

SACRAMENTO

Capital of California

Living in Sacramento is ideal. Think of palms, olives, oranges, figs, eucalyptus, and elm-arched boulevards—fresh vegetables every day in the year—the canning and fresh fruit shipping center of the West, with vast truck gardens, vineyards, orchards, poultry ranches, cattle and sheep grazing lands, rice and wheat and barley and hops.

Income-producing homes on five and ten-acre plots in suburban districts are profitably possible because of co-operative marketing organizations and because of employment opportunities in Sacramento's industries, and in State and Federal offices. The second largest railroad shops in America are located here. In addition to the many canneries are rice mills, meat packing establishments, bean cleaners, can factory, flour mills, almond shelling plants, clay, pipe and pottery works, and other industries which maintain the payroll for the builders of Sacramento homes.

You'll see from the map that paved boulevards radiate in every direction from Sacramento. The city is located on the main transcontinental highways, U. S. No. 40 and No. 50, and on the "Main Street of the Pacific," U. S. No. 99. It is on the transcontinental rail lines of the Southern Pacific and the Western Pacific. It is served by the Santa Fe and the Great Northern. It is on the United Air Lines' transcontinental and north-and-south air routes.

The Sacramento River provides intercoastal terminal rates at Sacramento. It places Sacramento shippers on an equal basis with those of all other Pacific Coast ports. The Sacramento River leads all streams of the nation, in both tonnage and value, in transportation of products grown along its banks.

Education—Sacramento is an educational center. Its Junior College is the second largest in registration in the United States. Its public schools rank high in educational circles. The State Agricultural College at Davis is twenty minutes, by auto, from the center of Sacramento. Few cities are so strategically located—few enjoy such delightful living conditions and opportunities for profitable business investment.

Climatically speaking, in the average year, Sacramento has but eight days when temperature falls to the freezing point. The annual number of cloudy days is but 58; partly cloudy, 74; while there are 233 days of clear weather. You'll find additional interesting climatic features at the bottom of the relief map on the inside of this folder.

Sacramento played a momentous part in early pioneer history—as center of the great gold rush of '49 and '50. Today, all of California's important gold mines are within a 100-mile radius of Sacramento. The Capital City continues to be the outfitting point—the wholesale and jobbing center for one of America's richest mining, lumbering and agricultural regions.

For Detailed Information Write

SACRAMENTO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

917 Seventh Street -:- Sacramento, Calif.

© 2002 SACRM

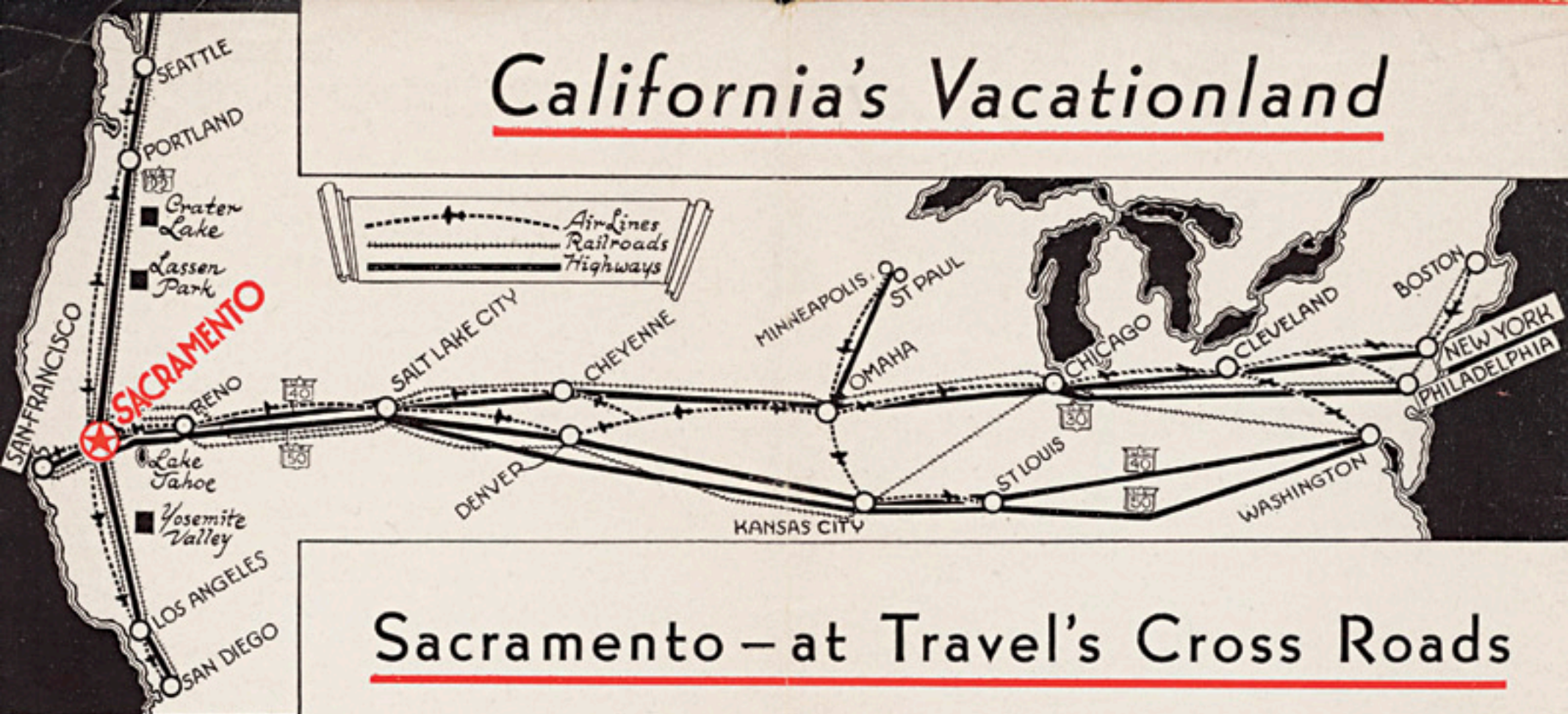
SACRAMENTO

Land of
**ROMANCE and
RECREATION**



Sutter's Fort

California's Vacationland



Sacramento – at Travel's Cross Roads

ALONG the trails blazed by Kit Carson, Beckwourth, Fremont, famous scouts and trail blazers, you'll come to California.

