

# CALIFORNIA.

## S. P. C. R. R.

OAKLAND

ALAMEDA

NEWARK

NARROW

SHORTEST - QUICKEST - BEST

GAUGE

SAN FRANCISCO  
TO  
SAN JOSE  
BIG TREES  
AND  
SANTA CRUZ

SANTA CRUZ

GENERAL OFFICES:  
FERRY BUILDING, FOOT OF MARKET ST., S. F.  
(SOUTH SIDE)

GEO. REVETT, Gen'l Sup't

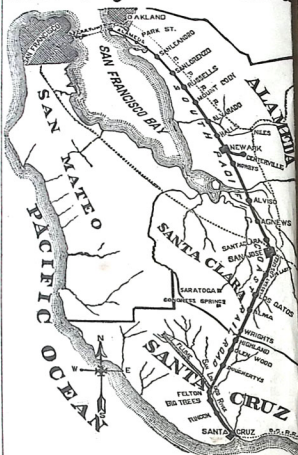
R. M. GARRATT, Gen'l Fr't & Pass. Ag't

Read Inside Pages.

# SANTA CRUZ, THE "NEWPORT" OF THE PACIFIC

MAP Showing Route of S. P. C. R. R.

TO  
**San Jose, Big Trees & Santa Cruz**



**40 MILES SHORTER TO SANTA CRUZ  
THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE, AND  
NO CHANGE OF CARS.**

**THE BEST WINTER RESORT ON THE COAST**

## GLOSSARY OF SOME CALIFORNIA NAMES, MOSTLY OF SPANISH ORIGIN.

[There are some names of Indian origin, as Colusa, Tohama, Napa, Suisun, Tehama, Calistoga, Klamath, Bodega, Tuolumne, Soquel, Aptos, etc., the meanings of which are in doubt. Many of the Spanish names are Anglicized so much that we have greatly departed from the Spanish tongue. It would be better to adhere to the easy and musical original, which we give as near as possible below. E has the sound of a long I. I has the long sound of E. San is masculine for Saint or Holy, and Santa is feminine.]

- ALAMEDA (al-a-má-da)—Grove of elms. Grove with walks.
- ALCATRAZ (al-ka-tra)—Pelican, or sea fish.
- ALMADEN (al-ma-dán)—Arabic. The mine.
- ALVARADO (al-va-rá-do)—The white road—a proper name.
- ALVISO (al-vé-so)—The view.
- ANAHEIM (a-na-hímé)—Anna's home. (German).
- AMADOR (a-má-dor)—The lover.
- BENICIA (há-né-shé-a)—Corruption of Venicia.
- BODEGA (bo-dá-ga)—A vault.
- BUENA VISTA (boo-á-na vees-ta)—Good view.
- CALAVERAS (kal-a-vá-ras)—The true skull. [California phrase.
- CHICO (ché-co)—Very small.
- CINCH (énch)—To bind with a girth. To get the best of. A
- CONTRA COSTA (con-trá cos-tá)—Opposite coast.
- CORRAL (cor-rá)—Yard—enclosure.
- COYOTE (ký-o-tá)—A kind of wolf.
- DALLAS (dal)—Stone spout for water (French).
- DEL MONTE (del-mon-tá)—Of the mountain.
- DEL NORTE (del-nort-á)—Of the north.
- ELDORADO (ál-do-ra'-do)—The golden.
- FARALLONES (far-a-lo'-nás)—Rocky islands in the sea.
- FRESNO (frás-no)—The ash tree.
- LAGUNA (lá-goo-ná)—A marsh or shallow lake.
- LOBOS (lá-bos)—Wolves.
- LOMA PRIETA (lá-má pré-á-tá)—Dark mountain.
- LOS ANGELES (los an-á-lás)—The angels.
- LOS GATOS (los gá-tos)—The cat.
- MARIN (má-rén)—A chief of the Tomales Indians. Of the sea.
- MARIPOSA (má-po-sa)—The butterfly.
- MARTINEZ (már-té-náz)—Name of a person.
- MERCED (már-sád)—Mercy. Pay or gift.
- MODOC (mó-doc)—Strange or hostile Indians (Aztec).
- MONTE DIABLO (mon-tá dé-á-blo)—Devil mountain.
- MONTEREY (mon-tá-rá)—The King's mountain.
- NEVADA (ná-vá-da)—Snowy.
- OJAI (o-hi)—
- OROVILLE (o-ro-vél)—Gold town.
- PACK—carry, transport.
- PAH UTES (pá-utes)—Utahs that live near water (Indian).
- PAJARO (pá-há-ro)—The bird.
- PASO ROBLES (pá-so ró-bels)—Pass of the oaks.
- PESCADOR (pás-ca-dá-ro)—The fish.
- PETALUMA (pet-a-ló-ma)—Low hills. (Indian).
- PLACER (plá-sár)—Gold diggings—Pleasure.
- PLAZA (plá-zá)—Square place or public space in a town.
- PLUMAS (plá-más)—Feather.

