm, \$10.10; Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., service, \$8.10; H. J. Rees, pencils, \$1.23; Henry Seeband,

services as policeman, \$140; D. A. Smith, same, \$10; Mrs. Hazel Y. Smith, typing, \$10; L. J. Volponi, services as policeman, \$5; George N. Doten, salary as chief of police, \$170; Richard M. Callaghan, salary as city attorney, \$45; M. J. Clark, salary as city judge, \$25; F. Ray Hearn, salary as treasurer, \$16.67; Adolf Johnson, salary as gardener and deputy poundmaster, \$100; Jesse Rasmussen, salary as general utility man, \$125; Dr. R. R. Root, salary as milk inspector, \$63; Elmer G. Still, salary as city clerk, \$100; salary as deputy tax col-



August 14, 1934

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stitt)

## Justices of the Peace of Murray Township.

1854-55—J. W. Kottinger, Pleasanton—1 year.  
 1855-56—T. G. Goodale, Mountain House—1 year.  
 1856-58—J. W. Kottinger—2 years.  
 1857—Richard T. Pope (elected but did not serve).  
 1858-59—M. C. Higgins and Chas. Duerr—1 year.  
 1859-60—J. N. Sunyol and Michael Murray, Dublin—1 year.  
 1860-61—John Green, Livermore, and W. B. Watson—1 year.  
 1861-62—M. Higgins and John O'Brien—1 year.  
 1862-63—John Green and J. M. Drago—1 year.  
 1863-65—W. G. Higgins; Edward Carroll, Livermore—2 years.  
 1865-67—Dr. I. N. Mark, Pleasanton, and A. J. Davidson, Livermore—1 year.  
 1867-69—J. W. Kottinger and Thos Scott Sr.—2 years.  
 1869-75—Dr. I. N. Mark—6 years.  
 1869-71—O. S. Livermore, Livermore—2 years.  
 1871-73—H. C. Smith—2 years.  
 1873-74—Geo. C. Freeman, Livermore—1 year.  
 1874-77—A. M. Church, Livermore—3 years.  
 1875-77—L. A. Coats—2 years.

## Also City Judges

May, 1876—A. M. Church—1 year, 8 months.

Jan., 1878—R. W. Graham — 10 years.

Jan., 1888—J. H. Taylor (1825-1907)—19 years.

Jan., 1907—W. H. Wright—2 years, 10 months.

Nov., 1909—D. J. Murphy—1 year, 8 months.

July, 1911—Geo. S. FitzGerald—19 years, 1 month.

Aug., 1930—M. J. Clark—incumbent.

August 21, 1934

# Highlights In History

(Compiled by City Clerk)

## Constables of Murray Township

1855-61 — Alphonso S. Ladd — 8 years.

1857-58—P. Murray—1 year.

1858-62—M. McCollier, Livermore—4 years.

1861-62—J. W. Kottinger, Pleasanton—1 year.

1862-63—P. Harrington, F. Kelly—1 year.

1863-65—Wm. Martin, Pleasanton—2 years.

1863-67—Geo. Johnson—4 years.

1865-67—L. Blanco—2 years.

1867-69—S. T. Bonner, Livermore, and Benjamin Taylor—2 years.

1869-71—John Worth—2 years.

1869-73 — R. Faville, Dublin — 4 years.

1871-74—Frank B. Enwright, Livermore—3 years.

1873-74—R. Campbell—1 year.

1874-79—S. McConky, Livermore—5 years.

1874-77—R. Faville—3 years.

1877-79—Daniel McCaw, Livermore—2 years.

1879-80—Andrew Hewitt and D. Noonan—1 year.

1880-82—Wm. Smith, Livermore; L. M. Lester, Pleasanton—2 years.

1882-83—Wm. Harvey, Livermore.

1882-1911—Geo. S. FitzGerald, Livermore—29 years.

July, 1911—David McDonald—1½ years.

Jan., 1913—Henry Seeband — 18 years.

Jan., 1931—Mark Garbini—incumbent.

August 28, 1936.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stoll)

## Pastors of Asbury Methodist Church

1867—Rev T. H. Tooker, its organizer.

1868—Rev. R. Kernack, on circuit.

1869—Rev. G. B. Bowman (1812-1888) on circuit.

1870—Rev. Isaac J. Ross (1837-1913).

1871-72—No regular pastor.

1873—Rev. Eli A. Winning (1840-1914).

1874—Rev. E. A. Wible (1826-1916)

1875—Rev. Elmer M. Stuart (1843-1888).

1876—Rev. J. Asbury Bruner (1820-1891).

1877-1881—No local record.

1882—Rev. John H. Bacon, deceased.

1883-84 — Rev. Eli A. Winning. (Church and parsonage built).

1885—Rev. Solomon Kinsey (1836-1909).

1888—Rev. Chas. S. Haswell (1814-93).

1891—Rev. J. L. Trefen (1826-1904)

September, 1892—Rev. J. W. Ross (1823-1911).

September, 1893 — Rev. John Stephens, now retired at Palo Alto.

September, 1895—Rev. J. R. Wolfe (1840-1915).

September, 1896—Rev. M. H. Alexander (1860-1931)—3 years.

September, 1899 — Rev. Carl M. Warner, recently retired at Reno, Nevada—3 years.

September, 1902—Rev. J. L. Burcham, now of San Francisco.

September, 1903—Rev. L. P. Walker (1851-1928).

September, 1904 — Rev. H. W. Baker, now of Sacramento.

September, 1906—Rev. M. O. Brink (1863-1923).

September, 1907—Rev. A. N. Sweet.

September, 1909—Rev. C. G. Lucas, now retired in Oakland.

September, 1911 — Rev. Walter C. Howard (1852-1930)—3 years.

September, 1914 — Rev. Thomas Leak (1864-1926).

September, 1915—Rev. J. H. Ainsworth.

September, 1916—Edwin E. Malone, now at Fortuna.

September, 1917—Rev. A. Kummer.

June, 1918—Rev. Peter Ruf, now at Gilroy.

October, 1920, to December, 1921—Rev. H. W. Waltz.

September, 1922—Rev. Samuel J. Hocking, now at Byron—7 years.

September, 1929—Rev. W. B. Ellis, now retired in Sacramento.

January, 1930—Rev. B. F. Donovan.

June, 1930—Rev. C. G. Lucas, now retired in Oakland.

June, 1934—Rev. Edward N. Dabritz, incumbent.

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**Gate Ferries, Ltd.**

September 4, 1936.

# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stoll)

## Pastors of First Presbyterian Church

February, 1871—Rev. W. W. Brier, who had held the first services May 2d, 1866, in the old school-house in the McLeod tract.

June, 1873 to September, 1879 — Rev. C. W. Anthony (1831-1908) 6 years, 3 months. (Church built in 1874).

January, 1880 to January, 1881 — Rev. John Hemphill.

September, 1881 — Rev. Philo Phelps—7 years, 7 months.

April, 1889—Rev. Wm. Hicks.

August, 1889—Rev. E. H. Byron.

January, 1890 to June, 1890—Rev. C. R. Hill.

August, 1890—Rev. Francis Robinson.

January, 1892 to August, 1895 — Rev. Joel S. Giffillan (1854-1925) —3 years, 7 months.

October, 1895 to October, 1897 — Rev. John E. Reid (1851-1932).

April, 1898 to April, 1901 — Rev. Arthur Hicks (1867-1934)—three years.

June, 1901 to December, 1907 — Rev. James B. Stone (1865-1925) 6 years, 7 months.

1908—Various temporary pastors.

January, 1909 — Rev. George H. Wilkins.

January, 1910 to January, 1918 — Rev. Wm. J. Clifford—8 years.

March, 1919—Rev. W. A. Couden.

February, 1921 — Rev. Newell D. Fliscus.

April, 1923—Rev. Daniel Woods.

December, 1924 — Rev. Edwin B. Hays, incumbent.