Whether you travel in the comfort of streamlined rail coaches, in palatial air transports, or over modern highways in bus or private cars, you will arrive in the center of California's vacationland—Sacramento.

From here, main routes lead to 300 famous beauty and historically important points of interest. A land of lakes—Tahoe, Echo, Donner, Fallen Leaf, Tamarack and many others—clear blue depths reflecting the forest-covered mountains surrounding them.

The National Parks at Yosemite, Lassen, Mariposa, Calaveras, General Grant, Sequoia, internationally famous beauty spots of primitive ruggedness—all within a few hours' commuting distance from Sacramento.

California's Gold! The history of the West is written around its discovery—the fascinating story of frontier development. Practically every thriving community in this picturesque area dates its origin to some outstanding event of California's Gold Rush.

The famous mining centers of Nevada City, Grass Valley, Auburn, Placerville, Jackson, and a score of others, where mines discovered by the prospectors of '49 are still actively productive after nearly one hundred years of uninterrupted, successful operation.

Sacramento is the logical starting point for a tour of the Northern and Southern Diggin's of the rich Mother Lode District. One-day trips of 150 miles have been carefully mapped for your convenience, allowing your return to Sacramento each evening.

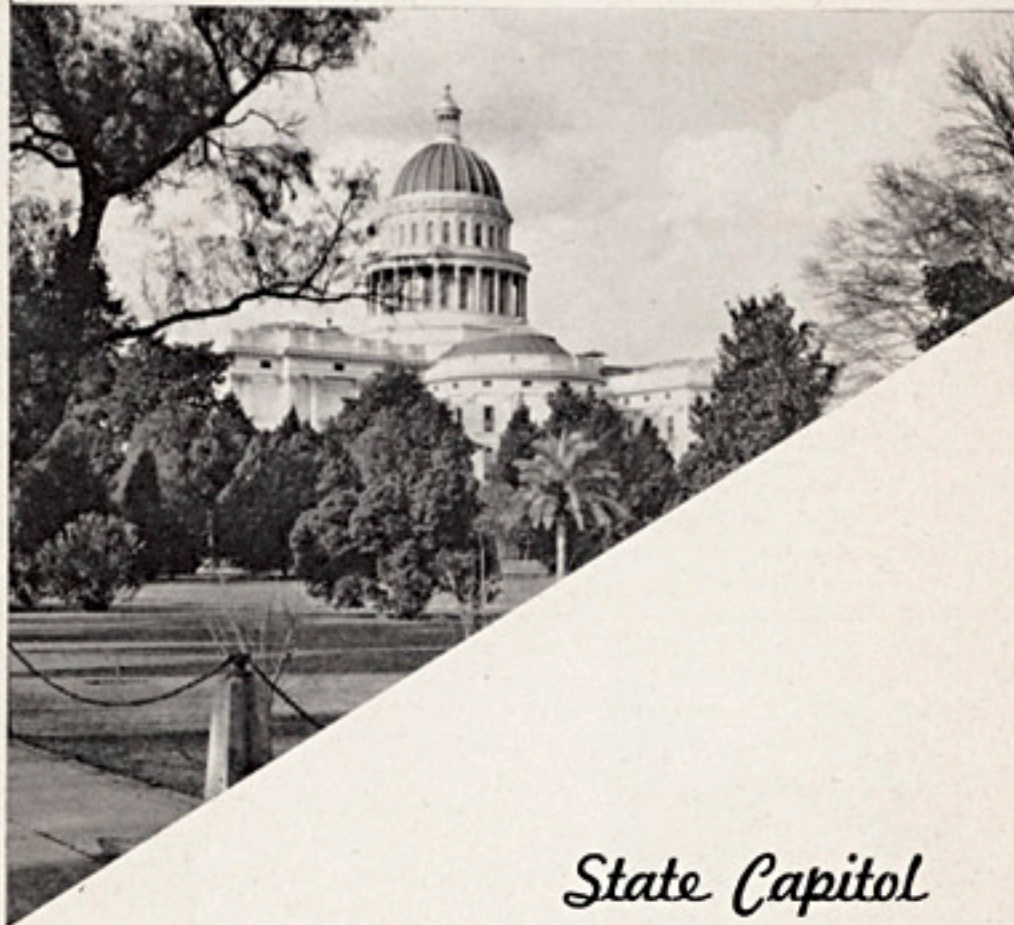
This is the land of the Forty-Niner, a land made famous by Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller and Julian Dana, where the red-shirted miner, traveling in hot dust or ankle deep in mud, found his bed under

the nearest tree at sundown. The winding trails through forests and over steep Sierra passes still bear the imprint of pack train and covered wagon. You'll enjoy your vacation in the Golden Empire where the industrial and business center of Sacramento contrasts strangely with the romance of Pony Express and covered wagon days still remaining amid ruins and relics of a by-gone era.



Sacramento—Palm Bordered Boulevards

SEE SUTTER'S FORT IN SACRAMENTO



State Capitol

FRAMED in a setting of the matchless shrubbery and trees, so symbolic of Nature's gift to California, the State Capitol commands the admiration and praise of thousands of visitors annually.

The height of the building from the ground level to the ball surmounting the lantern at top of dome is 237 feet. Located at 10th Street and Capitol Avenue.

Work on the foundation of the building began September 24, 1860, and the cornerstone was laid May 15, 1861. It was first occupied by the Governor and State officers on November 26, 1869, and the Legislature took formal possession on December 6, 1869.

The Capitol was completed in 1874. Extensive changes in the building were made in 1906-08.

The ground plan of the Capitol is a long, narrow quadrangle with three wings projecting from the east or rear side, the whole forming an E-shaped structure. Length, 320 feet; greatest depth, 164 feet. The middle wing is semi-circular, measuring 69 feet across at greatest width. The material of the basement and first story is California granite; the three upper stories are of brick.

The main entrance vestibule is of Utah white sandstone, trimmed with California marble and panels of California onyx.

The architecture of the building is of the florid-Corinthian type, reminiscent of the Forum in Rome.

