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## Peninsula Relocation Guide

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# Atherton, California

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Atherton** is a town in [San Mateo County, California, United States](#). The population was 7,194 at the 2000 census. It was the largest [place in the United States](#) that had a median household income in excess of \$200,000 in 2000. Its [ZIP code](#) is the richest in the State of [California](#), and most expensive in the U.S.<sup>[[1](#)]</sup>

## History

In 1866, Fair Oaks (Atherton) was a flag stop on the [San Francisco-San Jose](#) Railroad line for the convenience of the owners of the large estates who lived north of [Menlo Park](#). The entire area was called Menlo Park. It had been part of the Rancho de las Pulgas that had covered most of the area, which is now southern [San Mateo County](#). There were several attempts to incorporate Fair Oaks, one in 1874 and another in 1911.

In 1923, Menlo Park wished to incorporate its lands to include the Fair Oaks lands. During a meeting of the representatives of the two communities, it became clear to the Fair Oaks property owners that in order to maintain their community as a strictly residential area, they would have to incorporate separately. Both groups rushed to Sacramento but the Fair Oaks committee arrived first. It was at that time they realized that they could not keep the name Fair Oaks, as it was already the name of a town near Sacramento. It was decided to honor Faxon Dean Atherton who had been one of the first property owners in the south peninsula and name the Town for him. Atherton was incorporated on September 12, 1923.

[Faxon D. Atherton](#), a native of Massachusetts, had spent several years in Chile and Hawaii as a trader in tallow, hides and merchandise. His friend and business associate, Thomas Lark had written to him "there is education available for your children and a dignity of living on landed estates down the San Francisco peninsula (that is) convenient and accessible." Atherton purchased 640 acres (2.6 km<sup>2</sup>) for ten dollars an acre (\$2470/km<sup>2</sup>) in 1860. His home, "Valparaiso Park", was built several years later. It was simple in design and ample for his family of seven children.

Because of the development of the railroad, other San Franciscans traveled south and established summer homes. Because the dirt roads were usually impassable in the winter, the families were only in residence from May through September.

Thomas H. Selby purchased 420 acres (1.7 km<sup>2</sup>). A successful businessman, he served as mayor of San Francisco. His country estate was called "Almendral". John T. Doyle, an

attorney, built a home off Middlefield Road, "Ringwood". James C. Flood purchased successive parcels and built an extravagant mansion, "Linden Towers". This is now Lindenwood. The Joseph A Donohoe estate was "Holmgrove" and is now the site of Menlo Atherton High School. James Thomas Watkins' home was "Fair Oaks" and after two moves, stands restored today on Alejandra Avenue.

The government was established with Edward E. Eyre as the first mayor. In 1928, the residents voted to build a Town Hall, which stands today. The early residents wanted a Town that would be divided into large parcels and would not contain businesses. The author [Gertrude Atherton](#), daughter-in-law to Faxon D. Atherton wrote in "The Californians", "Menlo Park (Atherton) has been cut up into country places for what might be termed the 'old families of San Francisco', the eight or ten families who owned the haughty precinct were as exclusive, as conservative, as any group of ancient country families in Europe".

A few of the large land holdings were subdivided during the 1920s and 1930s, James Flood estate in 1938. In the 1940s and 1950s over eighty subdivisions were recorded. With the minimum size of one acre (4,000 m<sup>2</sup>), the era of the large estates was over. Atherton is still a "plain of oaks". Native live oaks, white oaks, bays, redwoods, cedars, pines and other ornamental trees cover the six square miles (16 km<sup>2</sup>) of town. There are approximately 50 miles (80 km) of roads. The population is around 7500 with approximately 2500 households.

Olive Holbrook-Palmer left Holbrook-Palmer Park, a 22 acre (89,000 m<sup>2</sup>) park, to the Town in 1958. It is an open, tree-covered park, which offers recreational programs and has facilities for functions.

## Geography

Atherton is located at 37°27′31″N, 122°12′0″W﻿ (37.458615, -122.200099)<sup>GR1</sup>.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the town has a total area of 12.8 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (4.9 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)). 12.7 km<sup>2</sup> (4.9 mi<sup>2</sup>) of it is land and 0.1 km<sup>2</sup> (0.04 mi<sup>2</sup>) of it (0.61%) is water.

## Demographics

As of the [census](#)<sup>GR2</sup> of 2000, there were 7,194 people, 2,413 households, and 1,983 families residing in the town. The [population density](#) was 566.9/km<sup>2</sup> (1,467.6/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 2,505 housing units at an average density of 197.4/km<sup>2</sup> (511.0/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the town was 85.36% [White](#), 0.70% [African American](#), 0.17% [Native American](#), 9.79% [Asian](#), 0.42% [Pacific Islander](#), 1.00% from [other races](#), and 2.57% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 2.78% of the population.

There were 2,413 households out of which 33.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 75.6% were [married couples](#) living together, 4.5% had a female householder

with no husband present, and 17.8% were non-families. 12.8% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.5% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.85 and the average family size was 3.06.

In the town the population was spread out with 23.7% under the age of 18, 7.2% from 18 to 24, 18.7% from 25 to 44, 30.3% from 45 to 64, and 20.2% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 45 years. For every 100 females there were 93.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 90.2 males.

The median income for a household in the town was in excess of \$200,000, as is the median income for a family. Males had a median income of over \$100,000 versus \$68,393 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the town was \$112,408. About 0.8% of families and 1.7% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 0.6% of those under age 18 and 3.3% of those age 65 or over.

The high incomes and home prices are due to the fact that many of the people who live in Atherton work for many [Silicon Valley](#) companies such as [Google](#), [Oracle Corporation](#) and [Cisco](#).

## Law and government

The beginning statement of the Town's General Plan says "the Town of Atherton desires, insofar as possible, to preserve its character as a scenic, rural, thickly-wooded, residential area with abundant open space and with streets designed primarily as scenic routes rather than for speed of travel."

## Education

There are eleven schools within Atherton's boundaries, both private and public.

## Community Organizations

There are a number of active community organizations; the Atherton Heritage Association, the Atherton Arts Committee, the Atherton Tree Committee, the Friends of the Atherton Community Library, the Holbrook-Palmer Park Foundation, the Atherton Dames, the Police Task force, and the Atherton Civic Interest League. There are also home owners' associations. The Menlo Circus Club is a private club with stables and a riding ring located within the town.

## External links

- [Town of Atherton Web Page](#)

- City Data page: <http://www.city-data.com/city/Atherton-California.html>

- [Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.458615° -122.200099°](#)
  - Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)
  - Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)
  - Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)
  - Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

## Belmont, California

**Belmont** is a city in [San Mateo County, California, United States](#). It is a relatively small suburb in the [San Francisco Bay Area](#), located about half-way down the [San Francisco Peninsula](#) between [San Mateo](#) and [San Carlos](#). The population was 25,123 at the 2000 census.

Belmont is mostly made up of residential housing and retail stores. During the [1990s](#) housing demand (and prices) increased dramatically, in large part due to the growth of the nearby headquarters of [Oracle Corporation](#).

[Ralston Hall](#), built by [Bank of California](#) founder [William Chapman Ralston](#), on the campus of Notre Dame de Namur University is a historic landmark.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 11.7 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (4.5 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)). 11.7 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (4.5 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)) of it is land and 0.22% is water.

## Demographics

As of the [census<sup>GR2</sup>](#) of 2000, there were 25,123 people, 10,418 households, and 6,542 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 2,141.3/km<sup>2</sup> (5,551.1/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 10,577 housing units at an average density of 901.5/km<sup>2</sup> (2,337.1/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 75.19% [White](#), 1.68% [African American](#), 0.29% [Native American](#), 15.44% [Asian](#), 0.54% [Pacific Islander](#), 2.62% from [other races](#), and 4.25% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 8.32% of the population.

There were 10,418 households out of which 26.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 52.6% were [married couples](#) living together, 7.1% had a female householder with no husband present, and 37.2% were non-families. 27.2% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.3% had someone living alone who was 65

years of age or older. The average household size was 2.35 and the average family size was 2.89.

In the city the population was spread out with 19.3% under the age of 18, 6.5% from 18 to 24, 35.9% from 25 to 44, 25.1% from 45 to 64, and 13.2% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 39 years. For every 100 females there were 96.7 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 94.6 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$80,905, and the median income for a family was \$95,722. Males had a median income of \$63,281 versus \$46,957 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$42,812. About 1.7% of families and 4.0% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 3.2% of those under age 18 and 4.8% of those age 65 or over.

## External links

<http://www.belmont.gov/>

[Local2Me Belmont neighborhood community discussions](#)

## External links

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.518087° -122.291673°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

## Brisbane, California

**Brisbane** is a small city located in the northern part of [San Mateo County, California](#). It is on the eastern edge of [South San Francisco](#) next to the [San Francisco Bay](#) and near the [San Francisco International Airport](#).

The population was 3,597 at the 2000 census.

Locals pronounce *Brisbane* as "Briz-BANE", as opposed to residents of the major [Australian](#) city [Brisbane](#), who pronounce the name of their city as "'BRIZ-buhn."

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 53.2 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (20.5 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)). [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (3.3 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)) of it is land and 44.6 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (17.2 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)) of it (83.83%) is water.

## Demographics

As of the [census<sup>GR2</sup>](#) of 2000, there were 3,597 people, 1,620 households, and 850 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 418.3/km<sup>2</sup> (1,083.6/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 1,831 housing units at an average density of 212.9/km<sup>2</sup> (551.6/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 72.95% [White](#), 1.06% [African American](#), 0.67% [Native American](#), 14.57% [Asian](#), 0.61% [Pacific Islander](#), 5.00% from [other races](#), and 5.14% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 15.29% of the population.

There were 1,620 households out of which 23.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 40.2% were [married couples](#) living together, 8.1% had a female householder with no husband present, and 47.5% were non-families. 34.8% of all households were made up of individuals and 6.3% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.20 and the average family size was 2.89.

