

Werk

Titel: The United States with an excursion into Mexico

Verlag: Baedeker [u.a.]

Ort: Leipzig [u.a.]

Jahr: 1899

Kollektion: Itineraria

Werk Id: PPN242370497

PURL: <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PID=PPN242370497> | LOG_0296

OPAC: <http://opac.sub.uni-goettingen.de/DB=1/PPN?PPN=242370497>

Terms and Conditions

The Goettingen State and University Library provides access to digitized documents strictly for noncommercial educational, research and private purposes and makes no warranty with regard to their use for other purposes. Some of our collections are protected by copyright. Publication and/or broadcast in any form (including electronic) requires prior written permission from the Goettingen State- and University Library.

Each copy of any part of this document must contain these Terms and Conditions. With the usage of the library's online system to access or download a digitized document you accept the Terms and Conditions.

Reproductions of material on the web site may not be made for or donated to other repositories, nor may be further reproduced without written permission from the Goettingen State- and University Library.

For reproduction requests and permissions, please contact us. If citing materials, please give proper attribution of the source.

Contact

Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1
37073 Göttingen
Germany
Email: gdz@sub.uni-goettingen.de

of the Bay of San Francisco just as the Medoc is between the Bay of Biscay and the estuary of the Garonne, and the tempering effects of these large bodies of water on the climate and vegetation of the intermediate tongue of land must constitute an important factor in the quality of the viticultural products.

The production of wine in the State, according to the reports of the State Viticultural Commission, rose from about 4,000,000 gallons in 1877 to 31,000,000 gallons in 1897.

96. From San Francisco to San José, Santa Cruz, and Monterey.

a. Viâ Standard-Gauge Railway.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY to (50 M.) *San José* in 1½-2 hrs. (fare \$1.25, parlor-car 25 c.); to (121 M.) *Santa Cruz* in 4-4½ hrs. (\$3); to (125 M.) *Monterey* in 4-4½ hrs. (\$3).

This excursion should not be omitted by any visitor to San Francisco. It is advisable to go one way and return the other; and in any case the section of the narrow-gauge railway between San José and Santa Cruz should be included. Perhaps the best plan is to go to *Monterey* (p. 493) by the standard-gauge railway, stopping off for visits to *Palo Alto* (see below), *San José* (p. 491), etc.; return viâ *Pajaro* (p. 492) to *Santa Cruz* (p. 494); drive thence to the *Big Trees* (p. 494); and thence take the narrow-gauge line back to San Francisco. The drives across the *Sierra Morena* (see below) are well worth taking.

San Francisco, see p. 481. The train starts from the station at the corner of 3rd and Townsend Sts. (p. 481), stops again at the corner of 26th and Valencia Sts., and soon leaves the city behind. At (7 M.) *Ocean View* (290 ft.) we see the *Pacific Ocean* to the right. About 3 M. beyond (9 M.) *Colma*, a small wayside station, *San Francisco Bay*, which we skirt for 30 M., comes into view on the left. 12 M. *Baden*; 14 M. *San Bruno*; 17 M. *Millbrae*, with the large country house of Mr. D. O. Mills (right). — 21 M. *San Mateo*, a pleasant little town, embosomed in live-oaks, is the starting-point of a stage line to (32 M.) *Pescadero* (through-fare \$3.10).

The road to *Pescadero* crosses the *Sierra Morena* (views), passing the interesting old village of *Spanishtown*. The *Cliffs at *Gordon's Landing* tower 250 ft. above the sea, recalling the Shakspeare Cliff at Dover. — *Pescadero* (*Swanton Ho.*, *Pescadero Ho.*, \$1½-2), a small village on the Pacific coast, at the mouth of *Pescadero Valley*, is famous for its *Pebble Beach*, on which agates, opals, jaspers, and other similar stones are found.

25 M. *Belmont*. — 28 M. *Redwood* (Price's Hotel, \$1½-2½), so named from the trees in the timber of which it does its principal trade. A fine road runs hence across the *Sierra Morena* to *San Gregorio*, traversing a splendid redwood forest (*Views). — 32 M. *Menlo Park* (*Menlo Park Hotel*, *Oak Grove Villa*, from \$1½) is a favourite residence of the wealthy merchants of San Francisco and contains many fine houses, surrounded by beautifully laid out grounds and noble trees. Beyond *Menlo Park* the red roofs of the *Stanford University* (see p. 491) may be seen to the right. — 33 M. *Palo Alto* (*Palo Alto Hotel*), taking its name ('tall tree') from a fine redwood to the left of the railway, is the nearest station to the (1 M.) *University*.

