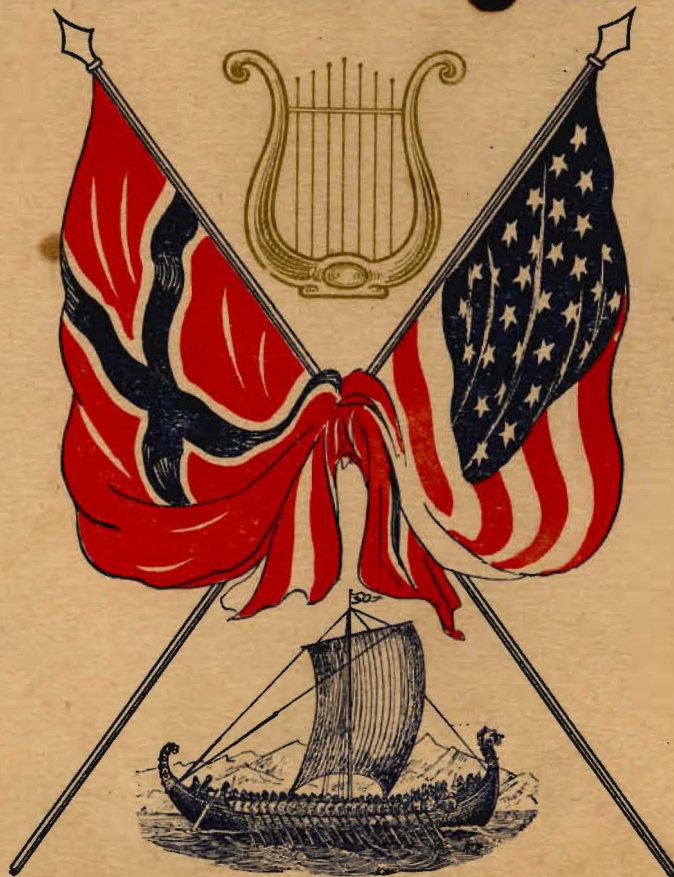


THE PACIFIC COAST NORWEGIAN ASSOCIATION

SEVENTH
ANNUAL
FESTIVAL



EUREKA,
CALIFORNIA.



SEPTEMBER 2-3-4-5 1910





DONATED BY:
JAN NIELSEN.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

JUNE 18, 1977





Scene on
South Fork of Eel River, near mouth of Bull Creek
Humboldt County, California.

Printed by
Eureka Printing Company
Eureka, California

“Once more I see the rocking masts,
That scrape the sky.”

—Bret Harte

SOUVENIR PROGRAM

Seventh Annual Sangerfest

of the

Pacific Coast Norwegian Singers' Association

SEPTEMBER 2, 3, 4, 5, 1910



Under the Auspices of the Norden Singing Society, Eureka, California

Pacific Coast Norwegian Singers' Association 1909-1910

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FRED ENGBRETTSEN, President, Eureka, Cal.
C. W. WIDNESS, First Vice Pres., Eureka, Cal.
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Nordmændenes Sangforening, Everett.
Nordmændenes Sangforening, Seattle.

Nordmændenes Sangforening, Tacoma.
Nordmændenes Sangforening, Stanwood.
Nordmændenes Sangforening, Silvana.
Sangforeningen Norden, Ballard.
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OREGON

Nordmændenes Sangforening, Portland.
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Nordmændenes Sangforening, San Francisco.
Norden Singing Society, Eureka.



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Thomson

Quist

Hansen

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Mrs. O. Karlsen
Mrs. Fred Erlandsen



LADIES RECEPTION COMMITTEE

General Festival Program

Singers' Headquarters, Humboldt Club, Third and G Streets

Friday, September Second

EVENING

- 6:00. Reception at Headquarters.
Presiding Chairman, Fred Engebretsen
- (a) Address of Welcome on behalf of City
- - Mayor W. L. Lambert
 - (b) Selection - Norden Singing Society
 - (c) Address of Welcome on behalf of Local
Singers - - H. W. Hansen
 - (d) Response - F. A. Tomte, Portland
 - (e) Remarks - Th. F. Hamann
 - (f) Remarks - Prof. Carlo A. Sperati

Saturday, September Third

MORNING

- 9:00. Rehearsal Grand Chorus at Occidental Pavilion
- AFTERNOON
- 2:00. Rehearsal Grand Chorus at Ingomar Theatre

