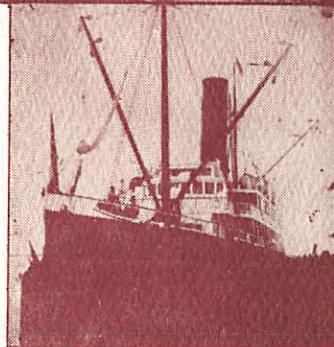




The Madaket

The MV *Madaket* is a working piece of Humboldt Bay's maritime history. Constructed of local Douglas fir, the small steamer was launched in 1910 at Fairhaven, near Samoa, and was originally named *Nellie C.* A loyal workhorse for three-quarters of a century, the *Madaket* served as a passenger ferry between Eureka and Samoa until 1972, when a bridge linking the peninsula with the mainland was completed.



Maritime Museum

The Humboldt Bay Maritime Museum, although not a regular part of the Image Tour, is an interesting side trip during a visitor's stay in Eureka. The museum chronicles Humboldt Bay's contributions to the Pacific Coast's maritime heritage. In addition, the museum's Foundation maintains marine artifacts in the area, such as the Table Bluff Lighthouse, relocated at the Woodley Island Marina.

The museum building is a modified replica of the George McFarlan home, originally constructed where the museum is now situated, in 1852. McFarlan was a pioneer landowner and lumberman, one of the first to log large tracts of land within the present Eureka city limits.

Opened to the public in 1984, the museum is located at 1410 Second St., one block east of the Carson Mansion. Tours can be arranged for groups. Call 444-9440 for arrangements and hours of operation.

Samoa Cookhouse

The Image Tour stops for lunch at the Samoa Cookhouse, the last surviving cookhouse in the western United States. Dating from the early 1900s, the cookhouse has served large quantities of food every day—first to lumberjacks at the Hammond Lumber Co. (presently Louisiana-Pacific Corp.) logging camp and now to families.

Gracing the walls of the dining rooms and dominating the adjoining museum, the cookhouse proudly displays mementos from the early days of the Pacific Northwest's timber industries. More modern souvenirs and loaves of the cookhouse's bread can be bought in the gift shop.

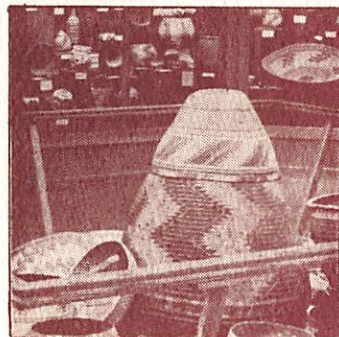
Woodley Island / Fisherman Memorial Statue



Woodley Island Marina was opened during summer, 1981, and serves as a haven for commercial fishing boats, private craft and a wildlife sanctuary. Dominating the western tip of the island is a 25-foot statue, "The Fisherman," designed by Eureka's Dick Crane and dedicated to the memory of local fishermen who have lost their lives at sea.

Clarke Memorial Museum

Humboldt County's heritage is preserved at the Clarke Memorial Museum. Founded in 1960 by Cecile Clarke, a history teacher at Eureka High School for 36 years, the museum contains two halls which display different aspects of the county's past.



The Main Hall features antique weapon displays, Victorian furnishings, pioneer and maritime artifacts, and gems and minerals. Nealis Hall, a recent addition to the museum, houses the world's largest collection of North-western California's Indian basketry.

Eureka Chamber of Commerce
2112 Broadway
Eureka, CA 95501
(707) 442-3738



Credits
Brochure edited and designed by Anthony Manning.
Photos courtesy of Eureka Chamber of Commerce,
Anthony Manning, James D. Toms,
Printed by Lambert & McKeehan Inc., Eureka.

You've Found It!

Welcome to Eureka, largest coastal city between San Francisco and Portland, capitol of Northwestern California's timber and fishing industries and Humboldt County's seat of government.

You are about to embark on the Eureka Image Tour, a five-hour excursion through the colorful, historic lore of this North Coast seaport.

You will visit sites from its past, meet people who are part of its present and shaping its future. Sponsored by the Eureka Chamber of Commerce, this tour is a unique opportunity to get an overview of this area as few other visitors can.

After the tour, you can take advantage of Eureka's many restaurants and lounges. Why not sample some of the area's famous seafood, or relax and watch the sunset over the bay? And there's plenty to do nearby—Eureka is a gateway to Redwood National Park and Avenue of the Giants.

Whatever it is you're looking for in a vacation, you've found it in Eureka!

Eureka's Early Days

Early English and Spanish explorers charted Northern California's coastline, noting such points as Cape Mendocino and Trinidad Head, but the obscure entrance to Humboldt Bay was not discovered until 1806. The *O'Cain*, an American vessel scouting sea otter colonies for the Russian-American Co., dropped anchor and dubbed the harbor "Indian Bay" after the numerous Wiyot tribe encampments ringing the shoreline. When more otters were found south toward Monterey, Humboldt Bay was forgotten.

