CALIFORNIA

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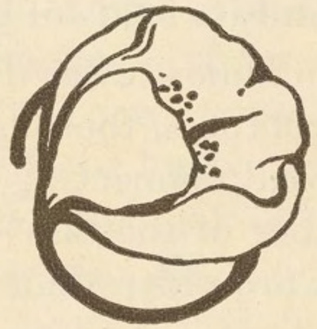
AND THE GRAND CANYON of ARIZONA



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8TH EDITION, 120TH THOUSAND

PUBLISHED BY FRED HARVEY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

California

Every land has its story,—California's story is written in three chapters. The first is its discovery,—the conquest by the Spaniards and the establishment of its Missions, part of the scheme of that conquest. The second is the discovery of gold,—the days of the Argonauts, one of the most thrilling romances in history, which is immortalized in the pages of some of America's most gifted authors. The third is its wonderful development since the American settlement,—the planting of its orchards of lemons and oranges, its groves of olive, fig and nut trees, its vineyards, and its fields of grain.

Its earliest days are recalled on almost every hand. Relics of them, the old Franciscan Missions, twenty-one marvelous structures, thoroughly in keeping with the country, dot every California landscape. And the road connecting them, El Camino Real (The Royal Road) leading from San Diego's "Harbor of the Sun" to San Francisco's "Golden Gate," still serves the modern world. "Roads are older than Rome. Roads led to many pleasant places before Caesar's or Alexander's time." And nowhere in the world today are there better or more interesting roads than in California.

Romance enters into every phase of California's development, but at no time with stronger color than in the gold days. The first authenticated gold discovery in the state was made near Los Angeles, in 1842, but the discovery of real historical importance was that of 1848, at John A. Sutter's mill, near Colma. Since then approximately 1,500 millions in gold have been taken out. In the early days of the Forty-niners, single placers yielded as high as $1,000 to $5,000 a day, and nuggets were found running from $1,000 to $20,000 in value. The gold output since 1875 has averaged about 15 million dollars annually.

In "Forty-nine" California called to herself men from every walk of life,—artisans, "doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief; rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief," all led by the same lure—Gold! Among this motley, some were wiser than their fellows, and seeing the immense possibilities of California's soil, which grows almost anything put into it, looked for that other gold that comes from developing such a willing land. On virgin ground that had never felt the bite of the plow, they planted the white man's crops, and lo! they prospered. Following the lead of the Franciscan Fathers, who introduced from other lands the olive and many other sub-tropical fruits, as well as grapes and pears, they looked for other worlds to conquer and so in 1873 two seedless oranges were brought to California from Brazil and then began the orange industry. From these two trees millions of others were developed by budding to bear the fruit which came to be known as the Washington Navel.

California produces more than one-fifth of all the fruit in the United States. It is first in oranges, lemons, citrons, olives, figs, almonds, plums and prunes, grapes and raisins, nectarines, pears and peaches.

In this, the State of Superlatives and the Unusual, the climate offers the exceptional. The climate of the California coast is milder and more uniform in temperature than that of states in corresponding latitudes east of the mountains, and the means of winter and summer in California are much nearer the means of the year than in the eastern United States. And, with its widely varying topography, California is the one place in the United States where one can actually look from sea to desert and from snow to orange groves.

Mount Whitney is the highest point in the United States, with its crest 14,502 feet above the sea. The lowest spot on the American Continent is also in California—Salton Sea—

287 feet below the sea level. In all the United States, California has within its borders the greatest variety of temperature, rainfall and of products of the soil. The big trees 350 feet high, the most gigantic vegetable growth in the world, are to be found in California and in California alone. Its forests are among the most magnificent on earth.

In size the second state in the Union, California is 780 miles in length, with a width ranging from 150 to 350 miles. The coast line embraces a thousand miles and is studded with innumerable bays and roadsteads and possesses two of the finest harbors in the world. On the eastern side of the state are the Sierra Nevada (Snow-saw) Mountains, with their 14,000 feet peaks, the finest mountain system in the United States. The eastern side of this range is a sharp escarpement, a natural wall with few passes, while the western side is a gentle slope leading into the California valleys. The beautiful and unique Yosemite Valley, one of Nature's masterpieces, is a feature of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Over on the western side of the state is another mountain formation known as the Coast Range, twenty to forty miles wide, and less picturesque than the Sierras. The Coast Range is from 2,000 to 8,000 feet in height.

The Colorado, California's river, forms part of the eastern boundary line of California. It has carved a series of chasms some four hundred miles long. Midway in Arizona occurs a climax 217 miles in length, which, by way of crowning distinction, is called Grand Canyon.

