

Vol. 59, Issue 1

March 2018

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The Train is Coming! By Paul Boehm

A crowd began gathering in the morning, and by noon—the train's expected arrival time in San Jose—there were thousands of people straining their eyes for any sign of an approaching locomotive. They had waited so long, so many years, for this day. Some of them had never seen a train before.

Finally, at around 1:00 in the afternoon,¹ a murmur rolled through the crowd. A mile down the tracks, billowing clouds from the smokestack proved that the steam train was finally approaching. Those puffy clouds turned the winter's day bright and

exclamations of glee grew louder and louder. As the gigantic "iron horse" pushed to a stop at the gleaming new St. James Street Depot, the whistle screamed and steam blasted. The band played lively tunes. After a cannon had fired and the last speech was given, a parade through downtown San Jose culminated the celebration of this grand inauguration. Anyone with a \$3 train ticket on January 16, 1864 would have considered themselves lucky indeed. It had been thirteen years since investors first met to discuss building a railroad from San Jose to San Francisco.

(Continued pg. 2)



San Jose's first train depot.

From a stereoscope card of the first San Jose depot, taken sometime between 1870 and 1873.

John H. Heering (1815-1873) —Photographer.

(Photo: New York Public Library; www.missionscalifornia.com/content/native-americans-santa-clara-de-asis.html)

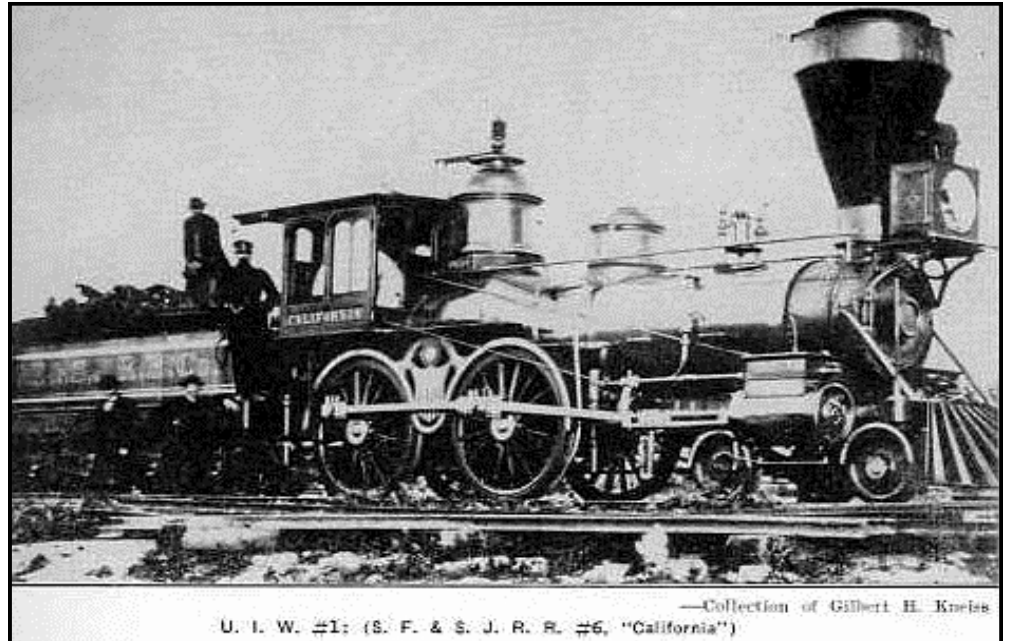
Train (Continued)

After countless meetings, two company turnovers, extensive engineering design and a little more than two and a half years of construction, the train had finally arrived. Compared to an eight-hour steamship ride from San Francisco to San Jose, a train took just a little more than two hours.

The San Francisco & San Jose RR, now called Caltrain, is the oldest continually operating railroad built west of the Mississippi River. While the SF & SJ line was under construction, President Lincoln signed the Pacific Railroad Act.

