

From
SAN FRANCISCO
along the line of the **WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD**



To **SALT LAKE CITY**
THE FEATHER RIVER ROUTE

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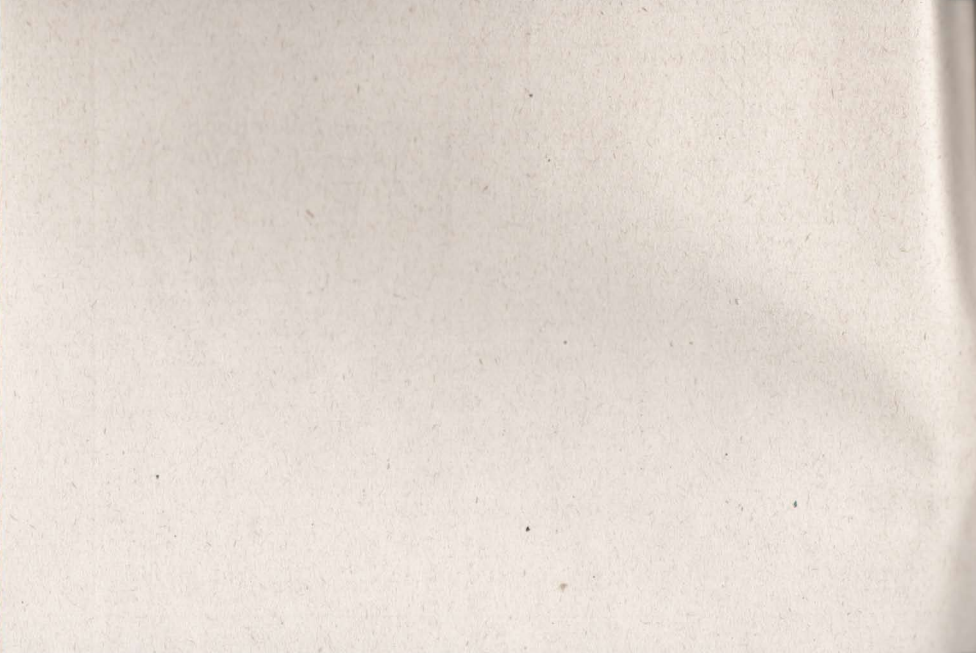
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...VIEWS along the line of the
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
from San Francisco to Salt Lake City

THE FEATHER RIVER ROUTE

made exclusively for
THE INTERSTATE COMPANY
71 East Lake Street, Chicago 1, Illinois

FOR SALE ONLY ENROUTE ON
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

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Denver, Colorado



San Francisco from the Bay

(Cover Illustration)

As we cross the bay, San Francisco looms up impressively on its hills, the foreground bristling with the tall buildings of the business section. Telegraph Hill, comprising the Latin quarter, is to the extreme right, and a little beyond, Russian Hill, an artistic residential district, and directly beyond the Clock Tower of the Ferry Building is seen Nob Hill, topped by the palatial Fairmont and Mark Hopkins Hotels, conspicuous landmarks.

Midway, we pass close to Yerba Buena Island, a Naval Training Station. Alcatraz Island lies farther north.

The trip across the bay to Oakland is three miles. Oakland is the rail terminus for routes east and north, and also central California points.

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE, completed in 1937 at a cost of \$77,600,000.00. Total length eight and one-quarter miles of which four and one-half miles is over water.

The tower over which the suspension cables are hung range in height from 470 feet to 515 feet above the water.

The two cables that stretch over the towers and support the bridge are twenty-eight and three-quarters inches in diameter and each contains 17,464 strands of wire. Maximum clearance between bridge and water is 216 feet.

The bridge is ninety feet wide and has two decks. The top deck has a highway sixty feet wide with six lanes for traffic. The lower deck provides three lanes for trucks and busses and in addition has two tracks for inter-urban electric railway.

Gabriel Moulin Photograph—San Francisco

Mission Dolores

San Francisco

Founded in 1776 by Father Junipero Serra and originally named "Mission San Francisco de Asis" in honor of St. Francis of Assisi but became known as Mission Dolores because of a nearby lagoon called Laguna de Nuestra Senora de los Dolores (Lagoon of Our Lady of Sorrows).

The adobe building, an unusual example of Spanish mission architecture, was built in 1782 by Indian workmen. The structure was completed without the use of nails and the wooden beams of the arched roof hewn from nearby trees were fastened together with leather thongs and have served to this day undecayed. The interior was painted with water colors made with vegetable colorings that remain bright after more than 150 years.

Piggott Photograph—San Francisco



The Golden Gate

San Francisco

This is a very beautiful photograph looking from San Francisco Bay westward to the great Pacific. A sail around the magnificent bay is one of the most delightful experiences of a trip to California. San Francisco Bay is known as the gateway to the Pacific, or the largest land locked harbor in the world, is seventy miles in length and ranging from three to ten miles in width. The combined navies of the world could find anchorage in San Francisco Bay.

GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE—Completed in 1937 at a cost of \$35,500,000.00. Main central span is 4,200 feet in length and is the longest single span in the world. Suspended side spans are each 1,125 feet long. Approach structure on the San Francisco end is 1,358 feet and on the Marin County side 1,408 feet making a total length of 9,217 feet.