POTRERO (po-trá'-ro)—Pasture ground.  
 PRESIDIO (pré-sé'-dé-o)—Garrison—fortress.  
 RINCON (rín-con)—Place where two corners meet.  
 RIO VISTA (rí-o vés'-ta)—River view.  
 SABER (sá-bér)—To know—corrected into "savey" and "salbee"—understand—*sabio*, wise.  
 SACRAMENTO (sá'-kra-mán'-to)—Sacred mind.  
 SALINAS (sá-lé'-nás)—Place of salt.  
 SAN ANDREAS (sán and-rás)—St. Andrew.  
 SAN BENITO (sán bē-né'-to)—St. Benedict.  
 SAN BUENAVENTURA (sán boo-wán'-á vān-too'-ra)—St. Good-  
 fortune.  
 SAN DIEGO (sán dé-a'-go)—St. James.  
 SAN FRANCISCO (sán fran-sés'-co)—St. Francis.  
 SAN JOAQUIN (sán wá-kén')—St. Joachim.  
 SAN JOSE (sán ho-zá')—St. Joseph.  
 SAN JUAN (sán-wān')—St. John.  
 SAN LORENZO (sán lo-rán'-zo)—St. Lawrence.  
 SAN LOUIS OBISPO (sán lá-és-o-bés'-po)—St. Louis the Bishop.  
 SAN MATEO (sán má-tá'-o)—St. Matthew.  
 SAN PABLO (sán pá'-blo)—St. Paul.  
 SAN PEDRO (sán pá'-dro)—St. Peter.  
 SAN RAFAEL (sán rá-fá'-al)—St. Raphael.  
 SANTA CLARA (sán'-tá clá'-ra)—St. Clara.  
 SANTA CRUZ (sán'-tá crúz)—Holy Cross.  
 SARATOGA (sá-rá-to-gá)—Healing waters in a rock. (Indian).  
 SCAELITTO (sá'-sá-lé-to)—Little willow.  
 SHIASTA, or CHASTAY (shás'-ta)—Stone house or cave (Indian).  
 SIERRA (sé-a'-ra)—Saw, or mountain chain.  
 SOLANO (so-lá'-no)—The potato. Easterly wind.  
 SONOMA (so-nó'-ma)—Valley of the moon (Indian).  
 SONORA (so-nó'-ra)—Harmonious sound. [grasshopper] (Aztec).  
 TAHOE (tá-hó)—The big or deep water. Some say it means  
 TALMALPAS (tá-mál-pás)—Country of Tomales eaters.  
 TEMESCAL (tám-más-cál)—Sweet-house (Aztec).  
 TOMALES (tó-má'-lās)—A tribe of Indians. A kind of food.  
 TULARE (tú-lá'-ra)—The tule, or rush (Indian).  
 TULE (tú'-lá)—The rush or *juncus* plant (Indian).  
 UTAH (ú'-tá)—Mountain dwellers (Indian).  
 VACAVILLE (vá'-cá-vél)—Cow town.  
 VARA (vá'-ra)—A measure—about 33½ inches.  
 VALLEJO (vá-lá'-ho)—Big valley.  
 WALLA WALLA (wá-lá wá-lá)—Away down (Indian).  
 YERBA BUENA (yer'-há boo-á'-ná)—Good herb. A little vine of  
 YOLO (yó'-lo)—Region of rushes or tules (Aztec). [the mints].  
 YOSEMITE (yo-sem'-i-tá)—Large grizzly bear (Indian).  
 YUKA (yú'-ré'-ká)—Cave mountain. *Yuka* is the proper word  
 YUBA (yú'-bá)—From *yus*, grapes. [Aztec].



# Distances from Old City Hall—Prominent Places.

Bay Dist. Fair Grounds, 7th & Fulton  
 Black Point, June Van Ness & Bay  
 Shore.  
 Cigar House, 6½ m. W. New City Hall.  
 Dry Dock, Hunter's Point.  
 Fort Point, near Golden Gate Park.  
 Golden Gate, 6 m. W. City Hall.  
 Golden Gate Driving Park, Ft. Lobos  
 Avenue.  
 Hayes Valley, N. of Market Street.  
 Bush-Street Theatre, 5 m. S. City Hall.  
 Lone Mountain, 8 m. Ft. Lobos Avenue.  
 Mission Creek, Harrison & 17th to the  
 Bay.  
 Mission Dolores, 2½ m. SW. City Hall.  
 North Beach, foot of Powell.  
 North Point, foot of Francisco.  
 Point Lobos, 6½ m. W. City Hall.  
 Potrero (new), 2½ m. S. City Hall.  
 Presidio, 3 m. W. City Hall.  
 Rincon Hill, Harrison Street.  
 Russian Hill, Taylor, bet. Broadway &  
 Green.  
 Seal Rock, 6½ m. W. City Hall.  
 Spring Valley, Laguna.  
 Telegraph Hill, Montgomery, from  
 Broadway N. to the Bay.  
 Twin Peaks—looking out Market St.