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# Highlights In History Of Livermore

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

## TOWN TRUSTEES AND CITY COUNCILMEN

May, 1876—A. J. McLeod (pronounced Ma-Cloud) (1837-1905)—1 year.  
R. N. Caughell pronounced Caw-'l)—3 months.  
N. B. Holmes (1828-1907)—1 year.  
Jesse Bowles (pronounced Bohlz) (1830-1909)—1 year.  
Moritz Hupers (1830-1899)—1 year.  
September, 1876—J. H. Mahoney—8½ months.  
May, 1877—C. J. Stevens (1823-87)—1 year.  
G. W. Comegys—I year.  
John L. Mitchel (1851-1906)—1 year.  
Wendell Jordan (1837-1901)—2 years.  
Simon Wetterau (generally pronounced Wet-er-o)—2 years.  
May, 1878—A. J. McLeod—I year.  
Peter McKeany (pronounced Ma-Ken-ey) (1836-1915)—1 year.  
Dr. L. H. Cutler (1822-94)—2 years.  
May, 1879—Geo. E. Kennedy (born in 1846)—2 years.  
G. W. Comegys—2 years.  
Moritz Hupers—1 year.  
P. E. Heslop—1 year.  
May, 1880—Christ Gardemeyer—1 year.  
Wm. M. Mendenhall (1825-1911)—3 years.  
John Aylward (1843-1906)—1 year.  
May, 1881—C. J. Stevens—1 year.  
Peter Moy (1848-1934)—2 years.  
Simon Wetterau—1 year.  
Patrick Callaghan (born in 1840)—1 year.  
May, 1882—James Beazell (1830-92)—10 years.  
John L. Mitchel—4 years.  
J. H. Taylor (1825-1907)—1 year.  
May, 1883—John Callaghan (born in 1838)—2 years.  
Patrick Callaghan—1 year.  
C. J. Stevens—1 year.  
May, 1884—Geo. E. Kennedy—1 year.  
J. F. Meyers (1836-1910)—1 year.  
May, 1885—Wm. M. Mendenhall—1 year.  
Patrick Callaghan—1 year.  
Geo. Beck (1853-1925)—1 year.

April, 1918—D. D. Emminger—5 years, 9 months.  
R. A. Hansen—4 years.  
E. C. Utendorffer—3 years, 9 months.  
Jan., 1922—Dr. Frank L. Savage—4 years, 3 months.  
Chester M. Beck—2 years 3 months.  
April, 1922—Wm. J. Hunt—4 years.  
March, 1924—Fred C. Lassen—8 years, 1 month.  
April, 1924—H. A. Evans—8 years, 2 months.  
April, 1926—R. P. Bernhardt—9 years.  
Carl G. Clarke—incumbent.  
April, 1932—Geo. F. Tubbs—incumbent.  
S. Bothwell—incumbent.  
June, 1932—G. O. Smallcomb—11½ months.  
June, 1933—Frank Florio—incumbent.  
April, 1935—John E. Jensen—incumbent.

May, 1886—Hiram Bailey (1830-1917)—1 year.  
A. J. McLeod—1 year.  
W. F. Laumeister (pronounced LO-mas-ter)—1 year.  
Louis Schaeffer (1854-1923)—2 years.  
May, 1887—Reuben Hunter (1849-1932)—2 years.  
John L. Mitchel—1 year.  
Patrick Callaghan—4 years.  
May, 1888—A. J. McLeod—1 year.  
Wendell Jordan—1 year.  
May, 1889—H. H. Pitcher (1850-1900)—2 years.  
F. R. Fassett (1840-1914)—1 year.  
Geo. E. Kennedy—1 year.  
May, 1890—A. J. McLeod—2 years.  
Reuben Hunter—2 years.  
May, 1891—Jos. Wilkinson (1834-1910)—2 years.  
Henry Gardemeyer (1850-1909)—1 year.  
May, 1892—Patrick Callaghan—1 year.  
A. G. Beazell (1845-1922)—3 years.  
J. F. Meyers—1 year.  
Wendell Jordan—3 years.

September 11, 1884.

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## CONTINUED

May, 1893 — Samuel Seller (born in 1848)—5 years.

B. F. Thomas (1835-1909)—1 year

John L. Mitchel—8 years.

May, 1894—Jos. Fletcher (1842-1925)—2 years.

May, 1895—Geo. Beck—2 years.

A. W. Feidler (1863-1906)—3 years.

May, 1897—Dr. S. L. Savage (1842-1928)—1 year.

May, 1898—J. H. Dutcher (1853-1914)—1 year.

C. A. McClain—1 year.

Jos. Fletcher—1 year.

J. F. Meyers—7 years.

May, 1899—Chas. S. Victor (1851-1920)—5 years.

Wm. H. Ryan (1869-1933)—1 year.

D. J. Murphy (1854-1921)—10½ years.

May, 1900—Thos. E. Knox—10 years.

June, 1900—Geo. E. Kennedy—4 years.

April, 1902—Max Berlin—13 months.

June, 1903—Fred Mathiesen (born in 1851)—12 years, 10 months.

April, 1904—John D. Ryan (1857-1928)—11 years, 1 month.

Chas. E. Beck (18 -19 )—6 years.

November, 1909—F. A. Schrader (pronounced Shray-der) (1851-1915)—4 years, 5 months.

April, 1910—Fred C. Lassen—8 years.

P. M. O'Donnell—4 years.

April, 1914—Bernard Harron (1870-1935)—4 years.

J. H. Wilson (1874-1934)—4 years.

June, 1915—Wm. Rees—16 years, 10 months.

April, 1916—Thos. E. Knox—5 years, 9 months.



# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

1846 — Robert Livermore Sr. had about 3,500 head of cattle in the valley, but the Indians had stolen nearly all his horses, reported Edwin Bryant in his book, "What I Saw in California."

Early '50's—J. D. Smith saw several bands of elk in the valley each numbering 50 to 100 head and often saw 100 acres literally covered with geese, which came early on spring mornings in immense numbers to feed on the luxuriant grass, fertilized by the many thousands of cattle. Crows also were very numerous, but disappeared some 40 years ago.

1851—Captain Jack O'Brien, an old salt, settled in Corral Hollow and

began raising sheep there.

1855—Hiram Bailey built a dwelling house for Joseph Livermore at Las Positas springs.

1868—The big quakes of October 21, beginning about 8 a. m., some of which were practically as heavy as the main shock of 1906, left no effects here, except to dry up or increase the flow of some wells and springs; but Don Jose M. Amador's old adobe house at Dublin was ruined, and cracks opened in the ground at Hayward.

1889—Earthquake, then described as the heaviest since 1868, occurred on May 19th.

1889—The streets in the McLeod tract east of McLeod street and north of East avenue were opened to public use in May. The tract had been surveyed and the map filed in 1875.

1889—During the vintage season, 75 Chinese grape pickers arrived; Martin Mendenhall (1828-88) was letting hogs eat the grapes in his 16-acre vineyard; a carload of Tokay grapes was shipped to Texas, a carload of raisins to Missouri, and one of wine to Venezuela.

1889—Twenty carloads of chrome ore were shipped to Philadelphia by the Livermore Warehouse Company.

1904-05—Livermore Valley and vicinity, from Altamont on the north to Mann ridge on the south, and from Carnegie on the east to Niles on the west, were surveyed by the United States Geological Survey, and two maps, called Pleasanton and Tesla quadrangles, were issued in 1906 and 1907.

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September 25, 1934

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer O. Still)

1865—John Galway (1832-1923) settled in this valley, living here 58 years.

About 1865—A large Indian named Raviel, over 6 feet tall and weighing over 200 pounds, lived with his wife in a tule-thatched hut just south of Dry Creek bridge on the Cresta Blanca road, moving then to Milpitas, and these were probably the last Indians to make their home in this end of the valley, except one or two employed later on ranches.

Early '60's—The Indian Raviel killed a grizzly bear with his hunting knife in the Livermore mountains, the Indian dodging behind a tree with the bear in pursuit after he had fired his single-shot, muzzle-loading rifle at the bear and missed it, according to J. A. Rochin.

1874—The official map of Alameda county then issued (a photostat copy of which, belonging to T. W. Norris, hangs in the American Trust Co. bank) shows many small streams in the valley that have long ago disappeared, including one that began near Trevarno and extended along the northwest side of the

Stockton road and a few hundred feet distant from it to the rear of Ladd's Hotel and thence alongside Junction avenue and the Dublin road to Las Positas creek. This agrees with J. D. Smith's statement that there was much more water in the valley in the early days.

1889—Agua de Vida Springs were flourishing; a new hotel and two more cottages were erected, and 60 gallons of the bottled water were being sold daily in other places. Analysis showed that the water contained 8.8 grains of magnesium and 12.45 grains of sodium phosphate to the gallon.

1900—An eagle measuring 6 feet from tip to tip of its wings was shot at Mendenhall Springs; said to be the last of its species in these parts.

1903—New road built by Alameda county along the Arroyo Mocho to San Antonio valley.

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

## Origin And Pronunciation of Local Places, Names.

**Altamont**—This name was given by the railroad company (originally called the Western Pacific) when it established its station there in 1869, evidently on account of its being located at the highest point (elevation 740 feet) on its line between Oakland and Sacramento; the derivation being ultimately from the Latin words altus (high) and montis (mountain). There are three other towns named Altamont—one each in Illinois, New York, and Kansas—and possibly the name was borrowed from one of these if it was so called earlier.

**Agua de Vida Springs**—These springs (generally called Mendenhall Springs) located 10 miles southeast of town, at an elevation of about 1850 feet, were given this high-sounding name by the owner, W. M. Mendenhall, evidently for advertising purposes; the Spanish words meaning 'water of life.' The Spanish pronunciation is Ah-gwah deh Vee-dah.