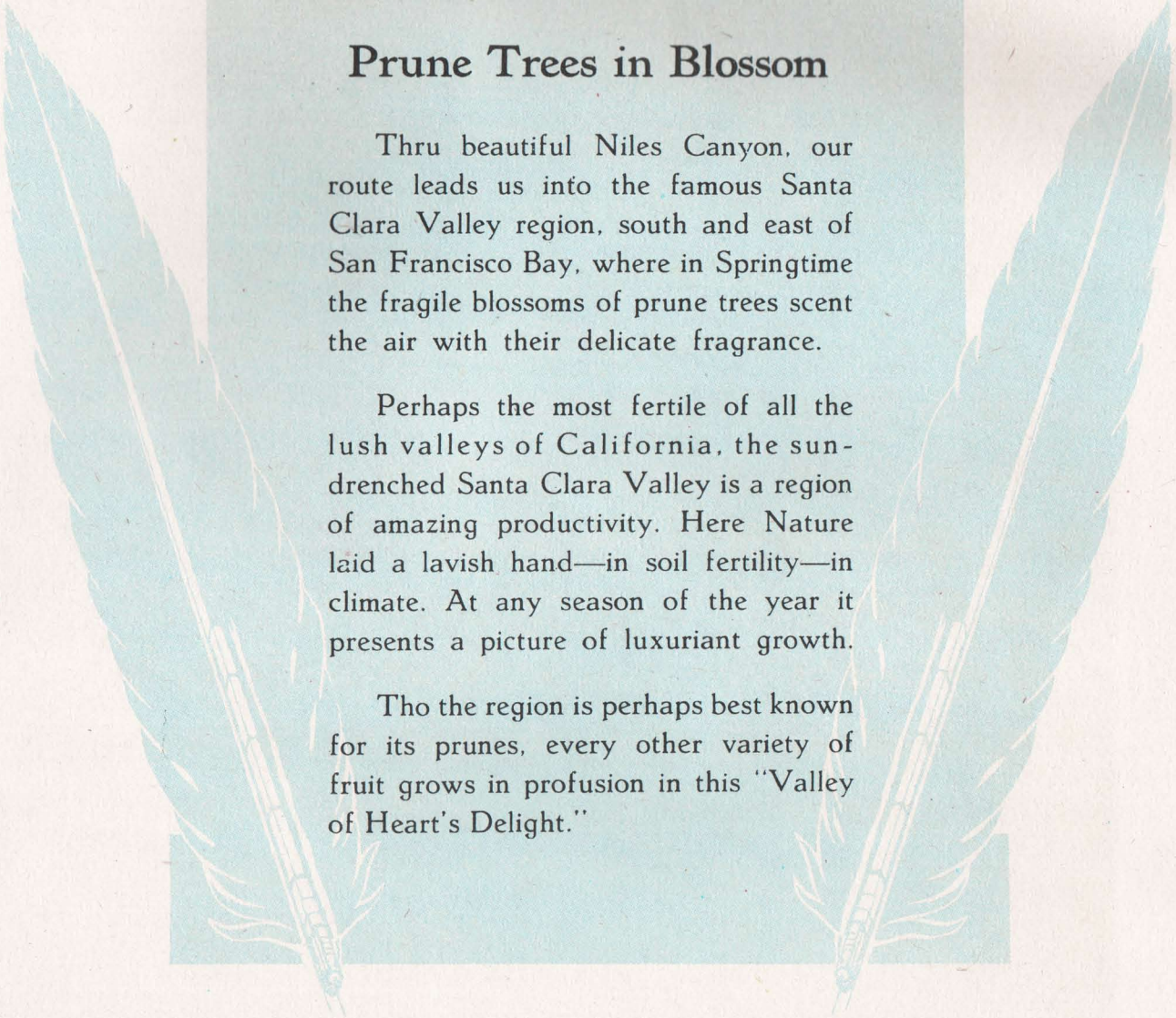
Each of the two towers is 746 feet above the water level.

The cables are each 7,650 feet long, thirty-six and one-half inches in diameter and each contains 27,572 strands of wire.

The bridge is ninety feet wide and allows for a sixty-foot roadway with six lanes of traffic and two eleven-foot sidewalks.

Gabriel Moulin Photograph—San Francisco





Prune Trees in Blossom

Thru beautiful Niles Canyon, our route leads us into the famous Santa Clara Valley region, south and east of San Francisco Bay, where in Springtime the fragile blossoms of prune trees scent the air with their delicate fragrance.

Perhaps the most fertile of all the lush valleys of California, the sun-drenched Santa Clara Valley is a region of amazing productivity. Here Nature laid a lavish hand—in soil fertility—in climate. At any season of the year it presents a picture of luxuriant growth.

Tho the region is perhaps best known for its prunes, every other variety of fruit grows in profusion in this "Valley of Heart's Delight."



