

Werk

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685 M. *Lehi* (4545 ft.). Farther on we see (left) the small river *Jordan*, connecting Utah Lake with the Great Salt Lake (p. 480). 701 M. *Bingham Junction* (4380 ft.). As we approach Salt Lake City we have a view to the right of the Mormon Tabernacle and Temple.

716 M. *Salt Lake City* (4240 ft.), see p. 477.

Beyond Salt Lake City the train runs to the N., with Great Salt Lake generally in sight to the left. To the right rise the Wahsatch Mts. In the lake are the large and mountainous *Antelope Island* and (farther on) *Fremont Island*. 752 M. *Lake Park* (hotel), a pleasant bathing-resort on Salt Lake, with excellent bathing arrangements (comp. p. 481). 764 M. *Hooper* (4390 ft.).

753 M. *Ogden* (4310 ft.), see p. 447.

b. *Viâ Colorado Midland Railway.*

712 M. RAILWAY in 26-28 hrs. (fare \$18; sleeper \$5). Through-carriages to San Francisco. This line ('Pike's Peak Route') also traverses much fine scenery.

From *Denver* to (74 M.) *Colorado Springs* the train uses the tracks of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway (see p. 462), practically coinciding with that above described (R. 94a). From *Colorado Springs* the line runs towards the W. 77 M. *Colorado City*, see p. 468; 80 M. *Manitou*, see p. 469. 81 M. *Manitou Iron Springs* (6550 ft.), the starting-point of the Pike's Peak Railway (p. 470). Beyond *Manitou* the train ascends through the beautiful **Ute Pass*, on the shoulder of Pike's Peak (p. 470), so called because formerly the regular route of the Ute Indians in passing across the mountains to the plains. 86 M. *Cascade Cañon* (7240 ft.; *Ramona*, \$2-3; *Cascade*; Rail. Restaurant), the starting-point of the carriage-road to the top of Pike's Peak (comp. p. 470); 87 M. *Ute Park* (7510 ft.; *Ute Hotel*); 89 M. *Green Mountain Falls* (7735 ft.; *Hotel*, \$2½-3½); 95 M. *Woodland Park* (8485 ft.; hotel), at the head of the Ute Pass, affording a splendid view of Pike's Peak. From (100 M.) *Manitou Park Station* (8465 ft.) a four-horse coach runs to (7 M.) **Manitou Park* (7500 ft.; *Hotel*, well spoken of, \$3). On leaving the Ute Pass we cross the (102 M.) *Hayden Divide* (9200 ft.), part of the Continental watershed.

From *Divide* the *Midland Terminal Railway* runs towards the S. to (29 M.) *Cripple Creek* (p. 473; 1¾ hr.; through-cars from *Denver* in 6-7 hrs.), passing (6 M.) *Gillett* (23 M.) *Victor*, and (27 M.) *Anaconda*, all important mining points.

From *Divide* we descend, passing (111 M.) *Florissant* (8150 ft.), to the fine **Granite* or *Eleven Mile Cañon*, through which rushes the *South Platte River*. We are now traversing *South Park* (p. 464). 123 M. *Howbert* (8520 ft.); 133 M. *Spinney* (8630 ft.); 144 M. *Hartsel Hot Springs* (8890 ft.; *Hotel*, \$2-2½), one of the chief resorts in *South Park*. After crossing the *Trout Creek Pass* (9345 ft.)

we descend to (176 M.) *Buena Vista* (see p. 461), in the valley of the *Arkansas*. 194 M. *Granite* (8960 ft.); 201 M. *Snowden* (9305 ft.).

209 M. *Leadville* (10,200 ft.; *Vendome*, \$3½-4; *Continental*, \$2½; *Rail. Restaurant*), one of the highest cities and most celebrated mining centres in the world, is finely situated amid towering mountains. Pop. (1890) 10,384. It is especially interesting in all points connected with mines and miners.

Leadville was founded in 1859 under the name of *California Gulch* and was for several years one of the richest gold-washing camps in Colorado. In 1876 the great carbonate beds of silver were discovered, and the population rose for a time to 30,000. The annual yield of silver in the Leadville mines amounts to about \$13,000,000, and its gold-mining has also again become profitable.

Among the favourite excursions from Leadville are those to the *Soda Springs on Mt. Massive*, 5 M. to the W. (reached by a fine boulevard), and to the *Twin Lakes* (p. 461), 14 M. to the S — From Leadville to *Denver*, etc., by the *Denver & Rio Grande R. R.*, see R. 94a.

Beyond Leadville the train ascends rapidly towards the ridge of the *Saguache Mts.*, passing the 'Continental Divide' by the (226 M.) *Hagerman Pass* (11,530 ft.), the highest point reached by any railway in crossing the *Rocky Mts.* It then descends rapidly. 256 M. *Ruedi* (7570 ft.); 263 M. *Peach Blow* (7000 ft.). — From (272 M.) *Basalt* (6615 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*) a branch-line runs to (19 M.) *Aspen* (comp. p. 474).