**Amador Valley**—This name for the western end of the Livermore Valley was given in honor of its first settler, Don Jose M. Amador, who built an adobe house at Dublin in 1826 and received the San Ramon grant of 37,000 acres from Mexico in 1835 and lived to the age of 106 years. The name is now accented on the first syllable, instead of on the last as in Spanish.

**Arroyo Hondo, or Hondo Creek**—This stream, which forms the southern boundary line of Pleasanton Township, emptying into the Calaveras creek, was so named on account of its depth; the word Hondo meaning 'deep.' It is generally pronounced Hon-da, however, instead of as in Spanish—Ohn-doh.

plied to horses of that color and to a kind of light-buff beans that turn chestnut-color when cooked, which were a staple food in the early days. A compromise pronunciation, recommendable as understandable to those familiar with either the Spanish or the corrupted way or with the word as spelled, would be Vy-uh. To avoid all this confusion of pronunciation, many persons now call it simply Cresta Blanca creek. There is no way, however, in which the name By-oh could have originated from the word 'bayou' (pronounced by-oo) meaning a sluggish bay, although some have imagined this derivation.

**Arroyo Seco**—This creek, also known as Bangs creek, which in wet enough weather rises west of Tesla and flows northwest past the Townsend school and across East avenue to Las Positas creek, is well named, the translation being 'Dry Creek.' The Spanish pronunciation is between Say-co and Sek-o.

**Arroyo Mocho, or Mocho Creek**—It was on account of this creek having no outlet, but sinking into the ground (except in wettest weather) after spreading out into many smaller streams between Livermore and Pleasanton, that it was given the name Arroyo Mocho, meaning 'cut-off creek.' Starting with a crude ditch many years ago, a canal now leads this stream northwest for 3 miles to a point half a mile south of Santa Rita and thence southwest for 3 miles to Laguna creek. Mo-cho is the pronunciation.

**Arroyo del Valle, or Arroyo Valle**—The full Spanish name means 'Creek of the Valley,' and the name is generally further shortened to Valle creek or simply 'the Valle.' The correct Spanish pronunciation of 'Valle' is Vahl-yeh or Bahl-yeh (the sounds of 'v' and 'b' being interchanged and confused in Spanish) but the sound of 'l' is generally omitted, making it Vah-yeh or Bah-yeh, or shortened to Vy-eh or Bv-eh. This last pronunciation has been corrupted to By-oh, probably through confusion with the Spanish word 'bayo,' so pronounced, meaning bay or chestnut, and ap-

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

## Origin And Pronunciation Of Local Place Names

(Continued from last week)

**Bald Mountain**—So called on account of there being no trees nor even brush on it, except for one lone tree near the summit.

**Balsa, the**—In the pioneer days this was a large, marshy lake covered with willows, occupying over three square miles and located a mile or two west of Pleasanton, but since the digging of the extensive drainage canals in 1916 by the Alameda Sugar Co. it has all but disappeared. The word 'Balsa' is Spanish for a pool or lake; it is properly pronounced Bahl-sah and is often misspelled 'Bolsa,' but that Spanish word means a purse, pouch or bag and hence money.

**Bangs Creek**—This other name for the Arroyo Seco refers to two brothers, the late Amos S. and Jos. L. Bangs, pioneer residents, through whose lands this creek flowed in wet weather.

**Big Field, the**—This was the appropriate name for the field of over 3,500 acres without any intersecting fence which in the early days was owned by Francisco Aurrecochea and extended from East avenue north to the railroad and from the Greenville road west nearly to the town limits and was sometimes all cropped to hay or grain by one or two farmers.

**Beck Road**—This road, extending for about 4 miles north from town, continuing from North Livermore avenue, was popularly so named in honor of John Beck (1842-1917), whose ranch was at the north end of this road and who was roadmaster of the district for many years.

**Blackbird Valley**—This little valley at the head of the Arroyo Colorado got its name from the immense flocks of blackbirds that were to be seen there in the early days.

small houses, lying immediately north of the mountain.

**Buenos Aires Creek**—This old name for Corral Hollow creek was taken from 'Sierra de Buenos Aires,' the Spanish name for the range of hills extending from Corral Hollow at Tesla northwest to Brushy Peak and beyond; the translation being 'Range of Pleasant Breezes' and referring probably to the refreshing west winds which the early explorers and travelers found on summer days upon coming to the top of this range of hills from the hot plains of the San Joaquin valley. Near Tesla, at the summit of this range, these prevailing westerly winds are so continuous that the limbs on the trees there all grow toward the east side, giving the trees a lop-sided appearance. Buenos Aires is pronounced in Spanish Bwen-ose ly-ress, as nearly as can be indicated in English.

(To be continued next week)

**Black Hills, the**—These hills, which lie 9 miles north by west from town and reach an elevation of 2589 feet above sea level, owe their blackish appearance in large spots not to dark soil but to a dense growth, or chaparral (chamise), which gave them their Spanish name of Pico de Chamisal, meaning 'Peak with Chamise'; 'chamiso' and 'chamisal', pronounced chah-mee-so and chahm-ee-sahl, being the Mexican and Spanish names (respectively) for what in English we call 'chamise,' pronounced shameese.

**Brushy Peak**—This small mountain, lying 7 miles northeast of town and 1675 feet high, is evidently so called because the many scrub oak trees covering its south slope look from the valley like brush. The ~~Mexicans~~ called the locality Las Cuevas (Lahse Quay-vahse), meaning 'the caves' and referring to the large sandstone caves, as large as

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

**Carnegie**—This "ghost town," which was located 4 miles east of that other one, Tesla, on the since-torn-up railroad of the San Francisco & San Joaquin Coal Co., and where factories for making sewer pipe, brick and terra cotta, together with a hotel and some 20 cottages, were owned by that company and were operated from about 1902 to 1908, but were partly burned and the rest torn down in 1916-17, was named in honor of the great Scotch-American steel manufacturer and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919)—just as Tesla had been named for Nikola Tesla. Carnegie pronounced his name Carneg-gy, with the accent on the middle syllable—and every person has, presumably, the right to determine the pronunciation of his own name.

**Cayetano Creek**—This creek, which flows into the Las Positas on the James Anderson ranch one mile northwest of town and lies about half a mile west of the Beck road, is about 6 miles long, but is dry nearly all year except for the last few miles, was evidently named in memory either of Cardinal Cajetan (1439-1534), Italian theologian, or of Pope Boniface VIII (Benedict Cajetan) (about 1235-1303); 'Cayetano' being the Spanish form of 'Cajetan.' The Spanish pronunciation is Ky-ay-tah-no. On one map the name is misspelled Cavelano. Some people call it 'Coyote creek' for short.

**Cedar Mountain** — This mountain, which lies 13 miles almost due southeast of town and is 3670 feet high, was so named on account of the so-called cedar trees that grow near its summit, in an "island" about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in size, and are about 40 to 75 feet tall; but in 1927 Prof. W. L. Jepson of the University of California declared that these trees are not really cedars at all, but the Dalton variety of the Sargeant cypress, and are found nowhere else in the world so far as known.

**College Avenue** — So called on account of the Livermore Collegiate Institute, generally known as the Livermore College, being located there. It was established in 1870 by Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Kingsbury in a three-story building erected on the site of Jos. A. McGlinchey's present residence, and was purchased in 1875 by Prof. J. D. Smith, who conducted it until the high school opened in 1892.

**Collier Canyon** — So named from its first settler, Michael McCollier, who came there in 1856 and whose descendants—as well as the general public—simplified the name to Collier.

**Cottonwood Creek** — This creek in Doolan canyon, a tributary of Las Positas, is appropriately named from the trees along its course.

**Corral Hollow**—According to James W. Maupin (1853-1918) and Thos. Green, now of Dublin, pioneer residents, in an article on "Livermore Valley Landmarks: the Origin of Their Names," published in the Livermore Herald on October 20th, 1917, this long and narrow little valley was "so named on account of a large corral built at the mouth of the creek on the plains in the early '50's by the Spanish and American stockmen to catch wild horses driven in from the plains. The corral had brush wings built in wedge shape and extending about 6 miles in each direction to direct the horses into the corral." So far as known, the name has always been pronounced ca-ral or oftener ca-rell, with the accent always on the last syllable as in the Spanish word. However, some maintain that Corral Hollow was named for Edward Carroll, one of the three original settlers, who came there about 1851.

**Crane Ridge** — So named from Andrew Crane (1834-1909) who lived there with his family from 1876 to 1888.

**Cresta Blanca**—So named by C. J. Wetmore (1851-1936) who established the vineyard and winery there in 1880. It means "white crest," referring to the whitish outcroppings on the hill at the Arroyo Valle bridge.

(1816-89), who was then justice of the peace here and who had been the first county clerk, in 1853 at Alvarado, and had also been assemblyman from this district in 1867-68.