*Leland Stanford Jr. University, founded by Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford in memory of their only son and endowed by them with upwards of \$30,000,000 (6,000,000*l.*), was opened in 1891 and has now a staff of about 80 instructors and an attendance of 1100 students, of whom many are women. It is finely situated on the Palo Alto stock-farm (a tract of 8400 acres, deeded to the University), on a plain near the foot of the coast mountains. The buildings were mainly designed by *H. H. Richardson*, who took the *motif* of their architecture from the cloisters of the San Antonio Mission. The material is buff, rough-faced sandstone, surmounted by red-tiled roofs, producing brilliant effects of colour in conjunction with the live-oak, white oak, and eucalyptus trees outside, the tropical plants in the quadrangle, and the blue sky overhead. The main buildings at present form a low quadrangle, enclosing a court 586 ft. long and 246 ft. wide, the buildings of which are connected on the inner side by a beautiful colonnade; and there are besides two dormitories, an art museum, a mechanical department, and a little village of professors' houses. The completed scheme includes an outer, two-storied quadrangle, with cloisters on the outside, a memorial arch, and a chapel with a Richardsonsque tower. — Near the University are the celebrated *Palo Alto Stables and Paddocks* (Mr Stanford's), where 500 fine trotting horses and running horses may be seen. Among the most famous horses bred at this stud are *Sunol* (who trotted a mile in 2 min. 7½ sec.), *Palo Alto* (2.8¾), *Arion*, *Electioneer*, *Electricity*, and *Advertiser*.

39 M. *Mountain View* is the nearest station to (6 M.) *Cupertino*, the vineyard of Mr. John T. Doyle, where one of the finest red wines in California is produced (*Las Palmas*). The railway now follows the **Santa Clara Valley*, one of the fairest and most fertile valleys in California, sheltered on either hand by mountains. Large quantities of fruit (esp. grapes, prunes, and peaches) and wheat are grown here. At *Agnews*, as we approach Santa Clara, a large *Insane Asylum* is seen to the left.

47 M. *Santa Clara* (70 ft.; *Valley Hotel*, \$ 1½), a pretty little town with 2891 inhab., is the seat of *Santa Clara College*, a large institution founded by the Jesuits in 1851 and including a church belonging to an old mission of 1777 (150-200 students). Santa Clara is connected with (3 M.) San José (see below) by the **Alameda*, a fine avenue traversed by an electric tramway (fare 10 c.). It is well worth while, especially in the rose season, to leave the train at Santa Clara and drive (carr. or tramway) through the Alameda to San José.

50 M. *San José* ('Hosay'; 90 ft.; **Hotel Vendome*, with pleasant grounds and sun-parlour, \$ 3-4; *St. James*, \$ 2-2½; *Auzerais*, E. P.), a beautiful little city of 18,060 inhab., is of importance as the chief place in the fruitful Santa Clara valley (see above) and is also frequented on account of its delightful climate. The most conspicuous building is the *Court House*, the dome of which affords an extensive **View*, including the Calaveras Mts. (with Mt. Hamilton) to the E., the Santa Cruz Mts. to the S., the Contra Costa Mts. to the W., and San Francisco Bay to the N. The *City Hall* and *Post Office* are large buildings. San José also contains several good schools and colleges.

San José is the starting-point for (26 M.) *Lick Observatory*, on Mt. Hamilton. Stages start every morning (except Sun.) and reach the Observatory about 1.30 p.m., halting 1 hr. and regaining San José at 6 p.m. (return