Aspen (7950 ft.; *Jerome*, \$3-4; *Lincoln*, \$2), finely situated in the heart of the *Rockies*, is a prosperous mining town with 5103 inhabitants. Silver and lead are the chief sources of its wealth, but gold is also found in the vicinity. The annual value of the bullion yielded by the *Aspen* mines is about \$8,000,000.

We continue to descend along the *Roaring Fork*. — 296 M. *Glenwood Springs* (5770 ft.; **The Colorado*, with well-kept grounds, \$4-5; **Hotel Glenwood*, \$2½-3½), at the junction of the *Roaring Fork* and the *Grand River*, has of late come into prominence on account of its beautiful situation and hot salt mineral springs. The springs, rising on both sides of the *Grand River*, have a temperature of 120-140° Fahr., are highly mineralized, and are beneficial in rheumatism, gout, and most diseases of the blood and skin. The bathing arrangements are excellent, including a large swimming basin, 640 ft. long and 110 ft. wide (temp. 95°). A natural Turkish bath may be enjoyed in one of the *Vapour Caves* (105-110°).

308 M. *Newcastle* (p. 474); 322 M. *Rifle* (5100 ft.); 339 M. *Parachute*; 352 M. *De Beque*. At (384 M.) *Grand Junction* (p. 475) we pass on to the lines of the *Rio Grande Western Railway*; and the journey hence to (676 M.) *Salt Lake City* and (712 M.) *Ogden* is the same as that described in R. 94a.

Salt Lake City. — *Hotels.* *KNUTSFORD* (Pl. a; C, 2, 3), cor. of Third South and State St., from \$3; *KENYON* (Pl. b; C, 2), cor. Main and Second South Streets, \$3-5, R. \$1-3; *WALKER HOUSE* (Pl. d; B, 2), Main St., \$2-3; *CULLEN* (Pl. e; B, 2), \$2-2½; *WEY'S HOTEL*, First East St. (Pl. C, 2); *GRAND PACIFIC* (Pl. f; A, 2), cor. S. Temple and Third West Str., opposite *Oregon Shore Line Railway Station*.

Railway Stations. *Rio Grande Western* (Pl. A, 2, 3), cor. of 2nd S. and 5th W. Sts.; *Oregon Short Line* (Pl. A, 2), cor. of S. Temple and 3rd W. Sts.; *Utah Central* (Pl. B, 4), cor. of Main and 7th S. Sts.

Tramways (electric) traverse the principal streets (fare 5 c.).

Post Office (Pl. B, 2), W. Temple St., cor. 2nd S. St.

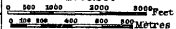
Streets. Salt Lake City is laid out on a rectangular plan, and its streets are named and numbered in such a way that it is easy to find any given point. The centre of the city is **TEMPLE SQUARE** (Pl. B, 1, 2), the streets enclosing which are named *North Temple*, *West Temple*, *South Temple*, and *East Temple Streets*. The streets to the N. of N. Temple St. are known as 1st North, 2nd North, and so on; those to the W. of W. Temple St. as 1st W., 2nd W., etc.; those to the S. of S. Temple St. as 1st S., etc.; those to the E. of E. Temple St. as 1st E., etc. Each block is $\frac{1}{3}$ M. long. First East St was recently renamed State St. Popularly, East Temple St. is known as Main St., South Temple St. as Brigham St., and North Temple St. as Jordan St. On the bench in the N.E. part of the city the blocks are smaller, and the streets narrower and named differently.

Salt Lake City (4230 ft.), the Zion of the *Latter Day Saints* or *Mormons* and the capital of the state of *Utah*, is finely situated in a spacious upland valley, encircled by mountains, which approach the city closely on the N. and E. (Wahsatch Range), while they are 20 M. distant to the S. and 15 M. distant to the S.W. *Great Salt Lake* (p. 480) lies 12 M. to the N.W. The city is regularly laid out and the streets are wide and shaded with trees. Each house in the residence-quarters stands in its own garden, the general effect being cool and pleasant. In 1890 the population was 44,843 (two-thirds *Mormons* and the rest 'Gentiles').

Salt Lake City was founded in 1847 by the *Mormons*, under *Brigham Young* (p. 479), who had been expelled from Nauvoo (Ill.; see p. 363) the previous year and had made a long and perilous journey across the Indian-haunted plains. The district was then a barren and unpromising desert, but the industrious *Mormons* set to work at once to plough and plant and began that system of irrigation which has drawn out the latent capabilities of the soil and made the Utah valleys among the most productive regions in the country. The *Territory of Utah* was organized in 1850, with *Brigham Young* (d. 1877) as the first governor. A copious stream of *Mormon* immigrants soon set in from Europe; and, in spite of numerous collisions with the U. S. Government on the question of polygamy, the history of the city and territory has been one of steady progress and development. Of late years the proportion of 'Gentile' (i.e. Non-Mormon) inhabitants in Salt Lake City has increased very rapidly and introduced many new features and problems into the situation. Polygamy has been declared illegal by the U. S. Courts and has been discontinued. In 1896 Utah was admitted to statehood.