**Church Street** — This street, which appears on the map of the McLeod tract filed in 1875 by A. J. McLeod, was so named by him in honor of his friend, A. M. Church

Friday, October 16, 1902



# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

## Origin and Pronunciation of Local Place Names.

(Continued from last week)

**Devil's Hole** — This canyon, several hundred feet deep, with steep, rough sides, covered with thorny brush, runs into the Arroyo del Valle, about 3 miles southwest of Cedar Mountain and about 14 miles southwest-by-south from town in an airline, on section 3 of township 5 south, range 3 east, and was probably given its appropriate name by some hunter who went

into this "hellhole" after deer on a hot day.

**Doolan Canyon**—This canyon alongside Cottonwood Creek was named for its first settler, Michael Doolan (1832-1905), who came there in 1868.

**Eller Mountain**—"Named after the Eller brothers, who came there with cattle from the upper Suisun valley in 1853," according to J. A. Maupin and Thos. Green, who also wrote that the proper spelling of the name is Eller, not Eylar, the usual way. Pronounced Iy-ler.

## POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

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# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

**Goecken Heights**—This ranch, located just east of Greenville overhead crossing and having an elevation of 750 feet, or considerably higher than the two railroads and the State highway that skirt its south end, was so named by the owner, H. B. Goeken (1849-1932), who located there in 1878. Generally pronounced Gay-ken.

**Greenville**—This small settlement and also the Green district school nearby were named after John Green (1826-95), who established the general store there in 1869 which has been continued ever since.

**Harrisville**—This "ghost-town" and also the former Harris school district (later called the Corral Hollow and then Tesla) were named for Thos. Harris, who discovered coal deposits on Jenkins Richards' place (the northeast quarter of 27, 3 miles on this side of Tesla) in 1873 and in 1874 organized the Livermore Coal Mining Co., which expended \$70,000 there in a few years and created this settlement of about 200 persons.

**Holmes Street**—This street, leading south from South S street to the Vallecitos road, was named for N. B. Holmes (1828-1907), who owned the property at the southeast corner of Holmes street and College avenue and who was a member of the town's first board of trustees in 1876.

**Hospital Creek**—This creek, located in the mountains about 25 miles to the southeast of town and flowing into the San Joaquin river when high enough, was so called, according to Maupin & Green, because "the Spaniards and Indians had a big battle on the plains 'in the days before the Gringo came' and the Indians . . . took their wounded to their retreat in these hills . . .

Near the springs in the edges of the canyons there were 'temescales' (sweat-houses). The remains of

these are also found on the Arroyo Mocho and Corral Hollow creeks, always in the vicinity of springs." The Spanish pronunciation is ohs-pee-tahl, the anglicized is hos-pital, both with the accent on the last syllable.

**Inman School**—Named for Daniel Inman (1827-1908), who settled on his ranch in this school district in 1866 and who was supervisor in

1867-68, assemblyman in 1869-70, and delegate to the constitutional convention in 1878.

**Isabel Avenue**—This road leading south from the Pleasanton road was named for the daughter of Louis Bernstein, Oakland prize-fight timekeeper, who had a home there about 20 years ago.

Friday, October 30, 1936.

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer S. Stitt)

## Origin and Pronunciation of Local Place Names

(Continued from last week)

**Laddsville or Laddville**—This first settlement in the present city limits, which was located at the junction of East First street and Junction avenue and had about 50 inhabitants in 1868, but began to decline after the coming of the railroad in 1869 with the establishment of the depot half a mile to the west, and had its business section nearly all burned in 1871, with the result that the burned-out stores all moved to near the depot, was named for Alphonso S. Ladd, who in the spring of 1864 pre-empted a quarter section of land in the northeast corner of the present city limits and erected a small frame dwelling and next year built a two-story hotel, which was located on nearly the present site of A. Gardella's residence but which burned in 1876. The form 'Laddsville' appears to have been more used than 'Laddville,' although the latter appears on the map of the Northern Addition as filed in 1875.

**Laguna**—This Spanish word meaning a lagoon or lake was another name applied to the Balsa, west of Pleasanton, and the creek arising in the what remains of that lake is called the Laguna, or in Spanish 'Arroyo de la Laguna.'

**Las Positas Creek or Arroyo Las Positas**—'Positas' is a plural diminutive of Spanish 'pozo,' meaning a well, or else of 'poso,' meaning sediment, and hence 'positas' means either little wells or ponds or springs, or else fine sediment; and in the one case it would refer to the springs on the present Schenone place (pronounced by geologists a natural artesian flow) where the creek arises, or in the other case it would refer to fine sediment in

the stream, due evidently to quicksand and making it impossible to see more than about a foot into the water.

**Livermore**—This name was given in honor of Robert Livermore Sr. (1799-1858), the first settler in this end of the valley, who built his adobe house close to Chris H. Anderson's present dwelling, half a mile northwest of town, in 1835. The name was given by Wm. M. Mendenhall (1825-1911), who was himself the real founder of the town, having donated sites for the railroad yards, flour mill, Livermore College, public school, one church and gas works, and who had the original plat of the town surveyed and filed it in 1860, and whose modesty in not naming the town after himself was no doubt equalled by his admiration for this first pioneer so noted for his hospitality, enterprise, courage and integrity.

**Lizzie Street**—This old name for what is now (since 1927) officially named South Livermore avenue and was originally known as County Road No. 1408, with the west line of the second Lewis survey as its center line, was given by Wm. M. Mendenhall for his daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Lindley (died in 1925) (wife of Curtis H. Lindley), and was so designated on the map filed by him with the county recorder in 1869. The erroneous idea that the street was named for "Aunt" Lizzie Oliver (1818-1903) was evidently due to the fact that she erected the first house on it; but that was not until 1872, and she did not come here until 1871, and her house (on present site of the telephone building) was in the McLeod tract, but the map of that tract, filed in 1875, designates the street merely as "County Road."

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

**Mann Ridge, Mann Gulch**—According to Thos. Green and the late James W. Maupin, writing in the Livermore Herald of October 20th, 1917: "Mann ridge was taken up by Geo. Mann, who came from Green valley, Solano county, in 1855. He bought Eiler brothers' holdings in the local mountains." The name is generally misspelled 'Man.'

**May School**—This school, located 4 miles north of town, was named for Geo. May (1819-1896), pioneer of 1864, whose ranch of 316 acres was located 2½ miles northeast of town, on the Stockton road.

**Midway**—This station on the Southern Pacific at the county line, 16 miles by rail from Livermore, is almost exactly midway (within one-tenth of a mile) between Altamont and Tracy, and this was evidently why the name was chosen. It is also within 2½ miles of being exactly half-way between Stockton and Niles, the junction. There are at least six other small towns named Midway in the United States.

**Mill Square**—This was the open space, roughly about 100 feet square, located at the west corner of First street and Lizzie street (now South Livermore avenue), in front of the flour mill erected in 1869 by C. J. Stevens (1823-87) in rear of what is now M. G. Pratt's and the Livermore Commercial Co.'s stores, but which burned in 1882. Except for a small office in the center known as the 'Custom House,' the space remained open until 1892, when the corner building was erected.

**Mocho Street**—This short, 30-foot-wide road extending west from Holmes street along the southern boundary line of the city was so named by the city council in 1927 on account of its being alongside of the Mocho creek. The name is also appropriate for this blind street because 'Mocho' means in Spanish 'cut off'; but this happens to be mere coincidence, since none of the council members were aware of the Spanish meaning of the word when their attention was called to the matter immediately after the meeting.

**Mount Diablo**—'Diablo' in Spanish means 'devil,' and the Spaniards gave the mountain this name because, in a battle with the Bologone Indians there in the early days, the Indians claimed that their medicine man named Pul (meaning 'evil spirit') had appeared to inspire them.

**Mountain House**—This small settlement 13 miles northeast of town, on the Stockton highway, where the "Blue Tent" roadhouse was established by Thos. Goodall in 1849 and an adobe house erected later in its rear, and both taken over in 1852 by Simon Zimmerman, (1818-83), who added a frame building in 1868 and conducted the place for over 30 years, was evidently so named on account of being at the foot of a small mountain, one-quarter of a mile to the east and 1155 feet high.

**Murray Township**—Named for Michael Murray of Dublin when the county was formed in 1853 and Murray township then included all the eastern two-thirds of the county. This pioneer built a frame house at Dublin in 1851 (as also did Jeremiah Fallon) and served as a county supervisor in 1860-61.

**Mount Boardman**—This mountain, located at the junction of the boundary lines of four counties—Alameda, Santa Clara, San Joaquin and Stanislaus—their intersection being at its peak, was named for County Surveyor W. F. Boardman, who held that office from 1865 to 1869.