In the city the population was spread out with 17.7% under the age of 18, 5.6% from 18 to 24, 37.5% from 25 to 44, 31.1% from 45 to 64, and 8.1% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 40 years. For every 100 females there were 100.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 101.3 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$63,684, and the median income for a family was \$81,484. Males had a median income of \$51,270 versus \$48,684 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$37,162. About 2.4% of families and 5.7% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 3.7% of those under age 18 and 7.6% of those age 65 or over.

## Trivia

In 1989, north of Sierra Point [Humphrey the whale](#) was beached on a mudflat after an anomalous journey into the [San Francisco Bay](#). His exciting rescue was filmed for national TV and witnessed by hundreds of onlookers from the upper floors of the [Dakin Building](#). The rescue was carried out by staff of [The Marine Mammal Center](#) and [U.S. Coast Guard](#).

Traditionally in the [Christmas](#) season, homes and offices throughout Brisbane place illuminated stars on their roofs, the most prominent ones being on several large office buildings at [Sierra Point](#).

One of Brisbane's land features is [Sierra Point](#), which juts into [San Francisco Bay](#). This name is shared with another [Sierra Point](#), located in [Yosemite National Park](#).

## External links

[City of Brisbane](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.684932° -122.398951°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

## Burlingame, California



Burlingame Library

**Burlingame** is a city, named after diplomat [Anson Burlingame](#), located on the [San Francisco Peninsula](#) with a significant shoreline on [San Francisco Bay](#), in California. The population was 28,158 at the 2000 census. It is known for many surviving examples of Victorian architecture and high residential quality of life. Burlingame was [settled](#) by wealthy [San Franciscans](#) looking for a better climate for their second homes, but its industrial growth was spurred in the 1960s and 1970s by proximity to the [San Francisco International Airport](#), generating airline support services growth near the [U.S. Route 101](#) corridor.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 15.6 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (6.0 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)). 11.2 km<sup>2</sup> (4.3 mi<sup>2</sup>) of it is land and 4.4 km<sup>2</sup> (1.7 mi<sup>2</sup>) of it (28.19%) is water.



Burlingame Avenue



Washington Park

## Demographics

As of the [census<sup>GR2</sup>](#) of 2000, there were 28,158 people, 12,511 households, and 6,956 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 2,510.8/km<sup>2</sup> (6,496.2/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 12,869 housing units at an average density of 1,147.5/km<sup>2</sup> (2,968.9/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 76.88% [White](#), 1.05% [African American](#), 0.23% [Native American](#), 13.78% [Asian](#), 0.48% [Pacific Islander](#), 3.62% from [other races](#), and 3.96% from two or more races. 10.64% of the population were [Hispanic](#).

There were 12,511 households out of which 24.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 45.1% were [married couples](#) living together, 7.7% had a female householder with no husband present, and 44.4% were non-families. 35.6% of all households were made up of individuals and 10.0% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.21 and the average family size was 2.93. The age distribution is: 19.2% under the age of 18, 5.5% from 18 to 24, 36.9% from 25 to 44, 23.2% from 45 to 64, and 15.2% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 38 years. For every 100 females there were 91.5 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 87.8 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$68,526, and the median income for a family was \$91,309. Males had a median income of \$59,148 versus \$47,461 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$43,565. About 3.7% of families and 5.7% of the

population were below the [poverty line](#), including 5.8% of those under age 18 and 4.0% of those age 65 or over.

## National/Global Companies Headquartered in Burlingame

[Guittard Chocolate Company](#)

[IT'S IT Ice Cream](#)

[Virgin America](#)

## City of Trees



Burlingame - City of Trees

Burlingame is known as the 'City of Trees' due to the number of trees within the city (18,000 public trees). Most residential properties have trees owned and protected by the city on their public right of way. In addition the city has many parks and Eucalyptus groves that add to the overall tree numbers. The Eucalyptus groves occur to the west of the city on [Interstate 280 \(California\)](#) and alongside many city streets, like California avenue, [El Camino Real \(California\)](#), and other smaller local streets. Washington Park with Burlingame Avenue at its eastern edge, Burlingame High School at its western edge, and the Caltrain line at its southern edge is the oldest park in Burlingame. It was originally part of the Gunst Estate, and some of the existing large trees within the park were part of this estate.

## Interesting Burlingame Facts

Famed California artist [Percy Gray](#) lived in Burlingame from 1912 to 1923.

Burlingame is home to [The Pez Museum](#).

Burlingame enacted one of the first comprehensive [Noise Elements](#) of the General Plan in the nation.

[Grant Baciocco](#) of the comedy rock band [Throwing Toasters](#) and the world renowned show [The Radio Adventures Of Dr. Floyd](#) was born and raised in Burlingame, CA. He attended [Burlingame High School](#) from 1988-1992.

The film [Dangerous Minds](#) was filmed on the campus of [Burlingame High School](#) in the summer of [1995](#).

Bill Amend, author of the comic strip [FoxTrot](#), attended Burlingame High School.

## **External links**

[Burlingame website](#)

[Burlingame Historical Society](#)

[Burlingame Voice - Community Blog](#)

[Mayor Baylock's website](#)

[Vice Mayor Nagel's website](#)

[Council member O'Mahony's website](#)

[Council member Cohen's website](#)

[Council member Keighran's website](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.583235° -122.363691°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

# Colma, California

**Colma** is a small town in [San Mateo County, California](#), at the northern end of the [San Francisco Peninsula](#) next to [Daly City](#) and [South San Francisco](#). The population was 1,191 at the 2000 census.

Much of the land of Colma is dedicated to [cemetery](#) usage. With 17 cemeteries for the interment of human beings and one for pets, the dead population outnumber the living by tens of thousands to one. This has led to it being called "the city of the silent", and also led to a more humorous motto among some residents: "It's great to be alive in Colma". Due to its precarious position along the [San Andreas fault](#), San Francisco is sometimes called "The city that waits to die", leading to one of Colma's more morbid nicknames: "The city that waits for the city that waits to die to die".

Colma became the location of a large number of cemeteries when [San Francisco](#), the town's powerful neighbor to the north, passed an ordinance in [1900](#) outlawing the construction of any more cemeteries in the city (mainly because of increased property values making the cost of using land for cemeteries prohibitive), and then passed another ordinance in [1912](#) evicting all existing cemeteries from city limits. (A similar scenario prevails in [New York City](#)'s borough of [Manhattan](#), where only one active cemetery still exists — the [Trinity Church Cemetery and Crematory](#), at the intersection of 155th Street and Broadway, on the northwestern edge of [Harlem](#)). The relocation of cemeteries from San Francisco to Colma is the subject of *A Second Final Rest: The History of San Francisco's Lost Cemeteries*, (2005) a documentary by Trina Lopez.

Colma was briefly called Lawndale, but because another city with the name [Lawndale, California](#) already existed, the town changed its name back to Colma in [1941](#).

## **Famous Eternal Residents**

Colma also has the unique privilege to contain the final resting place of [Norton I, Emperor of the United States, and Protector of Mexico](#) in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Newspaper tycoon [William Randolph Hearst](#) is buried at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park; as are business magnate William Henry Crocker; Charles De Young, founder of the [San Francisco Chronicle](#); horticulturist John McLaren; and jazz musician and bandleader Turk Murphy.

[Wyatt Earp](#) is buried at the Hills of Eternity Cemetery in Colma next to his lover of more than forty years, [Josephine Marcus](#).

[Joe DiMaggio](#), the famous [baseball](#) player once married to actress [Marilyn Monroe](#), is buried at [Holy Cross Cemetery](#); as are San Francisco Mayor [Joseph Alioto](#); 32nd governor of California [Pat Brown](#); Bank of America founder [A.P. Giannini](#); and Senator [James D. Phelan](#).

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the town has a total area of 4.9 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (1.9 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)), all land.

The town's 17 cemeteries comprise approximately 73% of the town's land area.

## Demographics

As of the [census](#)<sup>GR2</sup> of 2000, there were 1,191 people, 329 households, and 245 families residing in the town. The [population density](#) was 240.8/km<sup>2</sup> (624.6/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 342 housing units at an average density of 69.1/km<sup>2</sup> (179.4/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the town was 48.36% [White](#), 1.43% [African American](#), 23.68% [Asian](#), 0.25% [Pacific Islander](#), 19.48% from [other races](#), and 6.80% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 43.91% of the population.

There were 329 households out of which 36.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 57.1% were [married couples](#) living together, 11.9% had a female householder with no husband present, and 25.5% were non-families. 17.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 10.0% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.47 and the average family size was 3.92.

In the town the population was spread out with 24.7% under the age of 18, 8.9% from 18 to 24, 31.7% from 25 to 44, 19.1% from 45 to 64, and 15.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 37 years. For every 100 females there were 87.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 86.9 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$58,750, and the median income for a family was \$60,556. Males had a median income of \$32,059 versus \$29,934 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the town was \$20,241. About 3.4% of families and 5.2% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 4.8% of those under age 18 and 3.7% of those age 65 or over.

## See also

[Cypress Lawn Memorial Park](#)

## External links

[Town of Colma - official site](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.67878° -122.455513°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

## Daly City, California

**Daly City**, known as the “Gateway to the Peninsula”, is in [San Mateo County, California, United States](#), directly south of [San Francisco, California](#). It was named after a prominent businessman and landowner, John Daly. As of the 2000 census, the city had a total population of 103,621. Daly City and a few communities in [Los Angeles](#) and [Santa Clara](#) Counties (such as [Monterey Park](#), [Milpitas](#) and [Rowland Heights](#)) are the only majority-Asian cities in the [continental United States](#). Many of the Asian Americans residing in Daly City are [Filipino Americans](#), with a sizable number of [Chinese Americans](#). Daly City is home to the only wholly [Karaites](#) synagogue in the United States, [Bnei Yisrael](#).

