

HISTORY OF STANISLAUS COUNTY

There are two different theories as to how *Stanislaus County* received its name. Either it was named for a Christianized Indian Chief who was baptized by the Padres under the Spanish name "Estanislao" or, for one of the two Polish saints: Stanislaus Kostka or Stanislaus Cracow. The county was organized in 1854, partly from Tuolumne County. The first county seat was placed at Adamsville. In a few months, however, it was moved to Empire City; in 1856 it was transferred to La Grange; to Knight's Ferry in 1862. Finally, in 1872 Modesto became the County Seat. The town of Modesto was first called *Ralston*, after an official of the Central Pacific Railroad. However, Mr. Ralston being a very humble man, felt that he was not worthy of such an honor and objected to the town being named *Ralston*. The name was changed to *Modesto*, Spanish for "modest."

The Stanislaus River: Gabriel Moraga, on one of his exploring expeditions through the north river country, while looking for suitable mission sites, came upon one of the most important, wild and picturesque streams of the Sierra and named it the Stanislaus. He discovered the Stanislaus in 1806 but crossed it again in 1808, when he was exploring all the rivers of the Sierra as far north as the Upper Sacramento. At this time he discovered new territory in ten additional counties. In 1810 he once more explored the country surrounding the Stanislaus, in an unsuccessful attempt to capture runaway Indians. In May of 1826, the Stanislaus River was the scene of one of the fiercest battles ever fought in Alta California between the Indians and Mexicans. The leader of the Indians was Chief Estanislao, a San Jose Mission-educated neophyte who had turned renegade and had become the leader of his tribe against the Mexicans. On May 30th of that year, General Mariano G. Vallejo in charge of the Mexican troops finally subdued the Indians and Chief Estanislao was given a full pardon by Governor Echeandia.

On March 30, 1844, John C. Fremont ferried the river and camped on the Stanislaus side. He described its scenery thus: "Coming from the woods, we rode about sixteen miles over open prairie, partly covered with bunch grass, the timber reappearing on the rolling hills of the River Stanislaus, in the usual belt of evergreen oaks. The valley was about forty feet below the upland, and the stream seventy yards broad, with the usual fertile bottom land which was covered with green grass among large oaks. We encamped on one of these bottoms, in a grove of the large white oaks afore mentioned."

Old Arroyos of Stanislaus County: The old refugee road of the Spanish and Mexican periods which

followed along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley was known as the El Camino Viejo. It crossed arroyos which are still in existence today and known by their Spanish names. Those in this county are: Arroyo de las Garzas ("the herons"), Arroyo de Orestimba ("the meeting-place", called this because the Padres after gathering the first Indians in that region, promised to meet the remaining Indians there the following year), Arroyo Salado Grande ("big salty creek," — where the old pioneer known as "Salty" Smith settled in 1855), Arroyo de la Puerta ("the gate," named because of the natural cut in the hills west of Patterson through which the creek flows during the rainy season), and Arroyo del Hospital (named so because a party of Spaniards who were ill, rested beside this stream and were healed).

The Spanish first settled on the west side when a deserter from the Spanish Cavalry in 1820 settled on Arroyo de las Garzas. This same year a detachment of Spanish cavalry came to get some runaway mission Indians and also the deserter and quite a skirmish took place. In 1852 some early American settlers in that region found the half-breed son of the former cavalryman living in an old adobe on Arroyo de las Garzas just across the line in Merced County. In 1854, Jesse Hill (one of the owners of Hill's Ferry) settled on this location and brought lumber around the horn to build his home. He hauled the lumber to Las Garzas by ox team. The site was later owned by the Newman sheep camp. In 1847, above the sycamore grove on Arroyo de Orestimba, a ranch home was built and named the Rancho Orestimba y Las Garzas. The land was granted to Sebastian Nunez on February 22, 1844.

Hill's Ferry: In the autumn of 1849, a man by the name of Thompson started a ferry across the San Joaquin River at the site later known as Hill's Ferry. Thompson took Emigrants from Mexico who were traveling to the mines via Pacheco Pass, across the river at this point. Later, Jesse Hill and John de Hart purchased the ferry from its original owner. When Mr. Hart passed on, Hill became the sole owner until 1865. At that time the ferry was sold to a Mr. C. G. Hubner.

By this date, the town of Hills Ferry had become a shipping-point for grain. From April to July, during the highwater season, the boats would come up the river this far to exchange their cargoes for grain and various farm produce. The balance of the year the town was quite isolated. Hill's Ferry being an isolated place, induced horse thieves and outlaws of all nationalities to use this convenient crossing

place as a means of getting to their mountain hide-outs. At one time a real "Wild West" spirit prevailed and there was gambling, drinking and shooting to keep things real lively.

At the time that the west-side railroad was being constructed, 1886-1887, Simon Newman who was the chief merchant at Hill's Ferry, gave some land to the railroad. In 1887 the town of Newman was laid out on this land. Immediately, the people in Hill's Ferry and those in Dutch Corners, about two miles to the south, decided to move to the new town. The homes of Hill's Ferry were carted to other locations and the old location on the west bank of the San Joaquin River is marked only by several small dwellings not far from the present highway.

Knight's Ferry: In 1849, William Knight, scout and fur-trader and reputed to have been a physician at one time, founded the town of Knight's Ferry on the Stanislaus River about thirty-eight miles southeast of Stockton. He first came to California with the Workman-Rowland party in 1841 and in 1843 he brought his family from New Mexico to Knight's Landing. Knight's Ferry was the first ferry to be established on the Stanislaus River. This was on the old Sonora Road from the southern mines to Stockton. Even in 1850, the receipts for the ferry were scarcely less than \$500.00 a day as thousands of miners passed this way. The fact that the hills and gulches along the river were rich in gold in all directions, made Knight's Ferry not only important, but prosperous. Below the Ferry was Keeler's Flat (later the site of Keeler Ferry) and above, was Two Mile Bar.

On November 9, 1849, William Knight passed on. Lewis and John Dent purchased the ferry which in 1854 was superseded by a bridge built on the site of the present structure. That same year, D. M. Locke and Captain Dent erected a grist mill and a saw mill some three hundred yards above the ferry on the river bank. In 1856 a town laid out on the south bank of the river was known as Dentville, but was changed back to Knight's Ferry later on. From 1862 to 1872 this town prospered and was the county seat of Stanislaus County.

• Knight's Ferry is still one of the most picturesque of the old river towns. As one approaches from the south, you cross over an old-time covered bridge, made entirely of wood, which crosses the river just above the old mill. This bridge was built to replace the earlier structure erected in 1854, which was swung so close to the water that it was swept away by the flood of 1862. Along with the bridge, went the grist mill and its flour. There are people living today, who recall the rescue of sacks of flour from a gully where the high water had deposited them. The outside was covered with a thick paste of flour and water but the grist within was perfectly dry and clean, and fit for human consumption. In 1862

after the flood, David Tulloch erected the present mill. Not far away is a stone wall, intended to be a woolen mill, but never finished.

Down the street aways, there is a little adobe house that once belonged to a Chinese gentleman by the name of O. Kow. He was the last remaining resident of a fairly good sized Chinatown. Now, only the post holes show where the quaint shops and homes of the Orientals once stood. Going on down the street one comes to the site of the former courthouse, known at one time as the Fisher Hotel and erected in 1858. Only a few fragments of the walls and the cellar remain since its destruction by fire in the '90s. The Major Hugh Moss Chapter, D.A.R. from Modesto, have erected a beautiful monument of native rock across from the courthouse site, to commemorate the early history of Knight's Ferry.

Above the village on a hill is the *Dent House*, built in the early '50's and still well preserved. Ulysses S. Grant, married to Julia Dent, visited his brother-in-law here in 1854!

La Grange: In 1852 French miners came to this region to prospect and so it first became known as French Bar. Later on, the settlement was moved up higher on the bank of the Tuolumne River. By 1856 when the bulk of the population in the county had moved up into the mining regions, La Grange had become a thriving center of trade. Now, La Grange became the county seat and remained the county seat until in 1862. Knight's Ferry at that time, having won the majority of votes (twenty-nine) became the county seat.

At the peak of its prosperity, La Grange was served daily by three or more stage lines and had a population of approximately five thousands residents. The rich bottom lands of the river made it possible for rapid agricultural development. John Talbot and Company erected a flour mill about a half mile below Branch's Ferry. Although the mill was washed away by the flood water of 1856, a few of the supporting timbers are still intact. In the '70's ditches were built at a cost of \$5,000.00 to convey water to the extensive hydraulic operations carried on in that district. In the years of 1891-1893, the La Grange was built and today is one of the systems of Stanislaus reservoirs which supplies the Modesto and Tullock irrigation districts.