EVENING

- 7:00. Formation for Grand Parade at Headquarters
8:30. Grand Concert at Occidental Pavilion

Sunday, September Fourth

AFTERNOON

- 2:30. Grand Concert at Ingomar Theatre

EVENING

- 6:00. Social at Headquarters

Monday, September Fifth

MORNING

- 9:00. General Business Meeting at Headquarters

AFTERNOON

- 1:00. Excursion through City to Sequoia Park

EVENING

- 7:30. Banquet at Headquarters



W. L. LAMBERT
Mayor, City of Eureka



TH. F. HAMANN
Delegate of Northwestern Norwegian
Singers' Association

Grand Concert

Occidental Pavilion, Saturday, September Third, at 8:30 P. M.

1. Norwegian Dances, No. 2 and 3 - Grieg
Festival Orchestra
2. Varde (The Signal Fire) - Johannes Haarklou
(Baritone Solo by Mr. Magnus Hansen)
United Singers
3. (a) Naar Fjordene Blaaner - Alfred Paulsen
(b) Carry Me Back to Old Virginia - J. Bland
Nordmændenes Sangforening, Portland
J. O. Berg, Director
4. Violin Solo: Souvenirs de Bellini - Artot
Mr. Olof Bull
5. Hor oss Svea (Swedish National Hymn) -
Gunnar Wennerberg
United Singers
6. (a) Solveigs Song - Grieg
(b) Vuggevisse - Grieg
(c) Cloverfield - Agathe Grondahl
Mme. Maja Gloersen Huitfeldt
7. Anne Knutsdatter - F. A. Reissiger
Nordmændenes Sangforening, Tacoma
George S. Johnson, Director
8. Volmerslaget, (The Battle of Volmer) P. Heise
United Singers and Orchestra
FIVE MINUTES INTERMISSION
9. Overture: Hungarian Lustspiel - Kcla-Bela
Festival Orchestra
10. On the Sea - Dudley Buck
United Singers
11. (a) Studentersang - C. A. Arntzen
(b) My Old Kentucky Home - Foster
Sangforeningen Lærken, Astoria
Ed. Wahl, Director
12. Aria from Op. La Traviata - Verdi
Mme. Maja Gloersen Huitfeldt
13. Dans! raabte Felen (Dance! Cried the Fiddle)
P. Heise
United Singers
14. Legende - Wieniawski
Mr. Olof Bull
15. Valdrisvisa - John D. Behrens
Nordmændenes Sangforening, Spokane
C. Aug. Petersen, Director
16. (a) Landkjending (Land Sighting) - Grieg
(Baritone Solo by Mr. Kr. Ursin)
(b) Star Spangled Banner
United Singers and Orchestra

KR. URSIN
Accompanist

CARLO A. SPERATI
Director-in-Chief

CLIFFORD M. CHAPIN
Concert Master

Grand Concert

Ingomar Theatre, Sunday, September Fourth, at 2:30 P. M.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Overture: "Franz Schubert" - <i>Suppe</i>
Festival Orchestra | 9. Norwegian Dances, No. 2 and 3 - <i>Grieg</i>
Festival Orchestra |
| 2. Olaf Trygvason - <i>F. A. Reissiger</i>
United Singers | 10. The Signal Resounds from Afar - <i>Dudley Buck</i>
United Singers |
| 3. (a) Fiskaren aat sonen sin - <i>Eivind Aalnes</i>
(b) Chimes - - - <i>Westman</i>
Nordmændenes Sangforening, Seattle
<i>Rudolph Moller, Director</i> | 11. (a) Den hvide rode Rose - <i>O. F. Hageman</i>
(b) Annie Laurie - - - <i>Emerson</i>
Nordmændenes Sangforening, Everett
<i>J. W. Oyen, Director</i> |
| 4. Sonata Op. 8, for Violin and Piano - <i>Grieg</i>
Mr. Olof Bull and Mr. Kr. Ursin | 12. Polonaise from Op. Mignon - <i>Thomas</i>
Mme. Maja Gloersen Huitfeldt |
| 5. Brudfærden i Hardanger (A Bridal Party on
the Hardangerfjord) - <i>Kjerulf</i>
United Singers | 13. (a) Ossian - - - - <i>J. Beschnitt</i>
(b) Like the Woodland Roses - <i>Franz Mair</i>
Norden Singing Society, Eureka
<i>H. Thomassen, Director</i> |
| 6. (a) Summer - - - - <i>Chaminade</i>
(b) The Message - - - <i>Kr. Ursin</i>
Mme. Maja Gloersen Huitfeldt | 14. (a) Romance from 2nd Concerto <i>Wieniawski</i>
(b) Serenade - - - - <i>Drdla</i>
Mr. Olof Bull |
| 7. (a) Tonernes Flugt - - - - <i>Oscar Borg</i>
(b) Old Folks at Home - - - <i>Cole</i>
Nordmændenes Sangforening, San Francisco
<i>A. Philstrom, Director</i> | 15. Den store hvide Flok (The Great White Mul-
titude) - - - - <i>Grieg</i>
Mme. Maja Gloersen Huitfeldt and United Singers |
| 8. Pilgrims Chorus - - - - <i>Wagner</i>
United Singers and Orchestra
FIVE MINUTES INTERMISSION | 16. (a) Landkjending (Land Sighting) - <i>Grieg</i>
(Baritone Solo, Mr. Kr. Ursin)
(b) Star Spangled Banner
United Singers and Orchestra |