In 1850, at the height of California's Gold Rush, a

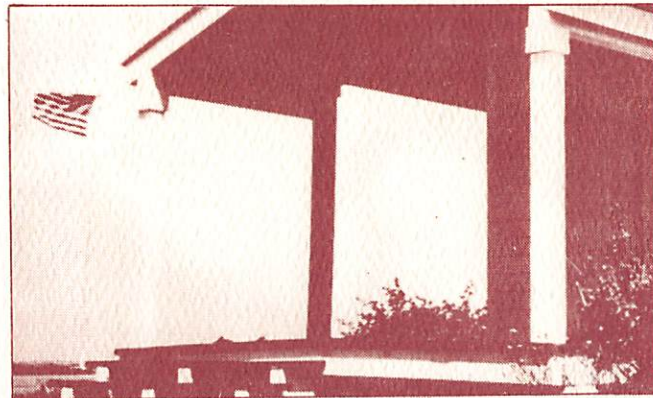


coastal supply route was needed to replenish miners working at strikes in Siskiyou and Trinity counties. An expedition out of San Francisco aboard the *Laura Virginia* assessed Humboldt Bay as the most central and logical location to establish a base.

Three towns sprung up on the bay. The first was Humboldt City, named for German naturalist and explorer Alexander von Humboldt, and was located where King Salmon Resort stands today. Eureka was established three miles north and opposite the entrance to the bay. Union, now Arcata, was founded at the northern end of the bay.

Of the three cities, Eureka grew the fastest. Not only was it supplying the miners, but it served as a home for the booming timber industry. Fort Humboldt was organized in 1853 between Eureka and Humboldt City, and the two towns grew together. Eureka became the county seat and incorporated in 1856.

Today, Eureka is a city of 25,000 people. The tedious stage route to San Francisco, which took three to four days, has been replaced by a five-hour drive along Highway 101, the Redwood Highway. The once-dangerous entrance to the bay has been improved, and ships from all over the world make it a port of call.



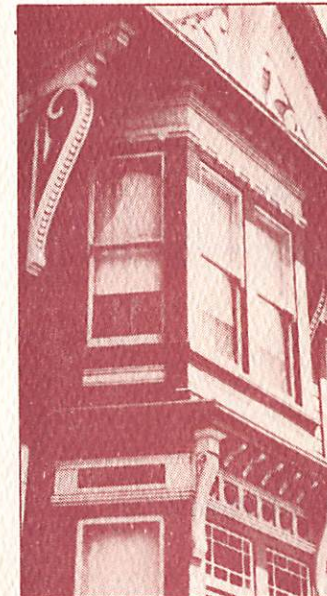
Fort Humboldt

Fort Humboldt, now a state historic park, was established in 1853 to protect Humboldt Bay's fledgling communities during the Pacific Northwest's Indian Wars. A year after the fort was founded, it became the post of Captain Ulysses S. Grant, later commander of Union forces in the Civil War and the United States' 18th President.

Today, only the hospital remains of the fort's original buildings. But the grounds now house a logging exhibit which displays the hardware and showcases the lifestyles of the county's lumber industry.

Sequoia Park and Zoo

Located in a corner of Eureka's 56-acre Sequoia Park, the Zoo houses more than 100 animals representing 50 species from six continents. Established in 1907, the Zoo recently completed the Bear Grotto and upgraded its ape and monkey enclosures.



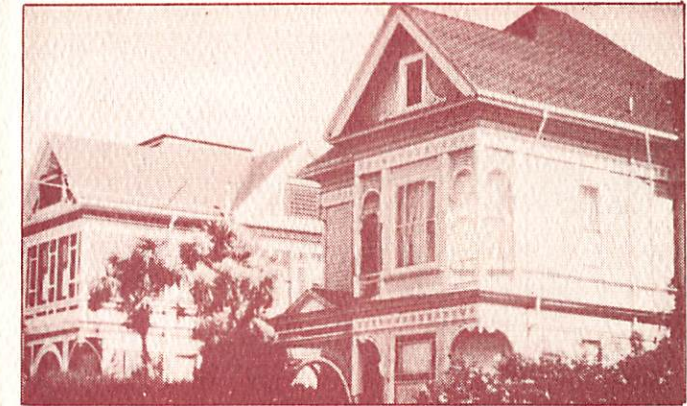
Victorian Homes

Victorian-era architecture adds color and charm to almost every Eureka neighborhood. From the colossal Carson Mansion to much smaller dwellings, Eureka is a gold mine for Victorian buffs and photographers.

Old Town

Eureka's Old Town is just that—Eureka's oldest district. Present-day Old Town is the site of the original city, stretching from "A" to "M" Streets and from 4th Street north to the waterfront. Old Town's buildings are carefully restored to look as they did at the turn of the century, yet most have modern conveniences.

Rollicking sailors, stevedores and lumberjacks have been replaced by couples and families strolling from store to store or relaxing near the gazebo. Full of antique stores, specialty shops and restaurants, Old Town combines the spirit of the past with the dynamics of today.



Gabriel Sculpture Garden

The bizarre, whimsical collection of wooden figures and forms in Old Town is Romano Gabriel's Sculpture Garden. The late Gabriel, an Italian immigrant, spent 30 years transforming soap crates and wood scraps into commentaries on people who made the headlines during his lifetime.

Following Gabriel's death in the 1970s, the garden, originally located at his Eureka residence, began to fall into disrepair. Concerned residents raised money to restore it and relocate the garden at its present location in 1977.

Coast Oyster Co. Plant

Harvesting the seas has been Eureka's second most important livelihood after logging. It is an industry which stretches back to the Native Americans, who found the bay and its neighboring rivers an excellent source of salmon, trout, crabs, clams and oysters.

Founded in 1955, the Coast Oyster Co. is helping to keep that heritage alive. Humboldt Bay supplies nearly 80 percent of California's oyster harvest, and most of the annual yield is processed at this plant.