## Places of Amusement.

California Theatre, Bush, bet. Kearny and Dupont.  
 Bush-Street Theatre, Bush, bet. Montgomery and Kearny.  
 Standard Theatre, Bush, bet. Montgomery and Kearny.  
 Baldwin Theatre, under Baldwin Hotel.  
 Grand Opera House, Mission, bet. 3d and 4th, seating 3,000 people.  
 Chinese Theatre, 63½ Jackson, and 814 Washington.  
 Joss Houses, 751 Clay, 35 Waverly Place, and Jackson St. above Dupont.

## Gardens.

Tivoli Garden (opera), Eddy, bet. Powell and Mason.  
 Vienna Garden (musical), cor. Stockton and Sutter.  
 Woodward's Garden, an extensive and beautiful park, filled with trees, flow-  
 ers, rare plants, menagerie, botanical garden, aquarium, and museum of  
 curiosities.

## Public Halls.

Borg's High School, Sutter, bet. Gough  
 & Octavia.  
 Girls' High School, cor. Bush & Hyde.  
 F'nal B'ldg, 119 Eddy.  
 Druids', 413 Sutter.  
 Free Library, Bush, bet. Kearny &  
 Dupont.  
 G. A. R., 71 New Montgomery.  
 Imp. O. R. M., 320 Post.  
 Ind. O. R. M., 610 Bush.  
 Irish-American, 816 Howard.  
 Knights of Pythias, 913 Market.  
 Custom-house, Wash'n & Battery.  
 Mayor's Office, New City Hall, Market & Howard.  
 Chief of Police, Old City Hall, Kearny, bet. Washington & Merchant.  
 Postoffice, Washington & Battery, general delivery, 720 o'clock A. M. to 6:00  
 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, from 9:00 o'clock A. M. to 10:00 o'clock A. M.  
 U. S. Mint, Mission & Fifth. Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 320 Sansome.

## Cemeteries.

Calvary (Roman Catholic) terminus Geary.  
 Laurel Hill (late Lone Mountain), bet. Post & California, fr'nting Central Ave  
 Masonic, near Lone Mountain.  
 Odd Fellows', near Lone Mountain.

## Cable Roads and Street-Cars.

The cable roads of San Francisco are the wonder and delight of strangers.  
 As the Chinaman says, "No push, no pull, to see how gone." A ride on  
 the open "dumny," particularly by moonlight, is most romantic and exhilarating.  
 The ease and velocity with which the steepest hills are surmounted is  
 wonderful, and overlooking the beautiful city the scene is enchanting. The  
 uniform fare for all cable and horse-car lines is five cents, including transfer  
 tickets, where such are issued. All lines center at foot of Market Street, im-  
 mediately adjacent to the station of THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD  
 to the south. Strangers will find car-conductors, engineers, police officers and  
 citizens generally, very civil and ready to answer, good-naturedly, all questions.

## TO EASTERN TOURISTS

We would say: Bring and wear in San Francisco WARM CLOTHING. The trade-  
 winds are strong and penetrating, and the nights are cold. Strangers are always  
 subject to colds at first, and the only way to avoid these is to be warmly clad.  
 Californians wear thick clothing the year round. The currency used is always  
 coin, and nothing less than five cents. Jewels, Japanese, Indian and  
 Chinese goods are in great variety, and very reasonable. Restaurant charges  
 are moderate. Hotels are unsurpassed, and charges are reasonable, but vary  
 according to service. Having come thus far, don't go home without seeing all  
 there is to be seen.



TO

EXCURSIONISTS AND TOURISTS

A TRIP

— OVER —

# The South Pacific Coast RAILROAD

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SANTA CRUZ

*Through the Santa Clara Valley, the  
Santa Cruz Mountains, and the  
Big Tree Grove.*

THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD is one of the best constructed Railroads in California. Its President, A. E. DAVIS, of San Francisco, was the originator and builder. The rails are of steel, and of the latest pattern. The bridges and trestle-work are of the most substantial character, and the tunnels (eight in number), are solidly arched and well protected. The road is fenced along its entire line, and there are cattle guards at all road-crossings. The road-bed is perfect. The track is of 52-lb. rail, double-spiked to long redwood ties laid close together, and well ballasted. One important advantage the road has over all

others in this State—there is no dust, and the route is cool and shady. The rolling-stock is first-class, and of the most modern construction, comprising Baldwin locomotives, first-class and smoking coaches, parlor cars, and all equipped with Westinghouse brakes, Miller platforms, patent ventilators, etc. There are public and private telegraph wires the entire length of the road, connecting all offices with every part of the world; neat station-houses, and sidings connected at both ends, for the accommodation of trains, and at principal stations are huge brick warehouses for the storage of grain.