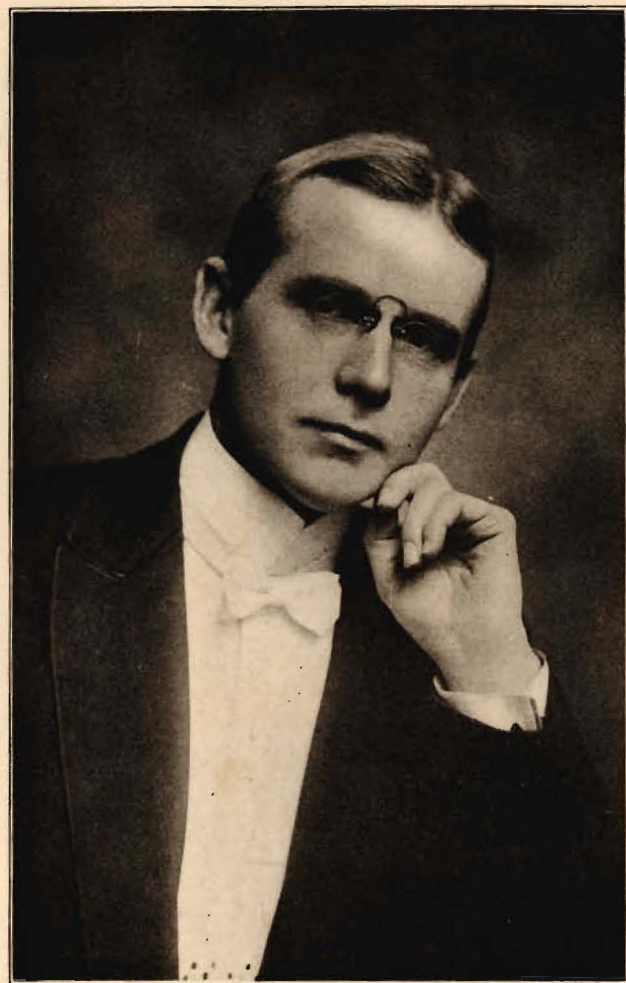
KR. URSIN
Accompanist

CARLO A. SPERATI
Director-in-Chief

CLIFFORD M. CHAPIN
Concert Master



MME. MAJA GLOERSEN-HUITFELDT
Coloratura Soprano



KRISTOFER URSIN, Accompanist

Program Notes



OLOF BULL
Violinist

"VARDE"

(The Signal Fire.)

This poem by Per Sivle was a powerful agency in the national revival which was effected in Norway, the latter years of the Nineteenth Century. He takes a well-known picture from Norway's past and applies it to Norway as it now is.

In the night the husbandman hears a pounding on the door, and when he asks what it is all about, he is answered that the beacon is burning on the mountain top. This is a signal, to the people, that an enemy is in the country and that every man must fight for home and country. All the men arm themselves with shield and axe, which a long time have hung unused upon the wall. As the beacons are lighted up through the country the people gather for the coming fray and are mustered for battle. Woe unto those who have dared to invade the country to harass it. Such will surely find out what it means that the beacons "are awake." The Norsemen have always stood as one man, when it was necessary to defend the fatherland.