The mural paintings in the rotunda are the work of Arthur F. Mathews, a California artist. They depict historical epoch periods of the State, which are explained by printed panels near each section. The work was provided for by the 1913 Legislature.

On the second floor of the Capitol are located the Legislative Chambers, the Senate in the south L, and the Assembly in the north L.



Sacramento History

SACRAMENTO, founded August 12, 1839, by Capt. John A. Sutter, was the first settlement of white men in interior California. It was first called "New Helvetia."

The present townsite was surveyed in 1848-49, and Sacramento was incorporated by act of the First California Legislature, February 27, 1850. It was made temporary capital in 1852, and permanent seat of state government on March 1, 1854.

Sacramento played a momentous part in early pioneer history—as center of the great gold rush of '49 and '50 following discovery of gold by James W. Marshall, one of Sutter's men, January 24, 1848; in building the first railroad in California, Sacramento to Folsom, 1856; as western terminus of the Pony Express, 1860-61; and in construction of the first transcontinental railroad (Central Pacific, now Southern Pacific), 1863-69.

Municipal Government

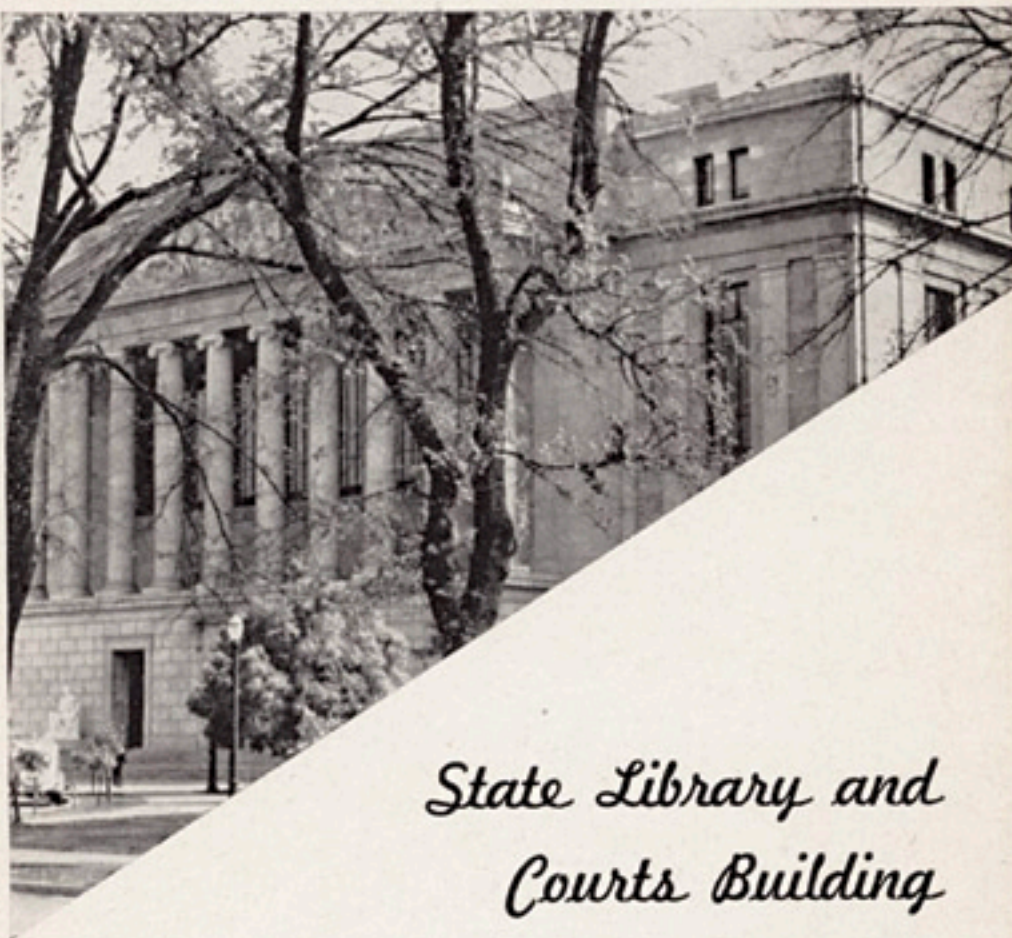
Sacramento is governed under special charter, which became operative July 1, 1921, and provides for the Council-Manager form of government.

Under this plan of operation, the city has made a record of greater progress in the last ten years than in any previous twenty-year period.

Its population increased from 65,908 in 1920, to 123,334 in 1940. It ranks sixth largest in California, largest interior city on the Pacific Coast, and one of the most rapidly growing cities in America.

SACRAMENTO'S PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM includes all classes from Kindergarten to College, the latter accredited for two years of University work.

Two high schools, aggregating in value \$2,500,000, and the Sacramento College, costing \$1,200,000, on a 61-acre campus, are typical of the splendid facilities provided.



State Library and Courts Building

CALIFORNIA'S Capital Buildings in Sacramento constitute the finest state governmental plant in the United States, second only in size, value and facilities to the National Capital in Washington.