Friday, November 13, 1936



# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

**Nottingham**—This original name for the first postoffice here, which was established at Allen & Graham's general store, at the west corner of East First street and Junction avenue, in Laddsville, January 15th, 1869, with Robt. W. Graham as postmaster, and the name changed to Livermore a year and a half later, was evidently given on account of the city of Nottingham, England, having been the home town of Robert Livermore Sr. The name Nottingham was generally pronounced here just as spelled, but in England the 'h' is silent.

**Olivina**—This ranch of 2,000 acres located 3 miles south of town, which was purchased by Julius Paul Smith (1849-1904) in 1881 and 660 acres of it planted to vines and some olives trees by 1890, when it was the largest vineyard in the county, was so named by him, evidently from the words 'olive' and 'vine' or else from Latin 'oliva' and 'vinea.' Pronounced Ol-i-vee-na.

**Oak Knoll**—This small hill alongside the Arroyo Mocho and county road just west of town, which geologists have declared to be the moraine left by a glacier millions of years ago, and where a cemetery was established about 1875, taking the place of an earlier one poorly located in a low wet spot about one-quarter of a mile to the southwest, was so called from a number of large oak trees which originally grew on it and around it but which have all disappeared many years ago, while the inconvenient steepness of the hill led to the practical abandonment of the cemetery there by the '90's.

**Park Street**—So named on the map of the Northern Addition filed in 1875 by Alexander Esdon, evidently on account of the double block located between this street and Walnut street and between Livermore avenue and L street being designated on the map as a "Plaza," or public park. In 1886 Jos. Waterman, Geo. C. Stanley and W. P. Bartlett, who were interested in selling their many lots and claimed to be

town trustees granted a quit-claim deed for the west block to the then owners.

**Patterson Pass**—This pass, almost due east of town and 4 miles south of Altamont Pass, was so named for N. Greene Patterson (1830-87) and his brothers, A. J. and D. C., all three of them having been the first settlers there, in 1850.

**Pleasanton**—This name was given by John W. Kottinger (1820-92), pioneer settler, who came there in August, 1851, and erected a house near the Arroyo Valle, and in 1863 sold a few town lots to three men, each of whom erected a house, in 1865 built the Farmers' Hotel on the creek bank, in 1867 had a survey made and in September, 1869, another survey and map to agree with the line of the railroad. The name was given on the map of 1867, not in the sense of Pleasant Town, but in honor of General Alfred Pleasanton (1824-97), who served in the Mexican war, Indian wars and Civil war and in 1863 at Chancellorsville is said by historians to have saved the Union army from complete defeat. The spelling 'Pleasanton' seems never to have been used, however, and 'Pleasanton' is firmly established both as the official name of the post-office and of the town when incorporated in 1880. There are five other small towns or stations named Pleasanton in the United States, besides a Pleasanton Junction and a Pleasanton Transfer, and in each instance the name is so spelled. The Spanish name of Pleasanton was Alisal, meaning a cottonwood tree.

owners of this double block also and that they had spent considerable money improving the west block, dedicated the double block to the town "as a public place of recreation and pleasure" on condition that the town expend \$75 per year in its care and improvement, and the dedication was accepted, but the required expenditure was not long continued, and in 1920 the



Friday, November 27, 1936.

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

**Positas Avenue** — This name, given long ago to the mile-long road south of Buena Vista avenue and north of the Seven Hills road, extending from East avenue to the Tesla road, refers evidently to the two springs (the Oak spring and the nearby one on the old McDonald or McKee place) located near its junction with the Tesla road or else to the seepages alongside the road in winter at the small hill at this junction, or perhaps to all three. 'Positas' means little ponds or springs, diminutive of Spanish 'poza,' a pond, from 'pozo,' a well or deep hole in a stream. The proper Spanish spelling would therefore be 'Pozitas,' not 'Positas.' Generally pronounced Po-see-tus; in Mexican Spanish, Po-see-tahse.

**Rincon Avenue**—This name was given to the road leading from Olivina avenue (now past the United States airport) to the Dublin road (State highway) on the map of the Mountain View tract as filed with the county recorder in 1888 by Waterman, Stanley & Bartlett; and while 'rincon' is a Spanish word meaning a corner and hence a dwelling or a small district and the name may have been chosen on account of this road forming only corners (not being intersected by any other road in its one-mile length), on the other hand the name may simply have been copied from San Francisco (for Rincon hill) or some other place where previously used. The name is pronounced as if English — Ring-cun

—and the Spanish way, Reen-cone, with the accent on the last syllable, is not heard.

**Rancho, El Valle de San Jose**—This land grant, which was made in 1839 to Antonio Maria Pico et al. and confirmed in 1854 to Antonio Sunyol and the Bernal's and was one of the very largest in the county, containing 48,435.92 acres, or nearly 11 square leagues, and being bounded on the northeast by the Lewis survey line, which extends along South Livermore avenue, was so called because the original name of Livermore valley on the old Spanish maps was 'El Valle de San Jose'—The Valley of Saint Joseph.

**Santa Rita**—This settlement on the State highway north of Pleasanton is named from the Mexican land grant of that name, which was made in 1839 to J. D. Pacheco and confirmed in 1855, containing two square leagues.

**Sweet Springs, Sweetwater Creek** — Located on section 31, township 4 south, range 4 east, about 2½ miles southeast of Cedar Mountain, these have self-explanatory names. They empty into Mocho creek near the Half-way House. The taste of sweet spring water is generally due to arsenic, and old-timers recall that many years ago a family in the Livermore mountains were poisoned by drinking such water for some time, and every one of them died from the effects of it despite all that medical science could do for them.

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

## San Antone, or San Antonio Valley—

Another of the numerous places that were named after saints by the early Spanish or Mexican explorers and settlers; this name meaning Saint Anthony, although there have been two saints of that name, their festivals being on January 17th and June 13th, respectively. 'San Antone Valley' is the form most used. The first settler was Frank Hubbard Sr. in the early '50's. Quicksilver and magnesite deposits were discovered in the mountains there in the middle '70's, resulting in the opening of the Phoenix quicksilver mines and in 1905 in the first real development of the magnesite prospects by the American Magnesite Co.

**Tarayilla Creek**—This creek, which runs into the Arroyo Mocho in the southeastern corner of the county, near the headwaters of the latter stream, was so called on account of its noisy rapids; 'tarayilla' meaning in Spanish the clapper of a mill (tapping the hopper to help the meal flow down) and hence figuratively a prattler, or chatter-box, and locally it was applied to a noisy, clacking device for making hair rope. Generally pronounced Tare-a-vee-a; in Spanish, Tar-ah-veel-yah, although the 'l' sound is usually omitted.

**Tassajara**—This name of a small settlement in Contra Costa county is a misspelling of Spanish 'tasajera,' meaning a place where strips of meat (especially beef or venison) are hung out on lines in the sun to dry; derived from 'tasajo' such dried meat, generally called 'jerky,' from the Chilean 'chirqui,' pronounced cheer-kee. This method of preserving meat is something that the white man learned from the Indian. Generally pronounced Tas-a-hare-a; in Spanish, Tah-sah-her-ah.

at these mines, using the low-grade coal for fuel and running a power line to Oakland, and this was why the name of the great electrician, Nikola Tesla, was chosen.

**Correction**—The town of Pleasanton was incorporated in 1894—not 1880 as inadvertently stated last week.

**Tesla**—This "ghost town" in Corral Hollow, 12 miles southeast of town, where about 500 men were employed by the San Francisco & San Joaquin Coal Co. for several years around 1899, when in the twelve months a total of 80,703 tons of coal was shipped out over the branch railroad line to Stockton, was so named early in 1898, when the postoffice was re-established there, with Miss Emma E. Never as postmaster, and the name changed from Ann, as the first one had been designated. Since March, 1897, there had been plans for erecting a great electric power plant

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

**Trevano**—This factory and residential section, approximately one mile east of Livermore on the State highway, which was established in 1913, when the factory for making safety fuse for blasting purposes was moved here from Oakland by the Coast Manufacturing & Supply Co., of which the late A. H. Merritt was then vice-president and general manager, was so named from the name of the home at Tuckingmill, Cornwall, England, of Geo. Bickford, who with others erected in that city in 1830 the first plant for the manu-

facture of safety fuse, which had been invented by his father, Wm. Bickford. 'Trevano' is a Welsh word meaning literally 'head of the valley.'

**Vallecitos, the**—This valley, or succession of small valleys, along the road and creek of the same name extending southwest to Sunol valley, has for its name the diminutive plural of the Spanish word 'valle,' meaning valley, and hence means little valleys. In accordance with the appropriateness of the name, the road leads "up hill and down dale." The usual pronunciation is Vy-a-cee-tus; in Spanish Vahl-yeh-cee-tose, with the 'l' sound generally omitted.