This picture Sivle applies to the present Norway, expressing the hope that it may never be said of Norway that the country is without the beacon watchers. Even though the beacons are not lighted from one end of the country to the other when the hour of distress is at hand, still the readiness to defend, and the love of country, live like a lighted beacon in the heart of every Norseman. This beacon, Sivle is certain, will shine clearer and brighter each year. And contemporary history shows that his hope was based on a thorough knowledge of the Norwegian people. Better proof of this cannot be adduced, than the practically unanimous approval of the acts of the government in 1905. Per Sivle knew the character of his people. The "Varde" burns, always, in the hearts of Norway's sons.

Program Notes

LANDKJENDING.

(Recognition of Land)

(Olaf Trygvason, in exile from earliest childhood, returns from Ireland, where he had been christened, back to Norway to take charge of his kingdom and overthrow the pagans.)

And it was Olav Trygvason
Sailing o'er the North Sea wide,
Bearing hope to found a kingdom
Far on the other side.
Yonder the dark cliffs appearing
Like a battlement loom, their dark crests rearing.

And it was Olav Trygvason,
Found he ne'er a spot of land—
Ee'n like the waves the royal desire
Shattered upon the strand.
"See," cried the bard, upleaping,
"Yonder snow covered peaks o'er cloud banks peeping."

And it was Olav Trygvason,
Suddenly he seemed to sight
Towering temples, domes and spires,
Glist'ning in virgin white.
Then vow'd the king, undaunted,
With his followers to tread that land enchanted.

Onward he went; the rushing streams
Heralded the coming spring;
Swayed in the stormy wind,
The forest was strangely murmuring,
Sounds as of church bells chiming,
And then spoke the king, spoke as though dreaming:

Solo:

Here the spot to found our kingdom.
Hell! These temple walls defy thee!
Hearts are swelling, souls are yearning,
God, to Thee alone be glory!

Be my faith as yonder mountains,
Root as deeply, shine as purely;
And as these my faith strive upward,
On to Him, the All-Creator.

Chorus:

Olav's prayer be ours to utter,
As we near the Throne of Mercy;
Hearts are swelling, souls are yearning—
God, to Thee alone be glory!
Be, my faith, as yonder mountains,
Root as deeply, shine as purely;
And as these my soul strive upward,
On to Him, the All-Creator,
On to God, On to God!

—Bjornstjerne Bjornson.

VOLMERSLAGET.

I. The Danes, under Valdemar II (Seier), journey to Estonia to Christianize the people.

II. They go to rest; are surprised and attacked by the heathen. The Battle of Volmer, A. D. 1219, is fought. The Danes flee.

III. Their courage is revived by the king, and by the supernatural appearance from the heavens of a red flag with a white cross, which became the Danish national emblem—"Dannebrog."

IV. "Dannebrog—flag of all flags!"

Brief Historical Sketch of the Pacific Coast Norwegian Singers' Association

That the Norwegians are a music loving people, is clearly demonstrated by the number of great composers produced among them; such men as Grieg, Kjerulf, Ole Olsen, Svendsen and Sinding have long ago taken their places among the world's great musicians.

In almost every city or town in Norway can be found organized Singing Societies, which contribute much towards keeping the high standard of patriotism and love for their country. Everybody takes part, and people of all classes have their singing societies. There is, for instance, the society of the university students (Studenternes Sangforening), the merchants (Handelstandens), the mechanics (Haandverkernes), the workingmen (Arbiedersamfundet), and so on. Then there are a great many mixed choirs in connection with the different churches and temperance societies, and even a number of children's singing societies have been organized. Many of these singing societies are united in district associations, and Sangerfests or singing festivals are held every year in different parts of the country.

The Norwegian sons and daughters who have emigrated to this country have brought with them this great love for song and music, as a treasure to be cherished and maintained. They have for years had singing societies on the Pacific Coast, and in 1902, through the efforts of Mr. F. A. Tomte, of Portland, the Pacific Coast Norwegian Sangerforbund was organized at Seattle, with the following officers: John Norman, Everett, President; A. J. Thuland, Seattle, Secretary; Dr. O. A. Loe, Seattle, Treasurer, and Prof. Carlo A. Sperati, Musical Director. The first Sangerfest was held at Everett, Washington, in August, 1903, and met with great success.