Daly City is home to two high schools: [Westmoor High School](#) and [Jefferson High School](#).

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 19.6 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (7.6 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)), all land.

## Demographics

As of the [census](#)<sup>GR2</sup> of 2000, there were 103,621 people, 30,775 households, and 23,081 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 5,292.1/km<sup>2</sup> (13,703.8/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 31,311 housing units at an average density of 1,599.1/km<sup>2</sup> (4,140.9/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 25.90% [White](#), 4.56% [African American](#), 0.44% [Native American](#), 50.69% [Asian](#), 0.91% [Pacific Islander](#), 11.32% from [other races](#), and 6.19% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 22.27% of the population.

There were 30,775 households out of which 34.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 54.5% were [married couples](#) living together, 14.2% had a female householder with no husband present, and 25.0% were non-families. 18.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 6.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 3.34 and the average family size was 3.78.

In the city the population was spread out with 22.5% under the age of 18, 10.5% from 18 to 24, 32.2% from 25 to 44, 22.8% from 45 to 64, and 12.0% who were 65 years of age or

older. The median age was 35 years. For every 100 females there were 96.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 94.3 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$62,310, and the median income for a family was \$68,365. Males had a median income of \$38,227 versus \$32,147 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$21,900. About 4.2% of families and 7.1% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 7.4% of those under age 18 and 5.3% of those age 65 or over.

Two notable [NFL Hall of Famers](#) are associated with Daly City. [John Madden](#) attended [Jefferson High School](#). [Bob St. Clair](#) served as City Councilman and Mayor (1958-1961). [John Robinson](#) is a native of Daly City.

## Transportation

Daly City's highway infrastructure includes State Routes [1](#), [35](#) and [82](#), and [Interstate 280](#). Interstate 280, which bisects Daly City, is a primary transportation corridor linking San Francisco with [San Mateo](#) and [Santa Clara](#) counties. Public transportation is provided by [SamTrans](#), [BART](#) (At the [Daly City Station](#)), and some [San Francisco Muni](#) lines. Daly City is approximately eight miles south of downtown San Francisco and the [San Francisco International Airport](#) is nine miles south-east of Daly City; both are easily accessible by freeway or BART.

## Culture

### Entertainment

The [Cow Palace](#) arena straddles the border with [San Francisco](#) and is the home for the annual [Grand National Rodeo, Horse & Stock Show](#). It has hosted diverse events such as concerts by [the Beatles](#), the [NHL San Jose Sharks](#) hockey team, and two [Republican National Conventions](#).

[Century 20 Daly City](#) is a modern [megaplex](#) movie theatre opened in 2002 as part of the [Pacific Plaza](#) business and retail development.

### Recreation

Several golf courses are located within or straddle the border with [San Francisco](#). The [Olympic Club](#) is designated to host the [USGA US Open](#) in 2012, hosting the US Open four times previously. The private [San Francisco Golf Club](#) and [Lake Merced Country Club](#) have part or all of their course in Daly City.

The [Golden Gate National Recreation Area](#) includes the city's Thornton Beach. The topography of this area (due to the [San Andreas fault](#)) is conducive to [paragliding](#) and [hang gliding](#).

## Shopping

Daly City (and neighboring [Colma](#)) have emerged as a shopping mecca for [San Francisco](#) residents. San Mateo County has historically had a slightly [lower state sales tax rate](#) than San Francisco County. Many of the [big box](#) retailers that are unable to operate in the city of San Francisco due to real estate prices, space restrictions, or political / community opposition have opened stores in the Serramonte and Westlake neighborhoods.

## Notable events

September 13, 1859: [duel](#) between [David Broderick](#) and [David Terry](#) southeast of [Lake Merced](#). This location is [California Historical Landmark](#) Number 19.

March 22, 1957: epicenter of a 5.3 magnitude [earthquake](#) on the [San Andreas Fault](#).

October 15, 1984: [Taiwanese American](#) writer [Chiang Nan](#) assassinated, allegedly by [Kuomintang](#) agents.

## External links

[Daly City Online - Official Website](#)

[Daly City History](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.6907° -122.46595°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

## East Palo Alto, California

**East Palo Alto** (often called **EPA**) is a city in [San Mateo County](#), [California](#), [United States](#). As of the 2000 census, the city population was 29,506 (31,915: 2003 estimate). It is situated on the [San Francisco Peninsula](#), roughly halfway between the cities of [San Francisco](#) and [San Jose](#). To the east is the [San Francisco Bay](#), and to the west the

prosperous city of [Palo Alto](#). Many assume that East Palo Alto is merely the eastern side of [Palo Alto](#), but East Palo Alto is in fact a separate city in [Santa Clara County's](#) neighboring [San Mateo County](#), with an entirely different demographic makeup. Though the two cities are separated only by San Francisquito Creek, they are worlds apart culturally and economically. (Interestingly, although they're in different counties, East Palo Alto and Palo Alto share both telephone area codes and postal ZIP codes.)

Although half of East Palo Alto's residents were [African Americans](#) in 1990, [Latinos](#) quickly moved in and now form about three-fifths of the total population, while the proportion of African Americans has dwindled to about 20%. A sizeable Pacific Islander population also resides in East Palo Alto, including [Tongans](#) and [Samoans](#).

East Palo Alto has an unenviable reputation for crime and poverty, a reputation well deserved during the [1980s](#) and early [1990s](#) (in 1992, the city had the highest per-capita murder rate in the country with 42 murders<sup>[1]</sup>). Since then the city's crime problems have somewhat subsided, although the enormous prosperity which lavished the [Silicon Valley](#) during the [dot-com](#) boom of the late [1990s](#) largely passed East Palo Alto by, and the [Norteño](#) and [Sureño](#) gangs contest the area. Eventually, however, the Peninsula's shortage of land and soaring property prices meant that even East Palo Alto became an option for urban regeneration.

Significant [gentrification](#) occurred in East Palo Alto from around 2000, with the construction of a large [shopping center](#) named Ravenswood 101 (including branches of [Home Depot](#) and [Best Buy](#), and a controversial [IKEA](#) store) and several upscale housing communities (intended for high-earning Silicon Valley workers). This gentrification has faced opposition from local residents. Some residents charge that it serves to price locals out of one of the region's only affordable communities while providing only low-paying jobs in the retail developments and consuming an increasing proportion of the tiny city's land area (2.5 square miles).

East Palo Alto also includes a small piece of land across the [Bayshore Freeway](#) from the shopping center, a roughly triangular area between Highway 101 and the San Francisquito Creek, which includes a former two-block-long retail business district known as Whiskey Gulch. (The name dates back to the time that [Stanford University](#), in Palo Alto to the west, was dry and prohibited alcohol sales within a radius of one mile from the campus: Whiskey Gulch was just outside the limits, and was home to a number of liquor stores and bars.) The city has torn down Whiskey Gulch and replaced it with the University Circle office complex. A 200-room [Four Seasons](#) hotel opened in University Circle in 2006 after numerous delays to serve the Silicon Valley market. The new hotel is being promoted as the most lavish and luxurious full-sized hotel available in the mid-Peninsula and West Valley area, but has had problems with settling into the bay landfill onto which it has been built (evidence of which was not noticed until windows built for it would not fit into their panes).

Despite its name, East Palo Alto lies almost entirely north, and not east, of [Palo Alto](#). It is bordered on the west by [Menlo Park](#) and Palo Alto, and to the east by the [San Francisco](#)

[Bay](#). (The San Francisquito Creek defines its western edge.) To the north are Ravenswood Point and the western end of the [Dumbarton Bridge](#) in Menlo Park.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 6.7 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (2.6 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)). 6.6 km<sup>2</sup> (2.5 mi<sup>2</sup>) of it is land and 0.1 km<sup>2</sup> (0.04 mi<sup>2</sup>) of it (0.78%) is water.

## Demographics

As of the [census<sup>GR2</sup>](#) of 2000, there were 29,506 people, 6,976 households, and 5,273 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 4,467.6/km<sup>2</sup> (11,585.5/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 7,091 housing units at an average density of 1,073.7/km<sup>2</sup> (2,784.3/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 26.98% [White](#), 23.03% [African American](#), 0.83% [Native American](#), 2.23% [Asian](#), 7.63% [Pacific Islander](#) (mainly [Tongan](#) and [Samoan](#) immigrants), 34.73% from [other races](#), and 4.56% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 58.79% of the population.

There were 6,976 households out of which 47.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 48.2% were [married couples](#) living together, 19.8% had a female householder with no husband present, and 24.4% were non-families. 18.2% of all households were made up of individuals and 4.5% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 4.20 and the average family size was 4.64.

In the city the population was spread out with 35.0% under the age of 18, 13.4% from 18 to 24, 32.6% from 25 to 44, 14.0% from 45 to 64, and 5.1% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 26 years. For every 100 females there were 106.2 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 107.9 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$45,006, and the median income for a family was \$44,342. Males had a median income of \$26,631 versus \$27,044 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$13,774. About 13.5% of families and 16.2% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 16.6% of those under age 18 and 10.9% of those age 65 or over.

## External links

[EPA.net - East Palo Alto web portal](#)

[East Palo Alto City Council website](#)

[Local2Me East Palo Alto neighborhood community forums](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.467038° -122.139699°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

## Foster City, California

**Foster City** is a [planned city](#) located in [San Mateo County, California](#). As of the [2000](#) census, the city had a total population of 28,803.

Foster City was founded in the [1960s](#) on engineered [landfill](#) in the marshes of the [San Francisco Bay](#), on the east edge of [San Mateo](#). The city was named after T. Jack Foster, a real estate magnate who owned much of the land comprising the city and who was instrumental in the initial design. His successor firm, Foster Enterprises, run by his descendants, is still active in real estate affairs throughout the San Francisco Bay area.