† 'Early in 1820, at Manchester (N. Y.), *Joseph Smith*, then fourteen years old, became interested in a religious revival but was puzzled by the conflicting doctrines taught. He asked of God in prayer, which sect was right. In answer he saw a vision of God the father and his son Jesus Christ and was told that all the sects were wrong. In subsequent visions he learned that he was to be the instrument in restoring the Gospel and the Holy Priesthood of the Son of God to men, and in establishing the Church and Kingdom of God upon the earth, never more to be overthrown; also where he would find the inspired history of the aborigines of America engraved in ancient characters on metal plates. This he afterwards translated into English, by the power of God, and published in 1830, as the Book of

† This statement of the origin and doctrines of Mormonism was drawn up for *Baedeker's United States* in the office of the President of the Church of Latter-Day Saints.





Mormon. It has been translated and published in Welsh, Swedish, Spanish, Dutch, Hawaiian, and Maori, and translated into Hindustani and Hebrew. On May 15th, 1829, John the Baptist appeared to Joseph Smith and *Oliver Cowdery*, laid his hands on them, and ordained them to the Aaronic or Lower Priesthood. The same year the apostles Peter, James, and John appeared to them and ordained them to the Apostleship of the Melchisedek or Higher Priesthood.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was organized with six members, on April 6th, 1830, at Fayette (N. Y.), by Joseph Smith, by appointment and instruction from God. Twelve apostles, also seventies, high priests, elders, bishops, priests, teachers, and deacons, have been since ordained, now numbering many thousands. They have preached the Gospel to many nations, and hundreds of thousands of believers have been baptized. *Wilford Woodruff*† is the present president of the Church, with *George Q. Cannon* and *Joseph F. Smith* as his counsellors, the three constituting the First Presidency.

Driven from Missouri and Illinois, with their prophet and president, Joseph Smith, and his brother Hiram murdered in Carthage jail (Ill.) on June 27th, 1844, by an armed mob, the Latter-day Saints were led by *Brigham Young* to Salt Lake City in 1847, spreading since into the regions about. They now number about 200,000 and have built six Temples to the Lord, the most imposing of which is at Salt Lake City.

The Latter-Day Saints believe in God the Father; his son Jesus Christ and his atonement; the Holy Ghost; the Gospel, the first principles being faith, repentance, baptism by immersion for remission of sins, and the laying on of hands for imparting the Holy Ghost; the resurrection of the dead, and the eternal judgments; the necessity of divine authority, by calling and ordination, to preach the Gospel and administer its ordinances; apostles, prophets, seventies, high priests, elders, bishops, priests, teachers, and deacons, for the work of the ministry; revelation from God; the Bible, Book of Mormon, and other inspired books; the gathering of Israel and the building up of Zion and Jerusalem; the sacredness and eternity of marriage; and the personal reign of Christ upon the earth as King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

TEMPLE BLOCK (Pl. B, 1, 2), the Sacred Square of the Mormons, lies near the centre of the city and forms the chief object of interest to strangers. It is 10 acres in area, is surrounded by a high adobe wall, and contains the Tabernacle, the Temple, and the Assembly Hall. Visitors are admitted, by the W. gate, from 8 to 12 and 1 to 4.

The *Tabernacle (Pl. B, 2), built in 1864-67, is a huge and extraordinary structure, in the shape of an oval or ellipse, 250 ft. long, 150 ft. wide, and 70 ft. high. It is surmounted by a wooden roof with iron shingles, resembling the shell of a turtle or the inverted hull of a ship, supported by 44 sandstone pillars.

The Interior, presenting one of the largest unsupported arches in the world, has seats for over 8000 people and can accommodate about 12,000. Amorphous though it be, there is something imposing in its size and proportions, while it is well adapted for speaking and hearing. The building is surrounded by a gallery, except at the W. end, where there are a platform for speakers, with seats for the choir and others, and an immense and fine organ. Public religious services are held in the Tabernacle every Sunday at 2 p.m., and it is also used for lectures, concerts, and other meetings.

A little to the E. of the Tabernacle is the new *Temple (Pl. B, 2), a large and handsome building of granite, erected in 1853-93, at a

† Mr. Woodruff died in 1893 and was succeeded by Mr. Lorenzo Snow.

cost of over \$4,000,000. It is 186 ft. long from E. to W. and 99 ft. wide. At each end are three pointed towers, the loftiest of which, in the centre of the E. or principal façade, is 210 ft. high and is surmounted by a colossal gilded figure (12½ ft. high) of the Mormon Angel Moroni (by C. E. Dallin).