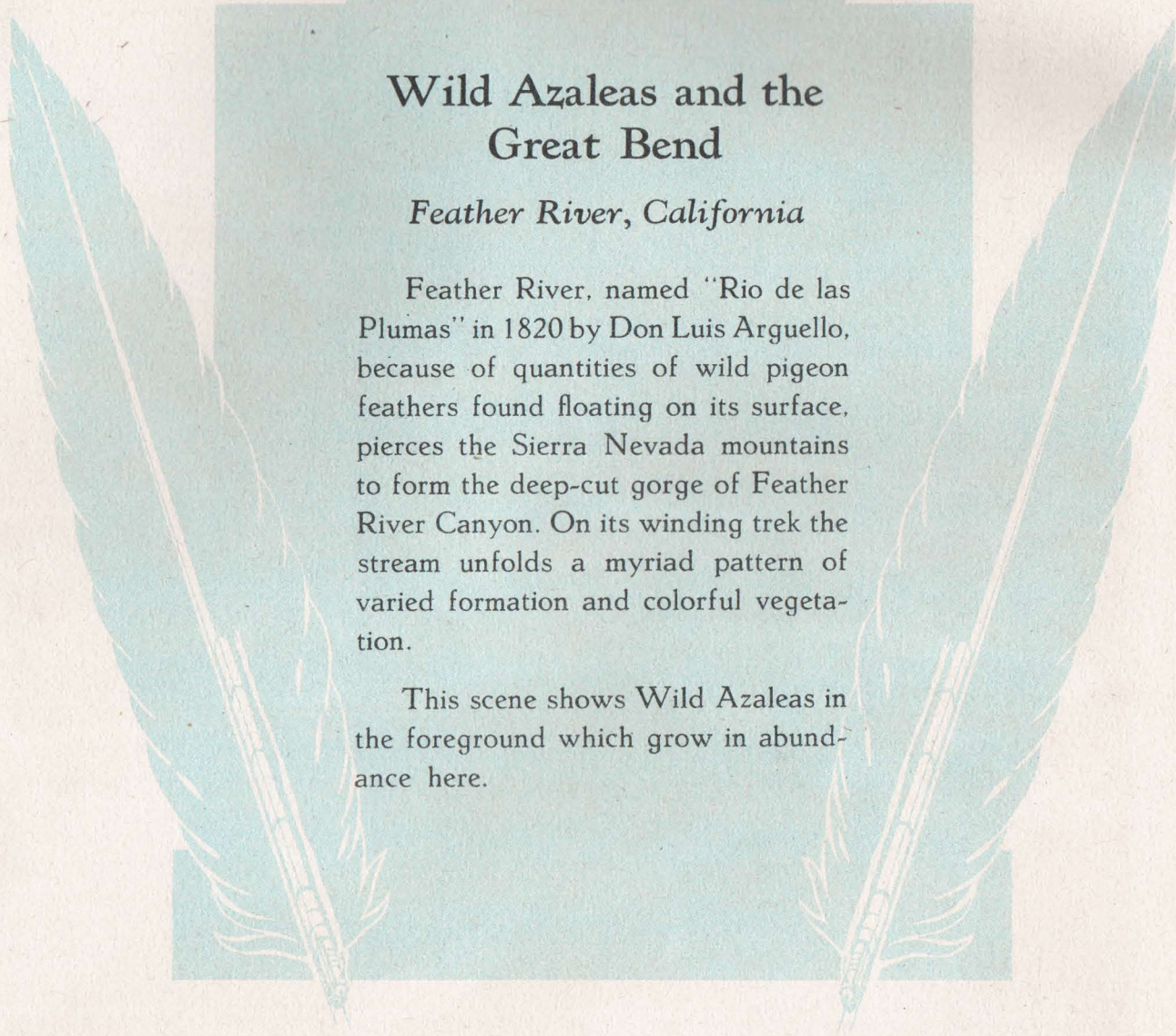
Sutter's Fort

Sacramento

Now a public park and museum displaying many historic relics, Sutter's Fort is a complete restoration, on the original site, of the ranch house, work shops, home and fort built by Captain John Augustus Sutter in 1839.

The fort with twelve guns mounted on its walls and capable of holding one thousand men was an important garrison during the days of marauding Indians. This was also a thriving trading post and stop-over place during the covered wagon days.