The second annual Sangerfest was held in Seattle in 1904; by this time new societies had joined, and the number

of singers greatly increased. The press referred to the Sangerfest as the greatest musical event ever held in the city of Seattle.

The third annual Sangerfest was held at Portland, Oregon, August, 1905, during the Lewis and Clarke Exposition. The exposition had gathered to Portland a large number of people, and the singers had an opportunity to present the Norse music to a most representative audience, which they did in a very creditable manner.

The fourth and the fifth annual Sangerfests were held at Tacoma, Wash., and Astoria, Ore., respectively, and were both very successful affairs, marked with a steady growth in the number of singers, as well as the increased excellence of the music rendered.

The sixth Sangerfest was held August, 1909, in connection with Norway Day at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and it eclipsed the other Sangerfests in several ways, especially as to attendance at the concerts. On Norway Day there were over 40,000 people to the exposition, or about 15,000 more than the normal number, and thousands of them were present at the concerts given at the great natural amphitheatre on the exposition grounds.

At the business meeting, Eureka, California, was selected as the place for the holding of the seventh Sangerfest, and the following officers were elected: Fred Engebretsen, Eureka, Cal., President; C. W. Widness, Eureka, Cal., First Vice President; K. Andersen, San Francisco, Second Vice President; A. Halling, Eureka, Cal., Corresponding Secretary; T. Gundersen, Eureka, Cal., Recording Secretary; G. M. Gregersen, Eureka, Cal., Treasurer; O. Lien, Stanwood, Wash., Marshal. Prof. Carlo A. Sperati, Decorah, Iowa, was re-elected Musical Director in Chief. Later the officers elected Holbek Thomassen, Eureka, Cal., Asst. Cor. Secretary.

And now we extend to you all a most hearty welcome to our Seventh Sangerfest, the first held in California. Welcome to our State and welcome to our City. May our Sangerforbund grow in strength and unity, and may the high standard of music already attained continue to increase in excellency.



NORDEN SINGING SOCIETY
Eureka, California

H. THOMASSEN
Director



NORDMÆNDENES SANGFORENING
San Francisco, California

A. PHILSTROM
Director



NORDMÆNDENES SANGFORENING
Portland, Oregon

J. O. BERG
Director



SANGFORENINGEN LÆRKEN
Astoria, Oregon

ED. WAHL,
Director



NORDMÆNDENES SANGFORENING
Seattle, Washington

RUDOLPH MOLLER
Director



NORDMÆNDENES SANGFORENING
Tacoma, Washington

GEORGE JOHNSEN
Director



NORDMÆNDENES SANGFORENING
Spokane, Washington

C. AUG. PETERSEN
Director



NORDMÆNDENES SANGFORENING
Stanwood, Washington

O. LIEN
Director



NORDMÆNDENES SANGFORENING
Everett, Washington

J. W. OYEN
Director



NORDMÆNDENES SANGFORENING
Silvana, Washington

C. H. GUNERIUS
Director



VIKING MANDSKOR
Aberdeen, Washington

S. WETTELAND
Director

Eureka and Humboldt County, California

The Norwegian Singing Societies of the Pacific Coast, having wisely decided to hold their seventh annual Sangerfest in the City of Eureka, California, some space will be given here to a review of the charms and delights of this attractive little city and its surroundings, partly with the idea of aiding our visitors in their natural desire to see what there may be in the way of attractions, natural and artificial, and partly that they may carry away with them some data to aid their recollection of those points of interest that may come under their ken while here, and thus help them to retain many items of interest and information that would otherwise be forgotten with the lapse of time. And to begin at the beginning, some little formal description of this City and its surroundings will first be set out.

Eureka is a city of 12,000 inhabitants, delightfully located on the eastern shore of Humboldt Bay, along the channels of which its waterfront extends for some four miles. The site of the city is peculiarly favorable, rising by a gentle incline from the shores of the bay until it reaches its highest portion, some 115 feet of altitude, but nowhere having any precipitous inclines, so that practically all of its area of five and one half square miles may be described as level land; although its slope is sufficient in all parts for ideal drainage, and the elevation is great enough to make it a very sightly city. This ideal situation adds very much to the appearance of the city, as all the prominent buildings are fully set out in relief; and seen from the sea, either by day or by night, the eye is charmed by the attractive panoramic effect of the view.