### Geography

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 51.6 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (19.9 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)). 9.7 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (3.8 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)) of it is land and 41.9 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (16.2 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)) of it is water. The total area is 81.13% water.

### Demographics

As of the [census<sup>GR2</sup>](#) of [2000](#), there are 28,803 people, 11,613 households, and 7,931 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) is 2,957.7/km<sup>2</sup> (7,664.4/mi<sup>2</sup>). There are 12,009 housing units at an average density of 1,233.2/km<sup>2</sup> (3,195.6/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city is 59.32% [White](#), 2.09% [African American](#), 0.12% [Native American](#), 32.52% [Asian](#), 0.58% [Pacific Islander](#), 1.23% from [other races](#), and 4.13% from two or more races. 5.32% of the population are [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race.

There are 11,613 households out of which 30.5% have children under the age of 18 living with them, 57.7% are [married couples](#) living together, 7.7% have a female householder with no husband present, and 31.7% are non-families. 23.6% of all households are made up of individuals and 5.0% have someone living alone who is 65 years of age or older. The average household size is 2.47 and the average family size is 2.97.

In the city the population is spread out with 21.2% under the age of 18, 5.9% from 18 to 24, 35.3% from 25 to 44, 27.6% from 45 to 64, and 10.1% who are 65 years of age or older. The median age is 38 years. For every 100 females there are 96.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there are 93.9 males.

The median income for a household in the city is \$95,279, and the median income for a family is \$106,099. Males have a median income of \$77,916 versus \$51,157 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city is \$45,754. 2.9% of the population and 1.7% of families are below the [poverty line](#). Out of the total population, 1.6% of those under the age of 18 and 5.6% of those 65 and older are living below the poverty line.

## Education

Foster City is home to three public elementary schools of the San Mateo-Foster City School District, Foster City Elementary School, Brewer Island Elementary School, and Audubon Elementary School. There is one public middle school, Nathaniel Bowditch Middle School, also of the San Mateo-Foster City School District. There are several private preschools, elementary schools, and middle schools. There are no high schools, and so Foster City high school students attend schools in the San Mateo Union High School District.

Of the four public schools in Foster City, Audubon School, Foster City School, and Bowditch School have won California Distinguished School awards. In 1993, Bowditch School was recognized with the U.S. Department of Education Blue Ribbon. In 2005, Bowditch became a California Distinguished School for the second time.

## Business

Foster City is the home to the world headquarters of Visa International, the main corporate body of the [Visa credit card](#) organization. (The Visa USA corporate headquarters were formerly in Foster City, but have moved to San Francisco.)

Foster City is also the headquarters of [Applied Biosystems](#).

[Sony Computer Entertainment](#) America's headquarters are in Foster City.

The [Picture People](#) is headquartered in Foster City.

The [...For Dummies](#) series of instructional books is headquartered in Foster City.

## Recreation

As a planned community, Foster City was made for recreation. It boasts 19 parks made up of more than 100 acres, including many public tennis courts, baseball and soccer fields, basketball courts, and a levee along the San Francisco Bay. Foster City also maintains an extensive 212-acre, man-made enclosed lagoon system. A world-class windsurfing spot in the San Francisco Bay can also be found within the city limits of Foster City. There are [Dragon boat](#) and [Outrigger Canoe](#) clubs that operate in the lagoon.

## Items of Interest

The movie "[Over the Edge](#)" is based upon events occurring in Foster City.

## External links

[Local2Me Foster City neighborhood community forums](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.551285° -122.266382°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

### Official Websites:

[City of Foster City](#)

[San Mateo-Foster City School District](#)

## Half Moon Bay, California

**Half Moon Bay** is a city in [San Mateo County, California, USA](#). It's population was 11,842 as of the 2000 census.

Approximately 25 miles south of [San Francisco](#), 10 miles west of [San Mateo, California](#), and 45 miles north of [Santa Cruz, California](#). Neighboring towns include [Montara](#), [Moss Beach](#), and [El Granada](#) to the north and [San Gregorio](#) and [Pescadero](#) to the south.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 16.8 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (6.5 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)). 16.8 km<sup>2</sup> (6.5 mi<sup>2</sup>) of it is land and 0.1 km<sup>2</sup> (0.04 mi<sup>2</sup>) of it (0.31%) is water.

It sits on a [bay](#) of the same name. Major local industries include agriculture (houseplants, floriculture, Christmas trees, pumpkins, artichokes), [fishing](#), and [tourism](#). Historically, Half Moon Bay has been known as San Benito and Spanishtown.

A popular spot at Half Moon Bay is the 'Jetty,' or as it is sometimes called, 'The Breakwater.' This is a man-made break with unusual waves shaped by reflections from the breakwater at Pillar Point harbor.

The town is served by [Half Moon Bay Airport](#). The local newspaper is the Half Moon Bay Review.

## Demographics

As of the [census](#)<sup>GR2</sup> of 2000, there were 11,842 people, 4,004 households, and 2,774 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 706.7/km<sup>2</sup> (1,829.8/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 4,114 housing units at an average density of 245.5/km<sup>2</sup> (635.7/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 77.27% [White](#), 3.91% [African American](#), 0.44% [Native American](#), 3.39% [Asian](#), 0.12% [Pacific Islander](#), 11.04% from [other races](#), and 3.83% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 23.23% of the population.

There were 4,004 households out of which 30.9% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 58.3% were [married couples](#) living together, 7.2% had a female householder with no husband present, and 30.7% were non-families. 23.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 9.1% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.75 and the average family size was 3.20.

In the city the population was spread out with 22.2% under the age of 18, 8.1% from 18 to 24, 31.9% from 25 to 44, 28.2% from 45 to 64, and 9.6% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 39 years. For every 100 females there were 112.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 115.1 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$78,473, and the median income for a family was \$92,204. Males had a median income of \$60,913 versus \$41,265 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$37,963. 6.1% of the population and 3.4% of families were below the [poverty line](#). 7.0% of those are under the age of 18 and 6.2% of those 65 and older were living below the poverty line.



Video game bus in Half Moon Bay

## Local attractions

The Half Moon Bay Brewing Company, overlooking Pillar Point Harbor, is the only brewpub on the San Mateo County coast.

Half Moon Bay is the home of the world famous [Mavericks](#) surf break where an invitation-only big wave surfing contest is held every winter.

Half Moon Bay hosts an annual "Art and Pumpkin Festival" on Main Street downtown. 250,000 people visit every October for the festival.

Cameron's Pub restaurant, located in Half Moon Bay, owns the "World's Only Double Decker Video Game Bus".

## External links

[Half Moon Bay Chamber of Commerce](#)

[City of Half Moon Bay](#)

[Half Moon Bay Review](#)

[Coastsider](#)

[Wi-Fi Hot Zones](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.45884° -122.436848°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

## Hillsborough, California

**Hillsborough** is a town in [San Mateo County, California, United States](#). It is located seventeen miles outside of [San Francisco](#). The population was 10,825 at the 2000 census. The Hillsborough City School District is located here.

The [singer Bing Crosby](#) raised his second family at a fourteen roomed mansion, set within a three acre estate in Hillsborough.

The [heiress](#) and onetime kidnapping victim [Patty Hearst](#) grew up primarily in Hillsborough.

[Rickey Henderson](#) was a notable resident [Barry Bonds](#) once lived in Hillsborough.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the town has a total area of 16.1 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (6.2 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)), all land.

[\[edit\]](#)

## Demographics

As of the [census](#)<sup>GR2</sup> of 2000, there were 10,825 people, 3,689 households, and 3,161 families residing in the town. The [population density](#) was 670.9/km<sup>2</sup> (1,738.7/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 3,804 housing units at an average density of 235.8/km<sup>2</sup> (611.0/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the town was 71.80% [White](#), 0.50% [African American](#), 0.06% [Native American](#), 24.04% [Asian](#), 0.23% [Pacific Islander](#), 0.70% from [other races](#), and 2.67% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 2.81% of the population.

There were 3,689 households out of which 36.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 78.6% were [married couples](#) living together, 4.9% had a female householder with no husband present, and 14.3% were non-families. 11.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.3% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.93 and the average family size was 3.14.

In the town the population was spread out with 25.1% under the age of 18, 4.4% from 18 to 24, 19.7% from 25 to 44, 32.2% from 45 to 64, and 18.6% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 46 years. For every 100 females there were 94.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 91.6 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$193,157, and the median income for a family was \$200,000+. Fulltime male workers have a median income of \$100,000+ versus \$55,882 for fulltime female workers. The [per capita income](#) for the town was \$98,643. About 1.8% of families and 2.8% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 2.7% of those under age 18 and 0.8% of those age 65 or over.

As of the year 2000, Hillsborough was the [highest income place](#) in the United States for cities of a population of 10,000 or more.

## Schools

Hillsborough has its own [public elementary](#) and [middle school](#) system. The town is also home to a small number of [independent schools](#):

The Bridge School, a school serving students with physical and speech impairments

[The Nueva School](#), an elementary school primarily serving the gifted and talented

[Crystal Springs Uplands School](#), a [college preparatory](#) middle and [high school](#)

## Landmarks

Primarily a residential suburb of [San Francisco](#), Hillsborough has many mansions within the town's borders dating from the early [20th Century](#).

[Carolands](#) -- built by [Harriet Pullman Carolan](#), heiress to the [Pullman](#) railway car fortune. At 65 000 ft<sup>2</sup> (6 000 m<sup>2</sup>), said to be the largest residence in the United States.

Skyfarm -- built by [William H. Crocker](#), grandson of [Charles Crocker](#) of [California's Big Four](#) railroad magnates. Designed by [Arthur Brown, Jr.](#), and opened in [1930](#). Home since the 1960s to [The Nueva School](#).

