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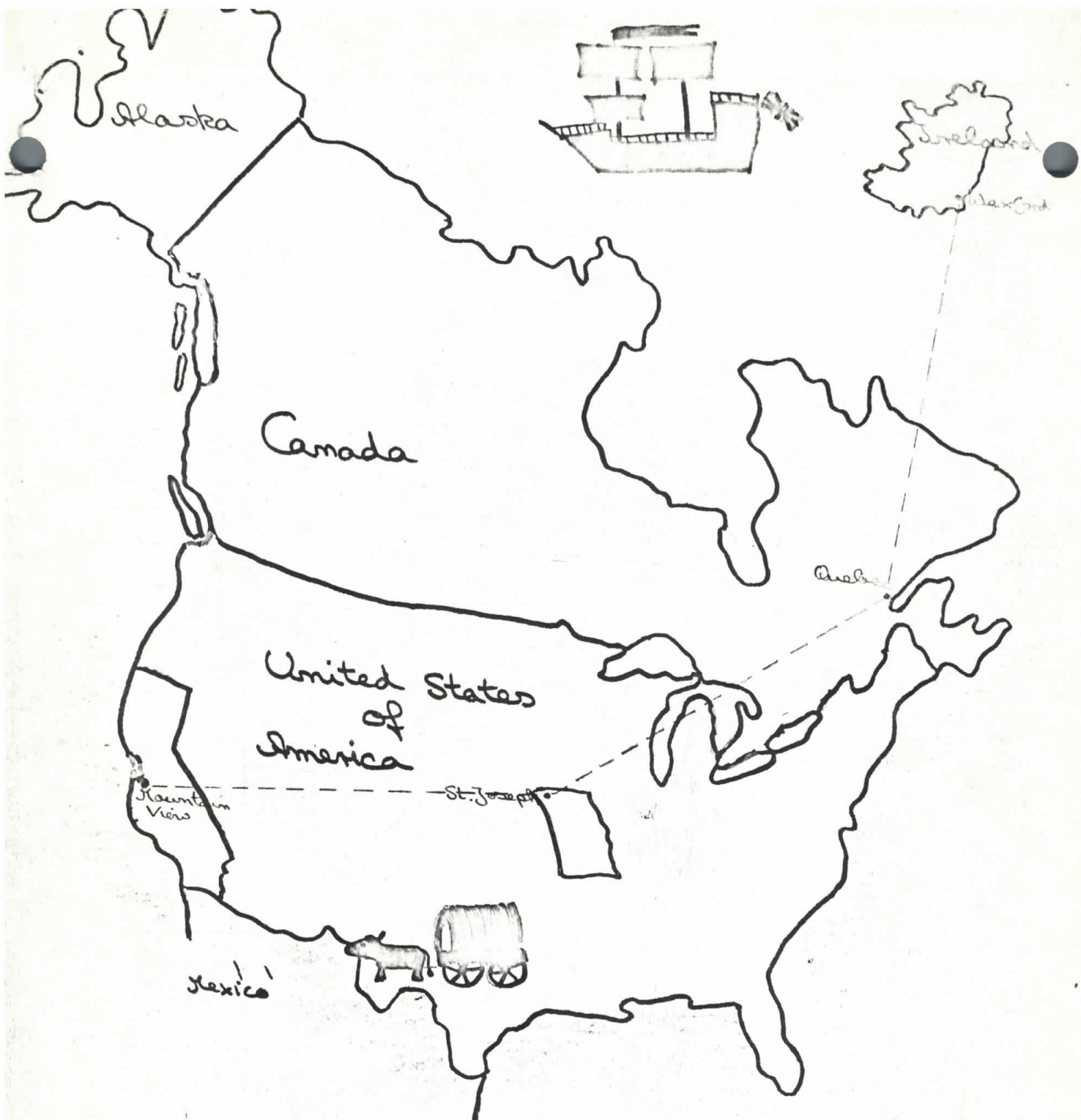
MARTIN MURPHY JR./

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Martin Murphy Jr.