First settled in the early fifties, Eureka has progressed slowly and steadily through the various stages from a lumbering village to a country town of more or less pretensions,

and has now advanced to the position of the largest city in California north of Sacramento, with a sea commerce ranking above that of places many times its size, and with metropolitan conveniences and adjuncts, such as street railways, electric power and lighting plants, clubs, theatres, and about all that goes to render modern life enjoyable. In one respect only does it fall short of the full complement of modern conveniences, and that is the lack of railroad connection with the outside. This one lack gives it a unique position among the various cities of our country, as it is claimed,—and the claim is believed to be well founded,—that Eureka is the largest city in the United States without rail connection with the country at large. Happily this somewhat doubtful title to distinction will soon be taken away from us, for work is now being actively prosecuted in closing the gap in the railway between Eureka and San Francisco, and in two, or at most, three years, the iron horse will wake the echoes of the mountain canons as it puffs its way along the through route from San Francisco.

Taking up the subject of climate and health conditions, the claim is made that Eureka has the most even temperature of any city in this country. And this claim seems to be established by the records. The annual mean daily range of the thermometer is but 9.8 degrees, the absolute maximum is 85 degrees, and the absolute minimum, 20 degrees; while the usual range of temperature is between 27 and 77 degrees. Taking the present year, 1910, the highest temperature recorded is 74 degrees (in May), and the lowest 29 degrees (in Jan. and Feb.). To show the usual features of its midsummer climate, the record for the two months, June and July, 1910, shows as the highest temperature, 63 degrees, and lowest,

Eureka and Humboldt County---Continued

46. As a relief for the excessive heat of the interior sections of the state, no point can surpass the summer and fall records of Eureka. When the completion of the railway to San Francisco, and the State Highway to the upper Sacramento Valley is achieved, Eureka and Humboldt County will be known the Coast over, as the coolest and pleasantest section of all the Pacific Coast for a summer outing. The annual rainfall here is quite heavy, reaching on an average nearly 47 inches; but it is so well distributed that the earth and vegetation is never parched in summer, while the rainfall is seldom excessive even in winter. The distribution is as nearly ideal as can be found on earth. Snow seldom falls in Eureka, and never lies on the ground over one day, while the frosts of the late fall and early winter are just sufficient to render the air crisp and bracing and add a snap and vim to the constant enjoyment of nearly ideal weather conditions. The remarkably even temperature of Eureka, and its very cool summer climate, are no doubt due to the modifying influence of the refreshing breezes of the Pacific; from which ocean it is separated by the waters of Humboldt Bay, and the narrow and low sand peninsulas which serve to separate the bay from the ocean. In all respects the climate of Eureka is most healthful; malarial fevers are unknown, and most of the ordinary contagious diseases seem here to lose their virulence, and are easily stamped out and controlled. The location and conditions of Eureka all lend a hand to keep it in this healthy condition. The gentle and continuous slope of its site from the bay shores furnishes just sufficient fall for adequate drainage. The soil throughout the city is sandy, drying out quickly after a rainfall, and there are no stagnant ponds nor swamps anywhere within the city limits. The water supply is good in

quality, and sufficient in quantity. All these features assist in making Eureka what it is, namely, one of the healthiest cities on the globe.

Eureka is prettily laid out in blocks 240 feet square, with streets 60 feet in width, some half dozen being 75 feet wide. In the downtown or business section, the streets are paved with bitumen, which is an ideal street covering in this climate. In the residence section the streets are graded and coated with gravel and crushed rock, which answers the purpose admirably where the traffic is not excessive. The sidewalks are twelve feet in width, and are of concrete in the business section, and to some extent in the residence district. Otherwise they are of wood. There are over three miles of bituminous pavement; eight miles of concrete sidewalks; and over fifty miles of graded streets.

The city has an excellent volunteer fire department comprising some 275 members in eight separate companies. The equipment is up to date, comprising 3 steam fire engines, 2 trucks, hose carts, Gamewell fire alarm, etc. The police department comprises eight men on active duty. The post office is of the second class, with 12 employes, and receipts closely approximate \$30,000 annually. The telephone system is first class, and on August 1, 1910, there were in use in the city 2,183 telephones, which is one for each 5½ inhabitants. There are fourteen church organizations with fifteen church buildings; ten public school buildings, with some fifty teachers and 2,200 pupils; a private business college, and a preparatory school; seven private hospitals; three theatres and one public pavilion.