fare \$3) On Sat., when visitors are allowed to look through the great telescope between 7 and 10 p.m., the stage starts at about 1 p.m. and returns about 9 or 10 p.m. (return-fare \$5). Parties of four or more should hire a private carriage. The road, though uphill nearly all the way, is so well made and easily graded that a fair rate of speed is maintained, while the beautiful and ever-varying views prevent weariness. Innumerable wild-flowers line the way, while the manzanita, live-oaks, and other trees are also interesting. The Observatory is in sight most of the time. We cross two intervening ridges. About 7 M. from San Jose we pass near the mouth of the *Penitencia Cañon* (so called because the monks of the San José Mission kept their retreats here), which has been reserved as a city-park and contains *Alum Rock* and several mineral springs (hotel). On crossing the second of the intervening ridges, we descend into *Smith Creek* (2145 ft.) where a halt is generally made for dinner (75 c.) at the small hotel. The hotel lies at the base of Mt. Hamilton, 1½ M. from the Observatory in a direct line (footpath), but 7 M. by the road, which is said to make 365 bends. Visitors sometimes spend Sat. night here and return to San José on Sun. morning. — The *Lick Observatory*, founded with a legacy of \$700,000 (140,000 l.) left by *Mr. James Lick* (1793-1876) of San Francisco, stands on the summit of *Mt. Hamilton* (4210 ft.), and is in point of situation, equipment, and achievement one of the leading observatories of the world. It forms the astronomical department of the University of California (p. 451). The *Great Telescope* is one of the largest and most powerful refracting telescopes in existence; its object-glass, 36 inches in diameter, was made by *Alvan Clark* of Cambridge (p. 95). *Mr. Lick* is buried in the foundation-pier of the telescope. Visitors are received courteously at the Observatory and shown all the objects of interest (10-4, Sat. 7-10 in the evening; no admission on Sun), but there is no inn or restaurant nearer than *Smith Creek*. The View from the Observatory is very extensive, sometimes including wonderful effects of cloud and mist. It embraces, on a clear day, the *Sierra Nevada*, the *Pacific Ocean*, *Santa Clara Valley*, *Angel Island* (p. 486), *Mt. San Bruno* (p. 486), and *Mt. Tamalpais* (p. 487). *Loma Prieta* (see p. 494) is conspicuous to the S. Comp. Handbook of the Lick Observatory, by *E. S. Holden*.

About 13 M. to the S. of San José, in a spur of the coast-range, are the interesting *Almaden Quicksilver Mines*, which may now be reached by railway (fare 35 c.). — An excursion may be made to the *Pacific Congress Springs* (700 ft.), 10 M. to the S.W. (6 M. from *Los Gatos*, p. 494), which are beneficial in rheumatism.

If they prefer, visitors may change carriages at San José and proceed to *Santa Cruz* via the narrow-gauge railway (comp. p. 494).

Beyond San José the *Lick Observatory* (see above), on the top of *Mt. Hamilton*, is seen to the left. 55 M. *Hillsdale* (150 ft.); 69 M. *Madrone* (340 ft.), 6 M. to the W. of the *Madrone Springs*; 80 M. *Gilroy* (190 ft.; Southern Pacific Hotel, \$2), a busy little city of 1694 inhab., 14 M. to the W. of the frequented *Gilroy Springs* (stage daily). Beyond *Gilroy* the line goes on S. to (94 M.) *Hollister* and (101 M.) *Tres Piños*. Our line, however, turns to the right (W.) and runs towards the coast. 87 M. *Sargent's*. — 99 M. *Pajaro* ('Paharo'; 25 ft.) is the junction of the lines to *Santa Cruz* (right) and *Monterey* (left). For the journey from *Pajaro* to (121 M.) *Santa Cruz*, see p. 494, where it is described in the reverse direction.

The train to *Monterey* runs towards the S.W. 110 M. *Castroville* is the junction of a line running to the S. to (116 M.) *Santa Margarita*.

Among the chief places on this line are (33 M.) *Soledad*, with the remains of a mission, founded in 1791, now a Salvation Army colony; 62 M. *San Lucas*; 97 M. *San Miguel*, with a mission of 1797; and (106 M.) *El Paso de Robles* ('Pass of the Oaks'; 720 ft.; *Springs Hotel*, \$2-4), frequented

for its hot sulphur springs (95-110° Fabr.) and mud baths (122° Fabr.), which are good for rheumatism, gout, and cutaneous affections.