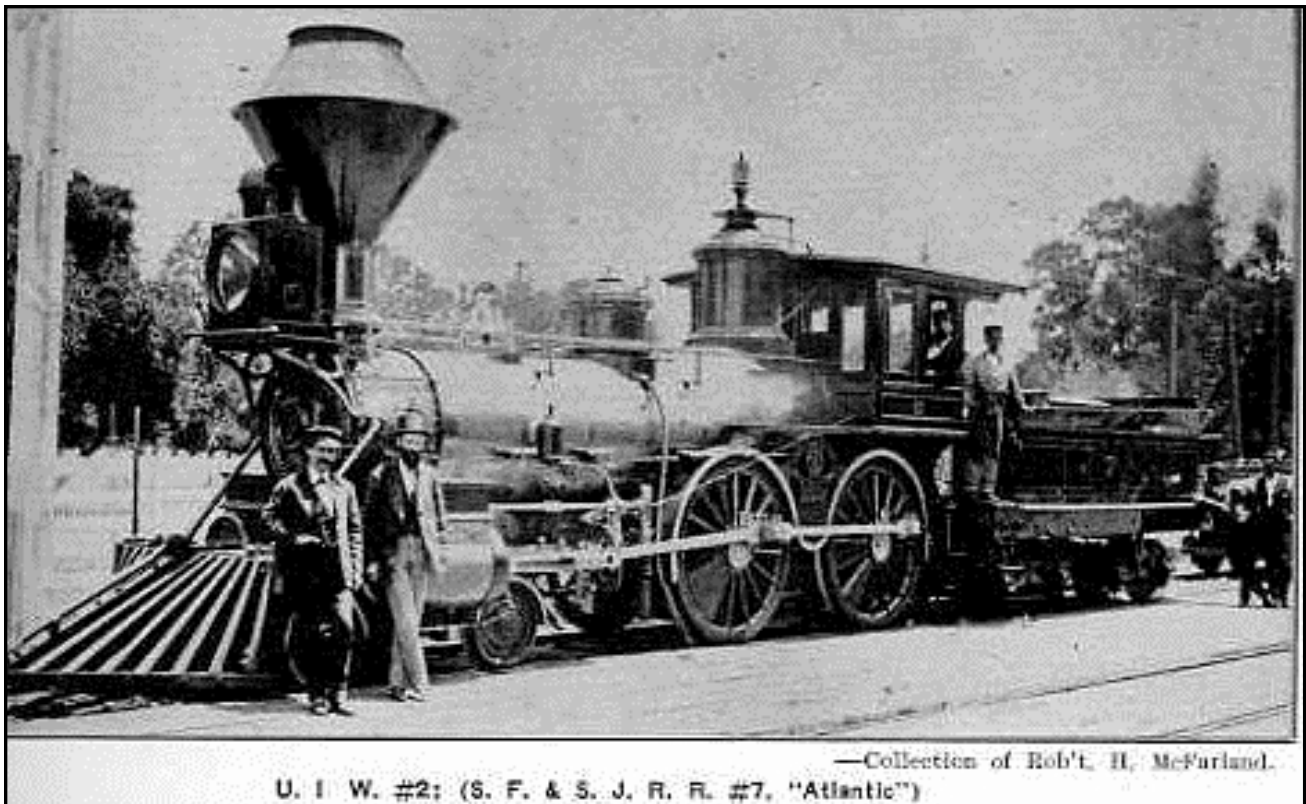
The transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, and a train from San Jose to Sacramento, the western terminus, was already under construction.

(Continued pg. 3)



These photos are of two of the San Francisco and San Jose's first locomotives, the SF&SJ #6 "California" (above) and the SF&SJ #7 "Atlantic" (below). Both engines were built in San Francisco at the Union Iron Works. Both of these locomotives became Southern Pacific engines and were eventually scrapped, and thus, lost to history.

(From the book "Bonanza Railroads," by Gilbert Kneiss.)



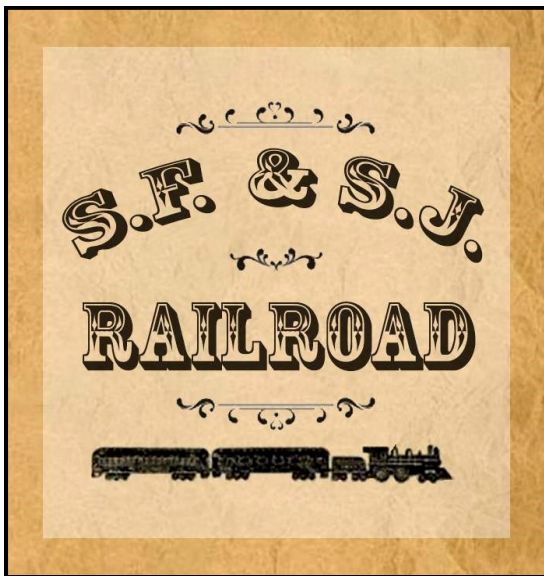
Train (Continued)

The years that followed saw lines built to Gilroy, Watsonville, and then Los Angeles.

In 1876, James Graham Fair incorporated the South Pacific Coast RR. Four years later, its line would run from Oakland to Santa Cruz, with San Jose the mid-way point. Not only did rail facilitate travel by citizens, it greatly increased commerce, as agricultural products, redwood lumber and mercury from the New Almaden

Mines were but some of the many types of freight transported by train.

Some excited passengers will step into the first BART train that is slated to arrive at the brand new Berryessa Station in San Jose in June of 2018. Stepping back into the past, let us remember the auspicious coming of the first train to San Jose one hundred and fifty-four years ago. ❖



¹ According to the book "Bonanza Railroads" by Gilbert Kneiss, the very first SF & SJ train out of San Francisco struck a horse, causing the first ever delay.

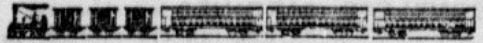
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A Poet Admires Our Valley

"I shall always think of the Santa Clara Valley as a sleeping maiden, fragrant with perfume and intoxicatingly beautiful, lying in a carven bed formed by the mountains of Santa Cruz, curtained by fleecy clouds, her coverlet of eiderdown, tinted with rose, quilted with green, edged with gold; her pillow the sun-kissed waters of San Francisco Bay. When you come closer you find that the coverlet which conceals her gracious form is in reality an expanse of fragrant blossoms: that the green tufts are the live oaks which rise at intervals above the orchards of cherry, peach and prune, and that the yellow edging is the California poppies which clothe the encircling hills."

—By Edward Alexander Powell (1879-1957) Journalist and Author, from "History of San Jose, California" by William F. James and George H. McMurtry, 1933.

**SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOSE
RAILROAD.**



**Two Trains Daily, Each Way.
CHANGE OF TIME.**

ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1864, the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company will run two trains each way, daily, leaving the Depot on Brannan street, between Third and Fourth, for San Jose and intermediate stations, as follows:


Leave San Francisco at 8 a. m., and 4 p. m.
 Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
 Leave Redwood City at 9:20 a. m. and 5:20 p. m.
 Leave Santa Clara at 10:10 a. m. and 6:10 p. m.
 Arriving at San Jose at 10:20 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave San Jose at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.
 Leave Santa Clara at 7:40 a. m. and 3:40 p. m.
 Leave Redwood City at 8:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
 Leave San Mateo at 8:55 a. m. and 4:55 p. m.
 Arrive at San Francisco at 9:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.

FREIGHT.

Our road being completed from the City of San Francisco to the City of San Jose, we are prepared to take Freight from either end of the line, or to and from any Station on the Road, at the lowest rates.

 Passengers can reach the Depot by either the Third or Fourth street lines of city cars.

A. H. HOUSTON,
General Superintendent.

21-3-3m

From: *Daily Alta California*, Volume 16,
 Number 5070, 17 January 1864

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Gayle Frank, Editor

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 Clara County

The California Pioneers
 of Santa Clara County
 is a 501(c)3 non-profit
 organization

Pioneers Quarterly Luncheon

Saturday, March 3rd, 2018

11:00 AM to 2:30 PM

THREE FLAMES RESTAURANT

Banquet Room—1547 Meridian Ave. in San Jose

Luncheon Presentation

***"The Millionaires Cruise
of 1929"***

presented by

Rick Helin

Make Reservations by Wednesday, Feb 28th

Email to sccpioneers@aol.com

or call 408-554-7587 with your menu selection

If, after reserving, you cannot attend the Luncheon
PLEASE call or e-mail to cancel your reservations.

WE HAVE TO PAY FOR NO-SHOWS !

LUNCHEON COST IS NOW \$35*

Please make checks payable in advance to
California Pioneers and bring to Luncheon.

Menu Selections

Three Flames Special Steak
tri-tip steak topped with sautéed mushrooms

Breast of Chicken Sauté
Boneless breast with white wine & mushroom sauce

[Both above served with red potatoes & fresh vegetables]

Grilled Salmon with Lemon Dill Sauce

Pasta Rose
Penne Pasta, tomato-Alfredo sauce, mushrooms, basil

All of the above served with Salad, Coffee and Dessert
No-Host Bar for soft drinks, beer and wine

*Parking is limited in front of the restaurant; however,
ample parking is available in the rear and close
to a separate banquet room entrance.*

Luncheon Presentation

Luncheon guests will be treated to a special preview showing of a feature-length documentary film prepared by our own historic film preservation team consisting of Bill Foley, Rick Helin, and Tim Peddy.

This original work is entitled ***"The Millionaires Cruise of 1929"*** and our guest of honor for the event will be Lon Normandin. Lon and his family created the impetus for our production by providing the California Pioneers of Santa Clara County with several reels of wonderful film footage photographed by his late grandfather, Louis O. Normandin.

Louis and his wife Estelle were two of 356 passengers aboard the SS Malolo during this historic, ninety-day tour of the Pacific sponsored by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. This little known journey is credited with being the progenitor of today's modern leisure cruise, a pastime

enjoyed by an estimated 20 million people worldwide during 2017.

During the three years it has taken to research and prepare for the production of our feature documentary, the California Pioneers of Santa Clara County received over a thousand photographs, seven journals, eight diaries, and nearly six hours of rare vintage films, taken by three different passengers aboard the SS Malolo while traveling on this historic first leisure cruise of the Pacific in 1929.

During our production process, we were quite excited to receive one specific reel taken by fellow passenger, Dr. Ormond Wall. What makes this specific reel so special is because it contains some of the most incredible moving images of Japan and China... *in COLOR*. Dr. Wall brought

(Continued pg. 12)

*** LUNCH COSTS HAVE RISEN. PIONEERS DO NOT MAKE ANY PROFIT FROM THESE CHARGES.**

“When San Jose Was Young—Law and Order in the Pueblo”

This is a reprint of a 1916 series about local history written for San Jose's *Evening News* and attributed to Cora Older.

Part II

“ [In California,] Indians were seldom imprisoned. The government thought a jail too costly and distinguished for Indians. It was far easier to flog or shoot them. Governor Fages¹ punished theft of cattle among the Indians by death. It was for the civilized Americans to introduce hanging. Cattle stealing was a fascinating and incurable crime among the Indians.

In 1783 Governor Fages marched with troops against gentiles near Santa Clara for stealing horses from settlers. They killed two Indians and frightened the rest into obedience. In 1788 fifteen natives, including three chiefs, worked in the Presidio for stealing horses. [To keep law and order,] thirty-five pounds of powder, 800 bullets, [and] 100 flints were sent to San Jose as reserve ammunition.

Horse stealing has always been considered a serious offence in California. In the early days every man was supposed to take care of his life, but property was defenseless. As late as 1852² Governor Burnett, the first Governor of California, in a message to the Legislature, recommended hanging as a punishment for theft of horses

until prisons and jails should be established.