The Company own and run three of the largest, fastest and handsomest ferryboats in the world, viz., NEWARK, BAY CITY and GARDEN CITY. They are staunchly built, finished in native California wood, upholstered in plush, carpeted with body Brussels, and furnished with bar, restaurant, toilet rooms, etc., and are decorated with fine, artistic paintings on panel by the noted artists Denny, Marple, Bush and Mrs. Rockwell, giving marine and landscape views of famous California and Sandwich Island scenery. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained of the stewards. The hulls were built by W. E. Collyer, San Francisco, and the condensing beam engines and machinery by Pusey, Jones & Co., Wilmington, Del., and Fletcher, Harrison & Co., New York; cylinders, 65 inches; stroke, 12 feet; pressure, 35 pounds; wheels, 42 feet diameter, 11 feet face; shaft, 16 inches; speed, 20 miles per hour.

The Bay of San Francisco, which is crossed on one of these ferryboats, has a fine contour and romantic shores. Alcatraz, Angel and Goat Islands add great beauty to the views. Five miles across this beautiful bay, which rivals Naples and Constantinople, brings us to the landing between Oakland and Alameda, where trains are in waiting. Near here, to the right, are the Pacific Coast Oil Works. This Company has wells at Alma and Santa Cruz, on the line of the road, and others at Los Angeles, and control the entire production of the Coast.

This road is the only one running close to the famous ALAMEDA BATHS, where all classes of the people of San Francisco go during the summer to enjoy safe salt-water bathing. In the season these resorts rival Coney Island and Rockaway Beach. The fare for a round trip on Sundays to the Baths, and to Oakland or Alameda, including trip on ferryboat and ten miles of railway travel is only 25 cents.

OAKLAND and ALAMEDA are the suburbs of San Francisco, and are the homes of many of her business men. Here we see during the entire year groves of indigenous evergreen oaks, and gardens filled with the choicest cultivated plants, luxuriant, varied and handsome. The climate of these towns, although so near, is more equable, the winds not so strong and the fogs not so frequent as in San Francisco.

The S. P. C. R. R. has the most diversified scenery of any road running out of San Francisco, all condensed in the short

distance of eighty miles, to its terminus on the sea-beach at the famous watering place, SANTA CRUZ.

First passing through the beautiful town of Alameda, with rows of slender eucalyptus trees on either side, the road crosses an arm of the bay (San Leandro), and runs between San Francisco Bay and the foothills of the Coast Range mountains, over the salt marsh, where stacks of salt glisten in the sun "like the tents of an army encamped." This salt is produced in large quantities by the evaporation of sea-water, and is mostly used in the mining regions for the reduction of ores. It is stacked up and remains unsheltered, like the huge piles of grain and straw to be seen on both sides of the road. No barns in this country, the long-continued dry season, from April to November, giving every chance for harvesting, storing and getting to market the productions of the soil, without the expense of outbuildings.

Over these marshes numerous flocks of wild fowls may be seen at certain seasons. They become the easy prey of the hunters, who go in such numbers that special trains are run for their accommodation. Nearly all varieties of ducks are found here, such as canvasback, mallard, teal, widgeon, sprig, spoonbill and redhead. There are also wild geese, loons, divers, mudhens, cranes, pelicans, etc.

At ALVARADO the Beet Sugar Mills are located. These mills consume twenty-five tons of coal per day, and turn out large quantities of sugar from the immense crops of beets grown in the neighborhood. These beets sometimes grow to a weight of twenty pounds each.

After twenty-five miles of travel in almost a straight line, passing strawberry, asparagus, tomato and onion *ranches* of many acres in extent, the town of NEWARK, where the Company's shops are located, is reached. Here is a fine hotel, a pretty church building, a handsome pavilion, an observatory and a shooting range, erected by the S. P. C. R. R. for the accommodation of excursionists. From this point, also, can be obtained a good view of Mount Hamilton, where the Lick Observatory is located.

Soon we enter the SANTA CLARA VALLEY, the garden-spot of California, and pass on to SAN JOSE. In order to do justice to this beautiful city and surroundings, a sojourn of several days would be necessary. Nearly all the temperate and sub-tropical fruits are grown here in great abundance, and of excellent quality. In fact, fruit-raising is one of the chief resources of this rich valley. Among the productions are almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, peppers, persimmons, prunes, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, figs, apricots, melons, and last, but not least, grapes.