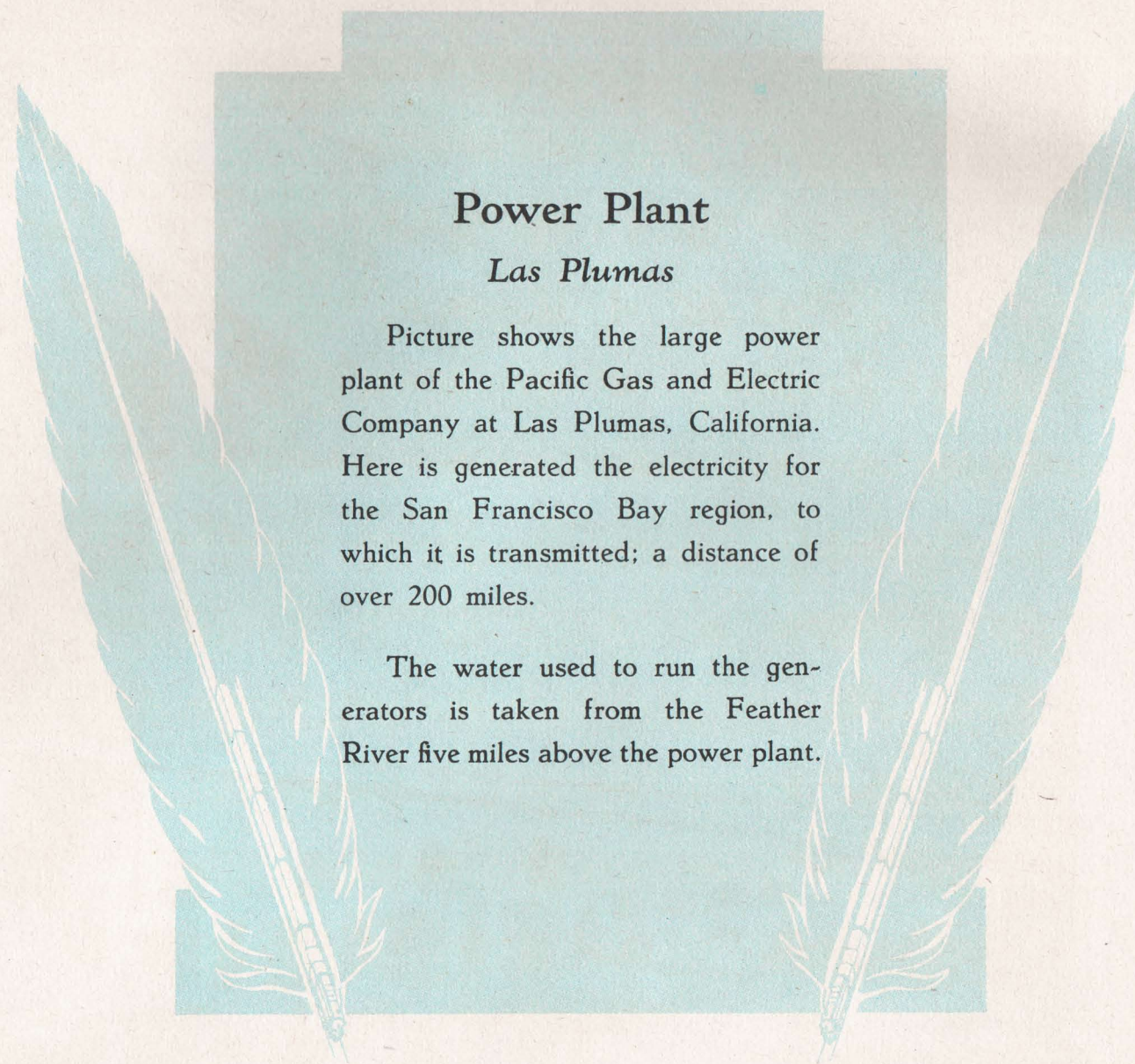
Wild Azaleas and the Great Bend

Feather River, California

Feather River, named "Rio de las Plumas" in 1820 by Don Luis Arguello, because of quantities of wild pigeon feathers found floating on its surface, pierces the Sierra Nevada mountains to form the deep-cut gorge of Feather River Canyon. On its winding trek the stream unfolds a myriad pattern of varied formation and colorful vegetation.

This scene shows Wild Azaleas in the foreground which grow in abundance here.



The background of the text area is a teal-colored rectangle. On either side of the text, there is a large, stylized feather graphic, also in teal, pointing downwards. The feather on the left is positioned to the left of the teal rectangle, and the feather on the right is to the right of it. Both feathers have a central rachis and numerous barbs, giving them a realistic but stylized appearance.

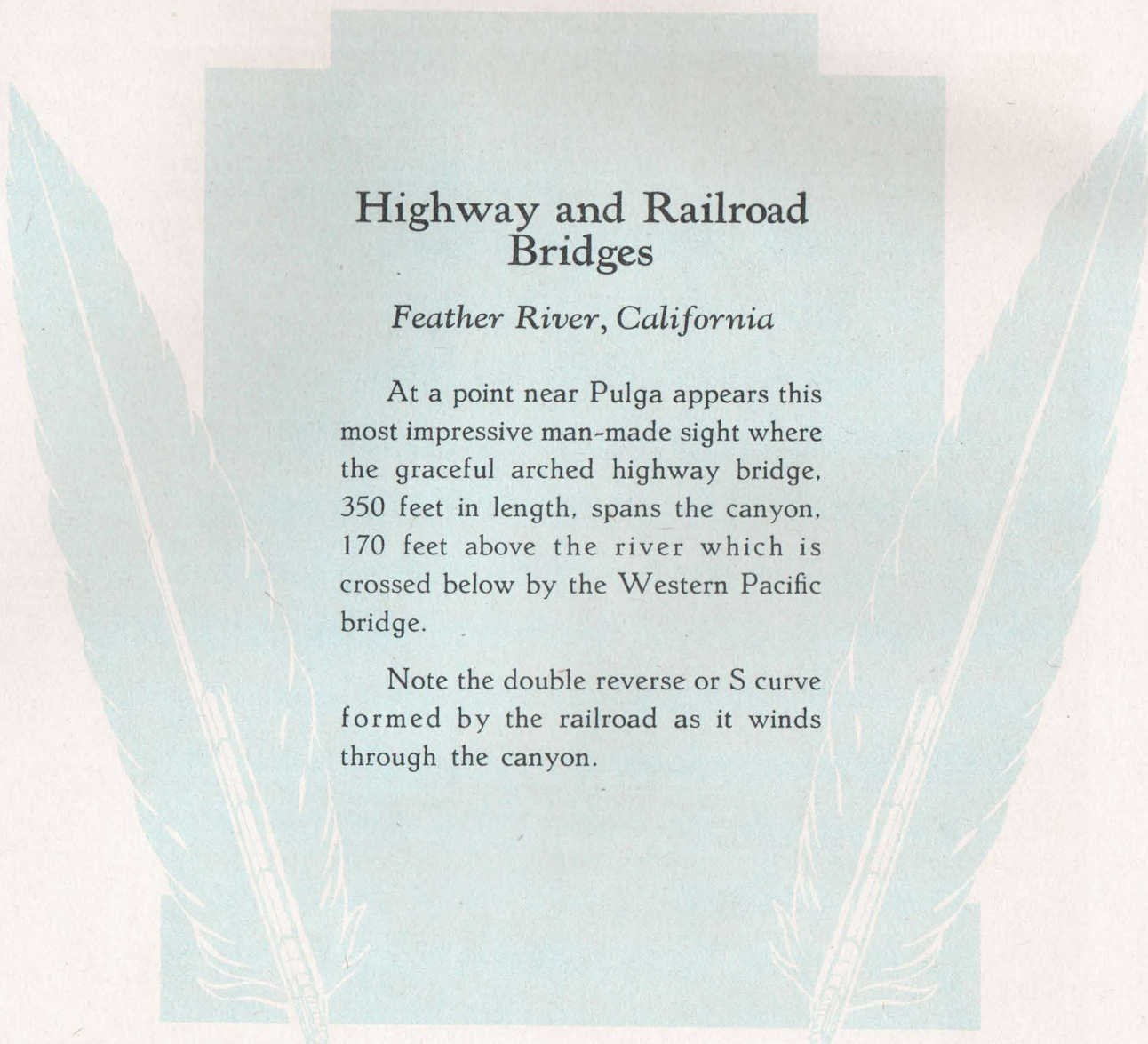
Power Plant

Las Plumas

Picture shows the large power plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company at Las Plumas, California. Here is generated the electricity for the San Francisco Bay region, to which it is transmitted; a distance of over 200 miles.

The water used to run the generators is taken from the Feather River five miles above the power plant.





Highway and Railroad Bridges

Feather River, California

At a point near Pulga appears this most impressive man-made sight where the graceful arched highway bridge, 350 feet in length, spans the canyon, 170 feet above the river which is crossed below by the Western Pacific bridge.