* 1807 . † 1884

Pioneer of Santa Clara County

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PREFACE

Martin Murphy Jr. was born in 1807 in Ireland. While he was growing up, Ireland had to adjust to new inner and outer political changes. In 1800 Ireland had united with Great Britain, but they had conflict with them. In the rest of Europe the Napoleonic wars lasted on and on. Political changes and the Industrial Revolution made life in Ireland very harsh. There was a high unemployment rate and people who had a job worked under harsh conditions. All of this helped Martin Murphy Sr. in his decision to emigrate to Canada. Martin Murphy Jr. and his sister Margaret stayed in Ireland, but eight years later they joined their family in Canada. But not all of their dreams of Canada came true. Finally the Murphy Family decided to move to Missouri, because they believed that the U.S. provided a working example of popular sovereignty and economic prosperity. But soon they left Missouri again, partly because of the lack of education available for the children and for the lack of medical supply, but also had they heard a lot about beautiful and great California. So they left for California with the first wagon train to cross the Donnerpass over winter. Martin Murphy Jr. settled in the Sacramento Valley, but soon he settled on a ranch near Mountain View. He was a very respected man and did many important things for Santa Clara County.

CHAPTER I

Martin Murphy Jr. was born on November 9, 1807 as the son of a farmer. He was born in Balnamough, a small town on the coast of Ireland. Martin had two younger brothers, James (1809-1888) and Bernard (Brian) who lived from 1815-1853. He also had three sisters. Margaret (1811-1881), Johanna (1813-1899) and Mary (1816-1822). When Martin was born, he was born into a "world in transition"¹

Napoleon had just completed the series of victories that brought him nearly to the highth of his power. He had fought successfully at Austerlitz, Jena and at Friedland. After the battles he signed the Peace of Tilsit with Tsar Alexander I of Russia. The previous year the nine-century-old Holy Roman Empire had come to an end, since the Hapsburg Emperor Fransis had been forced to reduce his title to Emporer of Austria. At this time England was fighting the fourteenth year of war against France, but now without the leadership of William Pitt.²

When in 1820 Martin Murphy Jr. reached his teens, major changes had occured in Europe and in the United States again.

¹Martin Murphy Jr. California Pioneer 1844-1884, University of the Pacific, Stockton California.

²William Pitt was, in 1781, a member of the parliament. 1782 he was made treasurer and in 1783 he was made prime-minister. Since 1793 William Pitt was the leader of all european coalitions against the French Revolution and Napoleon. In 1800 he managed to unite Ireland and Great Britain. In 1801 he resigned, but in 1804 he returned to take up politics again. He died in 1806.

Great Britain was a great seepower in Europe but had to solve grave internal problems. The three biggest of this problems were: (1) representation in Parliament, (2) civic rights for disfranchised catholics, and (3) labor agitation. In the 1820's only one problem was solved. The catholics had gotten their rights, but only to prevent a civil war. labor ~~canditions~~ reached a crisis in 1819 and in 1825. Improvement came first in 1833, but by then Martin Murphy Jr. had left Ireland long ago. But labor shortage was not the only reason why the Murphys left Ireland. Politecs played a big part also. The act of Union in 1800 performed by William Pitt had united Ireland with England, and so given them one government. Though Catholics represented $3/4$ of the four million people in 1800, political control remained in the hands of the Anglo-Irish group. The union of 1800 had failed to bring peaceful prosperity to the Irish and the in the post-war years the social and economic conditions got worse. The country was subject to the exaction of an alien church, absentee landlords, and political-religious animosities. The rich man had all the power, but about $1/3$ of the population lived close to starvation. Irelands trade also was very poor. Linen industries and agriculture were the main supporter. The Industrial Revolution stimulated emigraton to the British colonies or the United States. By the second decade of the century emigration seemed the sole avenue of escape from economic problems and loss of freedom.

The Murphy family also emigrated. They decided to go to Canada. In 1820 Martin Murphy Sr. moved from Balnamough, Ireland to the Township of Frampton, Canada. With the exception of his eldest son, Martin Murphy Jr. and his daughter Margaret Murphy, Mr. Murphy brought all his family along to his new home. In 1828, eight years later, Martin, age 21, and his younger sister Margaret, age 17, joined them in Quebec.

CHAPTER II

In 1828 Martin Murphy Jr. moved from Ireland to Canada. On April 9, 1828 he and his sister went aboard the "Thomas Farrell", a ship which plied between Wexford and Quebec. After three days on sea a storm forced the ship back to the harbor where it had to be repaired. After two weeks the ship was repaired and in 28 days they had crossed the ocean. Martins sister Margaret joined the rest of the family in Frampton, a township about 30 miles south of Quebec, while Martin M. Jr. decided to stay in Quebec. There he got a job selling merchandise, but born on a farm was not very happy with this kind of work. He wanted his own farm and land.

