

ions. The Fleishhacker Playfield, fronting on the Pacific Ocean, contains one of the largest outdoor swimming pools in the world, and the San Francisco Zoological Gardens are close by.

SOCIAL FEATURES

San Francisco, because of its various ethnic groups, is a cosmopolitan city, which it was at a very young age in its history. Today its flavor has remained universal; its neighborhoods, variety of restaurants, foreign-language newspapers, street names, arts and craft shops, book stores, and even its schools, are clues to the Old World—both East and West—and the traditions of great cultures of the past.

Chinatown, of course, is famed as the largest Chinese settlement existing outside of Asia itself. The North Beach section is populated by Italian-Americans of all classifications; the Mission District by Irish intermixed with Spanish, Mexican and Anglo-Saxons. Many other nationality groups, including Russians, Germans, French, Creeks, Armenians, Syrians, Turks, and Canadians, among them, came to settle in San Francisco. The Japanese, primary link to the destiny of the Pacific Coast in its ties with the Far East, are centered around Post and Buchanan streets.

The city long has been a center for the performing and designing arts. Nearly 100 art galleries and over ten "Little Theatre" groups are located here.

Art Galleries—Three major public art galleries and several semi-public galleries offer exhibits and collections of national and international fame.

Museums and Art Galleries:

- California Palace of the Legion of Honor
- De Young Memorial Museum
- San Francisco Museum of Art
- Pioneer Hall
- Josephine Randall Junior Museum
- San Francisco Maritime Museum
- History Room of the Wells-Fargo Bank
- California State Division of Mines—Geology Museum
- Morrison Planetarium
- Mid-summer Music Festival
- San Francisco Symphony and Pop Concerts
- Band Concerts—Golden Gate Park
- Civic Light Opera Association Series
- San Francisco Opera, and Spring Opera

Library—The main public library is located in the Civic Center. There are 26 branches (one for business), and one bookmobile. This system has over 840,000 volumes. In addition to the public libraries, there are nearly 100 private and special libraries, including technical and institutional. There are also numerous circulating libraries.

Annual Events—

- Grand National Livestock Exposition, Horse Show and Rodeo
- San Francisco International Film Festival
- Chinese New Year's Celebration
- Chinese "Double Ten" Parade and Celebration
- Columbus Day Celebration
- Shrine East-West Football Game
- Hearst Regatta—Sailing
- Far Western Swimming and Diving Championships
- National Collegiate Athletic Association Regional Basketball Tourney
- Golden Gloves Boxing Tourney
- Ice Follies
- San Francisco Flower Shop
- San Francisco Home Show
- Golden West Antique Show
- Golden Gate Kennel Club Dog Show
- Golden West Cat Show
- Bay Area Science Fair
- Fisherman's Fiesta
- North Beach Street Fair and Art Show
- Maiden Lane Festival
- Union Square Fashion Show
- London Week

Participant Sports—

- Tennis
- Golf
- Swimming
- Fishing, Deep-sea
- Sailing
- Skating, Ice and Roller
- Hiking

Spectator Sports—

Baseball: San Francisco Giants, Oakland Athletics

- Football: San Francisco '49ers, Oakland Raiders, and colleges
- Hockey: Oakland Seals
- Basketball: San Francisco Warriors, Oakland Oaks, University of San Francisco, San Francisco State College, University of California, Stanford University.
- Horse Racing (San Bruno, San Mateo, and El Cerrito)
- Soccer—Oakland Clippers
- Polo
- Yacht Races
- Roller Derby

HISTORY

Discovery

San Francisco owes its discovery and much of its history to the daring and adventure-loving early Portuguese, English and Spanish explorers. The romance of those early days clings to the city and lends charm to its atmosphere even today.

Though San Francisco's heritage is rightly credited to the Spanish, more than two centuries before Portola's arrival, Juan Rodrigues Cabrillo in 1542 discovered the Farallon Islands (now a part of San Francisco); next, Sir Francis Drake, famed English explorer, passed by the Golden Gate and in 1579 discovered Drake's Bay, a few miles north of San Francisco, where the first church service in the English language on the Pacific Coast was held.

In 1769, Don Gaspar de Portola and his little band of adventurers were the first to glimpse the bay from the nearby hills on the south. Six years later the ship "San Carlos," in command of Don Juan Manuel Ayala, sailed through the Golden Gate to cast the first anchor in the bay. More than a century before, in 1603, Vizcaino visited what is now the Gulf of the Farallons and mapped it as Bahia de Puerto de San Francisco. This is the first time the name San Francisco appeared on record in connection with the vicinity of San Francisco.

Early Beginnings

The settlement of what is now San Francisco was just being founded by the Spaniards when the Liberty Bell pealed the birth of this nation. First Spaniards, then Russians, then Americans came and lived to enjoy life and to rule.

The site for the Presidio of San Francisco was selected on March 28, 1776, by Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza, and on March 29, the site for the mission, Mission San Francisco de Asia (Dolores)—a combination of Mission, Moorish and Corinthian architecture. While from the beginning the mission was called San Francisco, the settlement at the cove under Telegraph Hill was known as Yerba Buena.

For many centuries; history records, traders sought to reach the Orient through a western route, San Francisco was the westerly outpost in the days of sailing vessels. Growing in stature, the city has become one of the world's great distribution centers.

First Elections

Democratic self-government of the bureaucratic sort decreed by the Mexican Republic came to Yerba Buena (later named San Francisco) before the town itself arrived. Citizens of the Partido (civil district) of San Francisco, on Governor Jose Figueroa's orders, assembled at the Presidio on Dec. 7, 1834 to choose electors for the Ayuntamiento (district council). On the following Sunday, Don Francisco de Haro was elected to the district council as Alcalde for the projected pueblo of Yerba Buena.

Naming of the City

The village of Yerba Buena, which in 1847 was to be rechristened with the name of San Francisco, in 1835 was still an insignificant outpost frequented by roving seafarers and was little more than a waste of sand and chaparral, sloping down to a beach and small lagoon which has long since been filled in and is now covered by massive commercial structures. El Paraje de Yerba Buena (the Little Valley of the Good Herb) derived its name in the beginning because of the aromatic vine found in the underbrush there.

The Bay

In 1835, the Bay was declared a port of entry by Governor Pablo Vicente de Sola. He appointed as captain of the Port of San Francisco, William Antonio Richardson, a young master mariner who had deserted the British whaler "Orion" in 1822 and set up the first "house" in Yerba Buena Cove, make up of some redwood poles over which was stretched a ship's sail.

During 1836, the Port of San Francisco became an important trading post. On July 1, 1836, Jacob Primer Leese, Ohio-born, partner in a Monterey mercantile firm, arrived by the barque "Don Quixote" from Monterey and by July 4 had thrown up a frame house 25 by 60 feet, the first "real" house to be built - part dwelling and part warehouse. He then summoned all