From *Santa Margarita* a stage runs daily to (10 M.; through-fare \$7) **San Luis Obispo** (*Hotel Ramona*, \$2-3), a pleasant little city of 2995 inhab., in the midst of a fine grazing country. It is the site of an old *Mission*, founded in 1772. San Luis Obispo is connected by the *Pacific Coast Railway* with (10 M.) *Port Harford*, which has regular steamer communication with San Francisco. To the S. this railway runs to (32 M.) *Santa Maria*, *Los Alamos* (54 M.), and (68 M.) *Los Olivos* (p. 498), whence it is intended to prolong it to *Santa Barbara* (p. 497).

124 M. *Del Monte*, the station for the ($\frac{1}{3}$ M.) *Hotel Del Monte* (see below). — 125 M. **Monterey** (^{*}*Hotel del Monte*, see below, \$3-4, R. from \$1; *Alta Vista*, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2; *El Carmelo*, at *Pacific Grove*, see below, \$2), situated on the S. side of the *Bay of Monterey*, 85 M. from San Francisco by sea, is one of the quaintest and most interesting towns in California (1662 inhab., largely of Spanish blood).

Its site was visited by the Spaniards in 1602, but it was not until 1770 that the *Mission de San Carlo de Monterey* was founded on this spot. Monterey was the capital of California until its conquest by the Americans in 1846, and with the removal of the seat of government went the commercial importance and life of the little town, which is now one of the quietest places in the State. It is, however, extensively visited on account of its balmy climate (warm in winter and cool in summer; mean temp. of Jan. ca. 50°, of June, July, and Aug. 60-64°), its beautiful sandy beach, and its charming surroundings. Many of its buildings are of adobé. Some remains of the old Spanish fort still remain, while the Roman Catholic Church occupies the site of the *Mission*, which was removed to Carmelo Valley in 1771 (see p. 494).

The ^{*}*Hotel del Monte* ('Hotel of the Forest'), one of the most comfortable, best-kept, and most moderate-priced hotels in America, lies in the midst of exquisite Grounds, in some ways recalling the fine country parks of England, though, of course, the vegetation is very different. Among the noble old trees which surround it are innumerable live-oaks and Monterey pines and cypresses, while the *Gardens* offer a continual feast of colour. One section of the gardens, known as 'Arizona', is devoted to cacti of all kinds, and in another part of the grounds is a *Maze* of cypress hedges. A little to the N. of the hotel is the pretty little boating lake named the *Laguna del Rey*, while on the beach, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the hotel, is a large *Bathing House*, including four swimming-basins. Nearly opposite the hotel is the *Hotel del Monte Club House*.

The chief excursion from Monterey is the so-called ^{**}*Seventeen Mile Drive*, leading round the peninsula on which the town lies. As we leave the town, going towards the W., we see, on the hill to the left, a *Statue of Padre Junipero Serra*, the founder of the *Mission*, erected in 1891. To the right is the *Bay of Monterey*, with its white sandy beach. About 1 M. beyond Monterey is the summer settlement of *Pacific Grove* (*El Carmelo Hotel*, see above), to which the railway has been extended. In 1 M. more we pass near the lighthouse on *Point Piños*, the S. headland of the Bay of Monterey, and turn to the left. The next part of the road lies mainly through trees, passing not far from the little *Lake Majella*. To the right is the *Moss Beach* (fine algæ, or sea-mosses). Farther on we have a fine unimpeded view of the Pacific Ocean, and about 7 M. from Monterey reach the *Seal Rocks*, where we enjoy a spectacle similar to that mentioned at p. 486. Another mile brings us to ^{*}*Cypress Point*, with its flat, umbrella-like Monterey cypresses (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), a singular, crooked, mis-shapen tree indigenous to this locality. Beyond *Cypress Point* the road runs to the E., passing *Pebble Beach*, where agates, etc., may be picked up; *Chinese Cove*, with a small Chinese settlement; the nucleus of a small *Zoological Garden* (grizzly bear, buffaloes, etc.); and the sandy *Pescadero Beach*. The road then turns to the left (N.), and a short digression may be made to the

right, to visit the old *Carmelo Mission*, where the original church has lately been supplied with a new roof. The remainder of the drive (5 M.) runs through wood.

Good fishing is obtained in the *Carmelo River* (reserved for guests of the *Hotel del Monte*), as well as in the bay. Deer and quail shooting may be enjoyed in the adjacent woods and mountains.

b. *Viâ the Narrow-Gauge Railway.*

FERRY to (9 M.) *Alameda*; RAILWAY thence to (46 M.) *San José* (fare \$1.25, chair-car 25 c.), *Santa Cruz* (80 M.; \$2.80), and (128 M.) *Monterey* (\$3). Comp. remarks at p. 490.