In 1835, no one could mark, brand or kill stock except on days designated by the Ayuntamiento [town council], and never without permission of the juez [judge], who would inform the Alcalde [mayor]. A violation of this law was punishable by a fine. No one could even give a fandango without permission from the Alcalde. A non-licensed dance was stopped, and the host was obliged to pay a fine of \$20.00.

At the close of the eighteenth century the Alcalde ordered immoral girls in San Jose whipped or kept at public work, sweeping streets or carrying brick and mortar for buildings. If the girls had a few reales [coins of the day] to pay as a fine, punishment was remitted.

Women were not allowed to go to the Pueblo without their husbands. Men and women who went to the Mission to sleep without leave were placed in stocks.

There was no leniency shown by the government to immoral men. All boys over twelve were compelled to sleep in the guardhouse “for protection of family peace.” Governor Borica³ stormed at erring husbands from Monterey. He threatened

them with exposure. Then if they persisted in evil they were handcuffed, secluded in a respectable house and later sentenced to hard work.

The early archives are stained with the misconduct of one Francisco Avila, who must have been the wickedest man in town. He was usually in prison, exile or doing a jail sentence for his sins.

One wrongdoer from Los Angeles, Navarro, was exiled to San Jose. So evil was he here that he was exiled to San Francisco where he is lost in history.

One of the laws for the citizens of Santa Cruz was that her citizens must not go on pleasure trips to wicked San Jose.

In 1804 citizens of San Jose, in order to gratify their love of gaudy finery, appeared in soldiers' uniforms. Commandant de la Guerra at Monterey complained. The Governor ordered citizens of San Jose to desist from wearing the insignia of the army. Otherwise they had eighteen days in the calabozo [jail cell].

A man who made a scandal in church in San Jose [could] receive twenty-five blows in public or spend a month in the stocks.

(Continued pg. 7)

Ken Machado Receives Award By Jim Zetterquist

I was very excited to present the Austin Warburton Award, the California Pioneers of Santa Clara County's highest honor, to someone I admire and consider a friend. The Warburton Award is granted to individuals who demonstrate outstanding service to the community as well as to the Pioneers. This year's recipient, Ken Machado, embodies all that is good about the Santa Clara Valley.

He was born 64 years ago at San Jose Hospital and attended St. Mary's Elementary School, and then Bellarmine College Preparatory. He received his undergraduate degree at Santa Clara University and earned a law degree at San Jose's Lincoln Law School.

Ken, the eldest of seven children, learned how to serve and lead at a young age from his mother Jeanette and his late father, Kenneth, who was awarded the Silver Star Medal in WWII. Ken has always been an active member of our community. In an effort to make this Valley the best it can be, Ken ran for San Jose's City Council in 1988.

Ken and his wife Patty, who like Ken is a great asset to our community, have four sons and six grandchildren. The Pioneers thanks Patty for sharing Ken with us all of these years.

I first met Ken when I joined the Pioneers Board over ten years ago. By then, he had already served as the

Pioneers' attorney during the sale of our Jackson Ranch and had crafted the Pioneers' contract with History San Jose to restore and operate the Paulson House at San Jose's History Park.

During my first term as President, Ken again served as our attorney when Helen Stevens left her estate to the Pioneers. A few years later, Ken repeated that difficult process when the Bruzzone family generously gifted us the Roberto Adobe and Suñol House. Most recently, Ken oversaw the transfer of Mary Lou Lyon's Library to our organization.

For more than eight years, Ken has also chaired our (Continued pg. 7)



Ken Machado, holding award, with Tim Peddy and Jim Zetterquist at the December Luncheon.

Law and Order (Continued)

In 1821 the church threatened with excommunication anyone who waltzed. But Juan Bandini⁴ introduced the waltz in 1830 in Monterey, when for the first time it was danced at the Governor's ball."

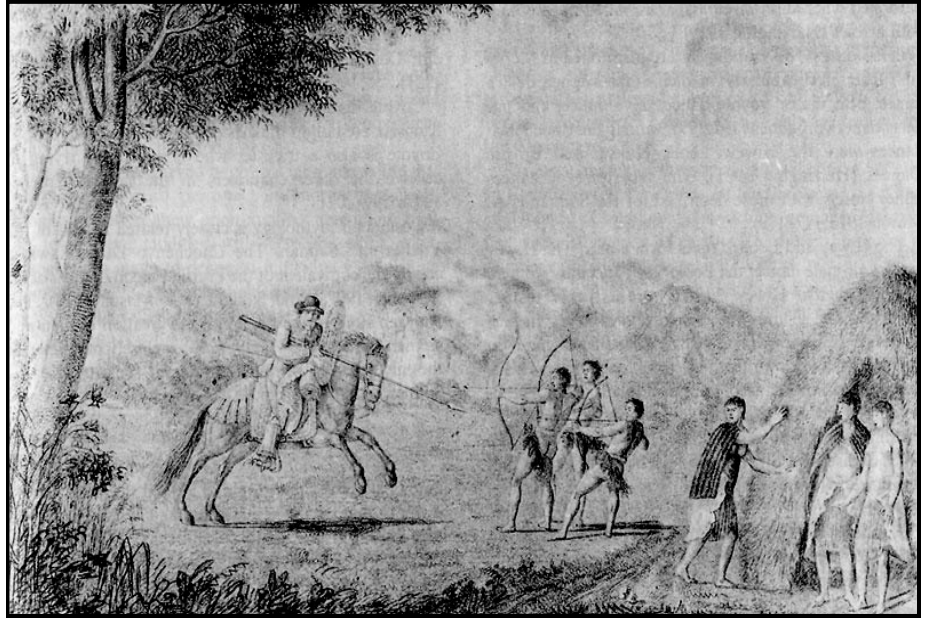
—Sept. 29, 1916
Evening News

¹ Pedro Fages was Spanish Governor of Alta California from 1770-1774 and again in 1782-1791.