Fourteen miles from San Jose are the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines, said to be the richest in the world, having produced 45,000,000 pounds in the last twenty-four years. There are other rich quicksilver mines in the same neighborhood—the

Providence, Enriqueta and Guadalupe. These places are well worth a visit.

Leaving San Jose, we pass over a nearly level country of upland to Los Gatos. Here is the "natural home of the grape," and here we enter and begin our ascent of the Santa Cruz Mountains. The scenery of these mountains for grandeur, variety of the picturesque—including groves, streams, plains, ocean, bays, valleys, etc.—can scarcely be excelled. From the higher peaks San Francisco Bay, fifty miles to the northward, can be seen; and toward the south and west, apparently but a few miles away, rolls the Pacific Ocean and Monterey Bay, whilst towards the southeast the mountain range culminates in a high peak, called by the Spaniards Loma Prieta (Dark Mountain), and by the Coast Survey, Mt. Bache. Beyond this the range gradually sinks into the Pajaro Valley.

At Lovelady, a spur track runs to the bed of the Los Gatos Creek to the Company's PERENNIAL GRAVEL PIT. The floods of winter cover this track with the best of gravel from the mountains. In the spring the track is shoveled out, the cars are run in and loaded with this cheap and never-failing supply of good material for ballasting or making hard, compact roads.

From Los Gatos a comfortable line of coaches makes rapid trips to CONGRESS SPRINGS and SARATOGA, noted health resorts, where excellent hotel accommodations are afforded at reasonable prices.

Our road follows the Los Gatos Creek through solidly-arched tunnels and around graceful curves. At every turn a beautiful little picture is opened to view of woody dells, with the greatest profusion and variety of lovely foliage, shrubs and flowers. The air is fragrant with the odor of ceanothus, manzanita, madrone, yerba santa and mountain laurel (bay tree). The rocky cliffs take all manner of queer forms, resembling pyramids, castles, domes, etc. In one place there is a narrow cleft one hundred feet deep, as though some giant had commenced to split off part of the mountain, and left his work unfinished. The streams, as they meander through the canyons, always in sight of the road, are clear as crystal in the summer, though sometimes turbid in the spring. Mountain trout are found in all these streams. As we pass along we can see, above and below, the hillside flume, carrying the cool, limpid water from the mountains to the inhabitants of the plains. Perchance at some station, or on some canyon road, we may see the hardy mountaineer, with his paniered donkey, loaded with household furniture—may be a cook stove, a bureau, stovepipe and bedding—balanced so as to ascend the mountain, whilst others may be coming down with pack-saddles loaded with cordwood. Here are wood-choppers and "guchers" at work, and there are sawmills, cutting the redwood into merchantable lumber.

By tunnels we have passed under the summit of this mountain range, and, having reached GLENWOOD station, we

begin to descend. We follow Bean Creek and the Zayante to where they join the San Lorenzo River at FELTON. Here is the terminus of a huge flume, down which are floated the products of the forest of the upper San Lorenzo country, such as telegraph poles, ties, sawed lumber, cordwood, shingles, etc.

Half a mile further down we come to the famous "BIG TREE GROVE"—not of Calaveras or Mariposa—but of Santa Cruz. The largest tree here is three hundred feet high and twenty feet in diameter. There are many more nearly as large. "Fremont's Tree" is here, so called because General Fremont and party camped in it for six weeks whilst exploring this country. It is three hundred feet high, and contains a hollow space, or room, at its base, about sixteen by fourteen feet in diameter. It was once occupied by a trapper, who had children born in it. Holes were cut for windows and a cook-stove put up, so that it had all the accompaniments of a home. The walls are rather dark and the ceiling lost in perspective, but it has never known the aesthetics of the decorative art. A visit to this grove, from Santa Cruz only five miles away, will well repay any one who makes a sojourn of a few days there.

In passing, let us say a word about these trees and their companions, standing above, below, and on all sides of our road. The Redwood, first and most important, belongs to the pine family. It has been classed with the cypresses and *genus taxodium*. More recently it was placed in a *genus* of its own, with only two members, the Coast Redwood and the Sierra Redwood. They are very much alike, and are called by botanists *Sequoia gigantea* and *S. sempervirens*—the latter being the coast species. The name was given in honor of a halfbreed Cherokee, Sequoyah, who, like Cadmus of old, invented an alphabet for the Cherokee tongue. The Redwood, in California, is a stranger in a strange land. It has no relations near, and but few anywhere. Whether the last of a race (fossils of which are found in northern Europe and Alaska), or pioneers of a future race, we cannot tell. It is, to say the least, a very ornamental and interesting tree, and useful as it is ornamental.