The Interior (not accessible) is elaborately fitted up and artistically adorned. The Temple is used for the administration of ordinances, including marriage (for this world and the next, or for eternity alone), baptism for the dead, prayer, theological lectures, preaching, teaching, ordinations, etc

The **Assembly Hall** (Pl. B, 2), to the S.W. of the Tabernacle, is a granite building with accommodation for 3000 people, intended for divine service. The interior is adorned with frescoes of scenes from Mormon history. — The famous *Endowment House*, which stood at the N.W. corner of the Temple Enclosure, has been pulled down.

We now follow **SOUTH TEMPLE STREET** towards the E. To the left (N.) is the *Deseret News Office* (Pl. C, 2), behind which is the *Tithing Storehouse*, where the Mormons pay their tithes in kind. A little farther on, also to the left, are the *Lion House* (Pl. C, 2; with a lion over the entrance), one of the residences of Brigham Young; the *Office of the President of the Mormon Church*; and the *Beehive House* (Pl. C, 2; surmounted by a beehive, Utah's emblem), another of Brigham Young's houses. On the opposite side of the street (right) are the huge warehouse of *Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution* (Pl. C, 2); the *Museum* (Pl. C, 2), containing Utah products and curiosities (adm. 25 c.); and the *Gardo House* (Pl. C, 2), opposite the Beehive House.

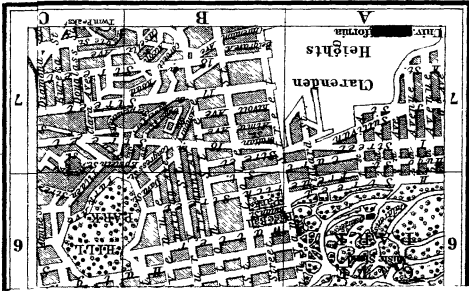
A little farther to the N.E. is *Brigham Young's Grave* (Pl. C, 2), surrounded by an ornamental iron railing.

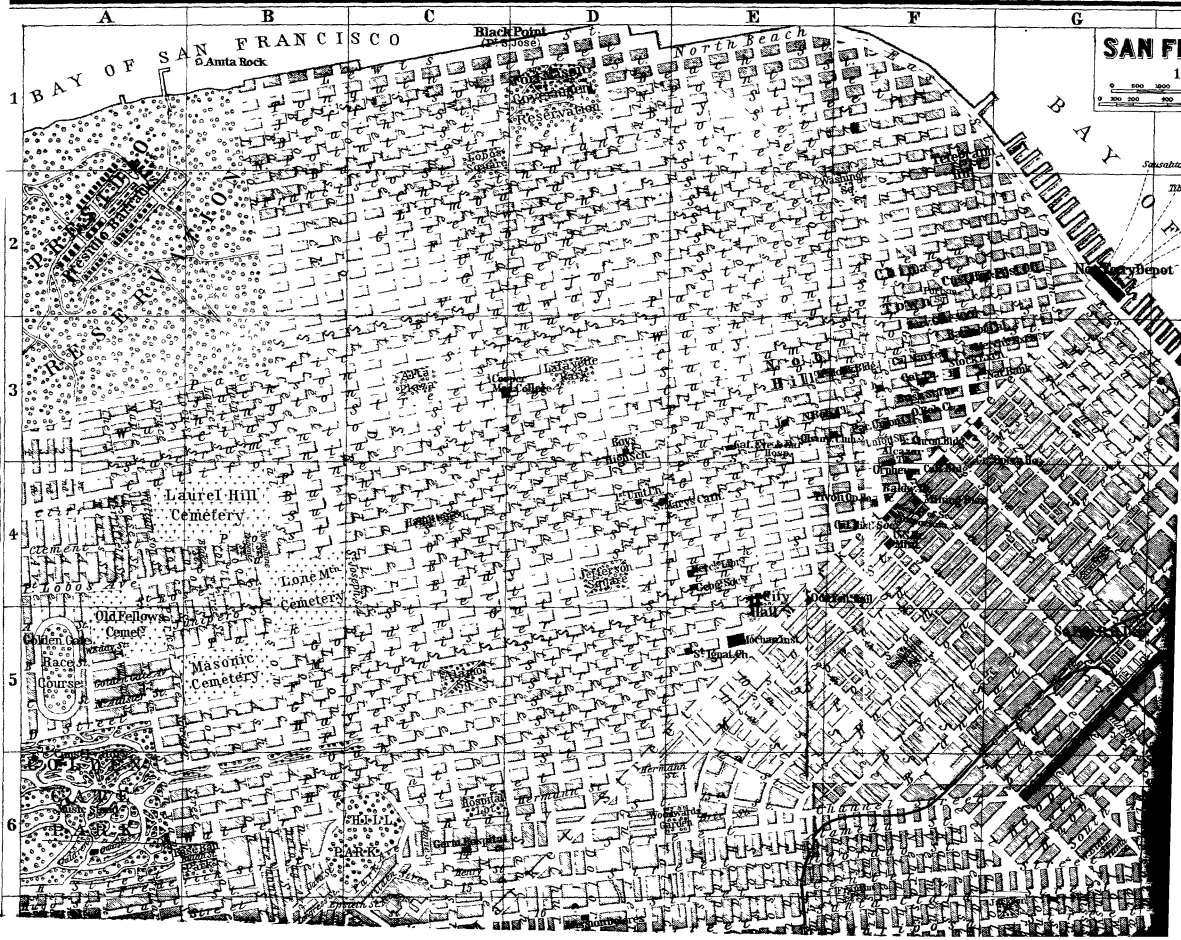
About ½ M. to the N. of this point is *Prospect Hill* (Pl. C, 1), with a tower (adm. 15 c.) commanding an excellent view of the city, its environs, and Salt Lake. Fort Douglas (see below) is seen to the E. — A still more extensive view is obtained from *Ensign Peak* (5050 ft.), which rises a little farther to the N. and may be ascended nearly all the way by carriage. To the N. lies *City Creek Cañon*, with some pretty scenery.