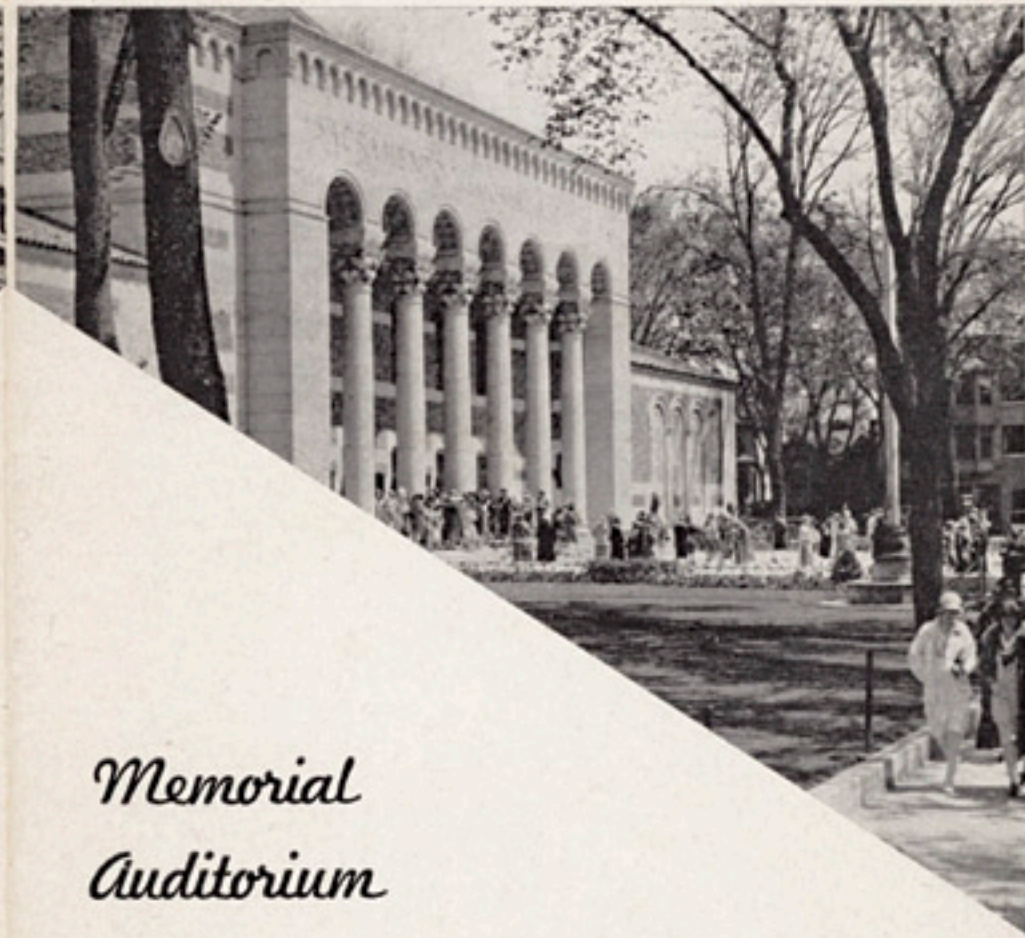
The majestic central building is surrounded by seven major structures, which in beauty, modern facilities and convenience are unmatched by any other state capital.

The recent rapid growth of California's population has necessitated vast increase in its governmental offices. This expansion program was initiated by the people of Sacramento. They donated two city blocks, on which were constructed the first two Extension Buildings, in 1928.

"As sound as the pyramids" is the praise from architects and engineers, referring to the original Capitol's construction and workmanship—solid concrete, stone and brick.

Californians have reason to be proud that the State Government is efficiently housed in modern buildings, conveniently grouped around the most beautiful Capital Park in all America. Here in Sacramento are provided the finest facilities to serve the citizens of this great Commonwealth.

The State Library contains a wealth of historical and statistical volumes, as well as a marvelous collection of prints by California artists.



Memorial Auditorium

A MILLION-DOLLAR monument to the memory of Sacramento's war heroes.

This splendid building was completed and opened to the public on February 22, 1927. It is one of the most completely furnished and equipped municipal auditoriums in the West and is serving as an attraction for many large conventions in the Capital City.

The main auditorium will seat 5,000, with a Little Theatre and Memorial Hall in the two wings seating 300 and 200, respectively.

It has one of the largest stages in the West and several times has been used in staging operatic productions. Modern acoustical equipment has been installed.

One unique feature is the construction of the main auditorium floor, which permits of its being raised to an incline for theatrical seating and lowered to a level for dances and banquets.

In addition to the main auditorium, the Little Theatre and Memorial Hall, there are ten committee rooms on each side with removable doors between the rooms.

Equipment includes \$35,000 Estey concert organ and \$11,000 set of Deagen chimes, which strike the quarter hour and automatically play "The Star-Spangled Banner" at 6 o'clock each evening.

The building is located between 15th and 16th, I and J Streets, which block was set aside for public use by General Sutter when Sacramento was originally laid out.



Crocker Art Gallery

THE CROCKER ART GALLERY was erected in 1870-73 to house the marvelous private collection of paintings, drawings and other objects of art gathered by Judge E. B. Crocker and his wife, Margaret E. Crocker, during their travels in Europe during the Franco-Prussian War.

The Gallery is an Italian Renaissance structure, consisting of two stories and a basement, and cost \$235,000.

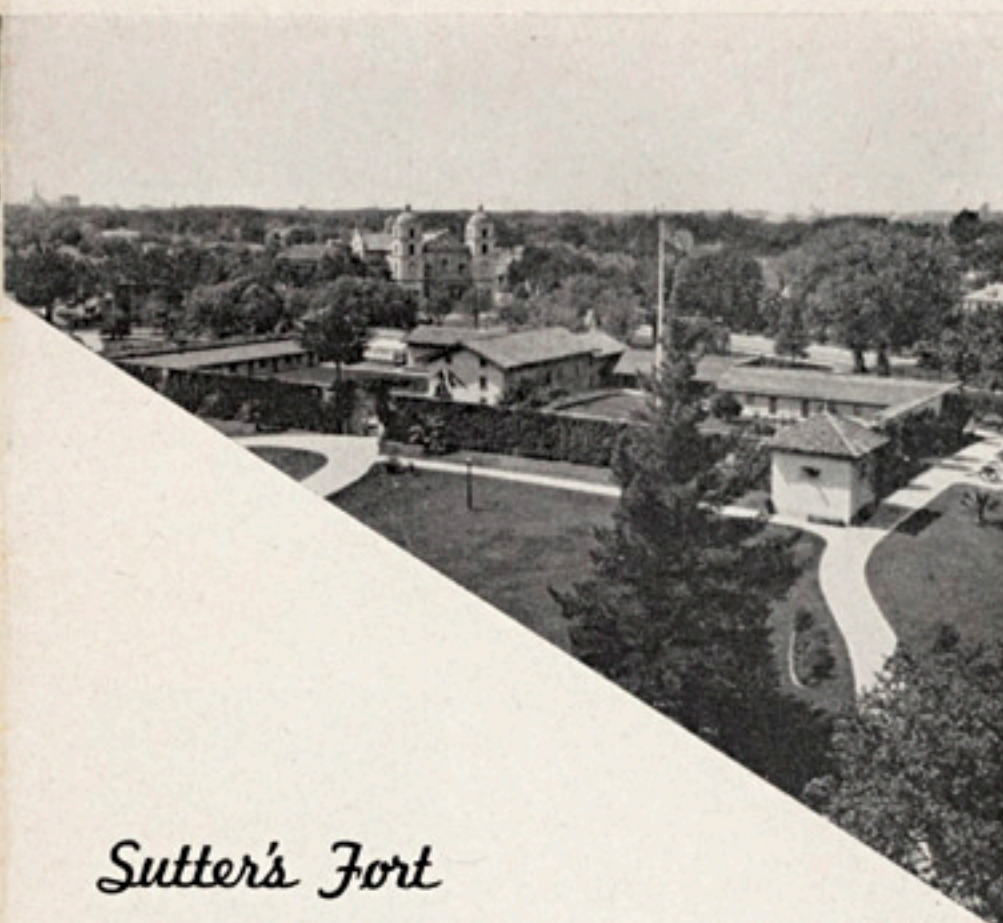
After the death of Judge Crocker on June 24, 1875, his widow donated the building and its contents, in honor of the memory of the Crocker family, famed in the annals of California, to the City of Sacramento, with the California Museum Association as co-tenant and administrator.