On July 18, 1831 Martin married Mary Bolger, an other Irish emigrant. Martin had known the Bolger family since his childhood, because the Bolgers had owned the farm adjacent to Murphys. Martin and Mary lived happily in Quebec for a couple years, but then an epidemic of cholera caused the death of two of their children. Because of this Martin purchased two hundred acres near Frampton. Life in the city seemed unbearable. The land was covered with thick woods, but Martin learned the required skills and soon had build a house for his wife and his four sons James, Martin, Patrick and Bernard.

Already in 1806 emigration from lower Canada to the U.S. was noticable. A major reason was that the wages in the U.S. were higher. Martins Father, Martin Murphy Sr., decided to emigrate again. He had following reasons: (1) Political

unrest. Canada wanted to govern itself. (2) Farmers had difficulties selling their products because of the lack of good roads and the impassability of the St. Lawrence River five months a year. (3) Decline in wheat prices and crop failure in 1836 and 1837. (4) The United States were more democratic and (5) Land was cheaper in the U.S.

In 1840 Martin Murphy Sr. left Canada and came to Missouri. Two years later, 1842, because of political reasons and because of parental influence Martin Murphy Jr. and his family followed. The journey was long and arduous.

From Quebec they steamed up the St. Lawrence to Montreal; thence across Lake St. Louis; from here once more on the bosom of the mighty river to Kingston again across Lake Ontario; up the Niagara River to Lewis town just below the Falls; from Lewisville, to Buffalo, across Lake Erie to Cleveland, Ohio; from here by steamer to Cincinnati, whence they preceded to Louisville, Kentucky; thence down the Ohio to Cairo, and traveling on the Mississippi, the "father of waters" to St. Louis.

From St. Louis, Martin followed the Missouri River up to the Platte Purchase², south of the city of St. Joseph. There he purchased 320 acres near his father's land in Holt land, a very fertile region. He started to cultivate corn and wheat. Also the region is very fertile the climate is not

¹Bancroft, Chronical pg. 18. In Martin Murphy Jr. California Pioneer 1844-1884. University of the Pacific, 1974. Stockton, California.

²Platte Purchase. The North West boundary of Missouri was extended to the Missouri River as a result of the purchase of two million acres from the Indians by the Federal Government in 1836.

one of the best. Many people died of Malaria. Also there was nearly no education available and there was no organized Catholicism. This led many settlers to move on. The Murphy family was greatly influenced in their decision to move on by visits from the Rev. Hoekine, a Catholic Priest who told of his work among the Indians in California. He described beautiful valleys, eternal sunshine, fertile soil and the absence of disease. Especially the absence of disease helped the Murphys in their decision, because in 1843 Martin Murphy Sr. wife Mary, and Martin Murphy Jr.' six-month-old daughter Ann Elizabeth had died of Malaria. In 1843, the Murphys, Murphy Sr., age 57, his five sons and two daughters once again went on a overland migration. They hoped for the benefits of religion, education opportunity and agricultural success.

CHAPTER III

So in 1843 the Murphys sold their land and bought wagons about \$120 each. The wagons were very light and could carry about 2,500 pounds each. They were drawn by three or four yoke of oxen or six mules. Their first stop on the way to California was at Council Bluffs in south west Iowa, where a group bound to Oregon joined them. They spent a couple of days in Council Bluffs in order to make repairs and to perfect the organization of the wagon train. In each group were very good leaders, but finally they decided on Elisha Stevens, a blacksmith, as their captain. Also Elisha Stevens was the main person on the train the party is often called the Stevens-Murphy party because of the large Murphy family which made up about half of the train. The party was accomponied by Old mountain men Caleb Greenwood.

On May 18, 1844 they departed from Council Bluffs. The party had many skilled useful people with Western experience among them. The leader was a blacksmith, Allen Montgomery a gunsmith, and Dr. Townsend a physician. During their trip to Fort Hall they had no trouble of any kind.

