史丹福古廬 加州歷史寶藏

史丹福大學校長瓦格納破格推薦史丹福古廬

世紀末異想天開的加州史

史丹福大學舊址，亟待重光

史丹福大學校長帕特里克·瓦格納（Patrick H. W. Wagoner）破格推薦史丹福大學的舊址為歷史古蹟，是加州歷史寶藏。這座舊址位於帕洛阿托市，原為史丹福大學第一任校長薩斯頓（John L. Stassen）的別墅。1885年，史丹福大學的創始人、舊金山銀行家約翰·杜邦（John D. K. DuPont）購得這座別墅，並聘請著名建築師威廉·莫里森（William W. Morrison）設計，用來作為史丹福大學的校長官邸。

瓦格納指出，這座別墅是加州的重要文物，具有重要的歷史價值。它不僅代表了加州早期的建築風格，也反映了加州社會和文化的演變。現在，這座別墅已經成為了加州的一處重要文物，也是史丹福大學的重要歷史遺址。

瓦格納強調，史丹福大學應當珍惜和保護這些歷史文物，並積極利用這些文物來傳承加州的歷史文化。他希望，史丹福大學能夠將這些文物作為教育的資源，讓學生們能夠更好地了解加州的歷史和文化，並為將來的發展做出貢獻。
In Search of Permanent Residence

Since deciding to settle down in California and the possiblity of embarking on a career at the state capital, Stanford began seriously searching for a permanent residence in Sacramento. His Republican partner, Shleton Fogus, is a real estate developer and designer, and was at the time massively recruiting a rare Victorian architecture located at the intersection of 8th and N Streets in preparation to market it after the election. Coming from San Francisco, Mr. Stanford was attracted to the building of Stanford's Eastern classical architectural style and agreed to the high purchase price of $8000. Upon cutting the ribbon, the house had all the appearance of the era at the time (Sacramento Union), prominently reported and forecasted that the building will be the “government’s residence.”

The building, a large red brick structure, one and a half century of history, with four stories and a basement. Whether it was one of the many architecture firms planning something, the whole design, both inside and out, all added to its grandeur. European art decorated roof, crystal chandeliers, wodd- paneled walls, and large exotic carpeted floor. The red brick building, a landmark building along with a few simple lines of text.

The Stanford Mansion is a fine example of the late Victorian style designed in its outer appearance, and what lies inside was an unimaginable rich history. The building was once a general office of two historical figures: the engineer who was in charge of the U.S. Transcontinental Railroad, and the current Ambassador of the time.

Exponential Growth in Family Business

Among the Stanford brothers, Leland and Thomas were the two brightest in the family so their father decided that Leland should study engineering while Thomas should pursue medical school. Leland passed his bar exam in 1849 and practiced law for a short period of time. Leland admitted that the profession at that time was one of the most difficult professions he had come across from too many talented lawyers and decided to give up practicing law to join the Central Pacific Railroad.

Within a few years and with the joint effort of the Stanford brothers, the Stanford business flourished. Two of the brothers decided to move from New York to the new business location of San Francisco. In the early days, the business was highly rated for its large selection of merchantables and reliable reputation.

Public Services Led to Politics

History has illustrated many such examples where successful individuals are highly regarded as local public figures. Re- ceived higher education than any others with his law degree, Leland was elected as director of the Sacramento Public Library, and was later elected as chairman of the city government and developed the city. Leland's political career meant, however, with the local regulations and city government, he decided to shift his business to the newly developed red-brick building located near the embankment and L streets (the Stanford Brothers Warehouse). In the last years, the business was highly rated for its large selection of merchantables and reliable reputation.

Guided by his wisdom and diligent effort, Leland Stanford lived up to expectations and his business prospered. Between the years of 1851 and 1869, Stanford decided to move his business to the new red brick building located near the embankment and L streets (the Stanford Brothers Warehouse). In the last years, the business was highly rated for its large selection of merchantables and reliable reputation.

Lack of Desire Despite Political Success

On September 4, 1861, without any strong opponent candidate, Stanford won the election of governor of California by a large landslide and transformed Stanford's business and reputation proliferated and he was widely acclaimed. He gave his full support to the Republican Party and loyalty to President Lincoln during the abolition of slavery; he transformed California into an important position in the federal government by actively planning for the development of the railroad, and undertaking a lead in the financial economy.

Stanford was not your typical politician. He was a hardworking lawyer, a man who was responsible for several successful cases and for the legal representation of the poor. He was also a man who gave a lot of his time and effort to the development of the railroad, and there is no doubt that he was an important figure in the construction of the railroad from California to the east coast.