From about 1850 until 1880, a ferry was operated at La Grange; first by Nathan McFarland and later by Anthony B. McMillan. In 1880 a bridge was built across the Tuolumne at this point. Just two miles below the village, where the present bridge spans the river, George C. Branch in 1851 operated a ferry and the spot was known as Branch's Ferry. In 1862 Mr. Branch sold the ferry and it passed from one successive owner to another; the last known owner being a Mr. Basso. The old site of the

ferry landing is at the north end of the present Basso's Bridge. It is said that one can still see the old moorings and heavy wire cables used in handling the ferry boats.

Adamsville and Empire City: Adamsville was founded in 1849 and became the first county seat of Stanislaus County in 1854. When the initial session of court took place, there were so few buildings in the area, that the session took place in the open under a large tree. After several months, Adamsville lost its one claim to distinction when the county government was moved to Empire City.

Although the town of Adamsville no longer exists, its site is on the south bank of the Tuolumne River, west of Paradise City.

Originally, Empire City was situated on the Tuolumne River twenty miles from the mouth of the river and about eleven miles east of Adamsville. John C. Marvin, an attorney from Boston, who later became the first state superintendent of schools in California, was responsible for the town being laid out on the south side of the river.

In 1851, Empire City (being the head of navigation) was made the Army Supply station for outlying forts, including Fort Miller and Fort Tejon. In 1852 it was almost destroyed by floods, but was rebuilt and became the county seat in 1854. The hard political fight that took place to establish the county seat here, hardly seemed worthwhile because in two years the seat of justice moved to La Grange. Today, all that marks the site of the first Empire City is a cemetery. In 1850, a citizen by the name of Edward S. Townsend and Company of New Jersey, founded a town named Crescent City on approximately the same site of the present Empire City. Mr. Townsend was so enthused with his choice that he predicted "here will rise a city which will be world-famous for its size and importance." However, his ambitious plans failed to materialize and in several years Crescent City was only a promoter's dream. There was another town located on the Tuolumne River several miles above Empire City called Aspinwall. This too became just a ghost town of the past.

Tuolumne River Ferries: In the '50's, there were several ferries up and down the Tuolumne which served as crossings to the Mariposa mines. Located one mile below the present Robert's Bridge and about seven miles east of Waterford was Dickinson's Ferry. Gallant Duncan Dickinson who founded the ferry was an active, energetic man who engaged in many interesting pioneer projects and was originally from Missouri. He came overland with his family in 1846 and established Dickinson's Ferry in the early '50's. Prior to his building the stop-over establishment on the old Fort Miller Road, he had the distinction of being a member of Aram's garrison at Santa Clara, and of having built the first

brick building in Monterey, California. He also had a gold claim, known as "Dickinson's Gulch" in Tuolumne County in 1848. In 1849, he operated a hotel in Stockton and also served as alcalde of that town. Later, Dickinson became a member of the first State Constitutional Convention.

In 1862, John W. Roberts purchased the properties at Dickinson's Ferry. The hotel was destroyed by fire on February 22, 1865, and Mr. Roberts replaced it with the two-story brick structure which one can still see, standing by the river. One can also see a portion of the old road where it approaches the former ferry landing on the river bank above the present Robert's Bridge.

In the '60's, Dr. B. D. Horr, who owned a ranch near Dickinson's Ferry, attempted to found a town named Horrsville. A half-mile north of the river near the present highway, a little cemetery gives the approximate site of that town.

In 1878 another ferry was established at Waterford (formerly called Bakersville). Five miles to the northeast was Bill Martin's hotel and stage station. In the late '50's and '60's this was a very busy establishment on the old Mariposa Road. Although the old ranch home is gone, the site is marked by a portion of the chimney and the old family burial ground today, belongs to descendants of the original owner.

Tuolumne City: When Paxson McDowell established the town of Tuolumne City in 1850, he dreamed of a great future for the town. It was located about three or four miles from the mouth of the river. Lots were sold at high prices and there was a great anticipation on the part of the buyers. However, when summer came it was discovered that the river was too low to be navigable and the town was deserted. Along about the middle '60's Tuolumne City was revived as a small farming community. There was much activity until 1871. Then, the inhabitants moved to Modesto. A few of the older houses in Modesto were once located in Tuolumne City and it is said that the Modesto News-Herald was one of the institutions that originated there.

Five miles east of Tuolumne City, John Mitchell in 1867 laid out a townsite on his ranch in Paradise Valley. The town was named Paradise. A number of stores, a flour mill and a warehouse were erected. With the founding of Modesto, Paradise came to an end also. Across the river from Paradise the town of Westport was established in 1868 and it too came to a very brief end.

In 1850, A. J. Grayson established a ferry on the San Joaquin River about eight miles above the mouth of the Tuolumne and this was known as Grayson. In 1868 after it was discovered that this region was especially suited for grain farming, a man by the name of J. W. Van Benschotten pur-

chased the ferry and laid out the town. The place flourished until the building of the west-side railroad in the middle '80's. There is still a tiny settlement in existence at Grayson.

Burneyville and Langworth: On June 1, 1846, Alrias Basilia Thompson of Santa Barbara was granted the Rancho del Estanislau. The present towns of Riverbank and Oakdale, which date from the '70's are located within the confines of this old Mexican Grant. Prior to the coming of the railroad, two other towns, Langworth and Burneyville, had been established on the same ranch. In 1860 Henry Langworth plotted his town which was located on the Mariposa Road on the hill above the ferry owned by Major James Burney. Burney was a former sheriff of Mariposa County and a member of the Yosemite Battalion under Major Savage in 1851. Later on, Major Burney sold his holdings to a Mr. Walker and moved to the site of Burneyville on the south bank of the river near the present Burney Bridge.

STANISLAUS COUNTY PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE

by

*Ernest Landward, Secy.-Mgr.,
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River Traffic: Civilization followed the rivers in this county. There were practically no roads, and such as they were, often were glorified trails a quarter of a mile wide, made because wagons found it dangerous, especially in wet weather, to follow in the ruts of preceding wagons. It was safe to travel only in groups, because Indians and white bandits, made single travel unsafe. The Stanislaus River was navigable as far as Burneyville, which became Riverbank when the Santa Fe established its line through there in 1891. The Tuolumne River was navigable as far as Empire City.

With the discovery of gold in the foothills, a great many fortune seekers and travelers, eager to reach the gold fields in a hurry, found water travel much too slow and therefore numerous ferries were established. Many unusual enterprises developed. There was the "Everett's Express" (an express service on foot from Knight's Ferry to "Two Mill Bar," 6 Mile Bar, O'Byrne's Ferry) that left every Wednesday and Saturday and returned on Tuesday and Friday. After two years of dependable service, the operation ceased when Mr. Everett failed to return to Knights Ferry one day. When California became a state, it was divided into 27 counties. On April 1, 1850, the Governor signed a bill creating Stanislaus County.

The following towns became County Seats in Stanislaus County:

First County Seat — Adamsville: Located at Adamsville, named after Doctor Adams, the only

physician in the area and a very popular, persuasive man. Adamsville was located on the Tuolumne River about six miles west of the present site of Modesto, approximately one-half mile northwest of the junction of the present Jennings and Service Roads. No trace of the town or buildings remain.

Second County Seat — Empire City: Founded by Eli Martin, one of the Governor's organizers. Present city of Empire is slightly north of the original Empire City and was settled about 1910.

Third County Seat — La Grange: In 1856, the county seat moved further upstream to La Grange; the hub of the great southern gold mining activity. La Grange was first named French Bar after a group of French sailors who had jumped ship in San Francisco to join the gold rush. The Frenchmen named the town "La Grange" after the ship which had brought them to San Francisco.

Fourth County Seat — Knights Ferry: By 1860, the gold vein in the La Grange area was playing out and with it went much of La Grange's population and prestige. In 1861 by vote of 422 to 393, Knights Ferry became the County Seat. When the railroad from Stockton reached Modesto in 1870, it brought settlers from all over the County and it gradually became the center of the County's population. With this change came the clamor for a change in the county seat.

Fifth County Seat — Modesto: Knights Ferry put up a determined fight to retain its position, pointing to its investment in money to the fine courthouse, the jail and other county buildings and to its interest and picturesque location. However, in 1871 the will of the people prevailed and Modesto became the County Seat with a vote of 893 to 340. It has remained there to the present time.

Agriculture: No single item is of greater importance today to Stanislaus County than its abundant source of water from the San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Tuolumne Rivers. Water is the County's greatest source of wealth, being responsible for its \$100-\$125 million annual agricultural production.

Great Floods: In times past, these rivers were not always man's benefactor. Entire towns were destroyed in the early days because of floods. The floods of 1862 completely wiped out the town of Empire City, destroyed the fine new bridge at Knights Ferry and most of the town. The floods of 1862 were of such magnitude that the Tuolumne and Stanislaus Rivers were as one, forming a solid wall of water from the present location of Modesto almost to Stockton. Thousands of cattle and sheep were drowned and many farmers lost everything they possessed.