Note the double reverse or S curve formed by the railroad as it winds through the canyon.

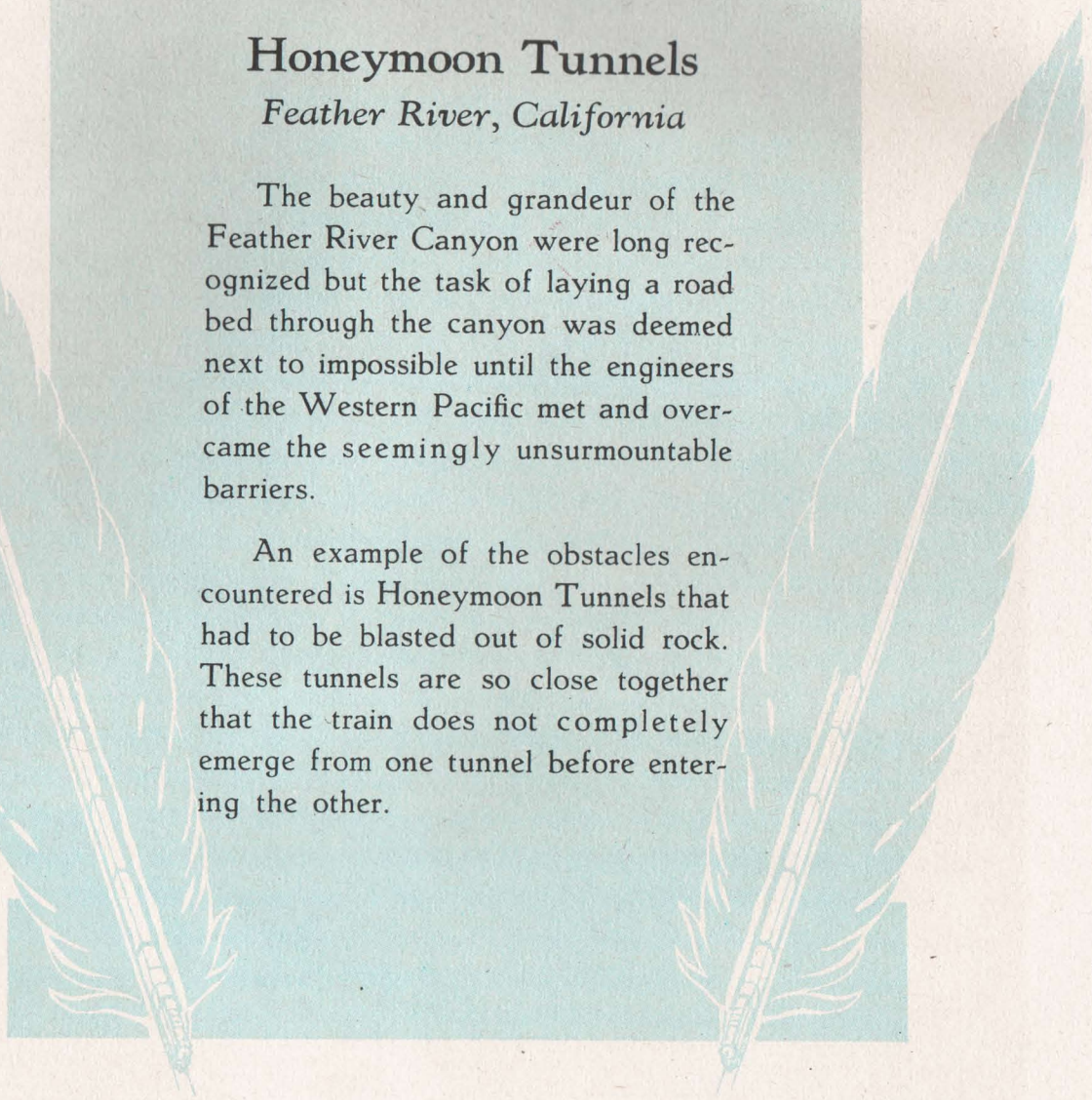


Honeymoon Tunnels

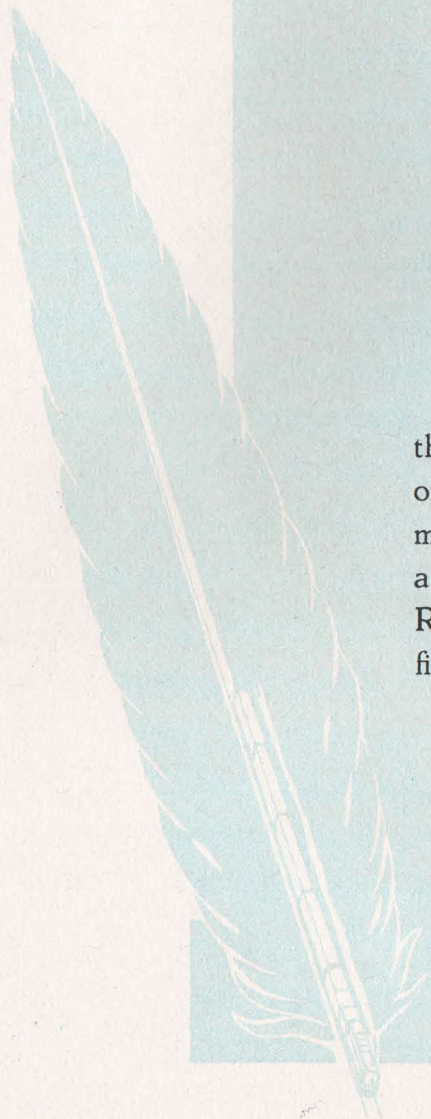
Feather River, California

The beauty and grandeur of the Feather River Canyon were long recognized but the task of laying a road bed through the canyon was deemed next to impossible until the engineers of the Western Pacific met and overcame the seemingly unsurmountable barriers.