The Grand Canyon is a trough 6,000 to 7,000 feet deep, ten to thirteen miles wide, hundreds of miles long, peopled with hundreds of peaks taller than any mountain east of the Rockies.

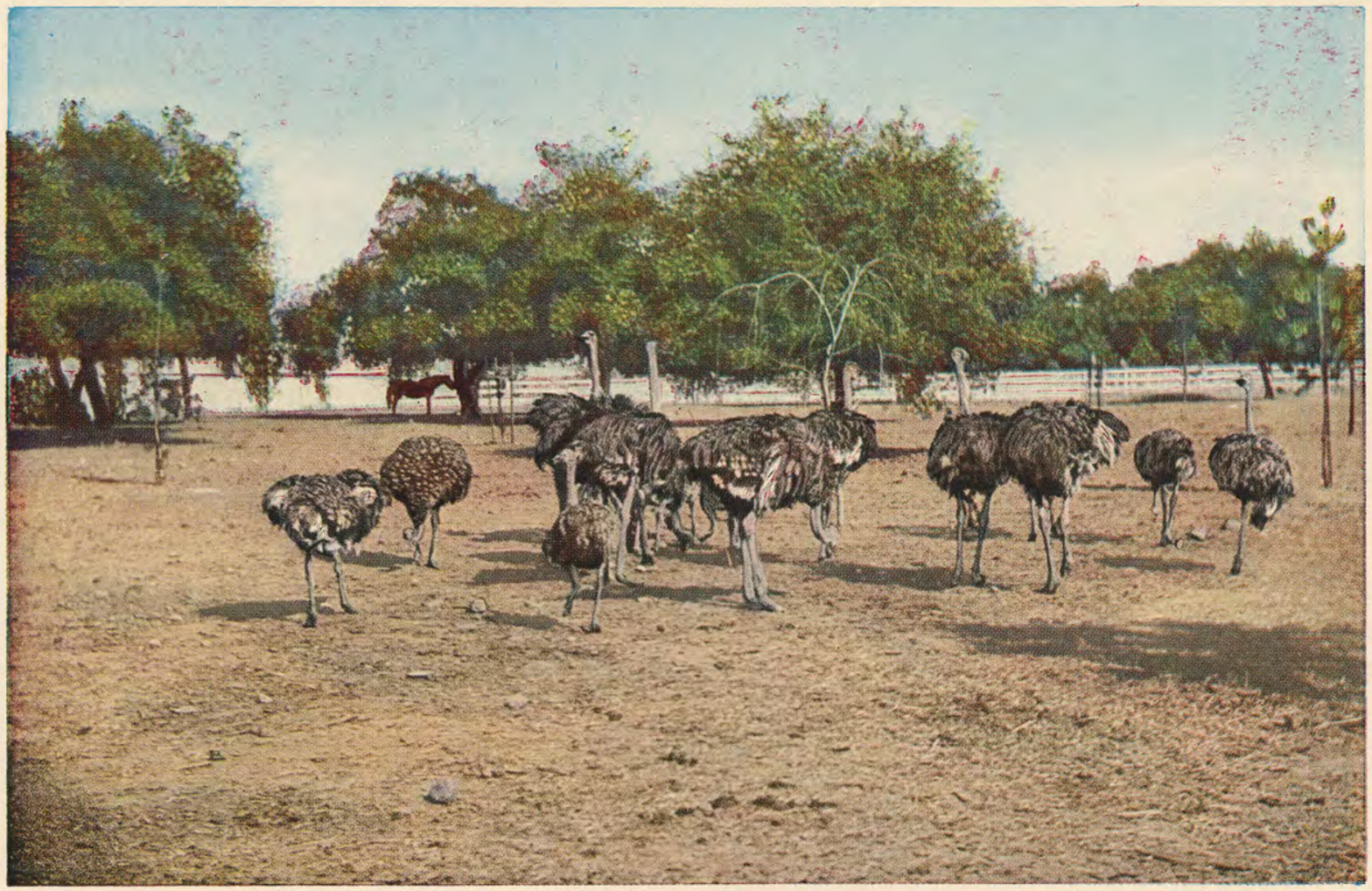
A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LANDSCAPE NEAR REDLANDS.

ARROWHEAD MOUNTAIN NEAR SAN BERNARDINO.

ARROYO SECO BRIDGE, PASADENA.

MISSION SAN GABRIEL NEAR LOS ANGELES.

AVENUE OF PEPPER TREES, PASADENA.



OSTRICH FARM, PASADENA.

A PALM DRIVE NEAR LOS ANGELES.

MISSION SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO NEAR SAN DIEGO.

AMONG THE ORANGE GROVES NEAR RIVERSIDE.

A DRIVEWAY IN RIVERSIDE.

