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FROM SAN BERNARDINO TO BARSTOW, 80 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — This line runs to the N. and ascends towards the summit of the pass over the *San Bernardino Range* (3820 ft.), which it reaches beyond (19 M.) *Cajon* ('Cahon'). On the other side we descend into the *Mojave Desert* (see p. 467), and beyond (45 M.) *Victor* we follow the course of the *Mojave River*. 60 M. *Point of Rocks*; 69 M. *Cottonwood*. — At (80 M.) *Barstow* we join the main line of the *Santa Fé R. R.* (see p. 467).

b. Viâ *Southern Pacific Railway*.

62 M. RAILWAY in $2\frac{2}{4}$ hrs. (fares as above).

Los Angeles, see p. 498. — The train runs to the E. through the fruitful *San Gabriel Valley* (p. 500). From (6 M.) *Shorb* (460 ft.) branch-lines diverge to (5 M.) *Pasadena* (p. 500) and to (10 M.) *Monrovia* (p. 502) and (12 M.) *Duarte*. — 9 M. *San Gabriel* (410 ft.; Hotel *San Gabriel*, \$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$) is the site of the interesting **Mission de San Gabriel Arcangel*, founded in 1771. The *Mission Church*, erected in 1804 with material imported from Spain, is seen to the left, just before we enter the station. The old *Mission gardens* and vineyards deserve a visit. *Pasadena* (see p. 500) lies about 3 M. to the N.W. To the N. and E. is the *Sierra Madre Range* (p. 500). At (16 M.) *Bassett* (290 ft.) a loop-line diverges to *Covina*, rejoining the main line at *Pomona*. — 33 M. *Pomona* (860 ft.; The *Palomares*, \$ $2\frac{1}{2}$), with 3634 inhab., is one of the prettiest and most prosperous of the fruit-growing towns in the *San Bernardino Valley* (p. 447). — 39 M. *Ontario* (980 ft.; Ontario, \$2; South Pacific), a brisk little fruit-growing town with 1064 inhab., lies in the midst of a striking landscape, with the four highest mountains of S. California in sight (Mt. St. Bernardino and Grayback to the E., San Jacinto to the S.E., and Mt. San Antonio or Old Baldy to the N.). It is connected with ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *N. Ontario* (p. 502) by the beautiful **Euclid Avenue*, planted with eucalyptus and pepper trees and traversed by a tramway, drawn uphill by mules and descending by gravity. — 42 M. *South Cucamonga* (comp. p. 502). — 58 M. *Colton* (965 ft.; see p. 502). The line for *San Bernardino* here turns to the left (N.); to the right (S.) runs the line to *San Diego* (comp. p. 502). — 62 M. *San Bernardino* (see p. 502).

101. From Los Angeles to San Diego and National City.

Coronado Beach.

132 M. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY to (127 M.) *San Diego* in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fare \$5, sleeper \$1.50, chair-car 25 c.) and to (132) *National City* in $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (same fares).

Los Angeles, see p. 498. 2 M. *Redondo Junction*, for the line to *Redondo Beach* (p. 500). The train runs at first through groves of oranges and walnuts and afterwards over meadows. A good view is obtained to the left, above the foot-hills, of the *Sierra Madre* (p. 500). Beyond (7 M.) *Bandini* we cross the *San Gabriel River*. 13 M. *Santa Fé*

Springs (155 ft.), 26½ M. *Anaheim* (Commercial Hotel, \$ 2), a pleasant little town, in one of the best orange-growing districts of the State. We cross the S. Pac. Railway. Before reaching (31½ M.) *Orange* (180 ft.; Palmyra), the junction of the line from San Bernardino (see p. 502), we cross the wide sandy bed of the *Santa Ana River*. This part of the line passes through numerous fine orange-groves. — 34 M. *Santa Ana* is the junction of a short line to *Newport Beach*, on the coast. Near (46 M.) *Modjeska* is the winter-home of Mme. Modjeska. From (47 M.) *El Toro* (425 ft.) stages run to (9 M.) *Laguna Beach* (fare 25 c.). We now descend rapidly through a rolling green country, not unlike the fells near Appleby and Carlisle. To the left, at (56 M.) *Capistrano*, are seen the interesting ruins of the *Mission of San Juan Capistrano*, founded in 1806 and overthrown by an earthquake in 1812. We reach the ocean at (59 M.) *San Juan* ('Wahn'), and henceforward have it close to us on the right. To the right is *Dana's Point*, over which the hides were hurled as narrated in Dana's 'Two Years before the Mast'. — From (85 M.) *Oceanside* (Miramar) stages run to the (4 M.) *Mission of San Luis Rey de Francia* (fare 50 c.), which, after standing empty and in ruins for nearly a century, is again occupied by Franciscans, and thence on to (21 M.) *Fallbrook* (fare \$ 1½), with a large ostrich farm. — From (86 M.) *Escondido Junction* a branch-line runs to (21 M.) *Escondido*. Fine views of the ocean to the right. 97 M. *Encinitas*. 127 M. *Old Town of San Diego* (see below).