An example of the obstacles encountered is Honeymoon Tunnels that had to be blasted out of solid rock. These tunnels are so close together that the train does not completely emerge from one tunnel before entering the other.



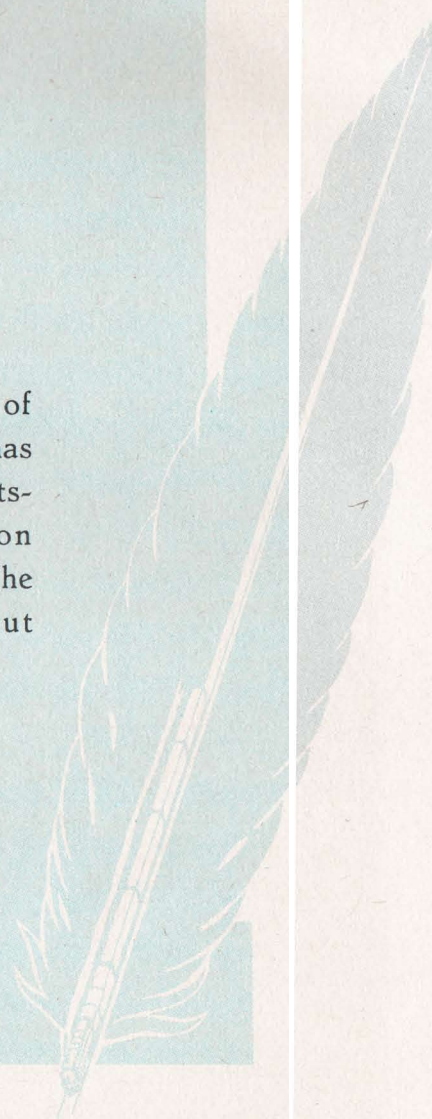


A large, stylized teal feather graphic is positioned on the left side of the page, extending from the bottom towards the top. It has a central rachis and numerous barbs, giving it a realistic but slightly abstract appearance.

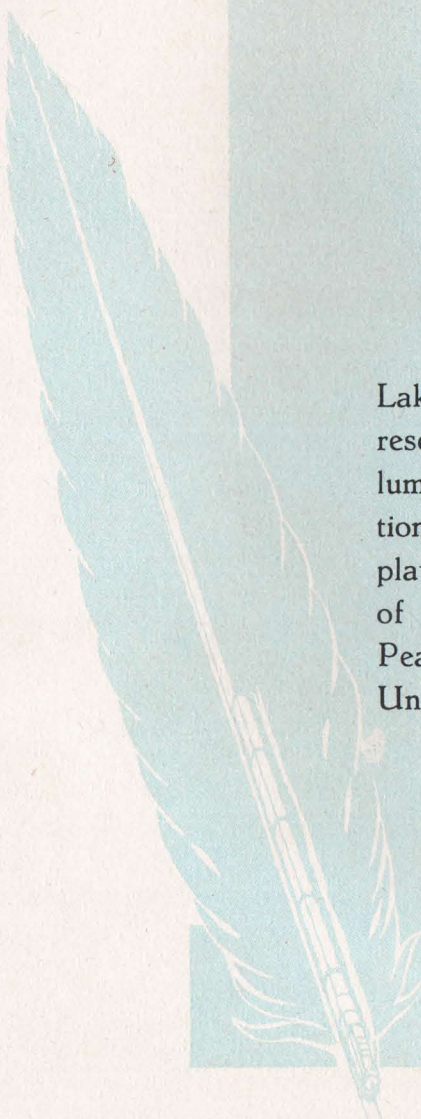
Scene in Feather River Canyon

Near Belden, Calif.

In addition to the beauty of the Feather River Canyon, it has other attractions. It is a sportsman's paradise as the Canyon abounds in various game. The River provides the finest trout fishing.

A second large, stylized teal feather graphic is positioned on the right side of the page, mirroring the one on the left. It also features a central rachis and barbs, contributing to the overall decorative theme of the page.

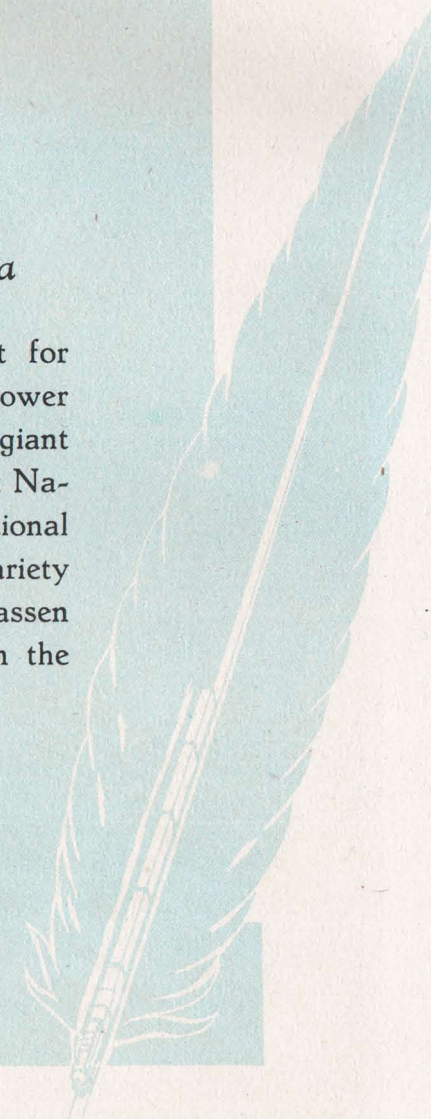


A large, stylized teal feather graphic on the left side of the page, pointing downwards. It has a central rachis and numerous barbs, rendered in a flat, graphic style.