Anyone who in 1844 started to California had a build-in insurance that they could get safely to Oregon when they changed their mind. The Stevens-Murphy party split at Fort Hall, the Oregon bound group taking the North-West route, and those bound to California the South-West route; a fairly well-defined trail to the headwater of the Humbolt River.

They arrived at the Humbolt Sink in western Nevada by October 24, 1844. There they rested and held consultations of about where to go because nobody from the group really knew what lay ahead of them. At the Humbolt Sink they met an old Indian which they named Truckee. The Indian showed them, by sign-language and diagramms a way over the mountains along a River. This River now bears the name of Truckee.

All along the way they had followed a Canyon but when the Canyon turned South they decided to strike directly to the west, instead of seeking the Walker pass farther south. A group of six however was chosen to follow the Canyon on horseback in order to acquaint Captain Sutter with the needs of the emigrant band moving through the Sierra. After a few miles they, the group, arrived at Donner Lake, which they named. There they had to leave some valuable cargo and left three men as guards. (Later two of the men, facing starvation succeeded in joining the main trupp, while the third men, to weak to travel, stayed.) With winter just ahead and a new member of the party expected the group decided to build Cabins in the woods and leave woman and children there. The ablebodied men went ahead to Sutters Fort, which they reached a week later. In March 1845 the men returned to the cabins in order to rescue the woman and children.

CHAPTER IV

At the end of 1844 Martin Murphy Jr. arrived at the Sacramento Valley at Fort Sutters. (Mr. Sutter had gotten a grant of eleven leagues, 48,000 acres,) Being a native of Switzerland he wanted to build a colonie of New Helvetia. His ranch was located near the confluence of the Sacramento and American River. Sutters was very powerful and all he wanted was to make money. He did not care under which flag. After a while, the Mexican authorities grew suspicious of Sutter's regard for foreigners, whom they themselves were none too anxious to welcome.

Alvarado hesitated to bestow on me an official military title for fear of General Vallejo's displeasure yet when Micheltorena came into power (1842) he accorded me the military title of captain. At this time, strange to set down, I had full power of life and death over both Indians and white people in my section of Northern California.... I encouraged American immigration and occupancy of this new land and the Mexicans discouraged it. I sympathized with and respected the Americans who came to this new empire. It was of such men that I planned to build New Helvetia into a sovereign state.¹

When the Stevens-Murphy Party arrived in California in December of 1844 a revolution was in progress. Manuel Micheltorena had been appointed Governor of California by Mexican authorities in 1842. His predecessor, Juan Bautista Alvarado, was determined to resist Micheltorena's authority.

¹J. A. Sutter, *New Helvetia Diary* (San Francisco: The Grabhorn Press, 1939), p. xi. In Martin Murphy Jr. *California Pioneer 1844-1884*. University of the Pacific, 1974 Stockton, California.

There was no real reason for the foreigners to take parts in the quarrel, but many did take sides mostly out on personnel interest. Sutter supported Micheltorena and a group of 21 newly arrived people, including Murphys, marched on January 1, 1845 southward to San Jose and along the Salinas River. It is said that during this march the Murphys noted desirable sites and later procured them. After a period of time Murphys and 35 other men were allowed to return. In the summer of 1845 Martin Murphy Jr. purchased for \$250 the "Rancho de Ernesto" from a German Settler. This ranch was about two square leagues (8,800 acres) and was located about 18 miles away from Sutters place. On this Ranch started the Bear Flag Revolt. Martin Murphy Jr., being a hospitalman had Lieutenant Francisco Arce, representing Mexican jurisdiction on his land. During his stay the first rebellion started.

The first week of June, Lieutenant Arce, with eleven soldiers in bringing 170 horses and mares belonging to his General, Castro, then at Headquarters, Santa Clara Mission, had to cross the Sacramento near New Helvetia. One morning while eating at the house of Martin Murphy of Ireland, was visited by one Merritt an American, one O'Farlen (Irish) and ten other foreigners, who demanded their guns and horses, with out resistance were given up. Lieutenant Arce and party were then allowed their arms, the horses under the saddle and a fresh horse each..... the parties then parted, the foreigners carrying of 80 to 100 saddle horses and mares.