From *San Francisco* to (3 M.) *Alameda Mole* and (9 M.) *Alameda*, see p. 487. The line skirts the E. shore of *San Francisco Bay* (views to the right). 16 M. *San Lorenzo*; 24 M. *Alvarado*; 29 M. *Newark*. At (38 M.) *Alviso* we reach the smiling *Valley of Santa Clara* (p. 491). 44 M. *Santa Clara* (p. 491). — 46 M. **San José**, see p. 491.

The most picturesque part of the line soon begins now, as it ascends over the *Santa Cruz Mts.* (views). 55 M. *Los Gatos* ('The Cats'; 400 ft.), a pretty little town on the E. slope of the mountains, lies in the warm belt and grows oranges successfully. Farther on we ascend through a cañon with fine rock-scenery and towering red-wood trees. 58 M. *Alma* (560 ft.); 61 M. *Forest Grove*. From (62 M.) *Wright's* (900 ft.) we descend rapidly, through similar scenery, towards the coast. 74 M. *Felton* (275 ft.). — 75 M. *Big Trees* (270 ft.), the station for the famous ***Big Trees of Santa Cruz**.

This grove (adm. 25 c.) contains about a score of the genuine *Redwood* (*Sequoia sempervirens*; comp. p. 450) with a diameter of 10 ft. and upwards. The largest is 23 ft. across; one of the finest, named the *Pioneer*, has a circumference of 70 ft. A large hollow tree is shown in which Gen. Fremont camped for several days in 1847. Another stump is covered with an arbour, which holds 12-14 people.

77 M. *Rincon* (300 ft.); 80 M. *Santa Cruz*; 81 M. *Santa Cruz Beach*.

Santa Cruz (*Pacific Ocean Ho.*, \$2-2½; *Pope Ho.*, \$2½; *Sea Beach Ho.*, \$2-6, at the beach, 1 M. from the town), a small city of 5596 inhab., is pleasantly situated at the N. end of the *Bay of Monterey* (p. 493) and is a favourite summer-resort. Its attractions include an excellent bathing-beach, fine cliffs, good fishing, caves and recesses abounding in sea-anemones, beautiful flower-gardens, and picturesque surroundings. A fine drive, affording splendid *Views of forest and mountain scenery, may be made to the (5 M.) *Big Trees* (see above). The town originated in the *Mission de la Santa Cruz* (1791).

The train for *Monterey* runs towards the S., passing *Santa Cruz Beach* (see above), to (86 M.) *Capitola* and (89 M.) *Aptos*, two other resorts on *Monterey Bay*. To the left rises the pointed *Loma Prieta* ('Black Mt.; 3790 ft.), one of the loftiest of the *Santa Cruz Mts.* At (102 M.) *Pajaro* we join the line described at p. 492.

97. From San Francisco to Los Angeles and Santa Barbara.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY to (484 M.) *Los Angeles* in 18-23 hrs. (fare \$ 15; sleeper \$ 2.50); to (532 M.) *Santa Barbara* in 27 hrs. (same fares). *Santa Barbara* may also be reached by steamer direct (280 M.) or by a combination of railway-travelling and staging viâ *Santa Margarita*, *San Luis Obispo*, and *Los Olivos* (comp. p. 498). *Los Angeles* may be reached by steamer to (389 M.) *San Pedro* and railway (22 M.) thence (see p. 500).