**Vasco, the**—This is the common name for the ranch or grant near Brushy Peak, mostly in Contra Costa county and containing originally four square leagues, which was granted in 1842 to Francisco Alviso and sold in 1847 to Robt. Livermore Sr. and Jose Noriega for 300 heifers. The name 'Vasco' is a corruption of the original name 'Canyada de los Vaqueros' or else more likely of the name of Livermore's half of the ranch, deeded to his children in 1852—'Rancho de Positas Poza Vaqueros' but is most likely simply a contraction of 'Vaqueros Rancho,' pronounced Vaker-us Ran-cho as anglicized—just as "Frisco" is a contraction of 'San Francisco.'

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

**Buena Vista Avenue**—The name of this mile-long road, extending between East avenue and the Tesla road means 'the view' or 'beautiful landscape,' and the Spanish pronunciation is Bwen-ah Veas-tah, but the one ordinarily heard is Bunuh Vis-tuh, and as a compromise Bwen-uh Vis-tuh is to be recommended. It is suspected that some real-estate agent chose the name.

**Joaquin Murieta's Cave**—This name has been given to a cavern in one of the several large sandstone formations, of the size of small one-story houses, located just east of Brushy Peak and called by the Spaniards and Mexicans 'Las Cuevas' (Lahse Quay-vahse), meaning 'The Caverns.' This one is quite roomlike and with about 12 by 15 feet floor space and has an almost hidden opening facing the San Joaquin valley. In this retreat, it is maintained, this notorious, murderous young bandit would lie in wait with some of his followers while others of them would throw mirror flashes of sunlight from the road along the river bottom miles away, advising Murieta whether or not to attack and rob any traveling party coming this way from the gold mines. It is also asserted that Murieta had other headquarters at Castle Rock, in Corral Hollow five miles east of Tesla. These stories were vouched for by Simon Zimmerman, who acquired Goodall's 'Blue Tent' roadhouse at the Mountain House in the spring of 1854, soon after Murieta's career was ended, at the age of 21, by a posse. This was in July, 1853, when he was shot and killed in the lower San Joaquin valley. A reward of \$5,000 was paid by the State legislature—five times as much as agreed—so glad were they to be rid of this 'Public Enemy No. 1' of his day. The name is often misspelled Murrieta, Murietta, and so on, but double 't' never occurs in Spanish words, nor double 'r' in such a situation.

**Townsend School** — This district school, located on the Tesla road about five miles from town, was named for a pioneer who in the

'60's lived near by on his large ranch. This ranch according to a map published in 1878, comprised then 960 acres situated just east of the school site, which he is said to have donated. The foreman of the Townsend ranch for a number of years was J. H. Taylor (1825-1907), who later was justice of the peace here for many years.

Friday, December 18, 1936.

Friday, December 25, 1906.

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

**Dublin**—This small village, located where the first settler in Murray township, Don Jose M. Amador, erected his adobe house soon after arriving in 1826, which he sold about 1852 or 1853 to J. W. Dougherty and Wm. Glaskins, together with some 10,000 acres of land, but which was ruined by the big earthquake of July 3rd, 1863, and where Michael Murray and Jeremiah Fallon each erected a house in 1851, and where the first school in the eastern part of the county was built and opened in 1856 and the township's first church, Catholic, erected in 1859 and a store opened by John Green in 1860, was named after the capital of Ireland; many of the first settlers having been natives of the Emerald Isle.

**Orestimba Creek**—This creek, which rises in the small mountains about 30 miles southeast of town and flows to the San Joaquin river, gets its name from Indian words meaning. Here we meet again — words used by some Indians as they pointed down to the ground after a peace parley with the whites in the early days, referring to their next meeting for the same purpose. Pronounced Or-es-teem-

buh.

**Arroyo de la Puerta, or Puerta Creek**

—This creek, arising about 25 miles southeast of town, a tributary of the San Joaquin river, is so named ('Creek of the Doorway') on account the hill through which it flows at its entrance into that valley bearing a remarkable resemblance to a gate or doorway

when seen from a distance. Generally pronounced Pwer-tuh; in Spanish, Poo-er-tah.

**Valpe Ridge**—These mountains, which are about 10 to 12 miles south of town and around 3,000 feet high, were apparently named for Captain Calvin Valpey (1806-80), pioneer of 1851, who established the Warm Springs Landing, or else for one or more of his sons, Calvin, Horatio and Charles. Pronounced Val-vey, and the spelling should evidently also be Valpey.



January 1, 1887

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Etnor G. Still)

1849—Robt. Livermore Sr. had over 12,000 head of cattle and 1,500 head of horses on his Rancho Las Positas, according to the testimony of Henry C. Smith (1824-75), first alcalde of Mission San Jose, in the case then pending in the U. S. Land office in re the boundaries of the rancho; and in the rodeo in the spring at the Ojita de Agua (Oak Spring) rodeo grounds there were about 16,000 head of cattle in charge of about 200 cowboys while the owners present were: Narcissus Sunyol, Augustine Bernal, Juan Bernal, Don Jose Dolores Pacheco, Francisco Aurrecoechea, Francisco Alviso, Jose Norreiga and Robt. Livermore Sr.

1886 — Second artesian well was struck in the valley by D. Guttman at 150 feet while boring for oil and gas on the Jos. Brown ranch about 4 miles northeast of town; and the boring continued to 210 feet.

1892—Third artesian well in the valley bored by Geo. May on his ranch

2 miles northeast of town; depth 90 feet; water sufficient for 100 head of horses.

1869—Previous to the opening of the railroad in this year, all grain for shipment had to be hauled to Mohr's landing on the San Joaquin river or else to Eden and Roberts' Landing on San Francisco bay.

1897—Edison's "projectoscope" was shown at Farmers' Union theatre (June 1st) probably the first moving picture ever seen here.

1897—The Livermore Creamery, at 6th and Maple streets, was flourishing.

1917—Swarms of wild pigeons were driven down into the valley from the mountains by heavy snowfall there in March.

1917 — Chautauqua entertainments were held here in a tent for a week in May.

1917—Over \$120,000 worth of Second Liberty Loan bonds were subscribed for in a week here.

ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED  
AS PART OF NEXT PAGE

## Additions By 1878

In a business directory published the following year (1878) by W. P. Bartlett in a booklet entitled, "The Livermore Valley," the following additional 23 names appear:

Aubury, Elliott — attorney-at-law.  
Booken, Geo.—saloon.  
Cronin, M.—saloon.  
Dutcher, N. D.—hardware store.  
Gillis, James—general merchandise.

Jacker, Jos.—gunsmith.

Jaccard, H. P.—jewelry store.

Livermore Herald—W. P. Bartlett, publisher.

McDonald, Mrs. J. — dressmaker and milliner.

Mueller, A.—Livermore Hotel.

McCord, Miss Ella—dressmaker.

Moy & Connolly—butcher shop.

Morette, J. P.—harness shop.

McGee, H.—saloon.

McCabe, P. L.—saloon.

Mack, M. F.—shoe store.

Mendenhall & Co.—dry goods store.

Niner, C. — jeweler and photographer.

Payne, A.—paint shop.

Stevens, C. J.—flour mills, warehouse and lumber yard.

Smith, Chris.—saloon.

Studer, F.—shoe shop.

Taylor & Son—blacksmiths and wheelwrights.

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Stiff)

McKeany's Business Directory of California and Nevada," published in 1877, 82 business places in Livermore are listed as follows, but, as might be expected, not one of these business men or women is now living, so far as known, although about a dozen of them have descendants here:

Alvres, A. J.—barber and hair-dresser.  
 Aylward & Taylor—blacksmiths.  
 Angelopulo, P. H.—bakery. (This building still standing at 513 East 1st street.)  
 Anspacher Bros. — general merchandise, grain and furniture; agents for Western Union Telephone.  
 Anthony, Rev. C. W.—Presbyterian clergyman.  
 Anthony, F. A.—hardware and tinware.  
 Bardellini, Antone—proprietor of the Washington Hotel (1st and L streets).  
 Barthold Bros.—butcher shop.  
 Bastian, Geo.—saloon and chop-house.  
 Bradshaw, Chas. W.—carpenter.  
 Bragdon, E. P.—restaurant and saloon.  
 Burke, Martin—saloon.  
 Butterfield, H. N. —saloon.  
 Campbell, Miss Katie—dressmaker.  
 Church, A. M.—justice of the peace and notary public.  
 Comegys, Geo. W.—groceries, hardware, liquors, etc.  
 Conrad, Henry—barber shop.  
 Cross & Son—jewelers and watch-makers.  
 Cutler, L. H. —physician and druggist (1st and K streets).  
 Dutcher, B. W.—tinsmith.  
 Dutcher & Heslep—blacksmiths.  
 Franzen, Peter—brewery depot.  
 Freeman, Geo. E.—undertaker and furniture.  
 Frisbie, W. R.—drug store.  
 Gardemeyer, Christ—saloon.  
 Gelich, Pasquale—fruit, candy and tobacco.  
 Gibbons, Wm.—saloon. (Still standing at 146 East 1st street.)  
 Gorner, Theo.—harnessmaker.  
 Graham, Robt. W.—carpenter.  
 Grassi, Frank—Morning Star Hotel (1st and L streets).  
 Hanson & Bailey—butcher shop.  
 Hilton, Lemen—undertaker; livery stable.  
 Holmes, N. B. — blacksmith and wagonmaker.  
 Horton & Kennedy — windmills.