The city is well supplied with substantial public buildings, the principal of which are the County Court House, of brick

Eureka and Humboldt County---Continued

and granite, which cost \$200,000; the County Jail, of reinforced concrete, cost \$80,000; County Hospital, wood, cost \$50,000. The City Hall, built of brick with sandstone trimmings, is a spacious, modern building, erected at a cost of \$125,000. The Carnegie Public Library, a pleasing and substantial building of brick and terra cotta, cost approximately \$40,000. The new Federal Building, rapidly approaching completion, is a handsome and substantial structure of brick and stone, and with its site will cost \$140,000.

Eureka is especially proud of its Sequoia Park, which comprises some forty acres of natural redwood forest, with various drives and walks, an animal park, lake, etc. Here throughout the summer season, parties of friends meet and have picnic luncheons and dinners, and divert themselves in various ways. The splendid redwood growth which constitutes the bulk of the park grounds lends itself ideally to the purpose, and nowhere can more picturesque natural surroundings be found.

Eureka is the entrepot and distributing center for a territory comprising upwards of 3,500 square miles. This region is rich in natural resources, in many items of which it stands unsurpassed. First in importance is its timber, in which it stands in a class by itself. It is the heart and center of the Redwood belt, of which timber there is still standing some 450,000 acres. This timber carries the heaviest stand per acre of any known timber, and the commonly accepted estimate of 100,000 feet per acre is under, rather than over, the actual timber yield. Many tracts of Humboldt County Redwood will equal or exceed 200,000 feet per acre. This timber is rapidly appreciating in value, and choice tracts readily bring from \$200 to \$400 per acre. In addition to redwood, this county is

abundantly supplied with Oregon pine, red fir, spruce, tan bark oak, and other varieties of woods.

Next in importance to lumber, dairying is a principal industry of this county. The heavy alluvial bottom lands of lower Eel River and Mad River, and the reclaimed marsh lands around Humboldt Bay, are especially suitable for dairy farms, as the feed is green all the year round, and no feeding of stock is necessary. Creameries and condensed milk plants have reached a practical working stage in Humboldt, and their output to the extent of about 6,000,000 pounds (in addition to local consumption), and of a value of from one and a fourth to one and a half million of dollars, is the second item in importance amongst the annual exports of the county. There is no month in the year when fresh butter is not shipped from Humboldt to the markets of San Francisco, and condensed milk and cream, cheese, and casein, serve to swell the output of dairy products.

In the hilly region back from the coast, stockraising is the principal industry; and livestock of all kinds, wool, mohair, meats, pelts, and hides, lard, tallow, and similar products, add their tribute to the annual shipments from the county.

The bottom and bench lands along the upper reaches of the streams are most excellent for fruit production, and apples, pears, plums, prunes, peaches, cherries, and all classes of small fruits are grown in abundance. Owing to the distance from market, and the present lack of cheap transportation facilities, the canning of fruit has not yet been much developed here; but large quantities of apples are shipped from Eureka, the annual average closely approximating 100,000 boxes.

Fishing is an important industry in Humboldt. Salmon,

Eureka and Humboldt County---Concluded

halibut, rock cod, and most excellent crabs, are caught and shipped to San Francisco and Portland markets to the extent of from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds annually.

As a hunting and fishing resort, this section is particularly favored. Well watered by streams running strong the year round, trout, steel-head, and salmon furnish ample sport for the angler; while the hills and mountains abound in deer, rabbits, grouse, quail, and other game. During the winter, wild ducks, geese, and brant furnish most attractive shooting.

Situated on the only land-locked harbor in California north of San Francisco, Eureka is necessarily a commercial center of importance. Two regular lines of freight and passenger steamers connect her with San Francisco, and one with Portland, Oregon. Fifteen to twenty steam schooners carry lumber to the various Pacific Coast ports. An equal number of sailing vessels is engaged in the same trade. From thirty to fifty cargoes of redwood lumber are annually despatched to foreign ports. From 350 to 400 millions of feet of lumber products are shipped annually, of a value of from seven to nine millions of dollars.

In 1909, 878 steam vessels and 45 sailing vessels entered Humboldt Bay, and 879 steam vessels and 41 sailing vessels departed therefrom; making a total of 923 arrivals and 920 departures, with an incoming tonnage of 549,087 net tons, and outgoing, 545,788 tons. The passengers arriving and departing aggregated 34,000. The value of all exports for that year was \$9,125,760, and the imports doubtless closely approximated these figures. So that the total trade of the port was in excess of \$17,500,000 for the year 1909. Of the lumber exports, some 42,000,000 feet, of a value of nearly \$1,000,000 was shipped to foreign and off-shore ports.