Uplands -- built by [Templeton Crocker](#), as a gift to his fiancée [Helène Irwin](#), heiress to the [C&H Sugar](#) family fortune. Designed by [Willis Polk](#); opened in [1912](#), with interior of 35 000 ft<sup>2</sup> (3 250 m<sup>2</sup>). Home since the 1950s to [Crystal Springs Uplands School](#).

Western White House -- built by [William Randolph Hearst](#) and now privately-owned. It is structured very similarly to [Hearst Castle](#).

## External links

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.560199° -122.356277°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

## Menlo Park, California





[Cafe Borrone](#), adjacent to [Kepler's Books](#) in the *Menlo Center*, is a popular lunch spot in downtown Menlo Park.



Menlo Park Civic Center includes gardens, a park and an artificial lake.

**Menlo Park** is a [city](#) in [San Mateo County, California](#) in the [United States of America](#). It is located at latitude 37°29' North, longitude 122°9' West. Menlo Park has 30,785 inhabitants, according to the 2000 U.S. Census.

## Geography

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 45.1 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (17.4 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)), of which 26.2 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (10.1 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)) is land and 18.9 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (7.3 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)) is water. The total area is 41.88% water.

The [main street](#) in [downtown](#) Menlo Park is Santa Cruz Avenue, with the *Menlo Center* situated at its intersection with [El Camino Real](#). Menlo Park [Civic Center](#) is bounded by Ravenswood Avenue, Alma Street, Laurel Street and Burgess Drive. It contains the [council](#) offices, [library](#), [police station](#) and *Burgess Park* which has various recreational facilities.

## Demographics

As of the [census](#)<sup>GR2</sup> of 2000, there were 30,785 people, 12,387 households, and 7,122 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 1,173.4/km<sup>2</sup> (3,040.1/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 12,714 housing units at an average density of 484.6/km<sup>2</sup> (1,255.5/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 72.35% [White](#), 7.03% [African American](#), 0.44% [Native American](#), 7.15% [Asian](#), 1.26% [Pacific Islander](#), 8.56% from [other races](#), and 3.21% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 15.60% of the population.

There were 12,387 households out of which 26.6% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 46.3% were [married couples](#) living together, 8.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 42.5% were non-families. 32.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 11.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.41 and the average family size was 3.12.

In the city the population was spread out with 21.9% under the age of 18, 6.2% from 18 to 24, 34.7% from 25 to 44, 21.4% from 45 to 64, and 15.9% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 37 years. For every 100 females there were 94.0 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 90.6 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$84,609, and the median income for a family was \$105,550. Males had a median income of \$79,766 versus \$51,101 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$53,341. About 4.2% of families and 6.9% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 8.8% of those under age 18 and 7.3% of those age 65 or over.

## Features

Home to the oldest continually operating [train station](#) in California.

Home to the Western Region Geography office of the [United States Geological Survey](#).

[Sand Hill Road](#), location of many [Silicon Valley venture capital](#) firms.

Home to [SRI International](#), formerly Stanford Research Institute.

Home to the [Stanford Linear Accelerator Center](#).

Corporate offices and show gardens of [Sunset Magazine](#).

Adjacent to [Stanford University](#) and [Stanford Shopping Center](#).

Home to [Saint Patrick Archdiocesan Seminary and University](#).

Home to [Fuller Northern California](#)

Home to [Geron Corporation](#), a biotechnology company focusing on [telomere](#) and [stem cell](#) research.

Home to the original store of the [Round Table Pizza](#) chain.

## Famous residents

[Henry Cowell](#) (composer, 1897–1965)

[Stevie Nicks](#) (musician, 1948–)

[Josie Maran](#) (model, 1978–)

[Nancy Farmer](#) (author)

## Traffic and parking

Menlo Park suffers from severe [traffic congestion](#) at rush hour owing to its proximity to [Stanford University](#), and its lack of any arterials or freeways that directly connect [Interstate 280](#) to [U.S. Route 101](#). Much of the city's arterial network consists of two-lane roads.

Menlo Park has a [policy against parking on residential streets between 2 AM and 5 AM](#). This policy is enforced by the Menlo Park Police Department every night of the year. Each vehicle is allotted only one warning before being ticketed with a \$35 fine. Residents may purchase annual parking permits if they live in *certain apartment buildings* within the city limits that lack adequate resident parking spaces and are zoned R3. All residents may purchase up to 50 one-night parking permits each six months for guests (guest permits cost \$10 for a pack of 5 as of April 2005). Vehicles for the handicapped are exempt.

## External links

[City of Menlo Park](#)

[City of Menlo Park - Parks](#)

[Menlo Park Library](#)

[Menlo Park Library Foundation](#)

[Local2Me Menlo Park neighborhood community discussions](#)

[Menlo Park City School District](#)

[Street-level photos from A9.com](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.454188° -122.178579°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

## Millbrae, California

**Millbrae** is a city in [San Mateo County, California, United States](#). The population was 20,718 at the 2000 census..

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 8.4 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (3.2 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)). 8.3 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (3.2 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)) of it is land and 0.1 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (0.04 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)) of it (0.62%) is water.

### Environmental features

A wetland area in the eastern part of the city adjacent to U.S. highway 101 is habitat to the [endangered species San Francisco garter snake](#), a species endemic to San Mateo County.

### Demographics

As of the [census<sup>GR2</sup>](#) of 2000, there were 20,718 people, 7,956 households, and 5,513 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 2,492.0/km<sup>2</sup> (6,446.4/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 8,113 housing units at an average density of 975.8/km<sup>2</sup> (2,524.4/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 63.04% [White](#), 27.28% [Asian](#), 11.47% [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race, 1.15% [Pacific Islander](#), 0.80% [African American](#), 0.23% [Native American](#), 3.60% from [other races](#), and 3.91% from two or more races.

There were 7,956 households out of which 28.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 55.7% were [married couples](#) living together, 9.9% had a female householder with no husband present, and 30.7% were non-families. 25.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 13.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.56 and the average family size was 3.08.

In the city the population was spread out with 20.6% under the age of 18, 6.4% from 18 to 24, 27.5% from 25 to 44, 24.7% from 45 to 64, and 20.8% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 42 years. For every 100 females there were 89.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 87.0 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$68,404, and the median income for a family was \$82,061. Males had a median income of \$51,867 versus \$40,249 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$33,193. About 2.2% of families and 3.4% of the

population were below the [poverty line](#), including 2.2% of those under age 18 and 4.6% of those age 65 or over.

## Education

Millbrae has a well-known reputation for having one of the best schools in the [San Francisco Bay Area](#). Parents are actively involved in their children's scores, school functions, and the like.

Millbrae's school district oversees four elementary schools: Meadows, Green Hills, Spring Valley, and Lomita Park, and one middle school: Taylor.

Millbrae has one public high school, Mills High, which is part of the San Mateo Union High School District. Mills High School is considered to be one of the top high schools in all of San Mateo County (see [Mills High School](#)).

## Transportation

Millbrae, is located between [San Francisco](#) and [San Jose](#). [U.S. Route 101](#) and [Interstate 280 \(California\)](#) run along the Eastern and Western boundaries of the city, respectively. [San Francisco International Airport](#) is adjacent to the city.

The [Millbrae Transit Station](#) serves as a major transit hub for the [Peninsula](#), connecting the [BART](#), [CalTrain](#), and [SamTrans](#) networks. Unfortunately, the transportation hub has been underutilized and has not had the expected use that it was thought to have.

## Economy

Millbrae's economy is driven mainly by its long strips of hotels. Because of its close proximity to [San Francisco International Airport](#) and to [San Francisco, California](#) many tourists opt to stay in Millbrae.

## External links

Official Millbrae Website [\[1\]](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.600735° -122.401354°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

## Pacifica, California

**Pacifica** is a city in [San Mateo County, California](#), on the coast of the [Pacific Ocean](#) between [San Francisco](#) and [Half Moon Bay](#), with a total population of 38,390 as of the 2000 census. According to [City Limits](#) signs in the year 2006, the population was 40,400.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 32.8 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (12.7 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)). 32.7 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (12.6 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)) of it is land and 0.1 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (0.04 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)) of it (0.24%) is water.

### Demographics

As of the [census](#)<sup>GR2</sup> of 2000, there were 38,390 people, 13,994 households, and 9,655 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 1,173.6/km<sup>2</sup> (3,038.9/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 14,245 housing units at an average density of 435.5/km<sup>2</sup> (1,127.6/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 69.51% [White](#), 3.27% [African American](#), 0.49% [Native American](#), 15.29% [Asian](#), 0.69% [Pacific Islander](#), 4.18% from [other races](#), and 6.58% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 14.61% of the population.

There were 13,994 households out of which 32.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 53.5% were [married couples](#) living together, 11.0% had a female householder with no husband present, and 31.0% were non-families. 21.2% of all households were made up of individuals and 6.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.73 and the average family size was 3.21.

In the city the population was spread out with 23.2% under the age of 18, 7.7% from 18 to 24, 32.8% from 25 to 44, 26.6% from 45 to 64, and 9.7% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 38 years. For every 100 females there were 97.2 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 95.2 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$71,737, and the median income for a family was \$78,361. Males had a median income of \$50,761 versus \$40,261 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$30,183. About 1.2% of families and 2.9% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 1.2% of those under age 18 and 4.9% of those age 65 or over.



Public Pier, Pacifica

The oldest person to ever live in Pacifica was Rose G. Rosenthal who was born on April 8, 1901 and is still alive today.

Pacifica is also home to the only [Taco Bell](#) restaurant (which was an [A&W](#) until the early 1980s) located directly on a beach ([Pacifica State Beach](#)); this Taco Bell was rated #9 on The [Travel Channel](#)'s World Best Fast Food Stops.

The [Reverend Herschell Harkins Memorial pier](#) was constructed in [1973](#) and was designed to carry sewage piping out to sea. it was closed in [1992](#) due to corrosion of some of the structure, since then the pier has been repaired and is a well known fishing spot, in July 8-9 1995, over 1000 salmon were caught from the pier.