² Burnett held office from December 20, 1849 until January 9, 1851 so the date is off by a year or two, or else he sent the message after he resigned from office.

³ Diego de Borica was a Basque Spanish explorer and Spanish Governor of Alta California from 1794-1800.

⁴ Juan Bandini (1800-1859), a prominent and colorful character from San Diego/ Southern California, visited Monterey in October, 1830 as one of three commissioners to organize the Custom House at Monterey. (Source: Annual Publication of the Historical Society of Southern California and Pioneer Register, Los Angeles, Vol. 4, No. 3 (1899), pp. 243-246.)



“COSTANOANS* FIGHTING SPANISH SOLDIER”
by Thomas de Suria, 1791—Original at Museum Naval in Madrid

(Source: www.missionscalifornia.com/content/native-americans-santa-clara-de-asis.html)

* The Spanish-derived term Costanoan designated Native Americans living along the central California coast from San Francisco Bay south to Point Sur and slightly inland. The Costanoans (also called Ohlone) included about 50 separate tribelets and spoke at least eight different languages. The Tamien tribelet predominantly resided in the Santa Clara Valley.

Machado (Continued)

financial investment committee, and during his presidency over the past four years, he further guided our organization while the Roberto Adobe & Suñol House was converted into a museum. Throughout Ken's two decades of service to the Pioneers he has given his time freely, served as a mentor, and has never charged the Pioneers a single legal fee. As President and friend I was honored to present Ken Machado the Austin Warburton Award at the Pioneers' December Luncheon. The members of the California Pioneers of Santa Clara County are grateful for Ken's generous service and leadership. ❖

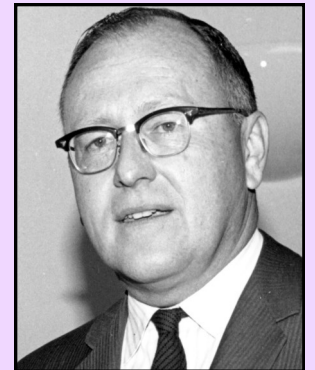
-Jim Zetterquist

The Warburton Award

The AUSTEN D. WARBURTON PIONEER AWARD is given by the Board of Directors from time to time to someone who has exemplified outstanding service to both the California Pioneers of Santa Clara County and the community.

The Pioneer Award, which was the award's original designation, was established in 1987. Austen Warburton was a longtime Pioneers member, past president and prominent attorney in San Jose who was proposed as the first recipient of the award. He graciously declined and then nominated San Jose Historian, Clyde Arbuckle, as the first recipient. Austen later received the second such honor. Austen died on May 2, 1995.

In 1995, the award was renamed the Austen D. Warburton Pioneer Award to honor Austen, who consistently set a high standard for service to the community and for service to the Pioneers. To see other Warburton Award recipients, go to our website at www.CaliforniaPioneers.com. ❖



Austen Warburton

The First Permanent YMCA in SJ—A Sketch By Jim Campbell



In 1867, only 23 years after the **Young Men's Christian Association** was founded in London, 39 young men signed as charter members of the YMCA in San Jose.

By 1872, the San Jose YMCA ran into financial troubles and was disbanded. But, in dissolving, it left behind an important legacy: the collection of books that became the nucleus of San Jose's first public library.

The San Jose YMCA reorganized in 1882 and plans were laid for a new building. In 1891 these first permanent quarters were completed at 82 North Second Street, a building that later became the Labor Temple and a hangout for a young writer named Jack London.

The YMCA movement in America has become the largest not-for-profit community-based organization in the nation, serving 20 million Americans. ❖

Source: "Down Memory Lane," by J. Howard Campbell, 2015.

Did you know that basketball was invented at a YMCA? It was invented in 1891 by Canadian James Naismith at the YMCA International Training School in Massachusetts (later to be named Springfield College). Volleyball was invented at a nearby YMCA (Holyoke, MA) four years later.

Dec. Luncheon Presentation/Grant Ranch By Lisa Pappanastos

The December Luncheon program was so interesting we asked the presenter, Lisa Pappanastos, to give us a summary and add a few photos.

Joseph D. Grant County Park was named after a very influential "California Pioneer." The story of Grant Ranch and the Halls Valley/Mount Hamilton area is a unique history. The land that became the park started out as Rancho Cañada de Pala and was owned by Jose de Jesus Bernal. Other Bernal family members owned Rancho Santa Teresa, land in San Francisco and a Rancho in the Pleasanton area. Eventually Rancho Cañada de Pala was sold off to various land owners.

Joseph D. Grant (1858-1942.) and his father Adam Grant started buying property in the area in the 1880s. J. D. Grant wanted to recreate the Rancho Cañada de Pala, which

he came close to doing, purchasing all of the property back except a small portion of the Halls Valley floor that belonged to the Tiernan family.