Since Mrs. Crocker's death the Association has acquired the Crocker residence, immediately adjoining the Gallery. The two buildings have been thrown into one, and the entire second story is given over to the art collection. The main entrance is still in the original Art Gallery on the O Street side.

In all the world there's no collection of drawings by the Great Masters equal to the one at the Crocker Art Gallery. "Three Centuries of Landscape Drawings" is an exceptional group of prints—a part of the Crocker collection of 1,000 rare drawings.

The Gallery has a high reputation among art connoisseurs who have visited it. It contains the largest and most valuable collection of art treasures west of Chicago. Expert estimates of its present value run much above \$1,000,000.

The Gallery is located at 216 O Street, open to the public daily except legal holidays and Mondays from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Dr. Frederick P. Vickery, Director-Manager.



Sutter's Fort

FOUNDED August 12, 1839, by Captain John A. Sutter, a Swiss adventurer, as the first outpost of white civilization in the then interior wilderness of California. San Francisco was then only a small mission settlement known as Yerba Buena. The Fort was originally built as a protection against the Indians.

The old Fort became the western terminus of the overland wagon trains and one of the richest and largest trading posts in the West. After the discovery of gold on January 24, 1848, by James W. Marshall, one of Sutter's men, it became the seething center of the great gold rush of 1849 and 1850 and it is said that in 1850 more than 42,000 miners and their followers passed through its hospitable gates.

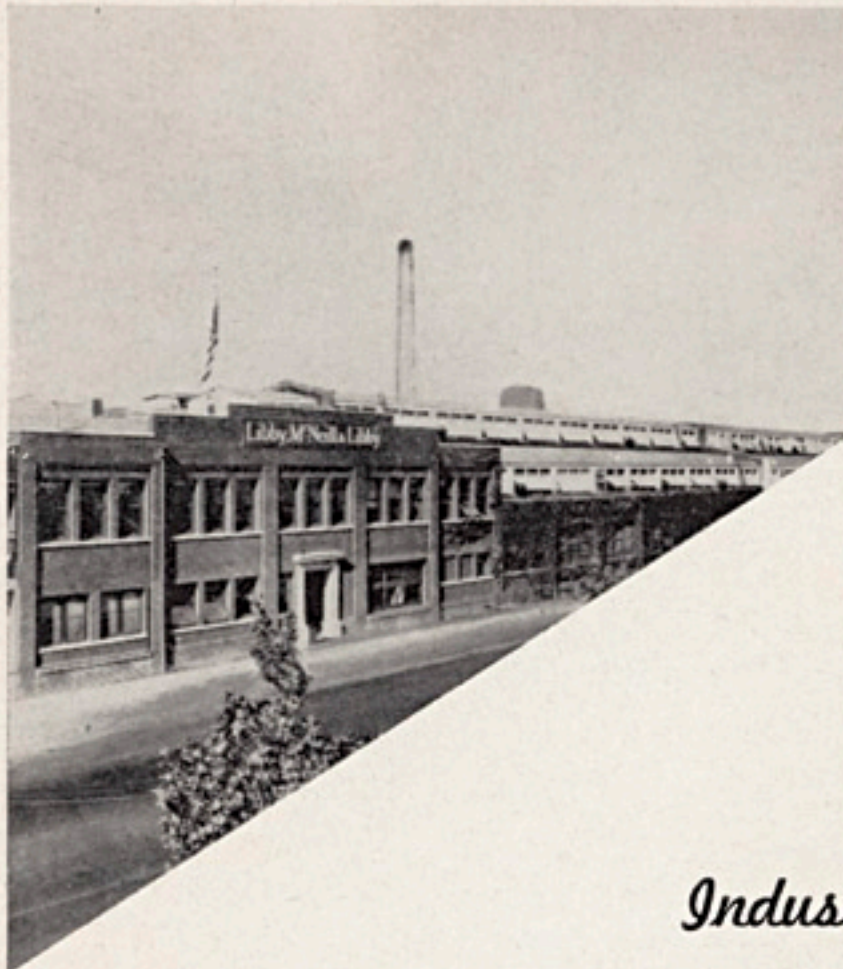
Today it is a museum where are preserved to posterity the old prairie schooners which blazed the first trails to the western land of promise; the ore wagons and stage coaches which transported the first millions in gold dust and nuggets from the mines of the Mother Lode; the saddles and spurs of the riders of the Pony Express; the pans and rockers, tools and weapons of the miners in those hectic days of the great gold rush.

The Fort, since restoration to its original state, is a parallelogram 300 feet long by 150 feet wide, with enclosing adobe walls 18 feet high, covered with concrete plaster, to protect the adobes from the weather. The old shops, storerooms and barracks, extending along the inner line of the walls, have been reproduced. The same cannons which guarded the Fort when first erected are still here.

The Fort is located between 26th and 28th, K and L Streets.

The museum is open daily, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Carroll D. Hall, Curator.