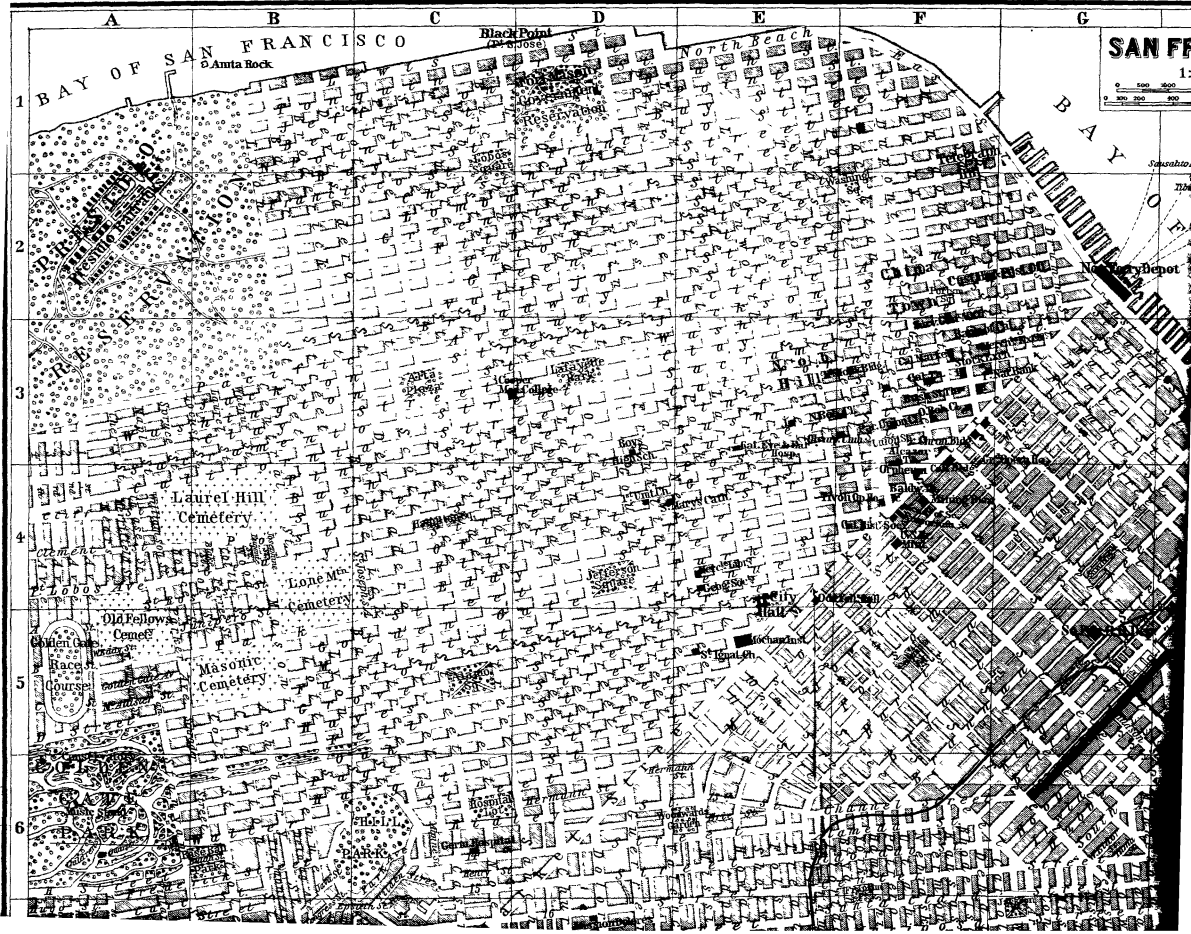
The other parts of the city call for no especial comment. The *Salt Lake Theatre* (Pl. C, 2), at the corner of State and 1st S. Sts., is a large building. The imposing *City and County Building* is in Washington Sq. (Pl. C, 3). A new *Capitol* is in contemplation in *Capitol Grounds* (Pl. C, 1), near Prospect Hill (see above). Among the educational establishments is *Utah State University* (Pl. B, 1), in Union Sq., attended by 3-400 students. The *Exposition Building* is in the Exposition Grounds (Pl. D, 3).