Grain Farming: With their livestock destroyed, the farmer's only recourse after the subsidence of the water, was to return to grain farming. This was a major task as most of them had lost everything

The water, however, had deposited great quantities of silt which aided in the production of tremendous wheat crops. The market for wheat was given a terrific impetus by the Civil War and a famine in Europe. In 1864, it is stated, seven million bushels of wheat were grown in Stanislaus County, making up one-tenth of the entire California crop.

First Dam Site: In looking around for a logical dam site, they discovered there was already a dam on the Tuolumne River at La Grange built by Mr. Wheaton for hydraulic mining in 1855. Mr. Wheaton was willing to cooperate but nothing came of this project. It was almost 31 years later, before anything took place to help the people with their problems.

The Wright Act: Finally, in 1886, C. C. Wright presented a bill in the California Legislature (later known as the Wright Act) permitting the organization of irrigation districts, whereby dams and other construction could be accomplished with monies obtained through the sale of bonds secured and redeemable through taxes on the lands within the district. This bill became law, and in 1887 both the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation Districts were organized. Irrigation bonds in the amount of \$800,000 were voted. Opposition on the part of anti-irrigationists retarded the consummation of those projects however, and it took almost 20 years before water was finally flowing through the irrigation canals.

Irrigation Districts: Actual irrigation in the Turlock District began on a small scale in 1902 and in the Modesto District in 1904, resulting in one of the greatest celebrations in the history of the County up to that time. While the population of the Modesto and Turlock areas was less than 2500, and the entire county not more than 3500, there were in excess of 5,000 persons present at this two-day celebration.

The Twentieth Century: Leaving the adventurous and romantic years of our early history, we now turn to the more prosaic, but equally important 20th Century. This was a period of consolidating our gains, of building on the foundation laid by those early intrepid pioneers.

County Set-Back: The bitter irrigation controversy during the decade between 1890 and 1900 resulted in an actual retrogression in the County. Population dropped from 10,051 in 1890 to 9,550 in 1900. Farming operations dropped from nearly 500,000 acres in 1890 to about 300,000 in 1900.

Rainmakers: In 1910, on the West Side, a rainmaker was hired and a contract drawn up for 1910-1914, stating specifically that he would produce 10 inches or more of rain each year between November the first and May the first. He must have been successful because History states that one year he produced 13 inches of rain.

Gas and Oil Drilling: In 1920, there was quite a gas and oil drilling flurry in various spots in the County, with considerable gas but no oil being found.

Agriculture and Industry: With Stanislaus County one of the ten top counties in the United States in agricultural production; it is now preparing itself for a broadening of its economy, by inviting select industries and manufacturing establishments to investigate its opportunities. Background work, (including correction of Freight Rate inequities, establishment of zoning and land use factors, long-range planning, improvement of educational and recreational facilities) preparatory to this increased industrial activity, is now going on. A strong industrial promotional activity sponsored by all Chambers of Commerce, is now being initiated. All these factors indicate a strong and vital movement toward a broader, finer way of life on a higher economic level, and an assurance that Stanislaus County will continue to be a delightful place in which to live and to make a living.

AGRICULTURE IN STANISLAUS COUNTY

Agricultural Income: The total annual agricultural income in Stanislaus County has averaged between \$110,000,000 and \$125,000,000 the past few years and rates somewhere within the first 10 (probably 7th or 8th) among the 3,000 counties in the United States. Stanislaus County encompasses approximately 963,840 acres, of which 87.5 per cent or 843,000 acres is in farms. The 1950 Census lists 6,616 farms, 6,100 of which (or 92.3 per cent) are irrigated, with a total acreage of 644,000 acres.

Production: Stanislaus County is first in the United States in volume of peach production.

It is second in total dairy cows and dairy production.

It is second in turkey production.

It is fourth or fifth in walnut production.

Diversification: There are over 80 crops grown in commercial volume in the County. The great diversification of crops, the productivity of the soil, a long growing season (some crops are grown all through the year), the proper use of irrigation, and good farming practices are the primary factors which have helped to make Stanislaus County one of the leading agricultural Counties in the United States. Proof of our agricultural diversification is indicated by the following partial list of crops, all of them grown in commercial quantities: *Fruit and Nuts:* Almonds, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Cher-

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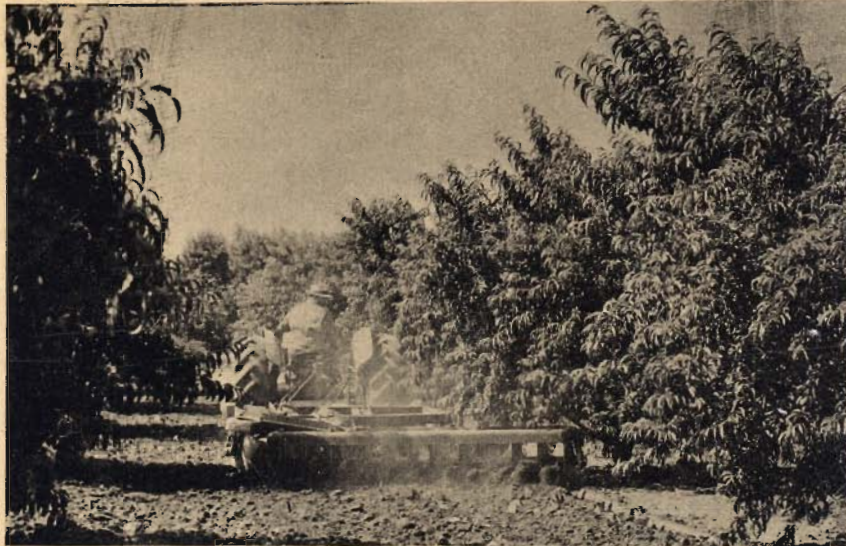
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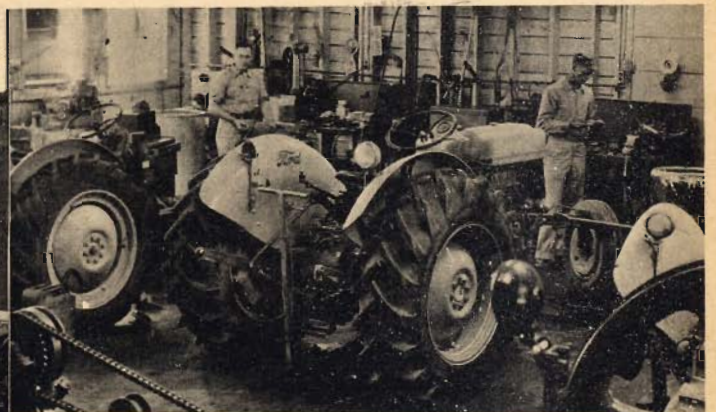


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Progressive West Side Growers: Perez Brothers of Crows Landing are typical of the progressive west side growers. They are using a produce loader in their 130 acre field of bell peppers. The loader enables the 33-man crew to pick thirty-five per cent more peppers in a day. Successful farmers are on the alert to adopt new methods and acquire equipment that will make their operations more efficient.

The Upward Trend: The west side will very likely expand considerably the production of some of the minor crops being grown there now, due to new introductions in vegetable varieties being developed with wider ranges of adaptability. During the past two years, the growers have expanded acreages of cauliflower, broccoli, onions, lettuce, green beans, carrots and cabbage.

Progress Through Vaccination: In cooperation with poultrymen, the Agricultural Extension Service is conducting a vaccination survey. From the information gained, your farm advisor will be aided by knowing which methods are most efficient, certain methods will be discarded and others will become more widely adaptable. The purpose of vaccination is to protect poultry against disease. There is no one best way to vaccinate because conditions vary. However, it should be low enough in cost to make the operation profitable to the farmer. To be successful the vaccination program must be tailored to fit his own needs. This calls for careful planning. Vaccination cannot take the place of good management. It is only part of the over-all program. Discuss your vaccination program with your farm advisor, your veterinarian and the diagnosticians at the state laboratory and keep informed of progress in vaccination.

Research: Many new farming practices are tested locally before being sanctioned by your farm advisor. Public demonstrations of new or experimental techniques are held to acquaint farmers with their use. Experimental plots are maintained to assist in making specific recommendations on crop and livestock management. These plots are conducted in cooperation with local farmers, with most of the field work being done by the field assistants.

Analysis: Maintained to help farm advisors solve local problems is the Agricultural Extension Service Laboratory. It uses its testing equipment and ana-

lysis procedures to give prompt and accurate answers. The greatest portion of testing is in soils, water and grain. Soil is tested for pH salt concentration, and gypsum requirement. Irrigation water is also analyzed for salt concentration. Grain is tested for moisture content to determine when it may be harvested and stored safely. Our farm advisors are trained to interpret this information and use it in making recommendations to help solve the problem of the grower. Soil is tested for salinity by means of special electronic equipment.