## Other features

The city has a number of significant natural features and points of interest. Divided into roughly twelve distinct neighborhoods from Fairmont, Westview (Pacific Highlands) in the north, to Pacific Manor, Edgemar, Sharp Park, Fairway Park, Vallemar, [Rockaway Beach](#), Pedro Point and Shelter Cove in the south west, Linda Mar in the south and Park Pacifica in south east portions of the city.

Pacifica is well know regionally as a popular surfing destination with [Pacifica State Beach/Linda Mar Beach](#) often crowded with surfers. 2006 marked the opening of the top ranked [\[1\] Pacifica Skateboard Park](#). Pacifica is also a popular [mountain biking](#) destination, with many trails crossing the hillsides that surround the city, including [Sweeny Ridge](#), part of the Golden Gate National Recreational Area. Many people also enjoy hiking in Pacifica, either along the many beaches and bluffs including [Mori Point](#), or on the hillsides including [San Pedro County Park](#), and [Milagra Ridge](#). Pacifica is also home to the [Sharp Park Golf Course](#) designed in 1931 by famous golf architect [Alister MacKenzie](#).

## History

Pacifica was incorporated in [1957](#), relatively recently in history of [San Mateo County](#), as the union of nine previously separate, unincorporated communities, including Edgemar, Sharp Park, Pacific Manor (or just Manor), Vallemar, Rockaway Beach, Pedro Point, and San Pedro Valley, stops on the short lived [Ocean Shore Railroad](#). But Pacifica is also the location of the oldest European history of San Mateo County, [discovered](#) by [Gaspar de Portola](#) October 31st, [1769](#), and is home of the [Sanchez Adobe](#) originating in [1785](#). Prehistorically, Pacifica was home to several [Ohlone](#) Indian villages including [Pruristac](#).

## School Programs

The school program, now known as Pacifica School District, formerly Laguna Salada School District, consists of Vallemar, Cabrillo, Ingrid B. Lacy, Sunset Ridge, Ortega, and Ocean Shore schools, as well as the administration office adjacent to Vallemar School. Each school enrolls about 550-600 students.

Pacifica has two high schools, Oceana High School in the northern part of the city and Terra Nova High School in the south. Oceana's teaching paradigm is geared toward longer classes, senior exhibitions, and mandated community service, while larger Terra Nova is a traditional institution.

## Famous Pacificans

Actor/comedian [Rob Schneider](#) grew up in Pacifica, graduating from Terra Nova in 1981.

[Jef Raskin](#), the computer interface expert who launched the Macintosh project for Apple Computer.

[Mary Robinson](#), former President of the [Republic of Ireland](#) and [United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights](#), lived in Pacifica in the 1960's as an exchange student.

## External links

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.622685° -122.485507°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

## Portola Valley, California

**Portola Valley** is a town in [San Mateo County, California, United States](#). The population was 4,462 at the 2000 census.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the town has a total area of 23.7 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (9.2 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)), all land.

Portola Valley is one of the few (perhaps only) school districts that has a school named after a race horse (Ormond).

## Demographics

As of the [census<sup>GR2</sup>](#) of 2000, there were 4,462 people, 1,700 households, and 1,268 families residing in the town. The [population density](#) was 188.3/km<sup>2</sup> (487.5/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 1,772 housing units at an average density of 74.8/km<sup>2</sup> (193.6/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the town was 92.92% [White](#), 0.40% [African American](#), 0.25% [Native American](#), 3.99% [Asian](#), 0.04% [Pacific Islander](#), 0.96% from [other races](#), and 1.43% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 3.34% of the population.

There were 1,700 households out of which 29.8% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 69.2% were [married couples](#) living together, 4.0% had a female householder with no husband present, and 25.4% were non-families. 19.9% of all households were made up of individuals and 13.3% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.58 and the average family size was 2.93.

In the town the population was spread out with 22.9% under the age of 18, 3.2% from 18 to 24, 19.4% from 25 to 44, 33.4% from 45 to 64, and 21.0% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 48 years. For every 100 females there were 96.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 91.7 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$158,217, and the median income for a family was \$180,893. Males had a median income of \$0 versus \$92,585 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the town was \$99,621. About 1.4% of families and 2.3% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 3.3% of those under age 18 and none of those age 65 or over.

## External links

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.375023° -122.218635°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

## San Bruno, California



 San Bruno, [California](#). A typical [suburban police station](#) in the [United States](#).

**San Bruno** is a city in [San Mateo County, California, United States](#). The population was 40,165 at the 2000 census.

The city is adjacent to [San Francisco International Airport](#).

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 14.1 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (5.5 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)), all land.

### Demographics

As of the [census<sup>GR2</sup>](#) of 2000, there were 40,165 people, 14,677 households, and 9,921 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 2,840.3/km<sup>2</sup> (7,353.6/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 14,980 housing units at an average density of 1,059.3/km<sup>2</sup> (2,742.6/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 57.65% [White](#), 2.01% [African American](#), 0.47% [Native American](#), 18.69% [Asian](#), 2.88% [Pacific Islander](#), 10.82% from [other races](#), and 7.48% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 24.12% of the population.

There were 14,677 households out of which 31.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 51.8% were [married couples](#) living together, 11.2% had a female householder with no husband present, and 32.4% were non-families. 25.5% of all households were made up of individuals and 6.8% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.72 and the average family size was 3.29.

In the city the population was spread out with 23.0% under the age of 18, 8.2% from 18 to 24, 34.5% from 25 to 44, 23.1% from 45 to 64, and 11.2% who were 65 years of age or

older. The median age was 36 years. For every 100 females there were 97.4 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 95.3 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$62,081, and the median income for a family was \$70,251. Males had a median income of \$46,843 versus \$36,851 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$26,360. About 3.1% of families and 4.4% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 3.8% of those under age 18 and 5.5% of those age 65 or over.

San Bruno is one of only two cities in the Bay Area that manages its own cable TV and internet system. [San Bruno Cable](#)

The city was the site of the crash of [Flying Tiger Line Flight 282](#) in 1964.

## External links

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.625288° -122.425266°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

[City of San Bruno](#)

## San Carlos, California



Downtown San Carlos

**San Carlos**, Spanish for Saint Charles, is a city in [San Mateo County, California](#) on the [San Francisco Peninsula](#). It is a small residential suburb located between [Belmont](#) to the north and [Redwood City](#) to the south. San Carlos' [ZIP code](#) is 94070, and it is within the 650 [area code](#).

The population was 27,718 at the 2000 census.

## Contemporary Life

San Carlos, "The City of Good Living", aims for a "small town" feel. Its main downtown area is composed mostly of small shops and restaurants. San Carlos was the first city in [California](#) to open a [charter school](#) ([San Carlos Charter Learning Center](#)), and its schools rank consistently well in state-wide lists.

San Carlos is home to [San Carlos Airport](#) and [Hiller Air Museum](#), a museum specializing in helicopter history, and the administrative headquarters of SamTrans and Caltrain. There is also a Museum of San Carlos History located at 533 Laurel Street in San Carlos that is open to the public on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month from 1:00 to 4:00 P.M. as well as during Hometown Days, the Art & Wine Faire and the Heritage Walk. To make arrangements for special tours, please call (650) 802-4354.

Transportation options include membership in the SamTrans ([San Mateo County, California](#)) bus system and a [CalTrain](#) station. [As of 2003](#), the city began experimenting with a free shuttle bus service named [S.C.O.O.T](#) to help with transportation difficulties for those living in the hills of the town, and especially to make up for a lack of school buses. However, due to voters rejecting a parcel tax to keep the program running, the S.C.O.O.T program was dismantled on June 17, 2005.

## History

### Native Americans

Prior to the [Spanish](#) arrival in [1769](#), the land of San Carlos was occupied by a group of [Native Americans](#) who called themselves the [Lamchins](#). While they considered themselves to have a separate identity from other local tribes, modern scholars consider them to be a part of the [Ohlone](#) or [Costanoan](#) tribes that inhabited the Bay Area.

The Lamchins referred to the area of their primary residence - probably on the north bank of Pulgas creek - as "Cachanihtac," which included their word for vermin. When the Spanish arrived, they translated this as "the fleas," or "las Pulgas," giving many places and roads their modern names.

The Native American life was one of traditional hunting and gathering. There was plentiful game and fowl available, and fish could be caught in the San Francisco Bay. There were also grasses, plants and oak trees (for acorns), and archaeological finds of

mortars and pestles indicates that these source were processed for food. No doubt they also participated in the regional trading networks for goods that could not be gathered or grown locally.

## Spanish

In [1769](#), [Gaspar de Portolà](#) was the first westerner to reach the San Francisco Bay. While early historians placed his approach to the Bay from the Pacific Ocean as coming over the San Carlos hills, present researchers believe this "discovery" actually occurred in present day [Belmont](#).

The Spanish, with overwhelming military and economic advantages over the native population, quickly dominated the Bay Area. A [mission](#) was established in San Francisco, and land was deeded in large "ranchos", or ranches, to prominent and wealthy Spaniards, with no concern for the native populations that lived on them.

The new ranch owners raised cattle on the lands, displacing the native game populations and disrupting the food supply of the indigenous population. As well, the Spanish strongly discouraged the Native Americans from their periodic controlled burns, which helped maintain the grasslands.

Facing the end of their way of life, the local population had little choice but to seek assistance from the missions and convert to [Christianity](#). Traditional trade routes and alliances fell apart by 1800. While the missions continued to receive converts throughout the first half of the 19th century, the Native American way of life in the Bay Area was all but destroyed by that time.

The land now occupied by the city of San Carlos was deeded as a single large rancho to Don [José Darío Argüello](#). He and his family did not live there, but rather raised cattle and crops for money on "Rancho Cachinetac" (a Spanish derivation of "Cachanihtac"). José's son [Luis Argüello](#) was the first California-born governor of the state, and after his death in 1830 the remaining family moved to the ranch, now known as "Rancho de las Pulgas." The family adobe was located at the present-day intersection of Magnolia and Cedar streets.