In 1927, J. D. Grant purchased the house that became the "Grant Ranch House" from the Hubbard family. The house and ranch became a popular spot for the gathering of society people while Grant owned the property. Some of his notable guests included President Herbert Hoover and the Crocker family. When his daughter Josephine took over the running of the ranch in 1948 she continued to hold

parties that still included celebrities and society people.

Grant made his fortune through investing in businesses such as the California Oregon Power Company, Columbia Steel Corporation, and Standard Oil Compa-

ny. He also bought stocks in mining ventures and purchased real estate. He wrote a book called "Redwoods and Reminiscences" which his daughter Josephine published in the 1970s. The book discussed his life in California, his pursuit of the preservation of the redwood forests, early life in San Francisco and his business pursuits. This book is the only primary source material from J. D. Grant that is available to the Grant Park staff; it is interesting but does not give us a picture of who he was as a person.

The family photo albums that remain were donated to the Friends of the Grant Ranch by Elspeth Grant Bobbs, J.D.'s granddaughter. These albums give us a glimpse into the lives of this family but they are not primary source material. They don't tell us what the family members said or thought from their own words--only through pictures that we then have to interpret. These albums show the stark contrast between the workers at the ranch and the family who owned the ranch. We are lucky that the photos have been preserved.

There is enough information about the area that a book could be written and hopefully someday that will happen. Attempts have been made to write a book about the Grant Ranch



Grant Ranch House in 1937.

(Courtesy of Friends of Grant Ranch)

and family, but as far as we know, no book has been completed.

The Ranch House is now a part of Grant Park and is owned by Santa Clara County Parks. In 1998, Ron Bricmont (park historian) and I began to furnish the interior of the Ranch House. The interior was redecorated in the style of the family with furnishings that give the look of the expensive antiques and artwork that the family owned. Tours have been given and weddings or special events have taken place on the grounds near the house. Today the house is in need of repair.

(Continued pg. 10)



Joseph D. Grant

(Courtesy Friends of Grant Ranch)



Lisa Pappanastos with Elspeth Grant Bobbs, J.D.'s granddaughter.

(Photo: Lisa Pappanastos)

Grant Ranch (Continued)

The Ranch House Complex of buildings is eligible for both State and National Historic listing. It meets two out of the four required criteria. The ranch is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history. It also is associated with the lives of a person important to local, California or national history. The house underwent a Historic Structures Report and is awaiting repair by the Santa Clara County Parks Department. Since the cost of the repairs are sizable, the house is in need of a voice to preserve the unique history and the structure that protects it. ❖

Lisa holds a BA degree in Recreation Management and has worked for the Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department since 1995.



View of the Grant Ranch House and observatory today.

(Courtesy of Dave Edwards)

Below left, another view of the Grant House. (Courtesy of the San Jose Mercury News)



GIVE A HAM!
HELP SAVE OUR
DANCING
PIG!



f
 To learn more visit:
 The San Jose Signs Project

www.preservation.org/pac_donate.html

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Preservation Action Council of San Jose
 Dedicated to Preserving San Jose's Architectural Heritage

the **SAN JOSE** Signs Project

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BASSIAN
 Modern Collections... Smart. Beautiful. Made in Italy.

The dancing pig sign (circa 1950s) is located at 105 S. Montgomery Street near Diridon Station. The sign needs to be restored and maintained because it is one of San Jose's most iconic neon signs. PAC*SJ is holding a fundraiser at Poor House Bistro (91 S Autumn St) on Feb. 25th, all day. Art auction during dinner. Funds go to restore sign.

What's In Our Garden?



Heritage Pear Tree in Roberto Adobe & Suñol House Heritage Garden

(Photo: Gayle Frank)

This Heritage Pear Tree [Pera] (*Pyrus communis*) was cloned from a stock of trees that were planted in the huerta (orchard) of Mission San Juan Bautista in 1810. They were French pears, for making pies at the mission. Many varieties of pears grew at the missions, with some recorded as early as 1792.

Around 1970, the last remaining San Juan Bautista 1810 pear tree was propagated by Leonard Caetano. It was transplanted to a safe hillside below a mission wall. Caetano's tree was cloned in 2015 by Pioneers members Paul Bernal, John Grafton and Tim Peddy, and this copy now grows in our Heritage Garden at the Roberto Adobe & Suñol House, owned by the California Pioneers of Santa Clara County.

The Roberto Adobe & Suñol House Museum and gardens are open on Saturdays from 12 noon until 2 pm. ❖

Fundraising Benefit at Historic Old Grandview Ranch

Saturday, May 19, 2018

The Saratoga Historical Foundation is conducting a benefit at Old Grandview Ranch, the historical 22 acre estate of Dr. W. Donald Head in Saratoga. The estate includes three art galleries housing one of the largest privately owned collections in the West, renowned sculpture garden and more. Food and wine will be provided as people are allowed to stroll the grounds and galleries.

Sponsors at \$2500 will be invited to a private reception in the home of Dr. Head with food from the Plumed Horse, a Michelin star restaurant in Saratoga, and will listen to an interview

with Dr. Head about his collection. They will also be able to see the three art galleries and grounds and sip champagne on the verandah at 3:00 PM.

General admission includes seeing the three art galleries, the 22 acre estate and sculptures. Light refreshments and wine will be available. Tickets for general admission are \$175 before April 20 and \$200 after.