Martin Murphy Jr. remained on the Cosummes Rancho until 1849 where he raised the first wheat ever grown in the Sacramento Valley. His profits were so large that he was

¹Murphys Dictations p. 8

to purchase more land. Two adjacent lots were bought from John A. Sutter Jr. for \$500, two others from John A. Sutter Sr. for \$15^{19*}. Martin Murphy Jr. was always very concerned about the education of his children. So once he was settled in the Sacramento Valley he looked for a tutor for his children. Patrick O'Brian got the job and opened so the first public school in the Valley.

After the discovery of gold in 1848 life got harder and wilder. There were nearly no laws and farmers had a lot of trouble with people stealing their horses and crops. The goldrush brought goodness to the Murphys. The people needed meat, so the cattle owners' market expanded. Also the price for land went up. In 1850 Martin Murphy Jr. sold half of his rancho plus 3,000 head of cattle, for \$50,000. He reserved 640 acres to live on while preparing a new location. During

During his business trips Martin had often come to Santa Clara County. (At that time called Cowcountry). There he saw good chances for wheat growing and cattle raising. Finally he settled, for the last time, on the rancho "Pastoria de las Borregas" near Mountain View.

* Taken from Martin Murphy Jr. California Pioneer 184401844. University of the Pacific, 1974, Stockton, California. The number is questionable.

CHAPTER V

In 1850 Martin Murphy Jr. moved to San Jose. Between 1849 and 1851 he purchased the rancho "Pastoria De Las Borregas for \$12,000

In 1849 my father was trading with the miners, supplying them with cattle and horses, and he came down here intending to purchase a band of cattle to take up to the mines. The owner here would not sell at the agreed price. Father had the money with him, as it was at that time customary to carry large sums of money about the person, and accordingly he bought the ranch Pastoria De Las Borregas (meaning shepp pasture).... My father went to Judge Wallace to get him to draw up the deed for him, he paying five Dollars per acre for the land, and Wallace said to him 'Old man, you have the h--l of a lot of nerve to settle in the wild country.' We all moved down bag and baggage.¹

He added more acres on two more ocations. Once he bought land from a neighbour for \$500, and the other time the land Comission adjusted Martin Murphy's claim to the Pastoria de Las Borregas. The Pastoria De Las Borregas was a 4,000 acre tract where now Sunnyvale is located.

Martin build a gorgeous house on that land. It was the first frame house errected in the Santa Clara County. The house was milled in Maine and brought around the Horn in prefabricated sections. It was put together with wooden pegs and rawhide thongs.

The house was kept in excellent condition having been regularly painted and cared for by a thrifty and intelligent family. It is of two stories, with the stairs leading to the upper floor in the hall that runs

¹Murphy Dictations. In Martin Murphy Jr. California California Pioneer 1844-1884. University of the Pacific, 1974 Stockton, California.

through the center of the house from front to back, with doors opening into the garden at both ends..... The ample white house stands in attractive grounds in which immense fig trees grown from Mission cuttings still flourish. Within the house are men and gracious women on oil pictures.¹

The Murphy family occupied this house continuously until 1953. 1961 it was dismantled.

Martin Murphy owned more land in the Santa Barbara County. (12,000 acres). Also he had land in San Luis Obispo (60,000 acre)

Martin Murphy Jr. was a very religious man and so became a good friend of Bishop Joseph Sadoc Alemany, the Bishop of California. The Bishop often stopped at the Murphys on his travels and celebrated Mass at their house. This friendship was very sufficient for the growth of catholicism in California, because Martin used to contribute to the Bishop for churches in every direction.

Martin Murphy Jr. was always very interested in education. So it was him who suggested to Bishop Alemany to open a school in Santa Clara. The establishment of the College of Santa Clara was one of the achievements by Bishop Alemany in which Martin Murphy played a vital part. Later all his sons graduated from this college. Martin also helped to establish the College of Notre Dame, where all his daughters received their education. The College was established in following way. Once two sisters from a mission

¹M.B. Hoover, Historic Spots in California (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1966), pp. 446-447. In Martin Murphy Jr. California Pioneer 1844-1884. University of the Pacific, 1974 Stockton, California.

up north came to visit the Murphys and there they met many kind friends who urged them to open a school. The college of Notre Dame soon had over 100 boarders.