Industries

FOOD PROCESSING is the principal industry in this area. It is often said "Sacramento feeds the world." Quick-freeze plants and cold storage facilities provide a sufficiently well-balanced diet of frozen foods to feed a city of 100,000 people for a period of 90 days. Three of the world's largest fruit and vegetable canneries pack a wide range of deciduous fruits and vegetables. One plant is adding a large quick-freeze and cold-storage unit. Two nationally known can manufacturers supply these canneries with tin cans. Three rice mills are here. One of them is the world's largest single-unit plant, mills 12 per cent of the Nation's rice annually and is increasing the plant capacity. The world's largest almond processing plant is here. Box shook and crating for shipping fruits and vegetables are provided by six plants. Flour mills, bean cleaners and meat packing plants round out the food processing industry. One of California's largest dog food plants is here and is expanding its capacity. A new electric steel furnace produces high-grade steel castings. Machine shops with new and modern equipment, a firearms plant and a manufacturer of wooden pencil slats are here. The main railroad shops of the Southern Pacific Company and the Western Pacific Railroad are at Sacramento.

TRANSPORTATION

SACRAMENTO is located at the crossroads of transportation by rail, highway and air. The Sacramento River is also being improved, providing a channel for accommodation of ocean-going ships. Overnight transportation services to the trade territory within 350 miles makes Sacramento a strategic warehousing and distribution point.

Several good industrial sites are available, ranging in size from a city lot to 2,000 acres in one tract. Favorable working conditions, plus ample labor supply, have attracted many nationally known concerns who have established plants at Sacramento. Others are developing plants in the early postwar period.



Recreation

THE Recreation Department maintains 22 play areas, eight city playgrounds supervised daily and six school playgrounds supervised daily except Sundays, and eight play areas without supervision.

During school sessions, the playgrounds are open from 3 P.M. to dark. During vacations they are open from 10 A.M. to 12 noon and 1 P.M. to dark.

The playgrounds have a wide program of activities designed not only to hold the interest of children in sports but to provide opportunity to pursue hobbies.

Seasonal tournaments are held for every type of activity in which the children are interested.

GOLF—Sacramento has maintained a leadership in municipal golf course facilities and, during 1939, made general improvements which keep the courses in top condition.

YACHTING—The Sacramento River and its tributaries provide hundreds of miles of inland waterways and streams for the operation of a wide range of cruisers and various pleasure craft. Several anchorages are provided at Sacramento. Lake Washington, a shallow lake about three miles in length, is located approximately one and one-half miles west of the Sacramento River at Sacramento. It provides anchorage for the Lake Washington Sailing Club and is used extensively by sailboat enthusiasts. Rowing crews of Sacramento College use Lake Washington and also the Sacramento River for training and for racing events.

FISHING—Sacramento River provides splendid fishing for striped bass, salmon and catfish. Black bass are found in the Yolo By-Pass and various sloughs adjacent to the river at Sacramento. They are also found in the American River a short distance above Sacramento.

MISCELLANEOUS—There are a number of swimming pools, tennis courts, bowling alleys, skating rinks, riding clubs, golf courses, etc., all of which provide an abundant field for recreation in the immediate Sacramento area.

Travel the Trails of Romance to California's Historic Capital SACRAMENTO

CALIFORNIA'S GOLDEN EMPIRE is alive with historically interesting places. Here the tourist and native alike may find romance and once again recall the thrilling scenes of "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49." There are many modern scenes, too, that are just as interesting, just as romantic.

When Coming Westward, Highways 40 and 50 are the logical routes across picturesque Nevada, into the beautiful Lake Tahoe region, famous the world over. Rarest gem of the Sierra, surrounded on all sides by rugged mountain peaks, Lake Tahoe is a colorful upland fresh-water sea, 23 miles in length, 12 miles wide. On its shores are resorts of every description, offering restful stopping places for a night or a month. Route 40 passes near the north end of Lake Tahoe and Route 50 borders the south end of the lake, and both lead on to Sacramento, through the historic Mother Lode of California, scene of the great gold rush of '49 and '50.

Donner Lake, named for the intrepid pioneer Donner party that spent a snowbound winter on its shores, is just a few miles west of Truckee, a favorite spot for winter sports enthusiasts and summer vacationists. Caught by early snows in the winter of 1846-47, the Donner party camped on the shore of this lake. Thirty-one out of eighty-one perished before a rescue party from Sacramento brought aid. Donner Monument and the site of several Donner party cabins are marked at the east end of the lake. When you reach the summit of the Sierra, 7,135 feet above sea level, stop for a moment for a breath-taking view of the lake.



Winter Sports

Gap to view Bear Valley from the observation house. Dutch Flat and Gold Run, a few miles down the road, are notable pioneer mining camps, center of the hydraulic mining industry in the '80s. Here are giant pits, sides of mountains torn away by powerful jets of water, gaunt reminders of days gone by.

Auburn Is One of California's oldest towns. It was settled during the first days of the gold rush in 1849, became headquarters for thousands of mines. Now, Auburn is the center of a rich fruit-producing area and many of the old mines surrounding it still are operating. If you desire to see gold mining at its best, turn to the right at Auburn and drive to Grass Valley and Nevada City, where some of the most productive mines in the world are operating—on to North San Juan, Downieville, and Sierra City. You will pass through many small towns that once were thriving mining centers—now are ghost towns. The homes of Lola Montez and Lotta Crabtree, early-day entertainers, still stand in Grass Valley. Here, too, is an old Chinese Joss House, picturesque Oriental temple in truly Occidental surroundings.



Lola Montez

quarries of Rocklin, into Roseville, site of the largest railroad car refrigeration plant. Then you will drive through more rich agricultural districts, Orangevale and Fai Oaks, past the Sacramento municipal golf course and McClellan Field, United States Army Air Repair Depot, and so into the capital city of California—Sacramento.

Coming Into California on Route 50, through Carson City and around the southern end of Lake Tahoe, you will travel the route used in the Sixties by the Central Overland stage coaches, by the Pony Express and the big freight wagons which took supplies to the Comstock Mines in Nevada. At the top of Meyers grade you can look back on an unforgettable view of Lake Tahoe, spread out on the valley floor 1,000 feet below. Just off the road to the right after crossing the summit is Echo Lake, a popular summer resort.