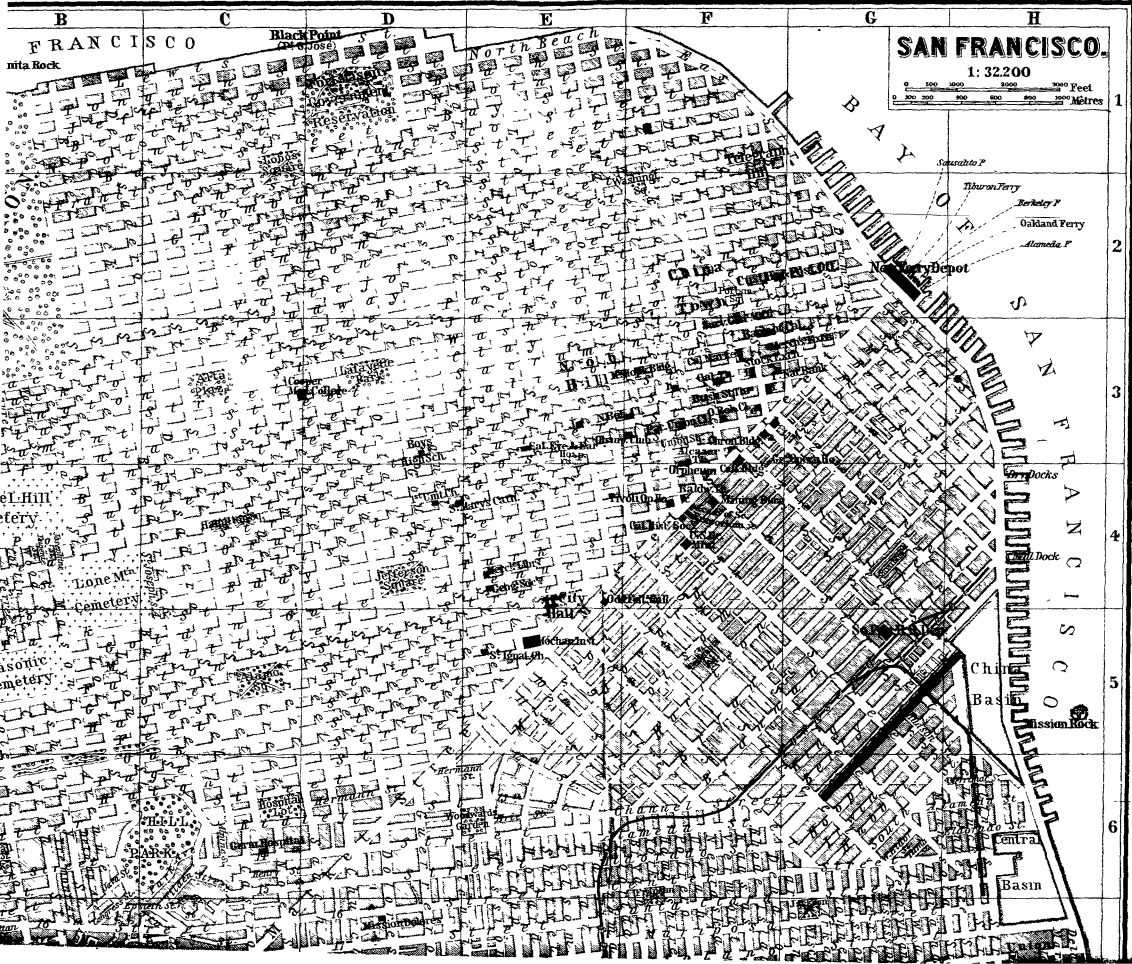
On a plateau (500 ft.), 3 M. to the E. of the city, is *Fort Douglas* (Pl. F, 1-4), a U. S. military post, reached by the Utah Central Railway or by electric tramway (fare 10 c.). Fine views from the post and from the road to it. Parade and band-concert every afternoon.