From *San Francisco*, viâ *Oakland*, to (32 M.) *Port Costa*, see p. 451. 36 M. *Martinez*, the usual starting-point for an ascent of *Mt. Diablo* (see p. 488), which rises to the right. At (50 M.) *Cornwall* we leave the *Suisun Bay* (p. 450) and turn towards the S. About 2 M. to the S. of (68 M.) *Byron* are the *Byron Hot Springs* (130° Fahr.; Hotel, \$2-4). — 83 M. *Tracy* (65 ft.) is the junction of the old route to *San Francisco* viâ *Livermore* and *Niles* and to *Fresno* (see below) viâ *Volta* and *Mendota*. A little farther on we cross the *San Joaquin* ('Wahkeen') and reach (94 M.) *Lathrop* (25 ft.; Hotel, with rail. restaurant, \$2-3, meal 75 c.), the junction of the old line to *Sacramento* viâ *Stockton* (comp. R. 89). We now ascend the great **San Joaquin Valley**, the granary of California, 200 M. long and 30 M. wide, producing endless crops of grain and fruit, including oranges, figs, and olives. 114 M. *Modesto* (90 ft.; 2402 inhab.); 152 M. *Merced* (170 ft.; 2000 inhab.). Various rivers are crossed. — 178 M. *Berenda* (255 ft.) is the junction of a branch-line to (22 M.) *Raymond*, forming one of the approaches to the *Yosemite Valley* (see R. 101). The *Sierra Nevada* is visible to the left, including Mts. *Lyell* (13,040 ft.), *Tyndall* (ca. 14,000 ft.), *Whitney* (14,898 ft.), and *Goddard* (ca. 14,000 ft.). — 185 M. *Madera* (280 ft.), a shipping-point for timber, brought from the mountains by a 'flume', 50 M. long. Near (197 M.) *Hernndon* we cross the *San Joaquin*. — 207 M. **Fresno** (290 ft.; *Hughes Ho.*, \$2½-3), a city with 10,818 inhab., is the centre of a large raisin-growing district, which in 1891 produced 1200 car-loads of raisins, valued at \$1,500,000. The water necessary for irrigation is brought from the mountains by an extensive system of canals.

From *Fresno* a branch-line runs to (20 M.) *Sanger Junction*, the nearest station to the new **Sequoia National Park**, which lies in the High Sierra, 40 M. to the E. of the railway, and contains splendid forests of sequoias, besides most remarkable gorges, peaks, and caverns. This will probably become a popular resort when access to it is made easier. A tri-weekly stage runs from *Sanger Junction* to (45 M.) *Sequoia Mills*.

At (227 M.) *Kingsbury* (300 ft.) we cross the *King's River* by a trestle-bridge. 241 M. *Goshen* (285 ft.), the junction of a line to (60 M.) *Alcalde*. — 251 M. *Tulare* (280 ft.; *Grand Hotel*), a flourishing little town with 2697 inhab. and a large trade in agricultural produce. The irrigation in this district is largely provided by artesian wells, the windmills of which are seen in all directions.

About 7 M. to the W. of (261 M.) *Tipton* (265 ft.) lay *Tulare Lake*, a large body of water, at one time over 50 M. long, which has

recently dried up and become a barren desert of mud. 282 M. *Delano*; 294 M. *Famoso*; 314 M. *Bakersfield* (415 ft.), with 2626 inhabitants. At (336 M.) *Caliente* (1290 ft.) we leave the San Joaquin Valley and begin to ascend the **Teháchapi Pass*, which crosses the Sierra Nevada between this valley and the Desert of Mojave. The construction of the railway here is a very remarkable piece of engineering. The line winds backwards and forwards and finally, at the **Loop* (3050 ft.), crosses its own track, at a height of about 80 ft. above the tunnel it has just threaded. Eight other short tunnels are passed through before the summit is gained at (362 M.) *Tehachapi* (4025 ft.), beyond which the train runs along a plateau for some miles, passing a small salt lake, before beginning the descent to the desert. 371 M. *Cameron* (3785 ft.).

382 M. *Mojave* ('*Moháhvé*'; 2750 ft.; *Rail. Hotel*, \$3), the junction of the *Santa Fé Pacific Railroad* (see p. 467), is a handful of wooden shanties on the edge of the cheerless *Mojave Desert* described at p. 467. The Los Angeles line runs towards the S. across the desert, forming an almost absolutely straight line for many miles. *Old Baldy* (p. 501) is seen in front, to the left, while the *San Bernardino Mts.* are faintly seen on the horizon (farther to the left). 396 M. *Rosamond* (2315 ft.). Beyond (407 M.) *Lancaster* (2350 ft.) we quit the desert for a hilly and rocky country, passing through several short tunnels and crossing the *Soledad Pass* (3200 ft.). 417 M. *Harold* (2820 ft.); 427 M. *Acton* (2670 ft.). We now descend steadily, through cuttings and over bridges.