Summary of Progress: Today's farmers are working fewer hours and producing more food and fiber than ever before, without increasing their acreage. Farmers are becoming increasingly more efficient through the improvement in farming methods, the use of hybrid seed and mechanizations with improved labor-saving devices. They have better livestock, increased use of fertilizers, new chemicals for insects, diseases and weed control and better farm management. *Modern Agriculture* depends upon research and education to make these many advancements possible.

Leading County: The farmers in Stanislaus County have greatly increased their production in the last twenty years. Agricultural income in the county has increased five hundred per cent in the last fifteen years. The 1954 census rated us 9th among the various counties in the United States. Of the 80 crops produced commercially in Stanislaus County, we were ranked first in peach production, second in total dairy products and fourth in turkeys raised.

Resources: Those resources responsible for the agricultural wealth of Stanislaus County are: diversity of crops, natural productivity of the soil, plentiful and inexpensive irrigation water and good farming practices.

Agriculture Extension Service: The local Extension Service Office was established by the University of California in 1915. Over a period of years, there has developed a staff of efficient and understanding farm and home advisors. They work closely with the subject matter departments of the University. They have worked for the betterment of agriculture, the farmer and the farm family. Their research programs coupled with a practical educational plan, have led the way for the great strides made by local farmers.

Dairying in Stanislaus County: Stanislaus County is one of the leading areas in the United States in many phases of the important dairying industry. It lends itself well to the dairy scheme because of its well balanced, diversified agriculture. Highly palatable, nutritious and heavy yielding forage crops such as alfalfa, oats, barley, vetch, ladino clover and numerous other field crops and grasses along with corn for silage and grain provide an abundance of economical ingredients that make up the cows daily

diet are all grown within the county.

Numerous by-products from the fruit and vegetable packing and canning industries, straw from dry beans, and other field crops also contribute to a degree to economical cow feed.

Stanislaus County dairymen are among the more progressive farmers anywhere. A glance at the annual DHIA Cow Testing Summary shows that nearly 700 herds are on a regular monthly cow testing program for milk and butterfat, which includes over 43,500 cows. This same report shows the cows in this county average over 9,760 pounds of milk that tests 4.09 per cent fat for a total butterfat production of 399 pounds. These figures show that Stanislaus County is right near the top in this respect compared to any of the other 57 counties in California, and considerably above the average for the United States.

Much credit for the 35-year continuous DHIA testing program, the progressive attitude of the local dairymen, can be attributed to the efforts, energy and advice they have been fortunate to receive from Mr. George A. Cross, Stanislaus County Farm Advisor. About 15 well trained and qualified DHIA Supervisors work in close cooperation with the farm advisors office.

Nearly 30 milk processing plants, milk distributors, cheese plants, producer-distributors, milk by-product plants, condensers and cash and carry drive ins are located throughout the county. Among these are some of the largest milk distributors in this business and down to the family type producer-distributor that handle the tremendous volume of milk daily on over 1,000 dairy farms in the county.

Other industries and professions that greatly depend on the dairying in this county are dairy supply stores, veterinarians, milk haulers, commercial hay balers and haulers, feed mills, grain harvesters, farm machinery companies, hardware stores, farm building contractors and auction yards.

Stanislaus County leads all other California counties in the number, quality and type of purebred registered Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys and Guernseys. Nationally known and respected breeders of these cattle have important breeding establishments in this area. The Stanislaus County Holstein Breeders Association is one of the oldest and most progressive organizations of its kind in the United States. The Stanislaus County Jersey Breeders frequently lead the nation in important Jersey breed activities which indicates their progressive purebred dairy cattle promotion attitude.

Both the Holstein and Jersey associations mentioned above hold annual purebred sales and along with the Guernsey breeders support 4-H Club and Future Farmers activities, DHIA and HIR testing, official herd classification programs, national and state annual meetings and California and international

registered dairy cattle consignment sales.

Owners of many of these purebred herds are important community leaders in social, recreational, political and religious activities and held in high esteem in these endeavors on a state and nation-wide level. — Mrs. Doris McDaniel.

Four-H Clubs: This club is one designed by the Agricultural Extension Service to give the young Americans of today a chance to evaluate their time and helps them to form habits which can help them throughout their lives. The primary goal of 4-H Club work is to develop better citizenship habits in its members. Citizenship is emphasized through working together as a club, developing group recreational activities and community service activities. Each club is an independent, democratic organization supervised by a volunteer leader, acting under the guidance of the Agricultural Extension Service in Stanislaus County.

As the 4-H member grows in his knowledge of club work and becomes more proficient in the skills he has acquired, many doors are opened to him through the county Hi-4-H Club, the 4-H ranking system and the National Awards program. Awards range from ribbons at local club fairs to expense-paid trips to Chicago and Washington, D. C.; and numerous scholarships, are available to any club member who wishes to work for them. In 1956, 54 workshops and training meetings were held by the Agricultural Extension Service for the 4-H Club leaders . . . The 231 leaders of 46 community clubs held 1480 member training meetings . . . The 4-H Farm and Home advisors made 817 Farm and Home Visits to 4-H Club leaders and members . . . 4-H Club work was publicized in the newspapers and on the local radio stations . . . 267 news stories were written and 104 radio broadcasts were made . . . 1380 4-H Club members developed leadership and technical knowledge through the 4-H Club Program.

FARM CENTERS — OFFICERS, MONTHLY MEETING DATES

Board of Directors meets last Saturday of each month for luncheon at Hotel Covell, Mirror Room. 8:00 P.M. for all evening meetings.

Claus-Riverbank: Meets at Dry Creek Club House, Scenic Drive, Modesto on Second Mondays.

Denair: Meets at Denair Club House. Second Mondays.

Empire: Meets at Empire Community Hall. Second Thursdays.

Fairview-Westport: Meets Westport School, Carpenter Road off Grayson, Modesto. Second Thursdays.

Hickman-Waterford: Meets Hickman Community Hall. First Monday.

Hughson: Meets in Agriculture Building, Hughson High School. First Mondays.

Mitchell: Meets at Mitchell Club House. Third Thursday.

Modesto: Meets in Normandy Restaurant, 16th and J Sts., for luncheon last Friday, 12:15.

Oakdale: Meets in Recreation Hall, Lutheran Church, Oakdale. Third Wednesdays.

Orestimba: Meets at Crows Landing Community Club House. Fourth Mondays.

Paradise: Meets usually in Conference Room, Farm Bureau Building. Second Thursday.

Patterson: Meets in American Legion Hall, Patterson. Third Thursday.

West Turlock: Meets in Agriculture Building, Turlock High School. First Wednesday.

Wood Colony: Meets in Hart-Ransom School, Shoemaker and Dakota, Modesto. Third Tuesday.

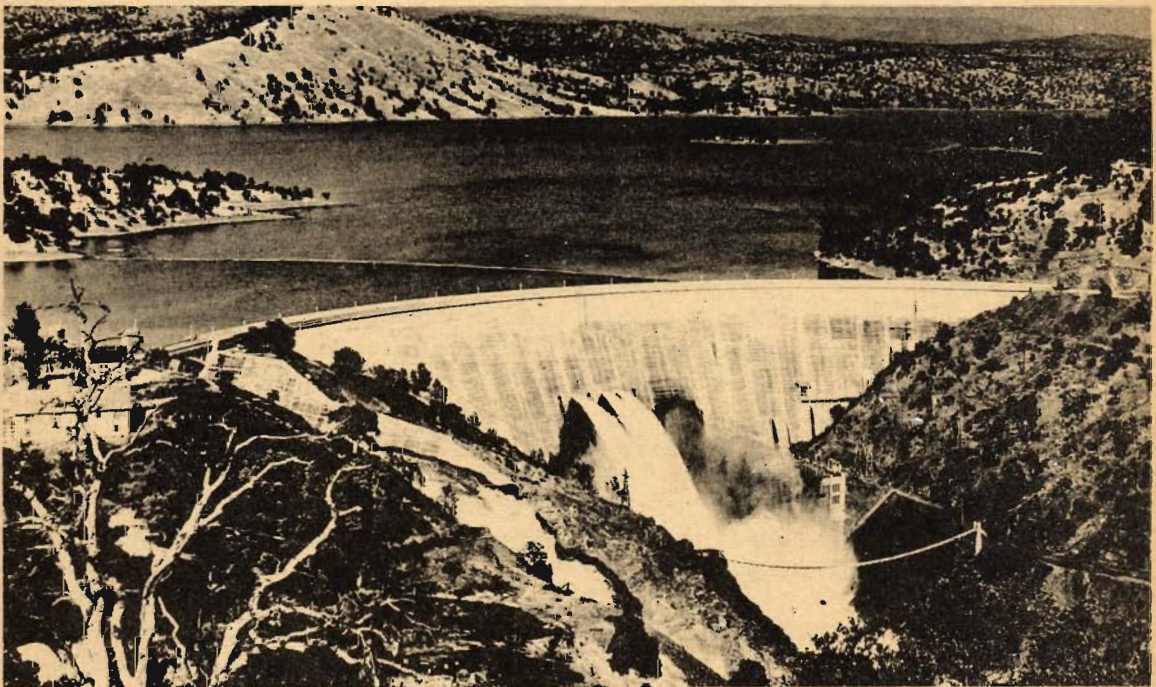
Irrigations: Stanislaus County, known in the late 1800's as "Paradise Valley," was far from a paradise when flooded, or in a dry year. The fight for irrigation was a long hard one. As early as 1854 the County Surveyor suggested that it could be irrigated, but was impractical because of the few who needed it and the expense involved. Dry years of the 1860's and a flood in 1871 brought depressions to the communities, and convinced many of the value of irrigation. The Defense Association was formed to aid the fight. Attempts were made in 1872 and 1877 to secure the Wheaton Dam, a wooden, privately owned dam above La Grange, and build canals. In 1878 a bill called "An act to create an irrigation district, to be called the Modesto Irrigation District" was made into a law, but was never put into effect. Not until 1887 was a bill passed which removed all

obstacles from the path of the advocate of irrigation. This bill was drawn up by Mr. C. C. Wright, an attorney of Modesto. Under the Wright Law, irrigation finally became a reality.