Hupers, Moritz — Farmers' Exchange Hotel (now Travelers' Hotel).  
 Jarrett, G. B.—physician and surgeon.  
 Jenkins, W. P.—Metropolitan Hotel (about 1258 West 1st street).  
 Jordan, Wendell—brewery.  
 Ladd, Jos.—livery stable.  
 Laumeister, Chas. S.—flour mills.  
 Lawrence, D. L.—plasterer.  
 Levy, Chas.—barber shop.  
 Levy, Samuel — general merchandise.  
 Levy, P. L.—tailor shop.  
 Lindley, Curtis H.—attorney-at-law.  
 Livermore Enterprise — Wm B. Shearer and C. Leys, publishers.  
 Love, M. P. H.—attorney-at-law and notary.  
 Macdonald, Miss Jennie—milliner.  
 Mally, Frederick — boots, shoes, hats, etc.  
 Meyers, J. F.—town marshal.  
 McIntosh, Wm.—photographer.  
 McKeany, Peter—butcher shop.  
 McLean, C. L.—dentist.  
 McLeod, A. J.—postmaster.  
 McLeod & Stanley—general merchandise.  
 Mitchel, J. L. — Agent Central Pacific Railroad Co., Wells Fargo & Co., and Telegraph Co.  
 Montevede, M. G.—general merchandise.  
 Muncs, Jos.—fruits.  
 O'Brien, James—harnessmaker.  
 Pink, Louis—saloon.  
 Pratt, Chas. H.—druggist and physician.  
 Scanlin, Daniel—tailor shop.  
 Schlesinger, Ferdinand—books and stationery.  
 Sheldon, Thos.—saloon.  
 Schoenstedt & Smith—saloon.  
 Sinkwitz, Wm.—saloon.  
 Smith & Harrison—livery stable.  
 Smith, J. D.—principal Livermore College.  
 Smith, Leander—livery stable.  
 Studer & Meyer—bootmakers.  
 Taylor, W. S.—physician.  
 Van Horn, J. C.—painter.  
 Vostrovsky, Jerome—dry goods.  
 Wallis & Co.—soda water factory.  
 Waterman & Co., M.—warehouse and commission merchants.  
 Weilbye, J. L.—architect and builder.  
 Wetterau, Simon—bakery.  
 Whitmore, Chas.—dry goods and groceries.  
 Wilson, Alexander—Livermore Hotel (1st and Lizzie streets).  
 Wright, W. H.—livery stable.

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Friday, January 15, 1937.

THE LIVERMORE (CALIF.) HERALD 100 J St 64

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

1776 — In late September and early October, Captain Gabriel Moraga (Mo-rah-gah) of the Presidio (which had just been established at Fort Point, now part of San Francisco), led an exploring party that became the first to cross Livermore Valley, coming up along the banks of Alameda creek to what is now Niles and making their way thence through this valley to the San Joaquin river, which he thus discovered and named for his brother Joaquin, and for Saint Joachim. It was in attempting to find a shorter route to Point San Pablo that Moraga happened to explore this valley.

1864—Sheriff Harry N. Morse began his 14-year service as the county's chief peace officer by directing his attention especially to cleaning up gangs of Mexican horse and cattle thieves, stock poisoners, highwaymen, cutthroats and incendiaries that infested Murray and Washington townships all during the '60's, and he made many visits to this valley in his remarkably successful hunts for these criminals, operating generally singlehanded.

About 1870—Yields of 2,500 pounds of wheat to the acre were common in this end of the valley, with even heavier production in the west, according to Judge J. H. Taylor, writing in the Midwinter Edition of the Livermore Herald, published in 1898.

1871—Before the fire that destroyed nearly all of the business section of Laddsville in November, this village included: Ladd's two-story hotel, close to where A. Gardella's dwelling now stands, with a stage stable in the rear; Allen & Graham's general store across the street, at the west corner of East First street and Junction avenue; Antone Bardellini's hotel, on East First street opposite Junction avenue; P. H. Angelopulo's bakery (now the Cruz home); the New York Brewery Depot, two-story, next west of Allen & Graham's; next west on Junction avenue, a shoe store and two other stores; next seven or eight saloons and two more houses; then, near the present Kovarick place, the bull ring, which was about 30 feet in diameter and seven feet high, with several tiers of seats around the ring; while on East First street the I. Horton dwelling (still standing) and the Adam Fath home were the principal houses.

Early '80's—Dennis Collins, who had been farming in the eastern end of the valley, gained considerable newspaper publicity through his several cross-continent walks between San Francisco and New York, breaking the speed records of this kind and out-distancing contestants, among them one Dan O'Leary of New York.

Friday, January 22, 1937.

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

- 1776 — Captain Gabriel Moraga and exploring party, in returning to the Presidio from their trip to the San Joaquin river, traveled the same route by which they came, through Altamont Pass, Livermore Valley and Niles Canyon, arriving at Buena Vista (San Francisco) on October 7th, two days before the dedication of the Mission Dolores.
- 1876—Dr. W. S. Taylor (1847-1931) located in Livermore, coming from San Francisco, and practiced here for 46 years.
- 1882—Masonic Cemetery, containing 7.82 acres, was established on a hill on the John Beck road, by Mosaic Lodge, F. & A. M., then known as Pleasanton Lodge, No. 218.
- 1887—Dr. L. H. Cutler (1823-94) sold his drug store property at First and K streets to Jos. Fletcher (1842-1925) for \$11,000 and removed to Pleasanton.
- 1887—A 50-year street railroad franchise was granted to G. W. Comegys, Geo. C. Stanley, E. R. Lillenthal, and A. L. Seligman by the Board of Town Trustees for all the principal streets; the motive power to be steam, electricity or compressed air or the cars drawn even by cable or horses; but the speed was to be limited to 8 miles per hour. In order to hold the franchise—although it was never used—a few lengths of track were laid in Lizzie street just inside the town's boundary lines (in front of the old Spanish saloon) and remained imbedded in the street surface for many years, being taken up about 1928. This franchise will expire in September of this year.
- 1889—Dr. E. M. Keyes (born in 1855) came to Livermore, remaining until 1892.
- 1888—Dr. C. G. Reilly and Dr. B. C. Bellamy were practicing here.
- 1896—Dr. J. K. Warner (1868-1926) began 30 years' practice here, coming from San Francisco.
- 1896—Dr. J. R. Reilly (pronounced Ry-ley) returned here to practice.
- 1891—Dr. C. G. Gordon (1853-1933) came to Livermore from Canada, practicing here until December, 1896. His death occurred in Brandon, Manitoba, Canada, in May, 1933, at the age of 80.
- 1895—Dr. J. P. Nannings returned to Livermore to practice again.
- 1895—Dr. J. M. M. C. Beukers (1856-1920) was practicing here.
- 1904—The Phoenix quicksilver mines, in San Antone valley, were flourishing, and a postoffice was established there, named Phoenix, with Henry V. Flower, the company's bookkeeper, as postmaster.

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# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

1857—Judge J. H. Taylor (1825-1907) visited the valley and found it covered with luxuriant grass and beautiful with myriads of wildflowers, according to an article written by him in the Midwinter Herald of 1898.

1865—Dr. I. N. Mark (born in 1822) located in Pleasanton and was the first physician in the valley, responding to calls from all parts of the township.

1857 — Robert Livermore Sr, started boring an artesian well on the south bank of Las Positas creek near his dwelling, striking an overflow at 320 feet, and continued the boring to 700 feet in the hope of getting a better flow. With his death on St. Valentine's day in 1858 boring was discontinued. Over \$5,000 had been expended in the work, which was done under the supervision of Geo. Duel, a traveling well-borer.

1867—Henry C. Smith (1824-75), who had crossed the plains to California in 1845 and served under General Fremont and the Bear Flag in 1846 and later as an alcade in Contra Costa county, as assemblyman from Santa Clara county in 1852 and as a supervisor in this county in 1855-56, settled in this valley and

was elected justice of the peace in 1871. His wife, known as "Aunt Mary" Smith (1825-1922) lived to the age of 97.

1872—Dr. L. H. Cutler came to Livermore, remaining until 1887.

1872 — First vineyard of imported grape vines planted in the valley, on the Jos. Livermore or Montgomery place, and a fine crop produced in 1878, attracting much attention.