Martin Murphy Jr. was not only active in the field of education. As the largest landowner, individual landowner, on the central coast he became recognized as a leader in agriculture and cattle raising in the Santa Clara and San Luis Obispo counties. From 1850-1860's the people referred to Santa Clara County as Cowcounty because that was where they got their meat from. During the next 10 years property around San Jose got more and more valuable. Orchards, vineyards and grain crops took priority in Santa Clara County. Martin specialized once again on wheat, and by the 1870's the chief article of produce in the Santa Clara County was the superior type of wheat that could be stored for an indefinite period of time without damage. In order to avoid all danger, Martin insured his produce against fire.

By the 1860's Martin had become a citizen of wealth, and prominent as a property holder in the business district of San Jose.

Father owned several buildings in San Jose; he owned the present Jefferson block, the Washington block and a block on the corner of Market and Santa Clara Street

Martin had always build in brickstones, something quite

¹Murphy Dictations, p. 10. In Martin Murphy Jr. California Pioneer, 1844-1884. University of the Pacific, 1874, Stockton, California.

unusual for San Jose. He constructed a brick block of stones on the east side of Market street. At that time the lease for the offices of the city officials expired and Martin offered to finish the upper parts of the houses in a proper manner for government offices. The officials agreed and drew up a 5-year lease for their temporary quarters of the City Hall.

This was the last location of the court house prior to the construction of a new building. The first Supreme Court of California State was held at Murphy's large hall at the corner of Market and Eldorado Streets. The rent was \$190 per month.

Being a large landowner did not hinder Martin Murphy from participation in the civic life of California. He had become a citizen in 1855. Martin himself did not want to take any position in politics but his interest and influence helped to direct Californias policy. He was very much interested in the Democratic partie. The San Jose WEEKLY PATRIOT (started in 1863) became, under the leader-and-ownership of Martin democratic and changed its name to San Jose DAILY HERALD.

Martin Murphy interested himself very much for transportation. In the agricultural areathe products had to be moved fast. In 1863 a local trainline started operating between San Francisco and San Jose. Martin Murphy Jr. gave the train a "right of way" grant right througthe Pastoria de Las Borregas. After that a new business center gradually developed around the Murphy Ranch, since then known as the Murphy's

¹Ibid. In Martin Murphy Jr. California Pioneer, 1844-1884. University of the Pacific, 1974, Stockton, California.

Station. Murphy also helped to build the Lawrence Station, halfway between Sunnyvale and Santa Clara.

Martin Murphy Jr. was always a kind man. When squatters started to settle on his land he told them kindly to move on and gave them food and clothes. Martin also lend money to people on half the normal interest rate.

The commercial rate for banks at that time was 3 per cent. While Martin, Sr. charged no interest on his loans which totaled \$25,000 from 1849 to 1856, Martin, Jr. charged 1½ per cent on a total of \$50,000 from 1851 to 1857. The money-lending practice of the Murphys are exceptional.

Martins theory in sharing his wealth was "that a man should make his own way, but he would help him to chances to make it"

On July 18, 1881 the generosity and hospitality of the Murphy household reached an unprecedented level. The occasion was Murphys Golden Wedding Anniversary, which was later called the "most fabulous social event ever held in California". In order to invite everybody and not forget anyone the Murphys set an article in the San Jose DAILY MERCURY starting on June 15, 1881.

Monday, July 18th, will be the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of our fellow citizen Martin Murphy and his estimable wife. In view of this fact it was proposed by members of the family and friends, that this event should be observed by a gathering at the Murphy home- stead of the relatives and intimate friends. Mr. Murphy learned of the proposed arrangement, and emphatically

¹Murphy paper. In Martin Murphy Jr. California Pioneer 1844-1884. University of the Pacific, 1974. Stockton California.

announced that he neither could nor would undertake to discriminate or select among his prized friends, old and new throughout the county and state. That he did not expect to celebrate but one golden wedding, and proposed that this celebration should be worthy so exceptional an event. And those familiar with the open-handed hospitality of the Murphys know what that means. The old gentleman has constituted himself a committee of one upon invitations. No special invitations whatever will be issued, but he invites everybody--all his old and new friends--to meet him at the Murphy homestead, Mountain View. On this golden anniversary--no presents expected or accepted. All that he wishes is to see all of his old friends around him on this occasion.

On Monday, July 18th, the San Jose pioneer merchants declared a holiday; the banks closed at noon, and the Board of Supervisors adjourned their meeting to attend and the jury, witnesses, and counsel of a Superior Court trial were freed for the afternoon because the judge wanted to join the festivities too and decided that all might as well go with him.

