

teen by eighteen, weather-boarded and covered with shakes, and was located on the ranch now owned by Joseph Muscio. The first teacher was an Englishman by the name of James Bailey, who boarded around during his term, which lasted three months, and was paid by subscription. The school-house in the Garcia district was erected in 1866, and is a two-story building, thirty by forty in size. The lower floor is used for school purposes, and the upper as a public hall. There is only one grade in the school. In 1878 the Garcia district was divided, and a school-house built north of the station.

OFFICIAL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—Olema is a pretty little village, lying in a very pleasant valley of the same name, and contains about one hundred souls. The post-office was established there February 28, 1859, with Benjamin T. Winslow postmaster. The office is at present under the charge of W. L. Crandall, who is also Justice of the Peace. James Fried is Constable, and Nelson & Friedlander are agents for Wells, Fargo & Co. The business interests of the town comprise one hotel, three stores, two blacksmith shops, one livery stable, and one meat market. It is reached by stage from Olema station, which is located about two miles away on the North Pacific Coast Railroad. Tokoloma is also about the same distance away. There are no churches, but services are held by both the Methodists and Presbyterians in the school-house. The present fine hotel was built in 1877. Both the former hotels were destroyed by fire, the Point Reyes House having been burned April 27, 1876, and the Olema House June 27, 1876, just two months later.

THE PAPER MILL.—The pioneer paper mill of the Pacific coast was put in operation in this township in 1856 by Messrs. Samuel P. Taylor & Post. The mill is located on land purchased by them of Rafael Garcia, and situated on Daniels' or Paper Mill creek, something more than five miles east of Olema. The building is a wooden structure of sufficient capacity for all required purposes. The power for driving the machinery is both water and steam. About one-half mile above the mill a strong dam has been constructed across the creek from which the water is conducted to the mill in a flume. The engine is one hundred horse power, and is used only in the Summer-time when the water supply is exhausted. A description of the *modus operandi* of paper making will not be without interest hence it is appended. Paper is made, at this place, from old scraps of paper, cotton and linen rags, old rope and burlaps, which articles come to the mill in great bales. It is carefully sorted and the proper material for the various kinds of paper segregated. In this establishment book, news, brown wrapping (hardware) and Manilla paper is manufactured. For making book and news paper only white cotton or linen rags and white paper are used. Manilla paper is made of old rope and burlaps, while the heavy wrapping

paper is made of the coarse material which will not work into Manilla. The rope and burlaps are first passed through a chopping machine which cuts them into pieces about two inches square. This process is gone through with twice, when the material is passed through a coarse bolt for the purpose of freeing it from dirt. It is then placed in a large vat and covered with lime water which is kept hot and moving about by a jet of steam passed into it. The object of this is to bleach the material. After remaining in this vat fifteen hours it is put into a vat in which there is a beater, which is so arranged that all the matter in the vat must pass through the machine, which consists of a cylinder under which there is a plate both of which are corrugated; water is added to the mass and the cylinder set in motion. As the material gets ground up finer the cylinder is allowed to work closer and closer to the plate until they touch. Muriatic and sulphuric acids are now added to further bleach the pulp, which it has now become. After the rope and burlap material has been triturated for six hours a certain proportion of paper pulp is added and the process continued three hours longer. It is then passed into a vat called a "stuff chest" in which there is kept revolving an "agitator" so that the pulp may be kept evenly distributed through the water. It is pumped from this into a box-like receptacle to which there is a gauge to regulate the outward flow of the pulp according to the desired weight or quality of the paper to be made. From this it passes through a strainer or screen, so that only particles of a given fineness can pass into the composition of the paper. It is now deposited into a vat in which there is a gauge cylinder revolving, arranged so that the water is drawn from the inside of it. This causes the pulp to float on the current of the water passing through the screen, against it, and to adhere to and pass up on it. It is taken from this cylinder by a felt belt and passed through a press-roll, when it is taken up by a coarser felt belt and passed through another press-roll, during which process all the water has been extracted. It is then passed over four consecutive cylinders through which a current of steam is passing for the purpose of thoroughly drying it. The pressure of steam in these cylinders varies from forty to sixty pounds, according to the quality of the paper. It then passes through two series of calender presses of three cylinders each whence it passes to the reels. From these it is placed under the knife and cut into sheets of the requisite size. It is then folded and put into quires and pressed, and then bundled, when it is ready for the market.

The capacity of the mill is about twenty tons of paper a month, which, if made into Manilla bags would amount to over five hundred thousand. Three hundred tons of rags and ropes are consumed annually. During 1867 this mill manufactured three hundred and eighty-four reams of colored paper, three thousand five hundred reams of news and book, and nine thousand two hundred and fifty reams of Manilla; and the value of the total

product was sixty-four thousand eight hundred dollars. There were used three hundred tons of rags, rope and burlaps, two hundred and fifty barrels of lime, and two thousand pounds of muriatic and sulphuric acids. About twenty men are constantly employed, the most of whom, however, are Chinese.

POWDER MILLS.—These works are located on Daniels' creek, about three miles above the paper mill. The buildings were erected in 1866 at a cost of sixty-three thousand dollars. In 1867 there were manufactured thirty thousand kegs of blasting powder and two thousand packages of sporting powder. The buildings were distributed over several hundred acres for greater security. Both water and steam power were used. In November, 1877, an explosion occurred by which three men were killed and several of the buildings demolished. The latter were, however, soon rebuilt. At the present time nothing is being done there, and the buildings are going to decay.