Marshall's Cabin

in front of their houses and along this transcontinental highway to catch a breakfast of sporty rainbow trout. Stage and Pony Express stopping places are marked along this road into Placerville, once called "Hangtown," because of the hanging, in 1849, of two gamblers.

Placerville Is a Contrast of the old and the new. The old blacksmith shop of John M. Studebaker, who started making wheelbarrows and wagons in Placerville, still stands. Coloma, site of the discovery of gold in 1848, is just nine miles north of Placerville. Here, James Marshall, aide of General John A. Sutter, picked up a small flake of gold in the tailrace of Sutter's mill to start the greatest gold rush history has ever known. On a hill overlooking the town is a giant monument of Marshall, the left hand pointing to the spot where he picked up the gold. Just below the monument is Marshall's old cabin. A museum near by houses many interesting relics of pioneer days.



Lake Tahoe



Joss House

Rough and Ready, just a few miles west of Grass Valley, was founded in 1849 and named in honor of President "Rough and Ready" Zachary Taylor. "Uncle Joe" Sweigart found an 18-pound gold nugget valued at \$4,500 at Rough and Ready. The old hotel built in 1850 serves as a post office and store, and in the former lobby is a collection of pioneer relics.

Back Through Auburn, the route will take you through the fruit centers of Penryn and Loomis and past the granite quarries of Rocklin, into Roseville, site of the largest railroad car refrigeration plant. Then you will drive through more rich agricultural districts, Orangevale and Fai Oaks, past the Sacramento municipal golf course and McClellan Field, United States Army Air Repair Depot, and so into the capital city of California—Sacramento.



State Capitol

Two Thousand Summer Homes line the road, which follows the south fork of the American River from the summit to Placerville. A few miles below the summit is Sacramento's municipal summer camp. The American River and the territory adjacent to it form a veritable fisherman's paradise. Summer home owners can step into the stream running in front of their houses and along this transcontinental highway to catch a breakfast of sporty rainbow trout. Stage and Pony Express stopping places are marked along this road into Placerville, once called "Hangtown," because of the hanging, in 1849, of two gamblers.



Sutter's Fort

Back On the Main Highway, you will pass through El Dorado, formerly a roaring mining town; Shingle Springs, Clarksville and into Folsom. Folsom was the terminus for the first railroad in California, running from Sacramento.



Orchard Scene

Just out of Folsom, you will see giant gold dredges digging up rich gravel by the bucketful. Great piles of cobblestone, strewn for miles over the countryside, are startling reminders of the amount of gold that has been dredged from this district. The road on into Sacramento leads through fruit groves, hop fields, past historic Sutter's Fort, a public museum now, and direct to the State Capitol.

Gold in a Different Form from the yellow metal of the mines will be spread out before you as you drive down the Sacramento Valley from the north through one of the richest agricultural sections in the world. From Red Bluff, two equally interesting routes lead through the Golden Empire, past great dairies and sheep ranches. (Route U. S. 99.)

Famous Bidwell Park, in which stands Sir Joseph Hooker Oak, the world's largest oak tree, lies in Bidwell Park in the City of Chico. Hooker Oak is approximately 1,000 years old, is 101 feet in height, the branches spread to a diameter of 200 feet and would cover 7,885 persons standing beneath them. Chico also is the home of the Chico State College.

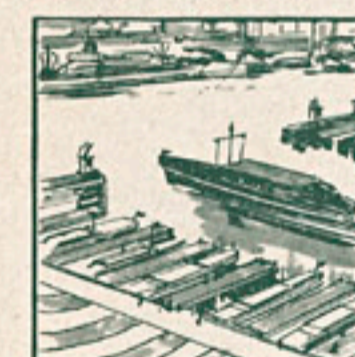
Oroville, a Few Minutes' Drive South of Chico, once was known as Ophir City. Now the center of a rich agricultural district, it was founded when residents of the town of Bidwell Bar, ten miles east, were forced to leave their homes because miners, digging under them, made the spot too dangerous. Bidwell Bar was one of the earliest gold camps in California. An interesting side trip starts here and goes eastward along the new Feather River Highway through many old mining camps to Quincy, a thriving lumber and mining town today. Gold nuggets valued at nearly four million dollars were taken from the town of Rich Bar, just east of Quincy, during its first two years of existence. Land was so valuable that claims were limited to ten square feet. Plan your return trip along the LaPorte Road, through many ghost towns once throbbing with scurrying gold seekers, and thrilling to the activities of adventurers such as Black Bart, the gentleman bandit who specialized in robbing stage coaches containing Wells-Fargo strong boxes.



Black Bart in Action

Driving South From Oroville, you will enter the "Peach Bowl of the World," in the Sutter-Yuba district. Here California's finest peaches are grown and canned for distribution to domestic and foreign markets. Just north of Marysville and Yuba City, modern twin cities on either side of the Yuba River, are the Marysville Buttes, smallest range of mountains in the United States. You will drive on through orchards, grain and rice lands into Sacramento, the Capital of California.

An Optional Trip is down the west side of the valley. You will pass through the interesting agricultural communities surrounding Corning, Orland, Willows, Maxwell, Colusa, Williams, Arbuckle and into Woodland. The best sugar beet land in the country is found in this district, and near Woodland is located a new refinery of the Spreckels Sugar Company. Continuing toward Sacramento, you will drive through Davis, location of the University of California's College of Agriculture—one of the West's outstanding agricultural experiment and training stations. You will cross the broad Sacramento River over impressive Tower Bridge, highest lift span in the world, as you arrive in Sacramento.



Water Sports and Shipping

From the South as You Enter the Golden Empire of California you will want to visit famous Yosemite National Park. Carved out of granite by giant glaciers, Yosemite offers a breath-taking sight even to those who have been there many times. As you leave the valley, drive up the Big Oak Flat Road, through forests of great redwoods, and into the famous Mother Lode district of the Golden Empire.

You Now Will Be Touring some of the most historically endowed country in the West, through ghost towns which once were roaring mining camps, past the picturesque ruins of many ancient buildings, made famous in the thrilling human-interest stories of Mark Twain and Bret Harte.