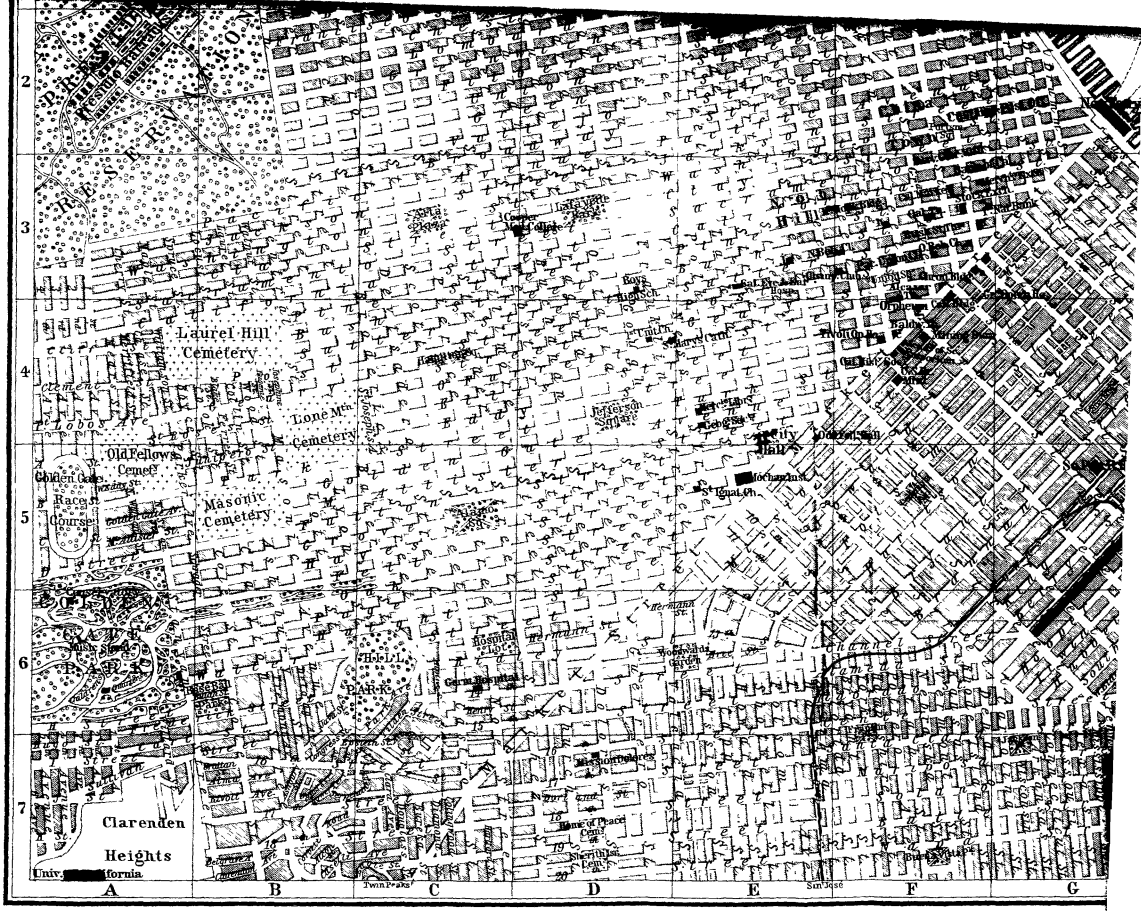
*Great Salt Lake, the nearest point of which is 12 M. to the N.W. of Salt Lake City, is 80 M. long and 30 M. wide. Several rivers flow into it, but it has no outlet and gets rid of its superfluous water by evaporation. Its water, which is extraordinarily buoyant, contains about 14 per cent of pure salt (ocean 3-4 p. c., Dead Sea 24 p. c.). A bathe in it is very











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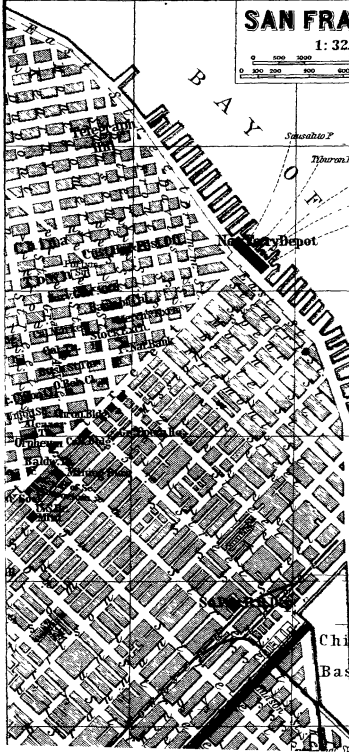
Docks

Wharf Dock

China

Basin

Mission Rock



exhilarating, but bathers should be careful not to get any of the brine into their mouth or eyes. The lake contains several islands, the largest of which are *Antelope* and *Stansbury*. It is very shallow in places, and the tints of the water are often very beautiful. There is said to be a submarine volcano in the arm of the lake near Promontory (p. 448). The lake may be conveniently visited by taking the *Oregon Short Line R. R.* (p. 478) to (18 M.) *Garfield Beach* or (17 M.) *Saltair*, two well-equipped bathing resorts with comfortable hotels. A small steamer sometimes plies to *Lake Park* (p. 476).