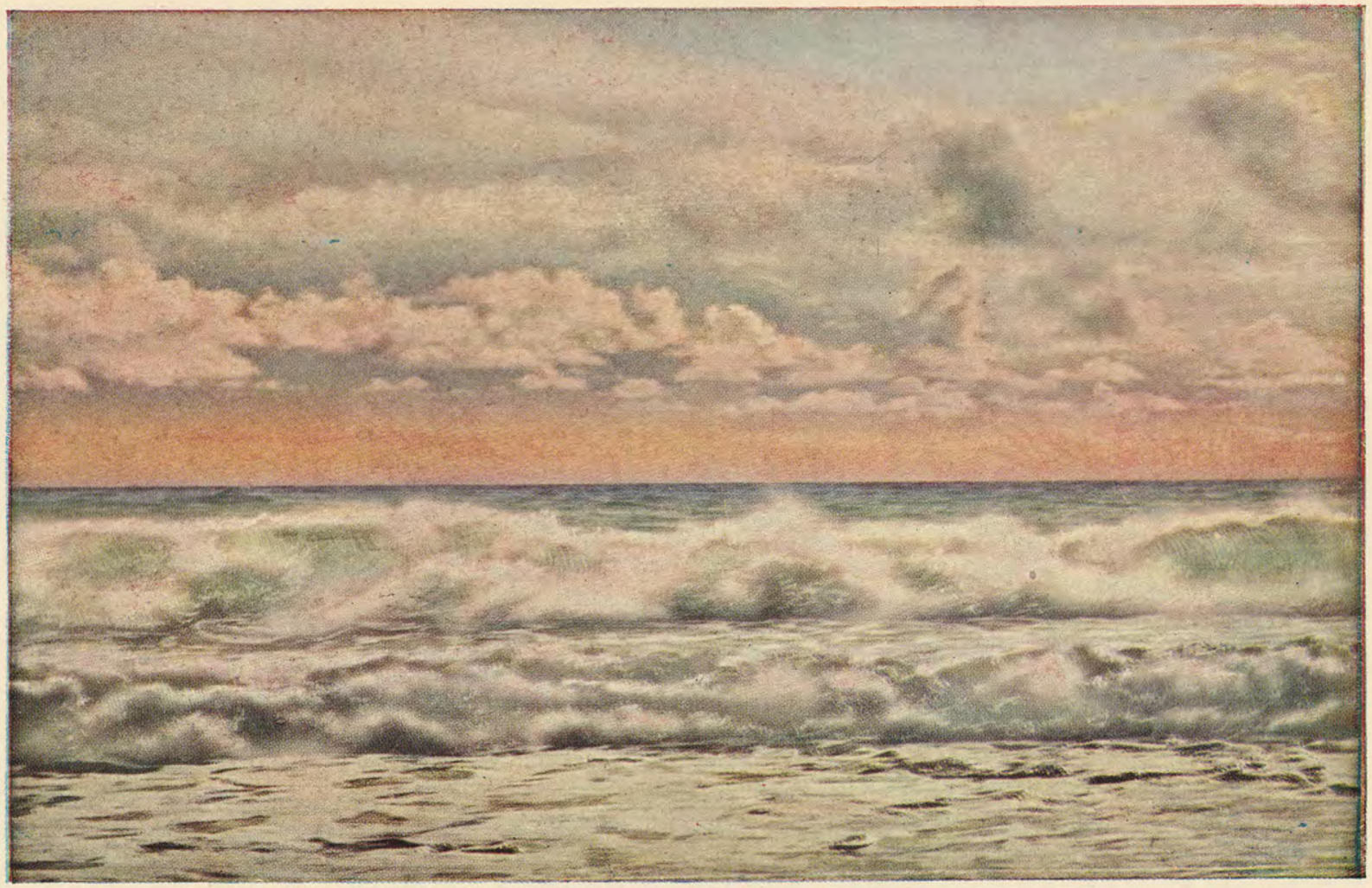
CALIFORNIA ALMOND TREE.

EASTER LILIES IN BLOOM.

RAMONA'S HOME, SAN DIEGO.

SANTA FE STATION, SAN DIEGO.

THE CAVES OF LA JOLLA.



A GLIMPSE OF THE PACIFIC.

CATALINA ISLAND.

THE OSTRICH, A MONTEREY CYPRESS.

SAN LUIS REY MISSION.

IN THE GARDEN, SANTA BARBARA MISSION.

THE PERGOLA, A FEATURE OF THE CALIFORNIA HOME.

DRYING APRICOTS, SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

CANYON OF THE TUOLUMNE.

MIRROR LAKE, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

THREE BROTHERS, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

ENTRANCE TO THE YOSEMITE.