Jamestown Still Has Much of the Atmosphere of the days of '49, with many of the old landmarks still standing. Table Mountain near by was the scene of the "Chinese War" staged between 900 members of the Yan-Wo Tong and 1200 of the Sam-Yap Tong in 1856. A strenuous day of battling with all kinds of nondescript weapons resulted in four deaths and four injuries. Sonora, the "Queen City of the Southern Mines," was settled in 1848 by Mexicans from the Province of Sonora. Many old landmarks are still there.

Mark Twain's Cabin Columbia, a Short Distance off the main road, is a "ghost town" in a remarkable state of preservation. Once, it had a population of between 25,000 and 40,000. Now, only a few families live there. Near Tuttletown a side road leads to Jackass Hill, site of Mark Twain's cabin. It rests under a huge oak beneath which Mark Twain used to sit writing some of his famous stories, particularly "The Jumping Frogs of Calaveras." Angels Camp, scene of the jumping contest, has revived the event in an annual Jumping Frog Jubilee. Take of a few hours and drive into the Calaveras Big Trees.

Many Relics and Historical Data are found in the Chamber of Commerce Museum at San Andreas. Mokelumne Hill, now a typical "ghost town," once was among the largest and liveliest of the diggin's.

Continue Your Trip on through Jackson, home of the famous Argonaut Mine, the Kennedy and many others. Jackson is a typical mining town, new and modern scenes contrasting with historic old buildings and landmarks that recall the gold rush days. Your route will pass through Sutter Creek, Amador City, Drytown, near Plymouth, through Slough House and Perkins into Sacramento.



Recreation



Jamestown



Mark Twain's Cabin



Calaveras Big Trees



SPORTSMEN'S PARADISE

Sportsmen find a sportsmen's welcome here in this genuine wild life Paradise. More than seventy-five per cent of the game and fresh water fish of the State are contained in this region. The hills are populated with deer, quail, mountain lion and bear; the valleys with dove, rabbits and sage hens; the lowlands with ducks, geese and other waterfowl.

So many and varied are the natural resources of this richly blessed area, it is difficult to select a few "high spots" for enumeration here. A veritable wonderland of scenic lure, the Golden Empire awaits your exploration.

LAKE TAHOE

Certain climaxes of beauty and grandeur have been spaced around this colorful region, one of which is lovely Lake Tahoe. Twenty-three miles long, 12 miles wide and 6,225 feet above sea level, Lake Tahoe is an inspiring upland sea, lying at the main entrance to California from Salt Lake and Reno, near State Highway No. 40 and on Highway 50. Surrounding the lake are snowy peaks, great forests and innumerable smaller lakes and streams. A highly developed resort area, Tahoe offers everything from a public camping grounds, auto and trailer camps to luxurious lodges.

WINTER SPORTS

Donner Lake, which received its name from the tragic Donner party of emigrant history, is nearby. Winter sports in the high Sierras started at Donner Lake; today skiing, tobogganing, skating and kindred sports form the principal "off-season" industry in the mountain counties of the Golden Empire.

FEATHER RIVER COUNTRY

The picturesque Feather River country and the mountain-top Lakes Basin Recreation Area command attention still further northward. Here, also, is Lake Almanor, largest artificial fresh water lake in the world for hydro-electric purposes, where fishing is excellent. The canyons of the Yuba and Feather Rivers, with their many tributary streams, are in this region.

THE GREAT VALLEY

In the Great Valley of the Sacramento, with its commercial and pleasure boating, are scores of duck preserves; pretty towns with country clubs and outdoor swimming pools; rich agricultural lands. Outboard motor boat races are frequently staged on the streams of the valley.

GOLD MINING CENTERS

Along the Sierra foothills are the colorful old mining towns of 49, the "ghost" towns of historic fame. Today many of these old gold mining centers have taken a new lease on life with renewed activity in mining throughout the rich Mother Lode. Here are great gold mines reaching more than a mile underground; here, too, are gold-bearing streams lined with men and women panning their way to health and possible wealth. Many of the original trails made by early-day gold-seekers are now broad, paved highways. In still other areas will be found huge dredgers at work removing gold from streams and in other places hydraulic mining has been resumed.

Here, sketchily, is the bare outline of this versatile region to be filled in by your own experience. The Golden Empire is California at its best, with the romance and hospitality one has learned to expect of this land of '49.

Golden Empire Mileage Chart

[illegible]

The figures in the square where the columns intersect in
SHORTEST DISTANCE BETWEEN THE TWO POINTS



CLIMATIC FEATURES OF THE GOLDEN EMPIRE

By E. H. Fletcher, Meteorologist
United States Weather Bureau

The Sacramento Valley is noted for its mildness and abundance of sunshine, cloudless skies prevailing during the summer months and largely in the spring and autumn. The summers are dry with warm days and pleasant nights, while the winter, or so-called rainy season, is usually delightful and resembles springtime in the eastern states. Even in the "rainy season" there is a great preponderance of bright weather, rain in measurable amounts occurring only on about 9 days monthly during the three winter months, when over one-half of the total annual rainfall occurs.

Singularly, the rainless summers in the valley are contrasted in winter, 6,500 feet above on the Sierra Nevada slope, by the region of the greatest known depths of snowfall in the United States, resulting in a plentiful supply of water in valley streams during the dry season.

Also strangely, this land of greatest snowfall is but 50 miles from the Sacramento Valley, where palms and subtropical vegetation flourish in profusion and alfalfa yields six crops a year. The complex topography of this district, together with its proximity to the Pacific Ocean, accounts for these interesting climatic extremes within short limits.

Owing to the north-south trend of the valley and the deflecting and directing effect of the Sierra Nevada Range on the oceanic winds flowing eastward through the Golden Gate

break in the Coast Range, the prevailing surface winds are southerly for all months of the year, the mountain barrier preventing the free flow of air into the valley from other directions.

The normally cool southerly breezes, especially at nights are, with few exceptions, pleasantly modified by the tempering and invigorating effect of the oceanic influence.

It is a well-known fact that humidity has a marked influence on the reactions of the human body to temperature, and therefore, the extremely low relative humidity that is always associated with high temperatures in this valley must be taken into consideration when comparing the actual temperatures here with those of the humid cities in coastal and eastern sections.