Of the family of Oaks, we may see, there are some five or six species. Some of them become giants in favored places; not tall, but spreading so as to cover well nigh half an acre of ground.

The Madrona, with its smooth, red, brawny arms, is a sort of Indian of the forest, standing lonesome and silent here and there.

The Manzanita, still darker than its relative the Madrona, a mere shrub, holds out the delusive hope that we may one day find a stem long and straight enough for a cane—but we never will.

The Bay Tree, or Laurel, has evergreen leaves, with an aromatic pungency almost like bay rum. The wood makes beautiful furniture.

There are maples, sycamores, alders, a myrica, the Douglas fir, and one or two pines, all of which deserve notice, but we cannot stop to examine them.

Beside the trees, the flora of Santa Cruz Mountains is exceedingly prolific. It unites much of the northern with the southern flora, and is equally interesting to the general observer as well as to the professional botanist.

Prominent, and flowering in its season, is an azalea, filling the woods with the fragrance of its beautiful white cream and pink flowers. There is also a rhododendron, lovely, but less common.

In the margins of the woods we find the columbine, the spring beauty, the wind flower, buttercups, poppies and roses. The open spaces during May and June cannot be surpassed by any artificial garden. The clovers, the lupines, lilies, mallows, evening primroses, etc., all combine in a lovely *parterre*, putting to shame the rigid notions of gardeners' manuals and the affectation of painters' studios.

Down by the brooks in the shaded canyons there are lichens, tiger-lilies, saxifrage, orchids, sedges, liverworts and mosses, too numerous, but not unworthy to mention. Overhead the birds serenade us from the tree tops, and at our feet the brook sings a song of content as it goes joyfully towards the sea.

On the mountain side among other grasses is the sweet-scented "Holy grass," and in some moist and sunny spot we shall find the "rattlesnake grass" (*Briza minor*). These are both eagerly sought for by excursionists.

In these mountains there are some sixteen species of ferns, from the great Woodwardia, growing often eight feet high and forming dense clusters about springs, to the tiny "lace fern" (*Cheilanthes*), clinging to fissures in the rocky cliffs. "Golden" and "silver-backs" are everywhere, and there is not a more beautiful fern in any country.

But if we choose for floral studies a different scene from the mountains and woods, we can find it in all its strangeness on the sea beaches at low tide. The sea weeds and sea mosses (*Algae*) are abundant and beautiful. Perhaps no part of the Coast from Sitka to San Diego can supply as large a number of marine *Algae* as Santa Cruz beaches. These plants deserve, and will amply repay, our special attention.

From Felton to Santa Cruz the scenery is grandly beautiful. "Gunpowder Valley" is perpetuated on canvas and in song. The Powder Works here are extensive, but at a safe distance from the cars, as they are also from the fine residence of the superintendent, which is on a commanding eminence, overlooking the whole valley. The route of the railroad has been changed in many places along here; traces of old bridges and trestling remain.

More romantic scenery cannot be found anywhere than along that portion of the road from Los Gatos to Santa Cruz. This region has truly been styled the "CAMPER'S PARADISE." Thousands of persons from the cities and hot



valleys "camp out" during the "season," and no better places can be found for "roughing it" than along the line of this road. Game and fish are plenty, with pure air and water, and very few mosquitos or other troublesome insects "to molest or make afraid." And whilst this region is so wild and seemingly distant and isolated from civilization, yet access is easy to towns, stores, churches, hotels and railroad. This is no slight advantage over other routes, where assistance is difficult to obtain in case of emergencies.

And now we have arrived in SANTA CRUZ—the City of the Holy Cross. It is a "City by the Sea," and a "Paradise for Flowers." It has numerous churches, hotels, restaurants, stores, livery stables, innumerable drives over macadamized roads, etc., with the great advantage of COMPETITION to bring down everything to reasonable prices. It is the healthiest and most desirable place on the Coast for tourists, excursionists or the invalid. It is one of the most popular summer resorts on the Pacific Coast, and deservedly so. It is a popular resort more, perhaps, on account of natural than artificial advantages. In regard to its healthfulness, it will compare favorably with any health resort in the world. Almost any desirable climate may be found within a radius of six to twelve miles. Any elevation from sea level to 4,000 feet, with pleasant surroundings, may be obtained within the semi-circle of wooded hills, valleys and mountains that look down on the Bay of Monterey. Elevation, in the minds of many leading physicians, has much influence in controlling pulmonary and other diseases tending to consumption. There are certain conditions of climate where the physician can do but little good, owing to relapses from climatic causes, and with each relapse the hope of recovery is lessened. Many cases have been cured, and in others the disease has been stayed by a proper selection of locality. It has been found that those suffering with pulmonary fever obtain almost certain relief by moving from 300 to 500 feet higher than where they may be living. This benefit comes not only to those suffering with consumption, but, as a rule, to all cases of disease accompanied by a quick pulse, high temperature, debility and a deficient state of nutrition. (See article "Santa Cruz as a Winter Resort.")