## Late 19th Century

While the California [California gold rush](#) of 1849 found no gold nearby, disappointed [Sierra Nevada](#) prospectors made their way to the region, bringing the first non-Spanish western settlers. The Argüello family retained deed to their ranch through the transfer of governments to the [United States](#), and, in the 1850s, began selling parcels of it through their agent S. M. Mezes.

While the port of [Redwood City](#), to the south, and the town of [Belmont](#), to the north, both grew quickly in the late 19th century, San Carlos' growth was much slower. Major

portions were purchased by the [Brittan Family](#), the [Hull Family](#), the [Ralston](#) family and [Timothy Guy Phelps](#).

Timothy Phelps, a wealthy politician, was the first to attempt to develop the San Carlos area. He paid for significant improvements such as sewer lines and street grading, and began to promote lot sales in what he modestly called "The Town of Phelps."

Phelps' sales were largely unsuccessful, and he eventually sold much of his land to Nicholas T. Smith's San Carlos Land Development Company. Other developers were not overly fond of Phelps' eponymous efforts, and decided to rename the town. Some maps are existent referring to the area as "Lomitas" ("little hills" in Spanish) but eventually due to historical legend, the name "San Carlos" was chosen. As noted previously, it was believed that Portolá had first seen the San Francisco Bay on November 4 from the San Carlos hills. November 4 is the [feast day](#) of [St. Charles](#). As well, the Spanish king at the time was King [Carlos III](#), and the first ship to sail into San Francisco bay was the *San Carlos*.

The newly named region - not yet incorporated - received a boost with the construction of the [Peninsula Railroad Corridor](#) in 1863, and the addition, of a station at San Carlos in 1888.

Growth remained slow through the turn of the century, with most residents enjoying the short 35-minute train ride to San Francisco while living in a rural setting. The Hull family operated a dairy located at the modern intersection of Hull and Laurel. Many of the other residents which were not involved in agriculture were wealthy business and professional men who worked with the railroad or in San Francisco.

Despite the efforts of the developers, growth was very slow in this period, and San Carlos ended the 19th century with fewer than one hundred houses and families.

## **1900 - 1941**

The turn of the century saw the layout of the initial town streets. While "Old County Road" east of the railroad track had been in use as a stage line since at least 1850, the present-day layout west of the railroad track was constructed in the first years of 1900. Cedar, Elm, Laurel, Magnolia, Maple (renamed [El Camino Real](#)) and Walnut were put down in this time.

Growth remained slow through the first fifteen years of the new century, but in 1918 the town had grown enough to build a school at 600 Elm street. One year previously [Fred Drake](#) ("The Father of San Carlos") had purchased 130 acres (526,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of real estate in San Carlos in foreclosure, and began marketing it. Growth came quickly, and the early 1920s saw Drake build an office at the southwest corner of Cyprus (now San Carlos Ave) and El Camino Real, which is still existent, and [as of January 2006](#) is home to a Cingular store and a Quiznos.

In the early 1920s, the Cyprus along Cyprus Ave were removed, and the street widened and renamed San Carlos Ave. In 1923 the growing municipality founded a fire station, and in 1925 the founders voted to incorporate.

The [Great Depression](#) affected families in San Carlos, as it did everywhere, but growth continued, and population grew from approximately 600 at incorporation in 1925 to 5,000 in 1941.

While services such as stores increased in this period, by the beginning of [World War II](#) San Carlos was still known in the Bay Area as a rural community. Most of the land in the municipality was still used for agricultural purposes, and photographs of the time show a landscape with few houses separated by large fields.

### **1941 - 1960**

Not until 1940, did San Carlos experience its first big spurt in population, with 3,520 residents. In 1944, Dalmo Victor established the cities first large electronics plant, followed soon after by Eitel McCullough.

Establishment of these two firms was a factor in the quadrupling of San Carlos population in the decade after 1940. In 1950, when the population was 14,371, the city boasted a total of 89 industries-wholesalers, manufactures and distributors-a variety of commodities from electronics to cosmetic. By 1958, the electronic industry comprises a substantial segment of the cities industrial area.

In the late 1940's when Bayshore was a two-lane road, the San Carlos Airport was moved from its former location between Brittan and San Carlos Avenues to its present site. The airport was bought by the county from Cal West Yacht Harbor in 1964 for \$990,000.[edit](#)

### **1960 - Present**

(In Progress)

## **Geography.**

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 15.4 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (5.9 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)). 15.3 km<sup>2</sup> (5.9 mi<sup>2</sup>) of it is land and 0.17% is water.

## Demographics

As of the [census](#)<sup>GR2</sup> of 2000, there were 27,718 people, 11,455 households, and 7,606 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 1,807.8/km<sup>2</sup> (4,685.1/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 11,691 housing units at an average density of 762.5/km<sup>2</sup> (1,976.1/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 84.54% [White](#), 0.75% [African American](#), 0.19% [Native American](#), 7.87% [Asian](#), 0.40% [Pacific Islander](#), 2.40% from [other races](#), and 3.85% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 7.70% of the population.

There were 11,455 households out of which 29.7% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 56.5% were [married couples](#) living together, 7.2% had a female householder with no husband present, and 33.6% were non-families. 25.7% of all households were made up of individuals and 9.6% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.40 and the average family size was 2.93.

In the city the population was spread out with 22.1% under the age of 18, 4.3% from 18 to 24, 33.0% from 25 to 44, 26.2% from 45 to 64, and 14.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 40 years. For every 100 females there were 92.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 88.6 males.

## External links

[Official website for the City of San Carlos](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.499187° -122.263278°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

[San Carlos Library](#)

[Local2Me San Carlos neighborhood community discussions](#)

## Sources

*San Carlos Stories: An Oral History for the City of Good Living*, by Linda Wickert Garvey, Copyright 2000 The City of San Carlos, California.

## San Mateo, California



Hillsdale Inn, Honeymoon Suite (demolished 5 April 2001)

**San Mateo** is a city in [San Mateo County, California, USA](#). It is one of the larger suburbs on the [San Francisco Peninsula](#), located between [Burlingame](#) to the north, [Foster City](#) to the East, and [Belmont](#) to the south.

San Mateo is the birthplace of actors [Lina Basquette](#), [Barry Bostwick](#), [Keith Carradine](#), [Dennis Haysbert](#), [Marc McClure](#), [Michael Trucco](#), and [Diane Varsi](#), as well as actor, producer, and game show creator [Merv Griffin](#), prolific animated film producer [Paul Terry](#), musician [Neal Schon](#), politician [Zoe Lofgren](#), baseball pitcher [John Wetteland](#), and [New England Patriots](#) quarterback [Tom Brady](#). [Patty Hearst](#), an American newspaper heiress, socialite and occasional actress was born here. San Mateo is also home to [Junipero Serra High School](#) where graduates have included [Barry Bonds](#), [Tom Brady](#), [Lynn Swann](#), [Gregg Jefferies](#) and [Dan Serafini](#).

The [San Mateo Arboretum](#) in [Central Park](#) is also of interest. The San Mateo Performing Arts Center, located on [San Mateo High School](#), is one of the largest theatres on the peninsula outside of San Francisco. The [College of San Mateo](#) is also located here and is home to radio station [KCSM](#). A heavily attended attraction has been the [Bay Meadows horse-racing track](#). [U.S. Route 101](#), [Interstate 280](#), and [California State Highway 92](#) pass through San Mateo.

## Environmental features and geography



San Mateo from above

Perhaps the most well known natural area is [Coyote Point](#), a rock outcropped peninsula that juts into [San Francisco Bay](#). The early Spanish navigators named it *la punta de San Mateo* (Brown, 1975), but cargo ships carrying grain in the bay renamed it *Big Coyote* (BLM, 1853). In any case sailors had a penchant for naming promontories at the edge of San Francisco Bay after the [coyote](#), since across the bay in Hayward are the [Coyote Hills](#). By the 1890s the shore area was a popular beach called San Mateo Beach, originally named by the Spanish in 1842 as *playa de San Mateo*. Today Coyote Point is home to the [Coyote Point Museum](#), one of the best [natural history](#) museums and wildlife centers in California.

San Mateo enjoys a mild [Mediterranean climate](#), shielded from the [Pacific Ocean](#) by the Montara Mountain block of the [Santa Cruz Mountains](#). There are a variety of natural habitats present, including mixed [oak](#) woodland, [riparian](#) zones and bayland marshes. One [endangered species](#), the [California clapper rail](#), was sighted feeding on mudflats by the Third Avenue bridge in San Mateo (Pfeifle, 1980). The marsh areas are also likely habitat for the endangered [Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse](#), who enjoys the middle and high zones of salt and [brackish marshes](#), as well as for the endangered marsh plant, [Point Reyes bird's beak](#).

Sugarloaf Mountain, whose name derives from at least 1870, is a prominent landform between the forks of Laurel Creek (Brown, 1975). In recent years, this mixed oak woodland and chaparral habitat, has been a site of controversy involving proposals to develop a portion of the mountain for residential use.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 41.3 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (16.0 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)). 31.6 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (12.2 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)) of it is land and 9.7 [km<sup>2</sup>](#) (3.7 [mi<sup>2</sup>](#)) of it (23.43%) is water.

## History

Possibly the earliest recorded history of San Mateo is in the archives of [Mission Dolores](#), indicating the Spaniards in 1789 had named a [Native American](#) village along Laurel Creek *Los Laureles* or the [Laurels](#) (Mission Delores, 1789). The [Pulgas](#) Ranch sketch map of 1835 refers to the creek as *arroyo de los Laureles*, but by now most of the Laurels have vanished.