The Turlock Irrigation District was organized in 1887, with an area of 179,434 acres. It was the first under the law to furnish water to the farmers in the district, in fact the first time in the United States an irrigation district, organized under law, provided water for irrigation. Canal construction, however, was delayed by court contests preventing the sale of bonds and operations were ceased because no more funds were available. In 1895 the contract was taken over by Judge A. Waymire who finally completed the canal system in 1900.

The development of the Modesto Irrigation District was even more difficult, having far more opposition. An election in 1887 brought a majority vote for establishment of the district. That same year a suit challenging the legality of the formation of the district and of the bond issue prevented building of La Grange Dam. In 1891 a Supreme Court Decision established the legality of the district and constitutionality of the Wright Law.

Work was begun, but was fought by the Defense Association, as the anti-irrigationists called themselves. Turlock Irrigation District directors joined those in Modesto in the project of building the dam to store water for both districts. The dam was completed in 1893, after an additional \$20,000 was donated by interested citizens of Modesto. After completion of the dam anti-irrigationists tried to secure legislation to destroy the district, but failed,



DON PEDRO DAM — ONE SOURCE OF WATER AND POWER

until 1899, when a great many of them gained public office. During the time they were in office all work on the district came to a standstill. It was begun again after a new board of directors was elected, and the canal system was completed in 1903, so that water was finally being furnished the farmers.

Both the Turlock and Modesto Irrigation Districts have grown steadily and served the County's farmers even better year by year, furnishing more and more water. As demands for water increased the Dallas-Warner Reservoir (1911), and Don Pedro Dam (1921) were built by joint cooperation of the two districts. Electrical energy generated by the Don Pedro power plant became an issue; to distribute electrical energy on a retail basis, or sell it wholesale to private utilities being the question. The retail distribution was begun in 1924, when the first electrical meter was installed in Modesto. By 1940 the

Modesto Irrigation District had purchased the last of the private utility system.

The federal Central Valley Project, authorized by Congress in 1935, will provide water for power and irrigation from Shasta Dam, in the northern end of the state, to Bakersfield in the south and plans to meet the needs of expanding irrigated farm areas and cooperate with local groups throughout the area. It is designed to distribute water to the area needing it most, irrigating a million acres of farm land, to improve flood control and river navigation, and to provide cities and industries with water and increase the capacity of electric power output. Also planned is the creation of conservation projects on the tributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers.

Water has been and will continue to be the key to the prosperity of the County, and irrigation is the answer to the need for water; upon it depends the future of the County.

INDUSTRY IN STANISLAUS COUNTY

The Twentieth Century: Man's economic progress normally follows a definite pattern. These economic stages of development are determined by the basic activity whereby men earn their living. Stanislaus County has followed this pattern. The earliest inhabitants of our area, lived by hunting and fishing. Nature provided their living and then came the transients who took first furs and then gold and departed. These were followed by the herders of cattle. Then the Agricultural Stage in which men lived by cultivating fields of wheat, barley and other crops became the way that most people earned their living. Changes in agriculture stabilized this life and it remained our chief source of income for the rest of the century. Stanislaus County is now facing the development of the *Industrial Stage of Economic Development*.

Every frontier community develops its economic life around a basic natural resource. This may be minerals, like metals and oil; or timber, fish, or land. From these basic resources, industries are developed that sustain a larger population, but may be operated with greater numbers of workers. For the most part, these resources are temporary and may be depleted or used up. Minerals are used up as the mines and mills continue to work. They cannot be replaced and the communities supported by them disappear or change their ways of making a living. Only communities whose livelihood is based on agriculture are permanent.

Invitation to New Industry: Stanislaus County invites new Industry! The County Board of Supervisors and City Governments throughout the Coun-

ty are actively and enthusiastically supporting a drive for new industry. The County Chamber of Commerce and twelve City Chambers of Commerce in the County all have active Industrial Development programs. Stanislaus County has much to offer. Altho its manufacturing industries thus far have been largely geared to the agricultural production of the County and the Central California Valley, the last few years have seen considerable diversification of manufacturing activities, including the manufacture of agricultural implements, lumber processing, building materials, chemicals, tin cans, machinery, barium and a number of others. Along with this new sweep of activities, contributing to the County's economy, we have fruit and vegetable canning, frozen food processing, milk processing, wine making, poultry and meat packing, fruit and nut dehydrating and packaging. A recent survey indicates that the industrial potentials of Stanislaus County are practically unlimited. One reason is that our County is in close proximity to large consuming markets; some 12 million in California, which is increasing at a rate of approximately 1,000 persons per day and some 30 million population of the 11 Western States. We have good, fairly priced, industrially zoned land. Industries locating here, will have room to expand for many years to come. Our climatic conditions permit economical construction and operation of plants. Our citizens are home owning, permanently located and make good employees. Industry in Stanislaus County is on the March!

Manufacturing: From 1947 to 1954, total manu-

facturing payrolls rose to \$24,987,000 in Stanislaus County. This represents a 74 per cent increase during this period. Part of this large expansion in payrolls can be attributed to the increase in number of factory employees over this same period, which in 1954 averaged 6,876 or a 30 per cent gain over 1947. Manufacturing establishments showed a 20 percent increase over this seven year period with 177 reported in 1954. The total value added by manufacturers was \$65,640,000 in 1954, or a 107 per cent increase over 1947.

Food processing is the major manufacturing activity in Stanislaus County. The more important food products marketed in Stanislaus County include fresh, frozen and eviscerated chickens and turkeys; fresh, evaporated, and powdered milk; cream, butter, ice cream; canned and frozen fruits and vegetables. Some of the more important crops being: peaches, tomatoes, broccoli and spinach. We also have the dehydrating of fruits and vegetables; vegetable concentrates; packaged meats; nuts, olive oil, soft drinks, syrups, sugar, seeds, wine and brandies.

Allied with the food processing establishments, are the chemical manufacturers who produce fertilizers, sanitizers, insecticides, detergents, industrial chemicals, and other agricultural chemicals. The third most important industry is that which fabricates metals. These operations produce iron and machine welding products of varying types: hydraulic cylinders, tanks, dairy and feed mill equipment, metal cans, food processing and canning equipment, and precision parts. Also allied to the food industry is the manufacture of fibre boxes and containers, wood crates and boxes. The printing of newspapers, labels, and wrappers constitutes a major industry in the county along with the manufacture of stone, clay, glass, concrete, concrete pipe, ceramics, building blocks and tile.

Other items produced include milled and finished lumber, cabinets, barium, electrical equipment, armaments, and the various end products of brass, aluminum, and bronze foundries.

Turkey Processing Plant: Other industries, such as meat processing plants, hatcheries, carton manufacturing and freezer plants depend upon turkey production for business. As one of the top 100 counties in the United States, Stanislaus County ranks fourth in the production of turkeys. The value of this activity in the county is over 713 thousand dollars. Each year the importance of this industry attracts attention through the Far West Turkey Show held at Turlock!

The production of various fruits is a leading industry in Stanislaus County. Our County occupies first place in the United States in Peach Production. Agricultural income from horticulture is one-half the farm income of the county. Fruits, grapes, nuts, and berries have a value of \$19,450,095 for last

year. Canneries are increasing in number since canning has become the method of processing the fruit crops. Fruit drying has dropped.

The steady increase in population in our county has brought about changes in industry. At the present time, industries that process the products of agriculture are creating a demand for labor and developing a large payroll. The latter was in excess of 51 million, excluding agriculture and government payrolls, according to the latest statistics. Stanislaus County has changed from a purely agricultural community to one that is partly agricultural and partly industrial in nature. There is a steady development of industry taking place in our county. New plants requiring a larger flow of labor are assuming a very prominent place in the economy of Stanislaus County.