There are eleven lines of local railroad connecting the

surrounding country with Eureka, with an aggregate mileage of about 200 miles. Three of these roads do a regular freight and passenger business. The remainder are logging and lumbering roads chiefly.

The ship-building interests of Humboldt County have long been most important, and from the yards of the H. D. Bendixsen Shipbuilding Co. there have been launched upwards of 150 vessels of all classes, many of which still navigate the waters of the Pacific, and all are a credit to the builders and to Humboldt County.

The financial interests of Eureka are ably looked after by three commercial and two savings banks, with a combined capital and surplus of over \$1,000,000 and combined deposits in excess of \$5,000,000.

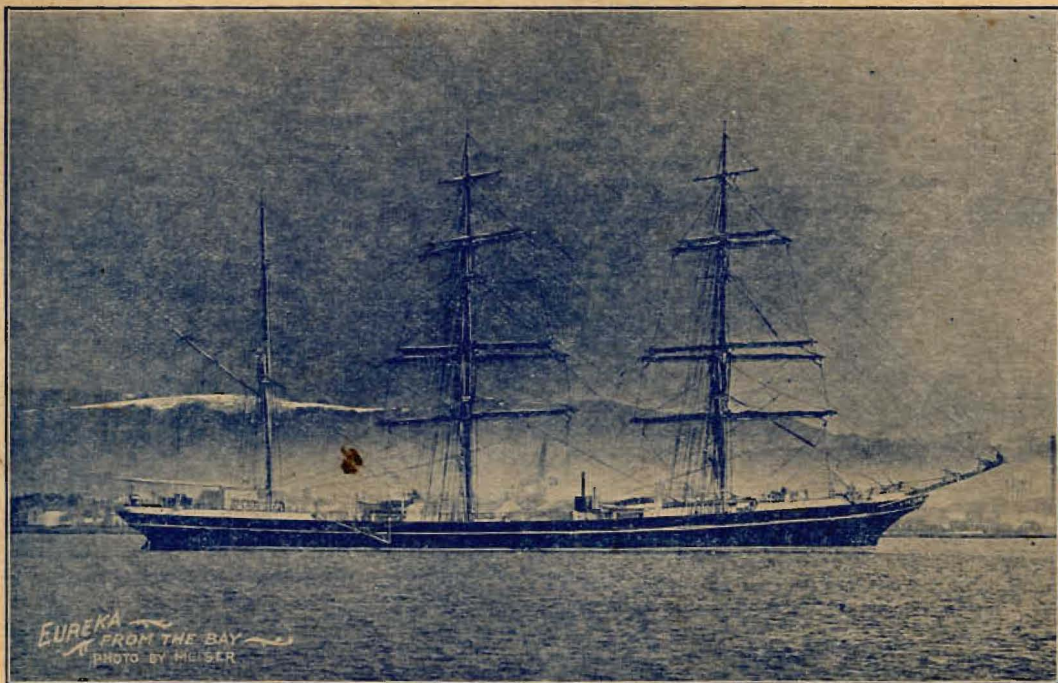
Outside of Eureka there are banks at Arcata, Ferndale, Fortuna, Scotia and Loleta.

Space demands that this article be brought to a close; but in conclusion it may be said that Humboldt is an undeveloped empire of great natural resources, but lacking in modern transportation facilities, and the consequent opportunities for development. This will soon be remedied; for the Northwestern Pacific Railroad is actively constructing its line over the 100 mile gap now separating its northern and southern divisions. And within two, or at most, three years, its trains will be making regular runs between San Francisco and Eureka, carrying the products of Humboldt, and greatly increasing the trade and travel to and from this section.

And still another vital and important project,—the Humboldt and Eastern railroad from Eureka to Redding or Red Bluff,—is being gradually worked into shape for actual construction work. With these two roads completed, Humboldt will be well supplied with direct and modern transportation, and will enter upon an era of progress and development of which only the boldest of its citizens has dared to dream.

The time is rapidly approaching when these dreams shall become realization. Do you wish to share in this development? Then come to Humboldt and take a part in its awakening.





EUREKA
FROM THE BAY
PHOTO BY MEISER