As noted above Coyote Point was an early recorded feature of San Mateo in 1810. Beginning in the 1850s some wealthy San Franciscans began looking for summer or permanent homes in the milder mid-peninsula. While most of this early settlement occurred in adjacent Hillsborough and Burlingame, a number of historically important mansions and buildings trickled over into San Mateo.

[A.P. Giannini](#), founder of the [Bank of Italy](#) (that became [Bank of America](#)), lived here most of his life. His mansion, Seven Oaks, currently in disrepair and listed in the National Register of Historic Places (No.99001181), is located at 20 El Cerrito Drive.

The Howard Estate was built in 1859 on the hill accessed by Crystal Springs Road. The Parrott Estate was erected in 1860 in the same area, giving rise to two conflicting names for the hill, Howard Hill and Parrott Hill! After substantial use of the automobile by about 1935, neither name was commonly applied to that hill (Brown, 1975}. The Borel estate was developed near Borel Creek in 1874, with present uses being modern offices and shops; the property is still managed and owned by the Borel Estate Company.

Scholars Cottage, at 37 E. Santa Inez Avenue, was built by Ernest Coxhead in 1875 in the [Tudor Revival](#) style. The Eugene J. De Sabla Teahouse and Tea Garden was established in 1900 at 70 De Sabla Avenue, designed by Makota hagiwara. It exists today as a garden of a later home, and it features rock art and other sculpture. San Mateo was incorporated in 1894.

## Demographics

As of the [census](#)<sup>GR2</sup> of 2000, there were 92,482 people, 37,338 households, and 22,328 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 2,922.1/km<sup>2</sup> (7,569.5/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 38,249 housing units at an average density of 1,208.5/km<sup>2</sup> (3,130.6/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the city was 66.23% [White](#), 2.59% [African American](#), 0.48% [Native American](#), 15.10% [Asian](#), 1.64% [Pacific Islander](#), 8.93% from [other races](#), and 5.03% from two or more races. 20.52% of the population were [Hispanic](#).

There are 37,338 households of which 25.9% have children under the age of 18 living with them, 46.9% were [married couples](#) living together, 9.1% had a female householder

with no husband present, and 40.2% were non-families. 31.6% of all households were made up of individuals and 11.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.44 and the average family size was 3.09. The age distribution is: 20.4% under the age of 18, 7.2% from 18 to 24, 35.1% from 25 to 44, 22.2% from 45 to 64, and 15.1% who are 65 or older. The median age is 38 years. For every 100 females there were 95.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 93.5 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$64,757, and the median income for a family was \$76,223. Males had a median income of \$51,280 versus \$41,231 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$36,176. About 3.6% of families and 6.1% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 6.8% of those under age 18 and 5.9% of those age 65 or over.



 Central Park, San Mateo

## Notable Residents

[Paul Aars](#), [NASCAR](#) driver

## References

Alan K. Brown, *Place names of San Mateo County*, San Mateo County Historical Association, published by Glen Luck, San Mateo, Ca. (1975)

Mission Dolores, San Francisco, *Registers of Baptisms and Deaths*, (1789)

"San Mateo: A Centennial History", By Mitchell P. Postel; Scottwall Associates, Publisher, San Francisco; 1994. [ISBN 0-942087-08-9](#) (HBK)

U.S. [Bureau of Land Management BLM](#), FN 254-21 (1853)

## External links

[City of San Mateo website](#)

[Coyote Point Museum, San Mateo](#)

[College of San Mateo website](#)

[San Mateo Arboretum Society](#)

[San Mateo County Historic Places](#)

[San Mateo Cricket Club](#)

[Local2Me San Mateo neighborhood community discussions](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.554286° -122.313044°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

## Woodside, California

**Woodside** (pop. 5,352) is a small town in [San Mateo County, California](#), on the [San Francisco Peninsula](#).



Downtown Woodside, California

### History and culture

The Woodside area was originally home to natives belonging to the [Ohlone](#) tribe. In 1769, led by [Gaspar de Portolà](#), Spanish explorers searching for [San Francisco Bay](#) camped at a site near Woodside.

Woodside is said to be the oldest English-speaking settlement in the Southern part of the San Francisco Peninsula. The first English-speaking settlers arrived in the early 19th century to log the rich stands of redwoods. Charles Brown constructed the first sawmill in Woodside on his Mountain Home Ranch around 1838. His adobe house, built in 1839, still stands today. By mid-century, the Woodside area could boast a dozen mills producing building materials for a booming [San Francisco](#).

In 1849, during the [California Gold Rush](#), 20-year-old Mathias Alfred Parkhurst purchased 127 acres of timberland and named it "Woodside"; of course, this name kept. By the late 19th century, Woodside was home to country estates. The town was incorporated in 1956 to prevent urbanization, and it still retains a rural residential character, though it is a short commute to [Silicon Valley](#).

Today, Woodside is among the wealthiest small towns in the United States. Affordable housing is unavailable; vacant lots, were any to be found, would sell for over a million dollars. Several well-known people live here, including [Larry Ellison](#), CEO of [Oracle Corporation](#); [Gordon E. Moore](#), co-founder of [Intel](#) and originator of [Moore's Law](#); [Neil Young](#), rock singer; [Steve Jobs](#), CEO of [Apple Computer](#) and [Pixar](#) has a house here, but actually lives in Palo Alto; [Shirley Temple Black](#), US ambassador and former child actress; [Michelle Pfeiffer](#), actress, and her husband [David E. Kelley](#), producer; [Thomas Siebel](#), founder of [Siebel Systems](#); [Scott Cook](#), co-founder of [Intuit, Inc.](#); [John Doerr](#), venture capitalist; and [Joan Baez](#), folk singer. Woodside is also home to [Koko](#), the gorilla who was taught [American Sign Language](#).

The very small business district includes a few restaurants (Buck's, Woodside Bakery & Cafe, John Bentley's, and The Village Pub), a grocery store (Roberts Market), a hardware store, and a nursery. The town is home to the famous "Buck's of Woodside" restaurant, which is well known among Silicon Valley entrepreneurs as the location where many VC investment deals have been signed. The inside of the restaurant is decorated with historic Silicon Valley artifacts.

Horses are part of the local culture. Many residents keep horses, and the town government maintains a network of horse trails. The town is also quite popular among local cyclists and draws them in large numbers on summer weekends. Most popular road cycling routes include Old La Honda Rd., King's Mountain Rd, Canada Rd., Skyline Rd. and [Highway 84](#).

The Woodside Fire District is a special district serving Woodside, [Portola Valley](#) and unincorporated areas including [Ladera](#), [Los Trancos Woods](#), Vista Verde, Emerald Lake, and [Skyline/State Route 35](#) area.

All in all, Woodside is an extraordinarily beautiful town, very lush and green. It is adjacent to the campus of Stanford University, which is east of the town.

Woodside is located on the [San Francisco Peninsula](#), midway between [San Jose](#) and [San Francisco](#), just north of [Silicon Valley](#), in [San Mateo County](#). The infamous [San Andreas Fault](#) runs through town. This fault is a major source of earthquake activity in California, including the 1906 [San Francisco earthquake](#).

Much of Woodside is wooded, with redwoods dominating in the western hills and more oaks and eucalyptus in the lower areas. San Francisco Bay lies to the east, while Pacific Ocean beaches lie to the west. The Santa Cruz mountains separate Woodside from the ocean and extend down to Monterey Bay about forty miles south.

As is true of most of the California coastal areas, weather is mild during most of the year. Summers are dry and can be hot; winter temperatures rarely dip much below freezing. Snowfall is extremely rare. Hills between Woodside and the Pacific coast make fog much less prevalent than in nearby San Francisco.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has a total area of 30.5 km<sup>2</sup> (11.8 mi<sup>2</sup>), all land.

The nearest cities and towns are [Redwood City](#), [Menlo Park](#), [Portola Valley](#), [Atherton](#), [San Carlos](#), [Belmont](#), [East Palo Alto](#) and [Palo Alto](#).

## Government

Woodside uses a [council-manager system of government](#).

## Demographics

As of the [census](#)<sup>GR2</sup> of 2000, there were 5,352 people, 1,949 households, and 1,516 families residing in the town. The [population density](#) was 175.7/km<sup>2</sup> (455.1/mi<sup>2</sup>). There were 2,030 housing units at an average density of 66.6/km<sup>2</sup> (172.6/mi<sup>2</sup>). The racial makeup of the town was 90.21% [White](#), 0.37% [African American](#), 0.15% [Native American](#), 4.99% [Asian](#), 0.11% [Pacific Islander](#), 1.31% from [other races](#), and 2.86% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 4.33% of the population.

There are 1,949 households, of which 31.6% have children under the age of 18. 68.8% were [married couples](#) living together, 5.8% had a female householder with no husband present, and 22.2% were non-families. 15.9% of all households were made up of individuals and 6.2% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.74 and the average family size was 2.98.

In the town the population was spread out with 23.4% under the age of 18, 3.6% from 18 to 24, 24.1% from 25 to 44, 32.9% from 45 to 64, and 16.0% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 44 years. For every 100 females there were 98.4 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 96.1 males.

The median household income in the town is \$171,126, and the median family income is \$196,505. The [per capita income](#) for the town was \$104,667. About 1.6% of families and 2.8% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 1.4% of those under age 18 and 4.8% of those age 65 or over.

## Film and television

The house in the [Robin Williams](#) movie *[Bicentennial Man](#)* is in Woodside. *[Dynasty](#)* was filmed at the [Filoli Estate](#) (not the interior of the mansion, but the exterior), as were the films *[The Wedding Planner](#)*, *[The Game](#)*, *[Lolita](#)*, *[George of the Jungle](#)*, and *[Heaven Can Wait](#)*.

## See also

[Skeggs Point, California](#)

## External links

[Town of Woodside home page.](#)

[Woodside Fire District](#)

[Bucks of Woodside home page](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) Coordinates: 37.420704° -122.259777°

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

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