When Modesto was one of fifteen cities chosen in the United States as an ALL-AMERICAN CITY at the close of the first century of progress, initiative, planning and cooperation were some of the merits judged in making the award. These characteristics well describe the growth that took place in the first hundred years of our county!

Dairying: Dairy farming is a major industry in our County. This County is second in the United States in the production and sale of dairy products. In the live stock industry of the county, one-half the annual income is from dairying. The 1954 Live-stock Report shows a value of \$26,900,080 for the dairying industry on the farms alone.

Stanislaus County, in addition to its valuable dairy farms, has several large creameries. Nationally known companies have plants in Newman, Modesto, Hughson and other towns.

Because of water and irrigation, hay also plays an important role in county economics. Alfalfa and grain crops are the source of more farm income. More than 100,400 acres were devoted to hay in 1954.

Processing Agricultural Products: Stanislaus County continues to offer outstanding opportunities for industries interested in processing the annually recurring agricultural production in this as well as adjacent counties. The primary and secondary processing of this agricultural production has been barely touched.

Needed Industries: There are real opportunities, among others, for the following industries: (1) Meat Packing and Canning; (2) Canned Soups, (3) Prepared foods such as: Pork & Beans, Spaghetti & Meat Balls, (4) Fowl and Meat Products, (5) Cereal Preparations, (6) Sugar Plants, (7) Alfalfa Meal, and (8) Paper Containers — and many others.

Industry: Stanislaus being among the top 10, agricultural counties in the United States, the bulk of its manufacturing is concerned with food and food products. This widely varied industry includes

wine making (one of the first industries in the county), vegetable canning, frozen food processing, milk and cheese processing, fruit canning and dehydrating, meat packing, and poultry processing. Packing and shipping of fresh fruits and vegetables also is important to the County's economy.

Other existing industry in the County is widely varied, including the manufacturing of agricultural implements and machines, lumber processing, building materials, chemicals and chemical products, tin cans, barium processing, cement plants, paper products, and fire truck manufacture.

Future industry is welcomed with open arms by local Chambers of Commerce and Civic Betterment Committees all over the County. All communities have already established industrial zones, with a county-wide zoning being planned.

Some of the factors which should make the County attractive to any new industry seeking a site are adequate utilities, excellent water and power sources in present dams, with new projects under way; mild climate, permitting low cost industrial establishments; available labor, most communities being close enough so that industry in one can draw from the labor available in neighboring communities; good freight transportation, the county being served by three trans-continental railway lines, Southern Pacific, Western Pacific, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, direct connections to the Port of Stockton via Tidewater Southern Railway, United Airlines air freight, carrier trucking lines, transcontinental, statewide and regional as well as local County lines equipped for specialized types of hauling, such as frozen foods, livestock and dairy products; banks representing 5 statewide banking institutions, making financing of new industry convenient.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALS

Harold V. Pederson

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTOR

MODESTO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

New employment opportunities are essential to the growth of Modesto and Stanislaus County. It has been estimated by the Stanislaus County-Cities and County Advance Planning Staff that by 1981, 23 years hence, the population of the Modesto-Ceres Metropolitan area will have 195,000 residents. If this estimate is realized, there will be 80,000 people employed or in the Labor Force. Manufacturing will have to provide a large part of the basic employment. Between 16,000 and 20,000 year-round manufacturing jobs will be required up from the six to seven thousand jobs in manufacturing in 1958.

Today nearly eighty percent of manufacturing jobs are in the processing of foods. Food processing will grow and demand more employees, but its percentage of the total manufacturing employment will gradually decline.

The agriculture-industry related economy prevalent in 1958 gives the area a high degree of stability since the products are non-durable essentials. There is considerable seasonality in employment, but plants are gradually lengthening processing seasons to keep the large investment producing larger each year.

New manufacturing jobs in non-food processing industries will be provided primarily in the chemical, fabricated metals, machinery, and electrical products industries. This enlarged industrial base will add to the stability of the economy of the City of Modesto and of Stanislaus County.

Today on the average one job in nine is provided by manufacturing. This will eventually change to one in six or one in five.

New manufacturing is essential to the growth of the community.

WINE INDUSTRIES OF STANISLAUS COUNTY

Wine has been made in California since the early years of Spanish occupation. Vines were brought by the original occupying forces of Spain in 1769, and by subsequent expeditions, but the date of the first vintage is not known. Records indicate, however, that wine has been made in California for over 170 years.

Although research has been carried on for many years in the chemistry of wine — still it remains a mystery. Rain, sunlight and soil play their part, and when tests show that there is the right proportion of acid and sugar in the grapes, they are picked. Any overripe, mouldy or raisined fruit is removed, and the perfect bunches rushed to the winery, where they are stemmed and crushed, so as to preserve

the seeds. What you now have is "must," which is transferred to the fermenting vats, and a tried and tested wine yeast starts the fermenting process. Red wines keep their skins during fermentation — white wines do not. The bad micro-organisms that tend to sometimes retard or ruin good wines are controlled by adding small amounts of sulphur dioxide. When the process of fermentation is complete, the young wine is drawn off to smaller cooperage to clarify and age.

Wine is periodically racked, or changed, in its early aging, by changing it from one cask to another, with the new container filled to prevent storage. You can bottle the white wine in one or two years, but the red wine may remain a much longer

time in the oak barrels. After the proper time has elapsed for the type of wine, and in each cask, they draw it off, bottle the wine, and then stack the bottles on their sides in bins, and the aging is completed in the bottle.

No matter how frequently an Enologist analyzes the "must" and watches over the fermenting wine, there are many other factors and qualities that one does not find in a test tube that will determine whether you have a wine supreme or just another ordinary wine. The fact that wine is a living organism can sometimes determine whether a mediocre wine today may in a couple of years be a very choice and delectable wine. On the other hand, sometimes a choice wine today will start deteriorating early, and steadily get worse. There is only one certainty. Great wines were never made from inferior grapes. For centuries the best wines have been made from the well-known famous wine grapes, and for the highest quality in the production of wines they are indispensable.

The making and bottling of wine is only a small beginning in the wine industry. A lot can happen to even a supreme wine after leaving the vintner. Wine should never be handled roughly. To get the most out of wine (even an ordinary wine), one should handle it with care, and certain rules should be followed.

A merchant should not be careless with the wine that the winemaker has taken such great pains to make and age. A white wine should be kept on its side, with the cork wet and the air out; yet they will deteriorate if left that way too long. They should be

kept in a cool spot and out of all sunlight.

If you do not have wine stored in your cellar, you should always buy it a few days in advance of when it is to be used. Allow the wine to rest those two days. Draw the cork about a half an hour before using the wine. This gives it a chance to breathe, and it will be more fresh-tasting. Pour a few moments before using. Rose and White wines should be served chilled to about 55 degrees fahrenheit, and a temperature of about 70 degrees fahrenheit for red wines. Always ask your wine dealer about the cork screws that are best for the wine corks.

Proper wine glasses: For white wines — long-stemmed and round bowls are appropriate. Shorter stems, with longer bowls, should be used for red wines. One should always fill the glasses about three-fourths full; then, hold your glass of wine up to the light, notice the lovely color; swirl it slowly about in the glass, and then inhale its aroma. Take a very small sip and roll it about. Swallow slowly. Nor — do not drink down in gulps as one would other beverages, but sip it slowly and think of all the long hours spent in the field, in the processing and in the special bottling and handling, to bring you this perfect product.

WINERIES IN STANISLAUS COUNTY

Bella Bros	Modesto Cooperative Winery
Gallo	
Waterford Winery	Waterford
Empire	

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN STANISLAUS COUNTY

When Stanislaus became a county in 1854, there were few opportunities for getting an education. A school had been maintained by private support in the Hills Ferry area and, for a few months each year, some schooling was provided in other parts of the county. Early schools were established at Adamsville, Empire City, Knights Ferry and La Grange, but attendance was irregular and none of the schools operated for more than eight months of the year. The average school year as late as 1865, was only five and a half months.

A brief time table will show the growth and development of our county educational system:

1854—E. B. Beard, first County Superintendent of common schools in the new county government.

1865—Report of County Superintendent reports 11 schools in the new county government.

Teaching Staff—12 teachers, none of whom had a State Certificate or were graduates of any Normal School.

1871—First Teachers' Institute. 28 of the 30 teachers in the county attended.

1883—A three-year high school course of study established in the Modesto School.

1954—38 Elementary School Districts. Eight High School Districts in the county.

Modesto City Schools providing a Junior College. Total enrollment in all schools and classes in the County—37,829. Total cost of education—\$9,789,180.30.

TODAY: A free public education from Kindergarten through Junior College is provided for all students in our county. Not all, however, take

advantage of this educational opportunity.

At the end of the first century Stanislaus County has a school system dedicated to meeting the needs of its children. Classes for the hard of hearing, children with learning difficulties, the physically handicapped and the partially sighted are a few of the special programs designed to meet these needs.