But this is not only a place for invalids to recover health. It is a convenient and pleasant resort for well people, both summer and winter, for rest and recreation, in a climate for the most part free from disagreeable winds, sheltered from sand storms, and not subject to excessive rains or droughts. There is plenty of sunshine, and usually the fogs serve as a shelter from excessive heat, and foliage and flowers growing all the year. There are good roads and pleasant drives in all directions, and to suit all tastes. The bathing facilities have made Santa Cruz famous in the list of seaside resorts, and this pleasant and healthful pastime may be enjoyed in better security than anywhere on the coast.

And here we look upon the great ocean, the pulsating heart

of the world—the Pacific Ocean—ever moving in rhythm, ever changeable as the kaleidoscope, as it ebbs and flows, sending life to the distant extremities of the earth. Here, on the edge of the sea, sparkles in the sunshine—like a gem in most beautiful setting—the little city. On the west, north and east are the tree-feathered hills, fading away tier upon tier in the far distance, like a semi-circle of beautiful mosaics; toward the south the sea-girt shore of bay and ocean, a moving panorama of exquisite pictures, painted by the sun on water and land. Let us walk or ride, live in camp or hotel, whichever way our tastes may lead us, with good eyes and right hearts, and, whether we shall stay but a few hours, or days, or weeks, or make this a home, let us hope that we shall never regret our coming to SANTA CRUZ.

The following table, compiled from the reports of the State Board of Health, will show the mortality in twelve of the principal cities and towns in California having a population of 3000 and over. The record is for the year 1874, a year of average health throughout the State, showing number of deaths to each 1000 population:

|                    |       |                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| San Francisco..... | 20.14 | Santa Barbara..... | 24.00 |
| Sacramento.....    | 14.90 | Petaluma.....      | 12.00 |
| Oakland.....       | 12.65 | Napa.....          | 10.40 |
| Los Angeles.....   | 21.60 | San Jose.....      | 21.20 |
| Stockton.....      | 11.30 | Redwood City.....  | 15.60 |
| Marysville.....    | 53.60 | Santa Cruz.....    | 8.50  |

#### Temperature and Rainfall from Sitka to San Diego.

COMPILED BY C. L. ANDERSON, M. D.

|                         | Jan.  | Feb.  | March. | April. | May.  | June. | July. | Aug.  | Sep.  | Oct.  | Nov.  | Dec.  | Yearly Mean. | Rain. | REMARKS.   |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|--|
| Sitka.....              | 31.82 | 40.48 | 45.50  | 54.55  | 54.50 | 44.35 | 33.42 | 30.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 30.00        | 95.00 |  |
| Stedincum.....          | 38.40 | 42.48 | 45.50  | 54.50  | 54.50 | 44.35 | 33.42 | 30.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 30.00        | 95.00 |  |
| Astoria.....            | 41.42 | 44.48 | 45.50  | 54.50  | 54.50 | 44.35 | 33.42 | 30.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 30.00        | 95.00 |  |
| Humboldt Bay.....       | 40.43 | 47.44 | 45.50  | 54.50  | 54.50 | 44.35 | 33.42 | 30.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 10.00 | 30.00        | 95.00 |  |
| San Francisco.....      | 49.51 | 52.52 | 53.55  | 55.56  | 56.57 | 57.58 | 57.58 | 54.51 | 51.52 | 48.53 | 45.54 | 42.55 | 51.52        | 21.79 | 27 years.  |
| Benicia.....            | 47.52 | 53.53 | 55.56  | 57.58  | 58.59 | 59.60 | 54.51 | 51.52 | 48.53 | 45.54 | 42.55 | 39.56 | 51.52        | 19.43 | 10 years.  |
| Santa Cruz.....         | 52.54 | 54.55 | 56.57  | 58.59  | 59.60 | 61.62 | 62.63 | 59.60 | 56.57 | 53.54 | 50.51 | 47.52 | 56.57        | 22.00 | 10 years.  |
| Los Gatos.....          | 51.52 | 53.54 | 55.56  | 57.58  | 58.59 | 59.60 | 61.62 | 62.63 | 59.60 | 56.57 | 53.54 | 50.51 | 56.57        | 22.00 | 10 years.  |
| San Joaquin Valley..... | 46.51 | 53.55 | 54.56  | 57.58  | 58.59 | 59.60 | 61.62 | 62.63 | 59.60 | 56.57 | 53.54 | 50.51 | 56.57        | 22.00 | 1872, a good average year, central part of valley. |
| Salinas.....            | 49.49 | 55.56 | 57.58  | 59.60  | 61.62 | 62.63 | 63.64 | 64.65 | 61.62 | 58.59 | 55.56 | 52.53 | 61.62        | 15.00 |  |
| Monterey.....           | 52.50 | 54.51 | 56.57  | 58.59  | 59.60 | 61.62 | 62.63 | 63.64 | 64.65 | 61.62 | 58.59 | 55.56 | 61.62        | 15.00 |  |
| Santa Barbara.....      | 53.55 | 55.56 | 57.58  | 59.60  | 61.62 | 62.63 | 63.64 | 64.65 | 61.62 | 58.59 | 55.56 | 52.53 | 61.62        | 15.00 | 8 years.   |
| Los Angeles.....        | 52.55 | 54.56 | 56.57  | 58.59  | 59.60 | 61.62 | 62.63 | 63.64 | 64.65 | 61.62 | 58.59 | 55.56 | 61.62        | 15.00 | 2 years.   |
| San Diego.....          | 51.53 | 53.56 | 55.58  | 57.60  | 58.61 | 59.62 | 60.63 | 61.64 | 62.65 | 63.66 | 64.67 | 65.68 | 61.62        | 11.00 | 21 years.  |