For more information go to www.saratogahistory.com, call 408-867-4311 or email info@saratogahistory.com. ❖



Marble sculpture fountain in pool in front of marble columns of Loggia. Formerly known as the Pike Estate, Old Grandview Ranch is also known as Hearst Castle North, a French Renaissance showcase estate.

California's Tartan



California Tartan

Did you know that California has an official State Tartan? The Tartan was designated by legislation* on July 23, 2001, recognizing the contributions to California by residents of Scottish ancestry. The legislation also states that this State Tartan may be claimed by any resident of the state.

The tartan was based on the Scottish Muir Clan tartan to honor the great naturalist John Muir, but is unique in its own design and is registered with Scottish Tartan Authority as California State District Tartan Number 200111 and with the Scottish Tartans Society as Tartan 2454. The Tartan's blue reflects the sky, the ocean, and the state's rivers and lakes, while the green stands for the state's mountains, fields, and parks. The red, gold, and blue seams (lines) signify the arts, sciences, agriculture, and industry of California.

We are all Clan California! ❖

** California state government code 424.3*

Luncheon Presentation (Continued)

along a newly developed Kodak camera system utilizing equally rare Kodacolor Film. This totally unique film system was revolutionary in 1929 and very few reels of color film exist from this early time period.

So far, we have only been able to get a partial, black and white glimpse of what this reel has in store for us. It will need to undergo a special procedure at Color Lab Corporation in Maryland in order to bring out the color trapped within the lenticular data contained inside the film's emulsion layer. To accomplish this, we want to reach out and ask you to financially partner with us to preserve this rare and historic, thirty-five minute reel of film.

Once accomplished, these moving images will hold title as the oldest

known moving images in color for both Japan and China. When this reel is properly restored, our goal is to gift these precious films to the National Film Archives of Japan and China in the names of everyone who has aided in their preservation.

Please act now... these films are extremely fragile and time is of the essence. Visit: <https://www.gofundme.com/help-preserve-a-piece-of-history> for more information.

—Rick Helin

Don't miss this excellent presentation at our March Luncheon. RSVP now!



An advertisement poster for the 1929 cruise

When Tule Elk Came to San Jose

News Flash—

San Jose, Aug. 1914: “Four hundred elk owned by Miller & Lux were to be doled out to cities under the direction of a California agency. Among the ten cities was San Jose. In 1874 Henry Miller acquired what was said to be the only existing pair of elk in the state. From this pair a herd of 400 had grown.”

Later newspaper articles tell us who in Santa Clara Valley received elk from the Miller & Lux ranches. On October 14th, 1914, twelve elk arrived at Big Basin State Redwood Park. Expenses were paid by the Santa Cruz Elks Lodge (*San Jose Mercury Herald*, Oct. 15, 1914).

On Nov. 26th, 1915, Button Willow, a Central Valley game warden, physically brought four large elk to San Jose from their previous home. A citizens committee, Eugene Knickerbocker, Walter Chrisman, B. A. Herrington and W. L. Prussia, coordinated the arrival from the Miller & Lux ranches to Alum Rock Park. The elk were brought through town in a wagon. As reported, “Large crowds gathered in front of McCabe’s store at noon today to see [and photograph] the animals.” The elk were donated to Alum Rock Park through the Academy of Science (*Evening News*, Nov. 26, 1915).

Story of the Tule Elk

How and why did the elk donation come about? The tule elk (pictured above) in California suffered from unregulated market hunting since the Gold Rush, competition with livestock, and the introduction of non-native plant species. The final blow was converting the elk habitat to agricultural land. Finally, the California State Legislature banned hunting elk in 1873, but by that time many thought it was too late. Were there any tule elk left in the state?



In 1874, a pair of Tule elk was discovered on the San Joaquin Valley ranches of cattle barons, Henry Miller and Charles Lux, by a local game warden. As a result, Miller designated 600 acres for the elk to thrive and reproduce, hoping to save the species by restricting any hunting or harming of elk. His plan worked. By 1914, the elk herd had exceeded growth expectations to the point that Miller requested the California Fish & Game Commission to relocate the elk far from his ranch since they were damaging his cattle, crops and fences.

Many attempts between 1914 through 1934 were made by the U.S. Biological Survey and the California Academy of Science to relocate the elk, including lassoing them from horseback and transporting them. The partial removals established new herds at Owens Valley, Cache Creek, and the Tupman Reserve within the state. The elk that weren’t captured continued to propagate—their progeny now live at the Tule Elk State Natural Reserve, which is near the original 600 acres belonging to Henry Miller.

From 1971 to 1989, State and Federal laws protected the tule elk by prohibiting elk hunting until the state population reached 2,000, while programs were established to improve the elk’s habitat.

Today, twenty-two tule elk herds live in California with a population of around 4,200 and increasing. The California Department of Fish & Wildlife still monitor the elk, maintain healthy herds and sometimes relocate healthy elk to a new area to increase the genetic diversity.

North America has four subspecies of elk that have survived. One, the Manitoban elk, is found in Canada but the other three, found in California, are the Roosevelt elk in the north coast rainforests, Rocky Mountain elk in the northeastern counties and the tule elk, native to the Central Valley. Tule elk, only found in California, are a slightly lighter brown and the smallest of the subspecies. A bull tule elk weighs about 400 to 800 pounds. (A Roosevelt bull weighs about 1,000 pounds or more.) The tule elk do well living in open country and a semi-desert environment. After the moose, elk are the second largest members of the deer family.