About 7,000 guests sat down 1,000 at a time to consume a meal carved from seven beef cattle, 14 sheep and 10 swine roasted over a 114-foot long barbecue pit.²

John Gash, an architect, had been employed to construct an eighty by one-hundred-foot platform for dancing. He also had to construct a stand for a 18 men band, seats for spectators, and six tables seventy-five feet long. Last year, 1981 Sunnyvale celebrated the 100th anniversary of this tremendous gathering.

¹San Jose DAILY MERCURY. In Martin Murphy Jr. California Pioneer. 1844-1884. University of the Pacific. 1974. Stockton, California.

²The Peninsula Times Tribune. Monday, April 12, 1982

Soon after this glorious event Martins health began to fail. He had been in good shape until his seventy-fourth year, but in 1880 he broke a leg which gave him such a shock that his health was effected. He remained on his farm until 1882, but then moved on medical advice to San Jose. 1883 he suffered a hear attack from which he never really recovered. After the attack Martin and his wife devided their property equally under their heirs.

On October 20, 1884 he died. "Santa Clara's most respected, most popular and oldest citizen."

MARTIN MURPHY SR.
PROPERTY



MURPHY FAMILY CHRONOLOGY

- I. Martin Murphy, Sr. 1785-1865 m. Mary Foley c. 1788-1843.
Children born in Ireland:

1. Martin Murphy, Jr. 1807-1884 m. Mary Bolger 1808-1892
2. James Murphy 1809-1888 m. Ann Martin 1821-1900
3. Margaret Murphy 1811-1881 m. Thomas Kell 1804-1878
4. Johanna Murphy 1813-1899 m. Patrick Fitzgerald 1800-1849
5. Mary Murphy 1816-1882 m. James Miller 1813-1890
6. Bernard Murphy 1815-1853 m. Catherine O'Toole 1828-1925.

Children born in Canada

7. Ellen Murphy 1822-1895 m. Charles M. Weber 1814-1881
8. John M. Murphy 1824-1892 m. Virginia Reed 1833-1921
9. Daniel Murphy 1826-1882 m. Mary Fisher 1836-1902

- II. Martin Murphy, Jr. 1807-1884 m. Mary Bolger 1808-1892
Children born in Canada

1. James Murphy 1832-1852
2. Martin J. Murphy 1836-1865 m. Susan Maguire c. 1840-c. 1896
3. Patrick W. Murphy 1838-1901 m. Mary Catherine O'Brien
1847-1875
4. Bernard D. Murphy 1841-1911 m. Anna Lucy McGoeghegan 1851-
1902

Children born in California

5. Elizabeth Yuba Murphy 1844-1875 m. William P. Taaffe c. 1838-c.
1902
6. Mary Ann Murphy 1847-1934 m. Richard T. Carroll 1845-1890
7. Ellen Genevieve Murphy 1849-1916 m. Joaquin R. Arques 1843-
1882
8. James T. Murphy 1852-1898 m. Wilhelmina Mary Dawson 1849-
1914

Three children died in infancy: Mary and Nellie in
in Quebec; Ann Elizabeth in Missouri.

This Information is copied from: Martin Murphy Jr.
California Pioneer 1844-1884. University of the Pacific.
Stockton, California.

THINGS MARTIN MURPHY, JR., DID FIRST

- I. His daughter, Elizabeth Yuba, born in December of 1844 was the first child born of emigrant parents in California.
- II. First school in the Sacramento County was conducted by Patrick O'Brien acting as tutor to the Murphy children.
- III. First overt act against the Mexican government occurred on the Murphy's Cosumnes River Ranchko.
- IV. First successful wheat farming in the Sacramento Valley was achived by Murphy.
- V. First frame house in the Santa Clara Valley was built on the Murphy's rancho.
- VI. First Supreme Court in California was established on his property in San Jose.
- VII. First Norman horses imported into California.
- VIII. First orchards planted in the Santa Clara Valley.
- ^v
VIV. First farm machinery brought from the east via Panama and used in the Santa Clara Valley.
- X. First brick buildings in San Jose.

All Information copied from: Martin Murphy Jr. California Pioneer, 1844-1884. University of the Pacific. Stockton, California.

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