This Table is compiled from various sources, and shows only approximately the temperature and rainfall at some points. It shows the gradual decrease of rain and increase of temperature as we go south from Sitka, and will prove interesting as a comparison. It shows a difference of five degrees between Santa Cruz and Monterey, in favor of Santa Cruz.

#### STAGE LINES.

Los Gatos to Congress Springs and Saratoga.  
Wrights to Wright's Hotel and Hotel de Redwood.  
Glenwood to Magnetic Springs and Summer Home Farm.  
Felton to Boulder Creek and Lorenzo.  
Santa Cruz to Camp Capicola, Soquel and Pescadero.

# Santa Cruz as a Winter Resort

FOUNDED ON THE FOLLOWING REMARKS AND EXPERIENCE OF  
C. L. ANDERSON, M. D.

(*A Physician of sixteen years' residence and practice at this place.*)

"As a Winter Resort for tourists, invalids, and all those wishing to escape from the harsh, storm-swept and unpleasant winters of the Eastern States, Santa Cruz stands pre-eminent. During the months of October, November, the greater part of December, January, February and March, there is not a more congenial region on the Pacific Coast. In fact, as a rule, the most pleasant part of the year is from the first rains, which usually begin in October, on to Christmas. The hills and fields, washed, warmed and invigorated by the soft rains and sunny days, begin to assume a shade of green. Many flower buds that were delayed by the dry season, now burst forth in bloom. The air is clear, balmy, fragrant and spring-like.

"Protected by forest and mountains from the northerly blasts, Santa Cruz enjoys a climate that places with a northerly exposure cannot have. The prevailing winter air current is SOUTHERLY, always warm, generally mild, bearing a moisture caught up from the untainted waters of the great ocean. It has a temperature of 65°; and when this current blows hard, as it does sometimes for two or three days, it brings considerable rain. The most unpleasant winds of this Coast are the NORTHERLY, especially when accompanied with rain showers. They are cold, changable, and in some respects correspond with the north-east winds of the Atlantic coast, causing, neuralgia, rheumatism and influenza. Santa Cruz is fairly sheltered from these winds, and free from these complaints.

"The wet season does not mean continuous rain, as many Eastern people suppose. THE RAINS OCCUR MOST FREQUENTLY AT NIGHT, with intervening days of warm and pleasant sunshine. The roads in most places are good all winter. Walking or riding is practicable nearly every day. THERE IS SELDOM NEED OF AN INVALID REMAINING INDOORS ON ACCOUNT OF WEATHER. Sometimes the mornings are frosty, the thermometer going down to 30°. Snow seldom falls, except on the higher mountain ranges; and there only a few times during the winter.

"Lung diseases, so common throughout the Northwestern States, resulting from an inconstant climate during the winter months, is not a frequent complaint in this locality. Catarrhs are less frequent than in summer. In truth, physicians have complaints more frequent than others—that this is a 'distressingly healthy' season!

"What has been said of Monterey and Santa Barbara, in regard to favorableness of winter climate, is equally true of Santa Cruz, with additional advantages which these and similar places do not possess. The streams, forests, and the thousand and one beauties of nature, the sheltered and easily-accessible location of Santa Cruz, render it second to none even as a Winter Resort. The opportunities for out-door enjoyment, recreation or pleasure, are equal to those of summer. The experience of Eastern visitors who have spent their winters here, will testify to the truthfulness of these assertions; as will also many invalids who consider themselves cured by coming to this particular climate."