Who Was Henry Miller?

The man who may well have saved the tule elk, Henry Miller (1827-1916), was born in Germany with the name Heinrich Alfred Kreiser. He took the name Henry Miller after purchasing a non-transferable steamer ticket, under the Miller name.

(Continued pg. 14)

Elk (Continued)

Arriving in San Francisco from New York in 1850, he started a butcher business a few years later and partnered with Charles Lux in 1858. That partnership produced a very successful cattle business, headquartered in Los Banos. Miller was instrumental in developing the San Joaquin Valley and was often called the "Cattle King of California." He and Lux were one of the largest cattle producers in California and one of the largest landowners in the United States during the late nineteenth century.

Between 1890-1902, Miller built a summer home at Mount Madonna in Santa Clara County, along with two homes for his children. The Clampers (E Clampus Vitus No. 1850) installed a plaque in 1975, commemorating Henry Miller's home. Only the foundations, stairs and wall remnants remain today. ❖

—Gayle Frank



Left, Henry Miller's summer home at Mt. Madonna before burning down after Miller's death.

Lower left, remains of Miller's home and other structures at Mt. Madonna today.

(Photos: www.bmdb.org/Marker.asp?Marker=54057)



Sources:

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 —<https://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/584/files/TuleElkSNRWebBrochure2012Rev.pdf>
 —<http://mariposaresearch.net/santaclararesearch/SCBIOS/bmiller.html>
 —baynature.org/article/at-home-off-the-range

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For more information or to volunteer, contact Jonna Baker at
 (408) 533-3256 or J234belle@yahoo.com

Welcome New Members

Cindy Atmore (San Jose)
Lauren Thistle (San Jose)

Gary Faulkner (San Jose)
Jennifer Wool (San Jose)

Membership Report

The membership dues for the California Pioneers of Santa Clara County are **due on January 1st every year.**

Please renew your membership for 2018 at the March luncheon or mail it in to CA Pioneers of SCC, Membership Chair, P.O. Box 8208, San Jose, CA, 95155. Basic dues are \$35.

Check your mailing label on the your Trailblazer and it will indicate when

dues have expired. For example, if after your name it says, Dec-18, your Pioneers membership is up-to-date until the end of 2018.

Additional donations or higher membership levels are always appreciated. Visit www.CaliforniaPioneers.com for more details.

And please, don't forget the Pioneers in your estate planning and consider donating from your IRA's required minimum distribution. ❖

Please Note

Our membership Chair, April Halberstadt, has resigned because she will be working full time for the County on the National Heritage Area Project. Congratulations April!

Consequently we are seeking a volunteer for the Membership Chair. Please call us at 408-275-6889 if you are interested or would like more information.

Time Travel *(Past News from Newspaper Archives)*

February, 1908: San Jose's new police wagon was given its first run to answer an official call. The elated San Jose Herald reported, "Its handsome appearance creates considerable favorable comment. It is equipped with rubber tires and acetylene lamps and is a credit to a city of such size and importance as San Jose."

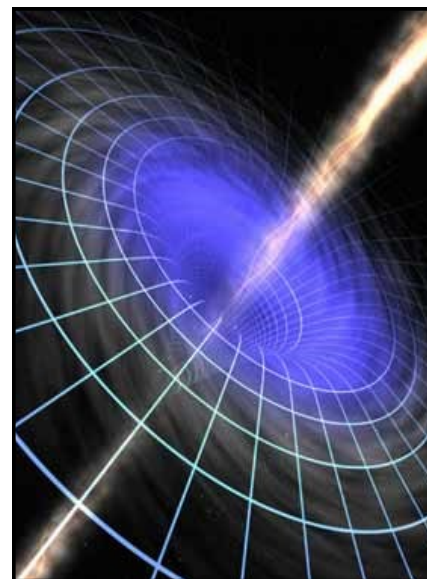
January, 1912: "State highway commissioners agreed to construct a state highway over the Santa Cruz Mountains from San Jose to Santa Cruz via Los Gatos on condition the Santa Cruz supervisors continue the road on to Watsonville and connect with the state route down the Santa Clara Valley."

January, 1912: "With the exception of San Francisco, Santa Clara

County led the entire state in the amount raised for the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The sum raised by a six cent levy amounted to \$41,647."

San Jose, 1913: "The most degraded spots here, the dives and brothels of Post Street, were all ordered to disperse by a firm police order. With the closing of the Barbary Coast in San Francisco many of the 'vile and depraved' settle here. Police Chief Ross, along with Detectives Charles Hertell and John Guerin, led the assault toward the riddance of the vice-plagued area."

February 4, 1928: "The builder of the Lick Observatory, Henry Stammer, president of the Garden City Pottery Co. and pioneer brick man who made the bricks of which the



observatory was constructed, was the victim of an automobile accident. Brick for the observatory was made on the mountain top in a plant he built especially for the purpose. Part of the old brick works is still standing."



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Our Mission is to promote, preserve, and celebrate
the history of Santa Clara County and the heritage
of its past generations. We collect, archive, educate
and encourage research and scholarship.