

## **Werk**

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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.