The *Warm Sulphur Springs*, just to the N. of the city, and *Beck's Hot Springs*, 2 M. farther on, are frequented for their medicinal qualities.

Among the chief points of resort among the *Wahsatch Mts.* are the *Big Cottonwood Cañon*, a day's drive from the city; the *Little Cottonwood Cañon*; the *City Creek Cañon*, close to the city; the *Weber Cañon*, to the N.; and the *American Fork* and *Provo Cañons*, in Utah Valley, to the S.

95. San Francisco.

Arrival. *Railway Passengers* from the N., E., and S. leave the train at *Oakland* (see p. 451) and reach San Francisco at the *Ferry Station* (Pl. G, 2), at the foot of Market St., where cabs (50 c.), hotel-omnibuses (50 c.), and cable, electric, and horse cars (5 c.) meet the steamer. — Those arriving by *Steamer* also land in the same neighbourhood. — The only regular *Railway Station* in the city is that of the *Southern Pacific Co.* (Pl. G, 5), at the cor. of 3rd and Townsend Sts., for Menlo Park, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San José, Tres Piños, Monterey, Paso Robles, etc. (comp. p. 480).

Hotels. **PALACE* (Pl. a; F, 3), at the corner of Market St. and Montgomery St., a huge building (1200 beds) surrounding an internal court; front-room and board from \$5, court-room (undesirable) and board from \$3½, front-room without board \$3-4, court-room \$1½. — **CALIFORNIA* (Pl. b; F, 3), Bush St., E. from \$1; *BALDWIN* (Pl. c; F, 4), burned down in 1898; *GRAND* (Pl. d; F, 3), opposite the Palace, of which it is an annex, \$3-5, E. \$1-3; *LICK HOUSE* (Pl. e; F, 3), cor. of Montgomery and Sutter Sts.; **OCCIDENTAL* (Pl. f; F, 3), cor. of Montgomery and Bush Sts., \$3-5; *BERESFORD* (Pl. h; F, 3), cor. of Bush and Stockton Sts., \$2½-4; *RUSS HOUSE* (Pl. i; F, 3), cor. of Montgomery and Pine Sts., \$1½-2½; *PLEASANTON* (Pl. j; E, 3), cor. of Sutter and Jones Sts., \$3-5.

Restaurants. At the *Palace, California*, and other hotels (see above); *Tortoni*, 107 O'Farrell St.; **Marchand*, 115 Grant Ave.; *Delmonico*, 110 O'Farrell St.; *Maison Riche*, 104 Grant Ave. and 44 Geary St.; *Poodle Dog Rotisserie*, cor. Grant Ave. and Bush St.; **Viticulural Society*, 317 Pine St. (excellent Californian wines); *Wilson*, 114 Post St. (low prices); *Vienna Bakery*, 205 Kearny St. — *Chinese Restaurants*, see p. 485.

Tramways. An excellent system of **Cable Cars* (fare 5 c.) traverses all the main thoroughfares and neutralizes the steepness of most of the streets (comp. p. 482). An elaborate system of transfers makes it possible to go from almost any point in the city to any other point for a single fare. The stranger should visit one of the 'Cable Power-houses' (e.g. at the cor. of Sutter and Polk Sts., or at the cor. of Mason and Washington Sts.). — An *Electric Tramway*, communicating with the Sutter St. cable cars, runs to Sutro Heights and the Cliff House (p. 486; through fare 5 c., incl. transfer). — **Cabs.** With one horse, one pers., 1 M. 50 c., with two horses (hacks) \$1½, two pers. \$1, \$2½; per hr. \$1 (2 pers.), \$3 (4 pers.), each addit. hr. \$1, \$2. Heavy baggage is usually transported by the transfer companies. — **Ferries**, plying from the foot of Market St., see p. 486.

Places of Amusement. *Baldwin Theatre* (Pl. F, 4), burned down in 1898; *California Theatre* (Pl. F, 3), 414 Bush St. (very tastefully fitted up); *Grand Opera House* (Pl. F, 3, 4), Mission St., near 3rd St.; *Bush Street Theatre* (Pl. F, 3; varieties), between Montgomery and Kearny Sts.; *Columbia Theatre*, Eddy St., opposite the Baldwin; *Alcazar* (Pl. F, 3), 114 O'Farrell St.; *Orpheum* (Pl. F, 3, 4), opposite the last; *Tivoli Opera House* (Pl. F, 4), Eddy St., near Powell St. (cheap but fair performances of opera; beer-drinking and smoking allowed); *Chinese Theatres*, see p. 485. — *Panorama* at the cor. of Market