

land that would not exceed *three* leagues—lying north of what is known as the Vallejo line—running from the mouth of Mission Creek to Point Lobos. The United States appealed from this decree to the District Court, on the ground that the city had no title to any land, and the city also appealed, claiming title to the land as far south as the Buri Buri, or Sanchez ranch. Subsequently the United States withdrew their appeal, and an order of court was duly entered, granting permission to the city to proceed under the said decree of the Land Commission, as upon a final decree. Since that order was entered, the city has introduced some further proof in support of her claim to the land, tending principally to establish the southern boundary of the Pueblo at the Sanchez ranch. On this peninsula, north of the Sanchez ranch, there are eight leagues of land, of which one half (embracing the San Miguel, Bernal, Visitacion and De Haro ranches) has been confirmed to private individuals by the Federal Courts, leaving four leagues to which the city is entitled under the laws relating to Pueblos. The Supreme Court of this State has, in a recent decision, (*Hart vs. Burnett*), held that the Pueblo of San Francisco was entitled by law, at the time of its organization, in 1834, to four leagues of land, to be measured from the centre of the Presidio Square. On this point, Judge Baldwin says that the evidence is *irresistible*. With regard to the location of the land, he adds that “it appears from official documents that the Presidio was located near the middle of the northern extremity of the peninsula formed by the bay and the ocean; that the width of the peninsula, as far south as Mission Creek, is less than two leagues, and that still further south, to the Buri Buri ranch, the average width is just about two leagues, although two or three points project somewhat beyond.” “Of course,” he continues, “the Pueblo could acquire no right or title to the ocean or bay; and, consequently, according to the laws of its foundation, the four leagues of land would be taken in a prolonged instead of square form.” This high authority would therefore fix the southern boundary of the Pueblo claim at the Sanchez Ranch, extending into the present county of San Mateo. (See Map accompanying this volume.)*

Annual Municipal Expenditure.

The *City* of San Francisco was, for the first time, incorporated by the Legislature in May, 1850, the organization of the *County* having been effected in

* The following is a list of the Alcaldes and other Chief Magistrates of San Francisco, since the foundation of the Pueblo :

Alcaldes under the Mexican Government.—1835, F. De Haro; 1836, J. J. Estudillo; 1837, Y. Martinez; 1838, F. D. Haro; 1839, F. Guerrero; 1842, F. Sanchez; 1844, W. Hinckley and F. De Haro; 1845, J. N. Padilla and J. De La C. Sanchez; 1846, J. J. Noe. The sessions of the Ayuntamiento, or Town Council, were held at the Presidio till the 1st of March, 1839, when they were removed to the Mission Dolores.

Alcaldes under the U. S. Flag.—1846, W. A. Bartlett; 1847, Edwin Bryant and George Hyde; 1848, J. Townsend and T. M. Leavenworth; 1849, J. W. Geary.

Mayors of the City and Ex-Officio Presidents.—1850, J. W. Geary; 1852, C. J. Brenham and S. R. Harris; 1852, C. J. Brenham; 1853, C. K. Garrison; 1854, S. P. Webb; 1855, J. Van Ness.

Presidents of the Board of Supervisors.—1856, G. J. Whelan, 1856, E. W. Burr; 1859-62, H. F. Teschemacher.

Mayor of the City and County.—H. F. Teschemacher.

For further details, reference is made to the volume of “*Municipal Reports*” for 1859-6