1915 — Phoenix quicksilver mines in San Antone valley reopened, on account of the metal rising in price to \$90 a flask.

1896 — Dr. J. F. Summers (born in 1857) was practicing here; also, Dr. John L. Carson (born in 1861).

1910—Livermore Fire Brick Co. opened its factory in October at the west end of town, on land partly paid for by \$1,000 remaining in the earthquake relief fund of 1906.

1910 — Name of Bank of Livermore (now Bank of America) changed to Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank, a charter for a national bank having been secured; L. M. McDonald, president.

Correction—The original name of San Francisco was Yerba Buena (literally, good herb)—not Buena Vista as stated last week through an oversight in proof-reading.



50  
Friday, February 5, 1937.

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

1776—Capt. Juan Bautista de Anza (1735-88) and his exploring party, who passed through the southeastern end of this valley in April, 1776, while on their march from Monterey in trying to locate the site of what is now San Francisco, saw on this trip, for the first time, an elk, or rather a herd of them, "in the valley of San Jose"—and according to the old Spanish map of Livermore Valley and vicinity dated 1824 and found in the Bancroft Library in Berkeley it was this valley that was originally given that name—as is also proven by the name given to the Spanish grant of over 48,000 acres in the southern part of this valley in 1839; namely, "El Valle de San Jose." Father Palou, historian of the party, gives this account of the incident: "In the valley of San Jose, the party coming up by land saw some animals that they took for cattle, though they could not imagine where they had come from; and, supposing they were wild and would scatter the tame ones they were driving, the soldiers made after them and succeeded in killing three, which were so large that a mule could only with difficulty carry one; they were of the size of an ox, with horns like those of a deer, but so long that the tips were eight feet apart. The soldiers made the observation that they could not run against the wind by

reason of their monstrous antlers." Anza's party came into the valley through Patterson Pass and after camping for a night, probably at the Oak Spring, passed up the Arroyo Mocho in leaving, encountering there their first California lion and later their first grizzly bear.

1854—Robert Livermore Sr. was appointed as the first road supervisor of Murray township by the court of sessions in Oakland.

1869 — The first railroad, known as the Western Pacific and next year as the Central Pacific and now as the Southern Pacific, laid its rails through the valley in midsummer, and the first train operated in August and regular trains in September.

1876—There were between 1,200 and 1,500 Angora goats in the valley, starting with a few brought here in 1854 by N. Greene Patterson who he returned from a trip to the East.

1897—A session of the Farmers' Institute was held here by the State University.

In the "Fifty Years Ago" department of the February issue of the Grizzly Bear, publication of the Native Sons, appears the following: "Livermore, Alameda county, shipped 100 tons of hay to Panama by steamer and several carloads to the Sandwich Islands."

Mail the News to The Herald

Friday, February 12, 1937.

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

1889—A new schoolhouse was erected in Pleasanton.

1891—J. H. Dungan (1863-1922) purchased The Livermore Herald from E. J. Livernash in October after the office and plant had been burned and installed the new printing plant in the brick building at 1238 West First street.

1884—On account of the town having as yet no fire bell, permission was secured from the churches to permit the ringing of the church bells for fire alarms.

1902—Dr. J. W. Robertson purchased the Jesse Bowles property at the southeast corner of College avenue and L street and prepared to erect a new sanitarium building there, doing so in 1906.

1903 — Attorney George W. Langan (1849-1935) removed to Oakland with his family after practicing here since 1880. Attorney Thomas Scott removed to Bakersfield and was succeeded by Attorney Jas. W. Clarke.

1904-05 — Contractor W. J. Schmidt of Berkeley built the Mines road to the Santa Clara county line for \$43,000.

1904—Western Pacific Railway Co. purchased the 36-mile line of the San Francisco & San Joaquin Coal

Co. extending between Tesla and Stockton, which was later taken up only from Tesla for a distance of nine miles, as far as the gravel pit at Moy station.

1904-05—C. H. Toliver was constructing a dirigible airship 223 feet long and 40 feet in diameter at Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's ranch near Pleasanton and selling stock in his company. Some years later he was murdered in San Luis Obispo county by one of the dissatisfied stockholders.

1905—Vice-President Chas. W. Fairbanks, then a U. S. Senator, spoke from a train here during the Presidential campaign.

1911—The Mocho creek overflowed at the South L street crossing and flooded the southern part of town.

## New Fountain Hospital Nears Completion

Finishing touches were being rushed on the new building of the Fountain hospital this week in preparation for its opening, scheduled for the immediate future. Painters and linoleum layers were completing their work and equipment was being installed in the new hospital.

52  
Friday, February 19, 1937.

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

## THE FIRST SCHOOLS IN THE VALLEY

In 1856 the first school in Livermore Valley was started at Dublin; the next was at Pleasanton in 1864 with a Mr. Powell as teacher; while the first one in this part of the valley was opened in May, 1866, by Miss Esther Weeks (later Mrs. Babb of Washington Corners—Irvington, in a schoolhouse 24 by 36 feet in size which had been erected the previous fall by Israel Horton on the north side of the Dublin road about one-quarter mile due west of the old Livermore house (now part of Chris Anderson's dwelling); the lumber being paid for chiefly by subscription and the desks by the proceeds from a big housewarming dance to which people came from the whole valley, while Horton donated his services. The second teacher, in December of the same year, was J. M. Ginn, who later became a prominent educator of the State and as late as 1915 was chosen by the State board of education to be a member of a committee to compile a State history for use in the schools. In the spring of 1869 the schoolhouse was moved to a site donated by A. J. McLeod in the McLeod tract north of the present high school, and next year a second building was erected. F. R. Fassett (1840-1914) was made principal, with Miss Julia Brier, who later became his wife (died in 1925), as teacher of the lower grades. Not long after, both buildings were moved to a block of land between 5th and 6th, I and J streets donated by Wm. M. Mendenhall, where a new, two-story building 50 by 80 feet in size was erected in 1877, with J. L. Well-

bye (1854-1911) as architect; but only the four lower rooms were finished at first, two of the upper ones being completed in 1880 and the last two in 1883, as needed. There were then over 250 pupils attending, as compared with only 13 in 1866. One of the two old school buildings became a carpenter shop for J. F. Meyers on 5th street between K and L and the other was a saloon in Mill Square and later an undertaking parlor on First street opposite K.

## Condition of H. T. Holley Critical

H. T. Holley, pioneer Livermore Valley cattleman, is in critical condition at the Livermore General hospital, suffering from heart trouble which developed from injuries sustained recently when a horse fell with him. His physician, Dr. W. L. Meyers, reported yesterday that he is critically ill but was apparently making a staunch fight.

## B. Pitrau Passed Wednesday

Six years of serious illness ended in death Wednesday when Barthilmy Pitrau, 53, passed away at the Rosside place south of town, where he had been residing. He was a native of France and had lived here for many years. His only known relative is a brother, residing in France. Funeral services will be held from St. Michael's Church tomorrow (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

# LIVERMORE HISTORY HIGHLIGHTS

(Compiled by City Clerk Elmer G. Still)

**About 1869**—Three antelopes, probably the last in this vicinity, were seen in Patterson Pass by G. G. Clarke (1843-1920), who bagged one of them. The pronghorn antelope, now scarce in this State, resembles a deer in fleetness and in general appearance, but is smaller. The color is yellowish brown above and white below, behind and in front. Its meat tastes more like mutton than like venison, and it roves in bands like sheep.

**1870** — A grizzly bear was seen in Mitchell Ravine, south of Corral Hollow, in the summer by a hunting party composed of the late John Callaghan, G. G. Clarke, Wm. and Aurelius Ladd, but escaped when two foxhounds chased it; and for several years after that bear tracks were often seen in that vicinity.

**1882**—Last grizzly bear reported killed in this township, at Cresta Blanca.

**1894**—Publication of the Pacific Cynosure, a four-page, seven-column newspaper, was begun here in October, during the political campaign, and continued for a few months; the publisher being a Mr. Casey.

**1903** — Dr. Henry Gordon McGill (1862-1921), a native of Toronto, Canada, began practicing here, coming from San Francisco; was city health officer for 10 years, until 1915, when he removed to Oakland with his family.

**1921**—In a derailment of two oil cars and six gondolas of a Western Pacific freight train at the overhead crossing two miles east of town and on which several dozen unemployed men had been permitted to steal a ride from Stockton, two of the men were killed, two more fatally injured and 16 others injured.

**1921**—The Western Pacific Co. tore up nine miles of the old San Francisco & San Joaquin Coal Co's track, from the ghost town of Tesla as far as Moy station.

**1887**—Dr. W. H. Cope (1852-1911) located in Pleasanton, practicing in this valley for over 23 years—the rest of his life. Dr. Bass and Dr. L. H. Cutler (1823-94) were also located there at that time.

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**Friday, February 26, 1937.**

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