California schools are faced with problems of

overcrowding, lack of teachers and difficulties in support. These problems are the problems of our county as well. Two other unsolved problems are the large transient population and the changing of industrial life of the people whom our schools serve. These problems challenge us as we prepare for the next hundred years. . . .

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

Elementary (Kindergarten — 6th Grade) — 18, 7th and 8th Grade — 3, High Schools — 2, Junior College — 1, Special Schools (Crippled & Mentally Retarded) — 2. Total Schools — 26.

NUMBER ON CERTIFICATED STAFF

Elementary (Kindergarten — 6th Grade) — 293, 7th & 8th Grade — 84, High School — 183, Junior College — 108, Special Schools — 5, Adult Education — 92, Central Office Staff — 20. Total — 785.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED

Elementary — 8,469, 7th & 8th Grades — 2,134; High School — 3,979; Junior College — 1,963; Special Schools and Bedside Students — 38. Total: Regular Schools — 16,583. Adult Education (High School & College) — 7,569. Total: ALL STUDENTS — 24,152.

SPECIAL SERVICES—EDUCATIONAL

Guidance and Psychological Services — Curriculum & In-Service Training — Health, Physical Education and Recreation — Trade and Industrial Arts and Music.

Besides the regular school program, Modesto schools maintain a well advanced program in special training for students who are slow learners and another for the Very Able Students. A special class in Braille is given for blind students. Special Schools are operated for the severely mentally retarded and for crippled children. All teachers and therapists in these schools are required to have special training in their special field.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Office: 426 Locust St, Modesto. LA. 3-1851-2-3-4-5-6.

ADMINISTRATION

Same address as above. Office hours: Mon. through Fri. 8:30 - 5:00.

JAMES H. CORSON, Superintendent
THOMAS W. CHAPMAN, Assistant Superintendent (Elementary Education K-6)

ROBERT T. ELLIOTT, Assistant Superintendent (Secondary Education 7-14)

RICHARD B. EATON, Business Manager

ERNEST K. GOWDY, Administrative Assistant, Elementary Education (K-6)

ISABEL RENWICK, Personnel Secretary

SCHOOLS

(Elementary Div. K-6)

BEARD SCHOOL
Bowen and Virginia ..LA 4-2154

BRET HARTE SCHOOL
909 Bret Harte Pl. ..KE 7-3121

BURBANK SCHOOL
1135 Paradise Rd. ..LA 2-5157

EL VISTA SCHOOL
450 El Vista Ave ...LA 3-7197

ENSLER SCHOOL
515 Coldwell Ave.LA 2-6090

FAIRVIEW SCHOOL
Rt. 4, Box 2169, Whitmore Rd., CeresKE 7-2767

FRANKLIN SCHOOL
120 S. Emerald Ave. ..LA 3-1679

GARRISON SCHOOL
Teresa Ave.LA 4-2406

JAMES MARSHALL SCHOOL
515 Sutter St.LA 2-6648

JOHN FREEMONT SCHOOL
Tully Rd & Orangeburg Ave.LA 2-6490

JOHN MUIR SCHOOL
1215 Lucern Ave.LA 3-0575

JOHN SUTTER SCHOOL
1440 Sunrise Ave. ..LA 3-3354

LINCOLN SCHOOL
17th & "Y" Sts.LA 3-4360

ORVILLE WRIGHT SCHOOL
Monterey Blvd. and Thrasher LA 3-7271

SHACKELFORD SCHOOL
Crows Landing Rd. ..LA 3-8727

TUOLUMNE SCHOOL
707 Herndon Rd.LA 3-6216

WASHINGTON SCHOOL
Washington & Eye Sts LA 2-6751

WILSON SCHOOL
Wilson Ave.LA 2-8041

SECONDARY DIVISION (7-14)

LA LOMA SCHOOL
1800 EncinaLA 2-9196

MARK TWAIN SCHOOL
707 Emerald Ave. ..LA 3-3243

ROOSEVELT SCHOOL
1330 College Ave.LA 3-4516

HIGH SCHOOLS

THOMAS DOWNEY HIGH SCHOOL
1000 Coffee Road ..LA 2-5221

MODESTO HIGH SCHOOL
First & H Sts.LA 3-3201

MODESTO JUNIOR COLLEGE
College Ave.LA 4-1451

Dr. Roy C. McCall, President

DIVISION OF ADULT EDUCATION,

MODESTO JUNIOR COLLEGE & MODESTO EVENING HIGH SCHOOL
Modesto Junior College CampusLA 2-7282
Wesley M. Pugh, Dean
Harvey B. Rhodes, Ass't Director

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

BONITA
Crows LandingTE 7-4307

CENTRAL
Rt. 2, Bx 639, Ceres; KE 7-0323

CERES
Box 307, CeresKE 7-0768 (KE 7-1672)

DENAIR UNIFIED
Box 138, DenairME 4-6060

EMPIRE
Box 43, EmpireLA 3-3081

GRATTON
Rt. 1, Box 349-A, DenairME 2-0505

GRAYSON
Box 500, WestleyTY 4-3332

HART-RANSOM
Rt. 8, Box 548, ModestoLA 3-0049

HICKMAN
HickmanTR 4-2513

HUGHSON
Box 228, Hughson ..TU 3-2054

KEYES
P.O. Box 126, Keyes, ME 4-9361

KNIGHTS FERRY
Box 38, Knights Ferry TU 1-3361

LA GRANGE
Box 101, La Grange

LOWELLME 4-3816

MILNES
Rt. 1, Box 1022-R, ModestoLA 3-5856

MITCHELL
Rt. 2, Box 777, TurlockME 4-3924

MONTEVISTA
MONTEVISTA (See Turlock)

MT. VIEW
P.O. Box 988, Turlock ME 2-0339

NEWMAN
1129 P St, Newman ...Tel. 640

OAKDALE
739 Magnolia, Oakdale Tel. 6191

PARADISE
1305 Paradise Rd., ModestoLA 4-0184

PATTERSON
Box 668, Patterson ...TY 2-3151

RISING SUN
Box 268, VernalisTE 5-0281

RIVERBANK
P.O. Box 738, RiverbankUniv 9-2591

ROBERTS FERRY
Rt. 1, Box 522, WaterfordTR 4-2021

ROSEDALE
925 Sycamore, ModestoF:A 2431

ROSELAWN
Rt. 1, Box 921, TurlockME 4-3022

SALIDA
P.O. Box 1329, Salida LA 3-4171

SHILOH
Rt. 8, Box 898, ModestoLA 2-2261

STANISLAUS
Rt. 2, Box 969-A, ModestoLA 2-7878

SYLVAN
Rt. 6, Box 1445, ModestoLA 2-1219

TEGNER
Rt. 3, Box 678, TurlockME 4-5983

TURLOCK
400 South Av, Turlock ME 2-2359

VALLEY HOME
Box 54, Valley Home ..OK 3186

WASHINGTON
Box 379, Turlock ..ME 4-7668

WATERFORD
Box 278, Waterford ..TR 4-2525

WESTPORT
Rt. 4, Box 2299, ModestoKE 7-2724

HIGH SCHOOLS

CERES
P.O. Box 398, Ceres ..KE 7-0741

DENAIR (See Denair Unified Dist)

HUGHSON
P.O. Box 598, Hughson TU 3-4967

OAKDALE
Box 68, OakdaleOK 6141

ORESTIMBA
P.O. Box 758, NewmanNewman 793

PATTERSON
P.O. Box 547, PattersonTY 2-3141

TURLOCK
1574 Canal Dr., TurlockME 2-3171

PRESCOTT SCHOOL (Special Classes)LA 4-0116

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Lambert—Modesto
Mercury—Turlock
Triangle—Waterford
Tyler—Patterson
Tuxedo—Hughson
OK—Oakdale
Terrace—Escalon
University—Riverbank

COUNTY PARKS

The County of Stanislaus, at present, is maintaining eight neighborhood parks in the vicinity of the City of Modesto.

Two large parks elsewhere in the county are in the process of being developed.

Neighborhood Parks: PARKLAWN PARK, 2.88 acres, is located in South Modesto at Parklawn and Church Streets. Improvements consist of underground sprinkling system; young trees have been planted; rest rooms and some playground equipment have been added.

BRET HARTE PARK, 1.19 acres, is located in South Modesto at the intersection of Las Vegas and Butte Streets. Rest rooms, playground equipment for children; lawn is watered by underground sprinkling system, also Turlock Irrigation District water is available. Many young trees have been planted. The Bret Harte Improvement Club Inc., in conjunction with the county, maintains a ball diamond adjacent to the park. It is equipped with flood lights for night games.

BELLE NITA PARK, 6.50 acres, is located near Paradise Road at the intersection of John and Thomas Streets. Besides rest rooms, lawn and trees, it has a baseball diamond. Les Mullenneix and the firemen of the Burbank-Paradise Fire District conduct softball games for the teenage boys in the area.