452 M. *Saugus* (1160 ft.) is the junction for the line to Santa Barbara (see below).

The Los Angeles line runs towards the S. and beyond (454 M.) *Newhall* (hotel) penetrates the *San Fernando Mts.* (ca. 3000 ft.) by a tunnel $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long (1470 ft. above the sea). The *Valley of San Fernando*, which we now enter, is green with orange and olive groves and forms a strong contrast to the desert we have been traversing. 463 M. *Fernando* (1068 ft.); 473 M. *Burbank* (555 ft.), the junction of a line to (30 M.) *Chatsworth Park*; 478 M. *Tropico* (435 ft.).

484 M. *Los Angeles* (290 ft.), see R. 98.

FROM SAUGUS TO SANTA BARBARA AND ELWOOD. This line runs at first slightly to the N. of W. and descends towards the sea through the *Santa Clara Valley* (not to be confounded with that described at p. 491), with high mountains on either hand in varied and contorted forms. Numerous orchards and orange-groves are passed. To the left at first flows the *Santa Clara River*. 468 M. *Camulos* (285 ft.) was the home of 'Ramona' (see the story of that name by H. H.), and the ranch in which she was brought up may be seen to the left. We cross and leave the river near (470 M.) *Piru*. — 487 M. *Santa Paula* (285 ft., *Pretolia Hotel*, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$), a busy little place with 1047

inhab., is the centre of the petroleum region of California. Coal also has been found in the vicinity. Fine orange-groves. — The hills now recede and the valley widens to a plain. The ocean comes into sight near (494 M.) *Saticoy* (145 ft.). The line turns to the right (N.). Distant islands are seen to the left, while the coast-hills rise to the right.

503 M. **San Buenaventura** (45 ft.; *Rose*, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Anacapa*, \$2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Santa Clara Ho.*, \$2), a city of 2320 inhab., pleasantly situated at the mouth of the valley of the *Ventura*, is the outlet of a fertile grain and fruit growing region and carries on a considerable trade in timber. It is also frequented as a health-resort. A Spanish mission was founded here in 1782; its present church dates from 1809.

Stage-coaches (fare \$1) run from San Buenaventura to *Nordhoff* (Oak Glen Cottages), in the beautiful *Ojai Valley* ('Ohigh'), situated 15 M. to the N.W., at a height of 600-1200 ft. above the sea and surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains, of which *Mt. Topotapa* (6000 ft.) is the chief. The valley is a favourite winter-resort for invalids, and is, perhaps, the best place in California for wild flowers.

Beyond San Buenaventura the train runs close to the sea, the mountains at places barely leaving room for its passage (views to the left). 520 M. *Carpinteria*; 525 M. *Summerland*; 528 M. *Montecito* (p. 498).

532 M. **Santa Barbara** (*Arlington*, \$2-4; *Miramar*; *Mascarel*), a city of 5864 inhab., the 'American Mentone', is charmingly situated on the coast-plain, at the base of the foot-hills, with the *Santa Ynez Mts.*, a little farther off, forming a fine screen against the cold N. and W. winds. It has a well-deserved reputation as one of the most attractive winter-resorts in California, due to its mild, dry, and equable climate (mean temp., winter 50-55°, summer 65-70°), the beauty of its surroundings, the luxuriance of its roses and other flowers, the excellent bathing beach, and its pleasant society. The main street, 2 M. long, is paved with asphalt and lined with substantial business blocks. Most of the private houses are surrounded by delightful gardens. The chief lion of the place is the old *Mission*, founded by Padre Junipero Serra (p. 440) in 1786. It lies on a hill $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the town and may be reached by following the tramway which diverges to the right from Main St. at the Arlington Hotel. The end of the tramway-line is near the Mission, with its colonnaded front, red roof, and two-towered church.

Visitors are admitted 8.30-11 and 2-4, Sun. 3.30-4.30 (women to the church only; small fee expected). The points shown include the plain, whitewashed church (containing a few paintings), refectory, dormitory, and garden. About a dozen of the old Franciscan monks still remain. The Mission commands a splendid *View* (best from the church-tower) of Santa Barbara and the Pacific, with the islands in the background. On the wall about 100 yds. behind the Mission is a sun dial with the inscription: 'Lux dei vitæ viam monstrat sed umbra horam atque fidem docet'.