Wye Near Keddie

Feather River, California

Keddie is the starting point for Lake Almanor, great artificial power reservoir, Westwood with its giant lumber mills and Lassen Volcanic National Park, one of our newest national playgrounds, where we find a variety of natural wonders including Lassen Peak, the only active volcano in the United States.

A large, stylized teal feather graphic on the right side of the page, pointing downwards. It has a central rachis and numerous barbs, rendered in a flat, graphic style.



Williams Loop

Feather River, California

A very important advantage of the Western Pacific Railroad is its freedom from steep grades. Over the entire length of the line there is no place where the grade is more than one per cent. At this point in California, in order to maintain the low grade, it was necessary for the line to describe a circle. This circle is about one mile in diameter.





Feather River Inn

Feather River, California

This view of the beautiful Feather River Inn from the Chalets. Built of massive logs, cut from the surrounding forest, the Inn blends harmoniously in the picture of mountain grandeur. Round about are the tall pines, in the distance, the vistas of snow-capped peaks, while comfort and peace seem to call from the wide verandas and restful lounging rooms of the Inn.





Gold Lake

Near Blairsden, California

This is one of the largest of a beautiful chain of lakes in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. These lakes are set in scenery not surpassed in America, and they contain more trout of several favorite varieties, than any other lakes in the country.





Exposition Flyer in Feather River Canyon

Feather River, California

This picture clearly shows the difficulty encountered by the builders of The Western Pacific Railroad, yet, in spite of the ruggedness of the Feather River Canyon, the Exposition Flyer glides smoothly over its steel highway which, for its entire distance between Salt Lake City and San Francisco, has no grades exceeding one per cent nor curves greater than ten degrees.

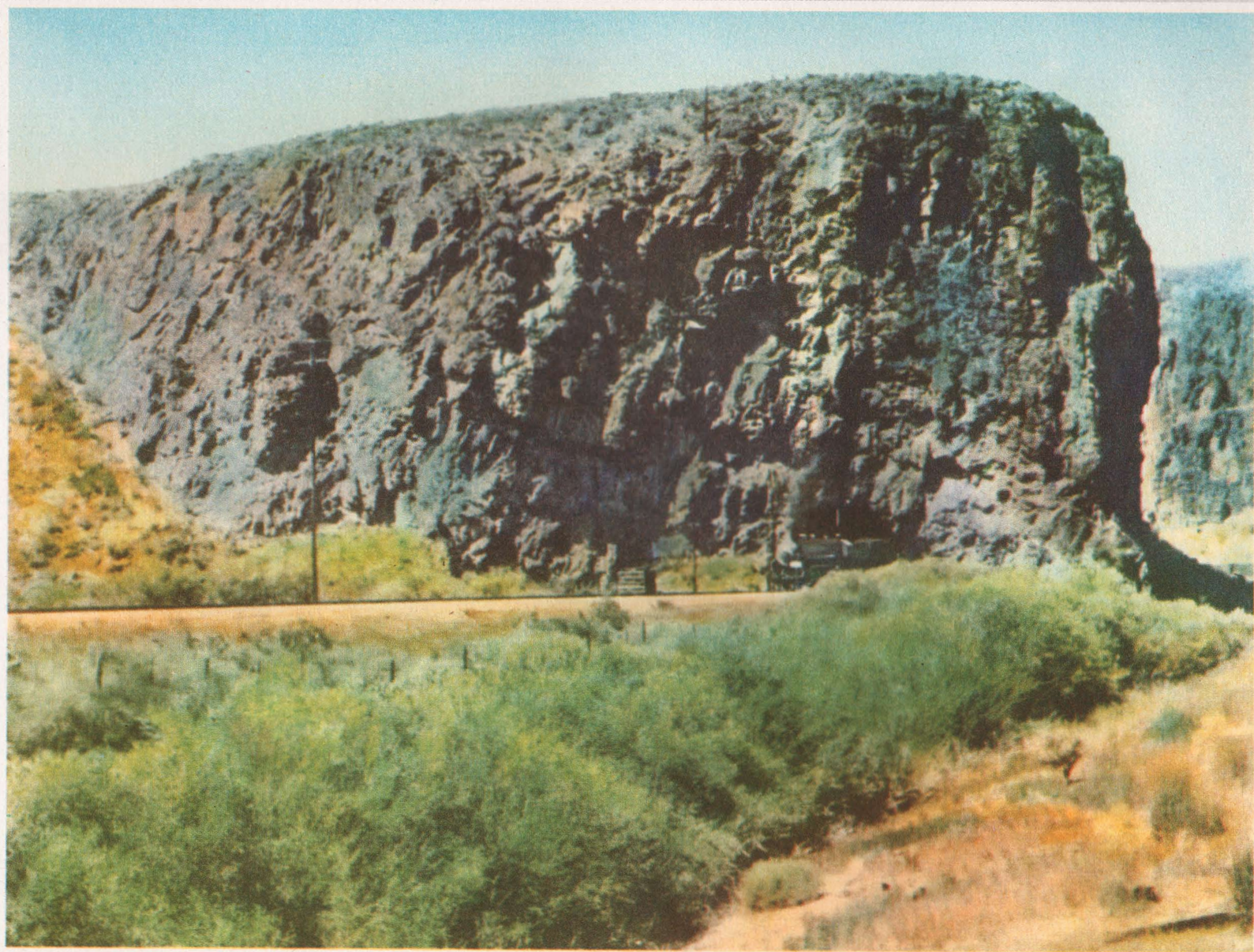


Elephant Rock

Palisades Canyon, Nevada

In building the Western Pacific Railroad through Palisades Canyon, it was necessary to tunnel through the rock bluff at this point, after which the rock was found to greatly resemble the head and trunk of an elephant.

The Humboldt River is the chief stream of Nevada—over three hundred miles long. It has its source in the Independence Mountains on the north and empties into Lake Humboldt, which apparently has no outlet, except at flood time, when it overflows into the Carson Sink.