BURBANK-PARADISE, 0.47 acres, is located at Vernon and Beverly Streets. The main attraction there is the recreation hall with kitchen facilities for dinners, et cetera. The grounds have many beautiful trees in the shade of which are located tables and barbecue pits.

HATCH PARK, 3.96 acres, is located at the east end of Jennie Street in Keyes. Development is not

complete at this time. A well with pump and underground sprinkling system for the lawn is ready for use. Young trees have been planted; barbecue pits installed; rest rooms will be completed this month and the lawn will be planted this fall.

WESTWOOD PARK, 1.50 acres, is located at Salida. Westwood has a nice lawn, trees, barbecue pits, etc. The Salida Civic Recreation Association plan to build a community hall at the park in the near future.

REWARD MANOR PARK, 1.06 acres, located at Gordon and Tokay Streets. This neighborhood park has many large Eucalyptus trees and a nice lawn.

MONO PARK, 2.23 acres, is located at Mono Drive and Santa Rita Avenue. This park has many varieties of shade trees; a tennis court, tables and barbecue pits; a nice lawn and rest rooms.

LARGE PARKS

LAIRD PARK, 98.0 acres, is located on the San Joaquin River at the Grayson Road Bridge, 15 miles west of Modesto. This area is used mostly for fishing at this time.

The development program scheduled for this year consists of 4,000 feet of paved road, of which 3,000 feet has been completed; a "Huck Finn" fishing pond for children with roadway across the dam; a rest room and general "cleanup" of undesirable growth should be completed by October.

Woodward Reservoir impounds 34,500 acre feet of water which provides 2,900 acres in area for boating and fishing. It is located six miles north of Oakdale.

The Wildlife Conservation Board has allocated \$105,000.00 for the development of the area.

The County of Stanislaus will operate and maintain the park after development work is completed.



Tuolumne River — Fishing, Swimming and Boating

RECREATIONAL GUIDE FOR STANISLAUS COUNTY

YOUR HOBBY . . . WHERE TO GO

BASEBALL

HUGHSON: Hughson High School Park (lighted)
KEYES: Hatch Park
MODESTO: Beard Brook Park (lighted), Ensen Park
 J M Pike Park, John Muir Park, Legion Park.
PATTERSON: Frank Raines Park
RIVERBANK: Cardoza Elementary School, Jacob Meyers Park, (lighted)

SALIDA: Westwood Park
TURLOCK: Columbia Park

BOATING:

DON PEDRO DAM (no boat ramp)
MODESTO RESERVOIR (no boat ramp)

CAMPING:

OAKDALE: W T Kerr Park
PATTERSON: Frank Raines Park (by reservation only) call TYler 2-3401
TURLOCK: Turlock Lake State Pk

FISHING:

MODESTO: Beard Brook Park, Legion Park.
OAKDALE: Woodward Reservoir
RIVERBANK: Jacob Meyers Park
TURLOCK: Turlock Lake State Pk, Don Pedro Dam (nr LaGrange) Melone's Dam (nr LaGrange), Ferrel's Fish Farm.

SWIMMING:

CERES: Ceres Park, wading pool
HUGHSON: Youth Center Pool
MODESTO: Maze Wren Park, wading pool, West Side Park, wading pool, Graceada Park, wading pool, Legion Park, swim (river), Playland Pool, Modesto High School Pool, Nune's Drop, Morris and Ensen Av Modesto.
OAKDALE: W T Kerr Park (river), Clarence Woods Park, Wading Pool, Oakdale Swimming Pool, Dorado Park, Wading Pool.

PATTERSON: Patterson Union High School

RIVERBANK: Jacob Meyers Park, wading pool
TURLOCK: Turlock Lake State Park, Turlock Plunge, Broadway Park, wading pool.

PICNICS:

CERES: Ceres Park
HUGHSON: Youth Center Swimming Pool, High School Park
KEYES: Hatch Park
MODESTO: Beard Brook Park, Maze Wren Park (picnic tables only) West Side Park (picnic tables only), Ensen Park, Graceada Park, Thomas B Scott, Roosevelt Park, J M Pike Park, John Muir Park, Legion Park, Revard Manor Park, Mono Pk, Parklawn Park, Bret Harte Park, Belle Nita Park.

NEWMAN: Newman City Park
OAKDALE: Clarence Woods Park, W T Kerr Park, Dorado Park, Santa Fe Park.
PATTERSON: Patterson City Pk, Frank Raines Park.
RIVERBANK: Jacob Meyers Park.
SALIDA: Westwood Park
TURLOCK: Turlock Lake State Pk, Denair Park (picnic tables only) Columbia Park, Broadway Park, and Crane Park.

RECREATION AREAS

BEARD BROOK PARK: 11th and Norton, Modesto, Girls Scout Club House.
BELLE NITA PARK: Thomas and Church Sts, Modesto
BRET HARTE PARK: Butte and Vegas Sts, Modesto
BROADWAY PARK: N Broadway and Orchard Sts, Turlock.
BURBANK PARADISE COMMUNITY CLUB HSE: Beverly and Vernon Sts, West Modesto
CARDOZA ELEMENTARY SCH: 5th and Santa Fe, Riverbank.
CERES CITY PARK: 99 Hy, Ceres
CLARENCE WOODS PARK: Stanislaus River, Oakdale
COLUMBIA PARK: Columbia and Farr Sts, Turlock.

COMMUNITY CENTER: Next to City Hall, Ceres.

CRANE PARK: Canal Dr and Berkeley, Turlock

DEL RIO GOLF & CTY CLUB: St John Rd, Modesto.

DENAIR COMMUNITY PARK: Alameda and Elm Sts, Denair.

DENAIR PARK: E Main and Canal Dr, Turlock

DON PEDRO DAM: Don Pedro Rd nr La Grange.

DORADO PARK: 3d and A Sts, Oakdale.

EMPIRE COMMUNITY HALL: LA 2-6253, Empire

ENSLLEN PARK: Stoddard Av, Modesto.

FRANK RAINES PARK: Del Puerto Canyon, Patterson.

GRACEADA PARK: Needham Av, Modesto.

HATCH PARK: N Jennie St, Keyes

HUBBARD GIRL SCOUT HOUSE: 595 High St, Turlock.

HUGHSON YOUTH CENTER POOL: Hughson Av and 7th St Hughson

HUGHSON YOUTH CENTER THEATRE, Hughson Av Hughson

HUGHSON HIGH SCHOOL PARK: Hughson High Sch, Hughson.

JACOB MEYER PARK: On Stanislaus River, Riverbank

J M PIKE PARK: Haney and Kearney Av, Modesto

JOHN MUIR PARK, High St and Helen Av, Modesto

LEGION PARK, S end of Santa Cruz Av, Modesto

MADDUX YOUTH CENTER: 3d and Sierra Av, Modesto

MAZE WREN PARK: Jefferson and Laurel, Modesto

MODESTO COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER: 800 E Morris, Modesto.

MODESTO HIGH SCH POOL: H St, Modesto

MODESTO RESERVOIR: Roberts Ferry Road

MONO PARK: Mono & Santa Cruz Av, Modesto.

MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE: Neece and Tuolumne Blvd, Modesto.

NEWMAN CITY PARK: Tulare and P Sts, Newman.

OAKDALE SWIMMING POOL: 3d and A Sts, Oakdale.

PARKLAWN PARK: Parklawn and Church Sts, S Modesto..

PATTERSON CITY PARK: Las Palmas Av and Highway 33, Patterson.

PATTERSON UNION HIGH SCH POOL, Patterson

PIERCE MILLER'S OLD WAGON TOWN: Waterford Rd bet Empire and Waterford.

PLAYLAND POOL: Kansas Ave. Modesto, (also Snack Bar)

REWARD MANOR PARK: Gordon and Tokay, (northeast) Modesto

RIVERBANK HOUSING PROJECT CLUB ROOMS, Santa Fe and 6th St, Riverbank.

ROSE GARDENS, Newman Area.

ROOSEVELT PARK, Orangeburg and Bronson Av, Modesto

THOMAS B SCOTT PARK: 800 E Morris, Modesto

TURLOCK GOLF & CTY CLUB: Golf Rd, Turlock

TURLOCK LAKE STATE PARK: Roberts Ferry Rd, Turlock Lake

TURLOCK PLUNGE: 510 N 99 Highway, Turlock.

TURLOCK WAR MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM: 247 Canal Dr, Turlock

TURLOCK YOUTH CENTER: 1030 E Av, Turlock

WEST SIDE PARK: 3d St and Sierra Dr, Modesto.

WESTWOOD PARK: Westwood Dr, SALIDA.

W T KERR PARK: Sonora Highway (on Stanislaus river) Oakdl

WOODWARD RESERVOIR: 4 mi NE Oakdale