After visiting the Mission we may ascend the picturesque *Mission Cañon* behind it, crossing the bridge and turning to the left (sign-post 'Up the Cañon'). The cañon contains some pretty waterfalls.

An excellent *View of the town, the ocean, the islands, the coast, and the mountains is obtained from the pretty grounds of *Mr. Dibley's House*, on the height to the W. of the bay (visitors freely admitted).

In a pretty valley, 4 M. to the E. of Santa Barbara, lies *Montecito* (comp. p. 497), with numerous beautiful gardens. In one of these is *La Parra Grande*, or the Great Vine, which covers a trellis 60 ft. square has a trunk 4 ft. in diameter, and produces annually 8000 lbs. of grapes (four or five times as much as the famous vine at Hampton Court). The vine is of the Mission variety (p. 488). — On a hill about 1 M. to the E. of Montecito (sign-boards) are the *Hot Springs* (1400 ft.; temp. 114-118°), whence a climb of ¼ hr. brings us to *Point Look Out*, commanding one of the finest views in the neighbourhood. — The *San Ysidro Rancho*, about 1 M. beyond Montecito, has fine orange and lemon groves. — *La Piedra Pintada* ('painted rock'), an interesting relic of aboriginal art, is on the Santa Ynez Mts., near the head of Montecito Valley.

Among other fine points near Santa Barbara are *Sycamore Cañon* (2 M.), *Bartlett's Cañon* (10 M.), *Glen Annie* (13 M.), the *Cathedral Oaks* (6 M.), *Goleta* (8 M.), *Ortega Hill* (5 M.), *Hollister's Rancho* (12 M.), with a beautiful avenue of date-palms, *Cooper's Rancho* (15 M.), with a large olive-grove, and *Santa Cruz Valley* (15 M.), with two old missions. Near the town we may notice the Chinese vegetable gardens, the fields of Pampas grass (cultivated for its plumes), and the groves of walnut. Flowers grow here most luxuriantly; at a flower-show in Santa Barbara 160 varieties of roses were exhibited, all cut from one garden the same morning. — The curious nest of the *Trapdoor Spider* is often found near Santa Barbara.

OCEAN YACHTS make excursions, on a usually perfectly calm sea, to various points on the coast and to the islands of *Santa Cruz* (26 M.) and *Santa Rosa* (31 M.). The former is the larger of the two and is inhabited by a few farmers. The beautiful *Abalone* shells are found in great abundance on these islands. — In the bed of the ocean, about 10 M. to the N.W. of Santa Barbara and 1½ M. from shore, is a huge spring of petroleum, the oil from which may be seen floating on the surface in calm weather.

STREAMERS ply regularly from Santa Barbara to *San Francisco* (p. 481), *San Diego* (p. 504), *San Pedro* (p. 500), etc.

A STAGE runs daily from Santa Barbara to the N. to (45 M.) *Los Olivos* (p. 493), starting about 8 a.m., stopping for dinner at the **Home Station* (75 c.), and arriving about 4.30 p.m. (fare \$4). This fine route, crossing the *Santa Ynez Mts.* by the *San Marcos Pass*, is a pleasant way of returning to *San Francisco* for those who do not wish to go over the same ground twice.

Beyond Santa Barbara the railway goes on to (14 M.) *Elwood*, whence it is intended to extend it to *Los Olivos* (p. 493).

98. Los Angeles.

Railway Stations. *Southern Pacific*, Fifth St.; *Southern California*, Santa Fé Ave.; *Los Angeles Terminal*, E. First St.; *Redondo*, cor. of Jefferson St. and Grand Ave., in the S.W. part of the city.

Hotels. *Van Nuys*, \$3-5, E. \$1-3; *Hollenbeck*, from \$2½, R. from \$1; *Westminster*, from \$2½, R. from \$1; *Nadeau*, \$2½, R. from \$1; *Belleuve Terrace*, with grounds, from \$2; *Hoffman*, \$2-3. — *Illich's Restaurant*.

Tramways (5 c.) traverse the chief streets and run to the suburbs.

Post Office, Main St., near Fifth St.

British Vice-Consul, *Mr. Charles White Mortimer*.

Los Angeles, or *La Puebla de Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles* ('City of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels'), the metropolis of Southern California, lies on the *Los Angeles River*, 20 M. above its mouth and 15 M. in a direct line from the Pacific Ocean.