A GIANT CACTUS IN THE MOJAVE DESERT.

THE GOLDEN GATE, SAN FRANCISCO.

MARKET STREET FERRY, SAN FRANCISCO.

GOLDEN GATE PARK, SAN FRANCISCO.

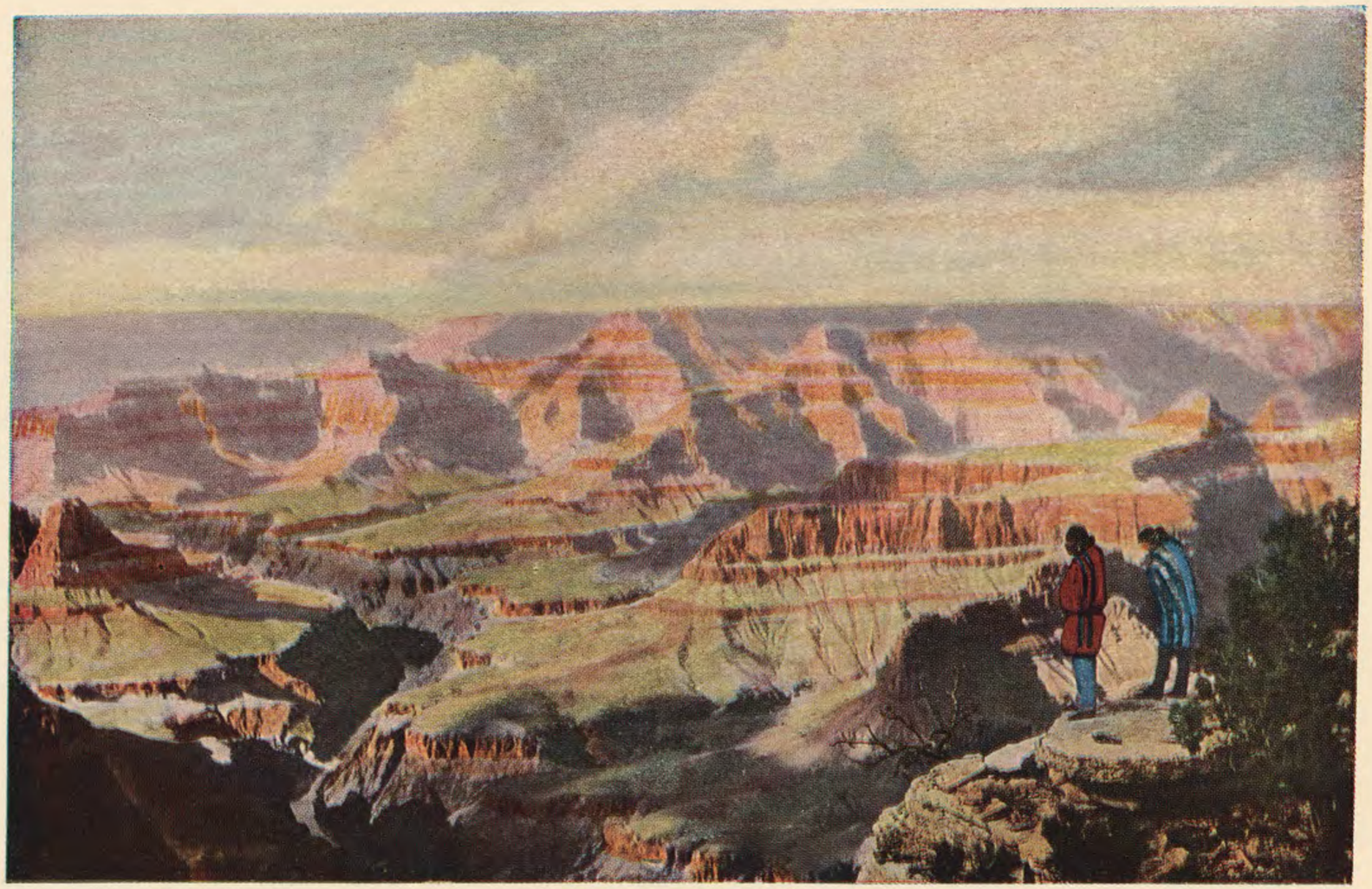
ASCENDING CAJON PASS.

AT THE SUMMIT OF CAJON PASS.

EL TOVAR HOTEL ON THE RIM, GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK.

SUNSET FROM HOPI POINT, GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK.

ON HERMIT TRAIL, GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK.



THE VIEW FROM PIMA POINT, GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK.

FROM HERMIT RIM ROAD, GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK.

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ZOROASTER FROM THE RIVER, GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK.

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