1½6 M. *San Diego* (*Florence*, situated on a hill above the town, \$ 2½-4; *Brewster*, \$ 2½-5; *Horton*, \$ 2-2½; Brit. vice-consul, *Mr. W. T. Allen*), a city of 16,159 inhab., has, like many other Californian towns, been the subject of a 'boom' which has led it to lay out streets and town-lots in places likely to be mere pasture-land for many years to come. It lies on a bay of its own name and has the best harbour on the Pacific Coast after that of San Francisco. Steamers ply regularly to San Pedro (p. 500), San Francisco, ports in Central and S. America, etc., and sailing vessels to Hawaii, Australia, and numerous Californian ports, while through-trains run over the *Santa Fé* route to Chicago in 4 days. The climate is mild and equable (mean temp., Jan. 54°, Aug. 69°), and the surrounding country is very fertile. The city contains a U. S. garrison. The following excursions may be made nearly as well from *Coronado Beach* (p. 505), as from San Diego.

About 8 M. to the N. of San Diego is the old *Mission of San Diego*, the first settlement (1769) made by white men in California. Its olive-groves are very prolific. The Mission may be reached by taking the electric car to (5 M.) the hills overlooking the *Mission Valley*, and thence by burro; or we may drive all the way, descending the curious and very steep '*Mission Grade*'. Drivers should return by the *Old Town of San Diego* (the original settlement), with its adobe buildings, Ramona's house (see *H. H.'s 'Ramona'*), the Spanish church-bells (100 years old), and a mission-school attended by Indian and white children. — Other favourite points are (6 M.) *Paradise Valley*; *Pacific Beach*, reached by a steam-tramway (11 M.); the *Sweetwater Dam* (13 M. to the E.), 396 ft. long, 90 ft. high, and 12-46 ft. thick, forming a reservoir with a capacity of 6,000,000,000 gallon (reached by suburban

railroad); *La Jolla Cave* ('Holya'), 14 M. to the N.W. (motor railroad); and *El Cajon Valley* ('Cahon'), 15 M. to the N.E.

Coronado Beach, on a small peninsula immediately opposite San Diego and forming the outer arm of San Diego Bay, is reached from San Diego Railway Station by a tramway (5 c.) and ferry (5 c.), connecting with a steam-tramway leading to the hotel (5 c.; hotel-omnibus from the station to the hotel 50 c., incl. ferry and hand-baggage). Coronado Beach, about 12 M. in length, consists of a narrow tongue of sand, running to the N. from the mainland and ending in the expansions known as the *South* and *North Beach*, each about 1½ M. square. The latter, opposite Point Loma (see below), forms the S. horn of the entrance to San Diego Bay and is still mainly a waste of sand and chaparral. The South Beach, on the other hand, has been partly laid out as a city and contains some hotels, several hundred cottages, a motor railway, fine trees, beautiful gardens, and other attractions. Its permanent population is about 2000. The ***Hotel del Coronado** (\$3-6) is one of the largest, finest, and most comfortable hotels in California, and is finely situated close to the ocean and an excellent sandy beach. Adjacent are bathing-tanks of salt-water, for summer and winter use, while steam-yachts, launches, and boats afford opportunity for excursions by water. Flowers thrive wonderfully on Coronado Beach, and the flower-beds adjoining the hotel are of astonishing brilliancy. The tower of the hotel commands a splendid *View. — The *Hotel Josephine* (\$2) has no view of the sea.

The Climate of Coronado Beach is mild, dry, and equable (mean winter temp. 53°, spring 59°, summer 68°, autumn 65°). The daily range is singularly small, the difference between the lowest and the highest mean temperature of the 24 hrs. amounting in 1890 to only 10°. The average annual rainfall is ten inches, and the average number of rainy days is thirty-four. The *Coronado Mineral Water*, now extensively exported, has been found efficacious in liver and kidney complaints.

Among the points of interest on South Beach are the *Ostrich Farm* (adm. 25 c.) and the beautiful **Botanical Gardens* (2/3 M. from the Coronado Beach Hotel; station on the motor-line to the ferry). Opposite the hotel is a *Museum* of California relics and curiosities (adm. 25 c.). — A dummy or motor-line (steam-tramway) runs along the peninsula to (14 M.) *National City* (see below), returning along the shore to San Diego. — An excursion should be made to *Point Loma* (*View), the N. horn of the entrance to San Diego Bay, reached by boat to *Ballast Point* or by carriage from San Diego. The uppermost of the two lighthouses here, 500 ft. above the sea, is said to be the most loftily-situated lighthouse in the world. The point is the site of the station of a submarine cable to Hawaii and of a Theosophical Institution named the 'School of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity'. — Other excursions may be made to the places mentioned in connection with *San Diego* and *National City*. — Good fishing for mackerel, barracouda, halibut, and bluefish is obtained in the bay or ocean, while quail may be shot on North Beach and wild-fowl along the shore.

Beyond San Diego the railway soon reaches its terminus at (132 M.) **National City** (*International Hotel*, \$2-3), with 1353 inhab., connected by a steam-motor line with (19 M.) *Tia Juana* ('Tea Wahna'), situated just beyond the Mexican frontier.