Pilot Peak

Near Wendover, Nevada

Named by Captain John C. Fremont in 1845 Pilot Peak is located just west of the Nevada line. This ancient landmark served as a beacon to the weary covered wagon travelers who risked the blazing heat, thirst and boggy terrain to traverse the shorter route across the hot flats of the Salt Lake Desert. They knew relief awaited them in the waters and the grassy banks of Pilot Creek.





Salt Flats

Looking very much like an immense lake of snow-covered ice, the Bonneville Speedway—fastest automobile course in the world—is formed by 100 square miles of level salt, as hard as concrete, as smooth as the proverbial ball-room floor.

On the carefully-measured mile-long course over this arid expanse has been set all automobile speed records of over 300 miles per hour.

The Bonneville Salt Flats were once the bed of an inland sea—prehistoric Lake Bonneville—of which Great Salt Lake is but a remnant. At its maximum, the lake was 1050 feet deep, 147 miles wide, 246 miles long. Plainly to be seen on the mountain in the background are the terraces left by the pounding waters of the lake at three separate levels.



Great Salt Lake

Utah's Great Salt Lake, unique among the seas of the world—its temper and appearance ever changing with the season, the weather, the time of day—is at once sublime and bleak. Its restless blue-green waters partake of the beauty of sky and mountains, and of the desolation of the desert which surrounds its salt-encrusted shores.

It is America's "Dead Sea," the largest body of salt water on the American continents, but only a remnant of a much larger body of fresh water called by geologists "Lake Bonneville," which long ago covered the entire eastern half of Utah's Great Basin.

Roughly, the present lake measures 75 miles in length by 50 miles in width, though its shoreline is constantly advancing and receding from year to year.

There is comparatively little boating on Great Salt Lake. All boats ride high in its dense waters, and during a storm the lake is a surging mass of heavy waves. A few small sailing craft, specially constructed for lake conditions, ride its waves, but they seldom venture far from shore when stormy weather threatens.

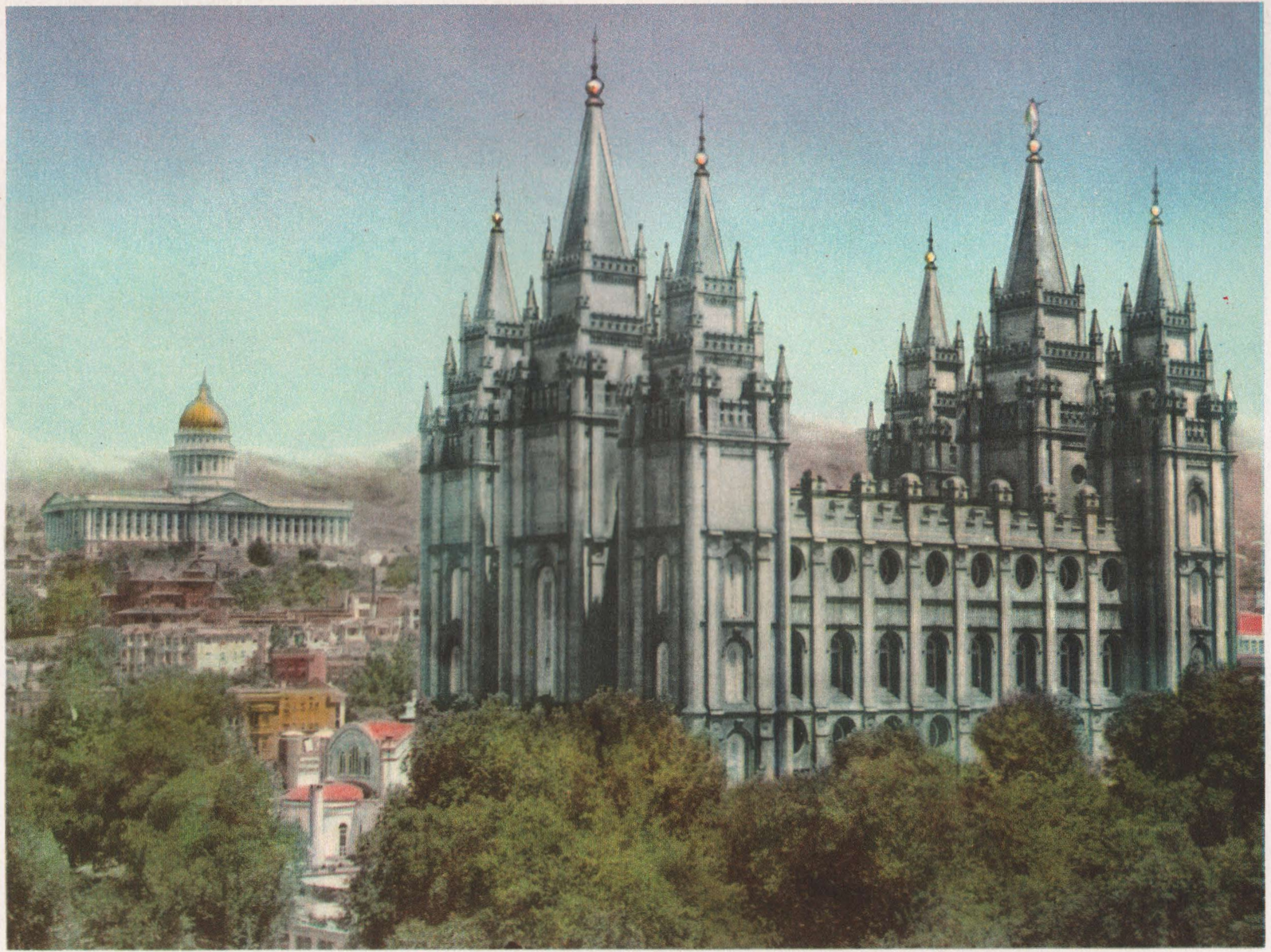


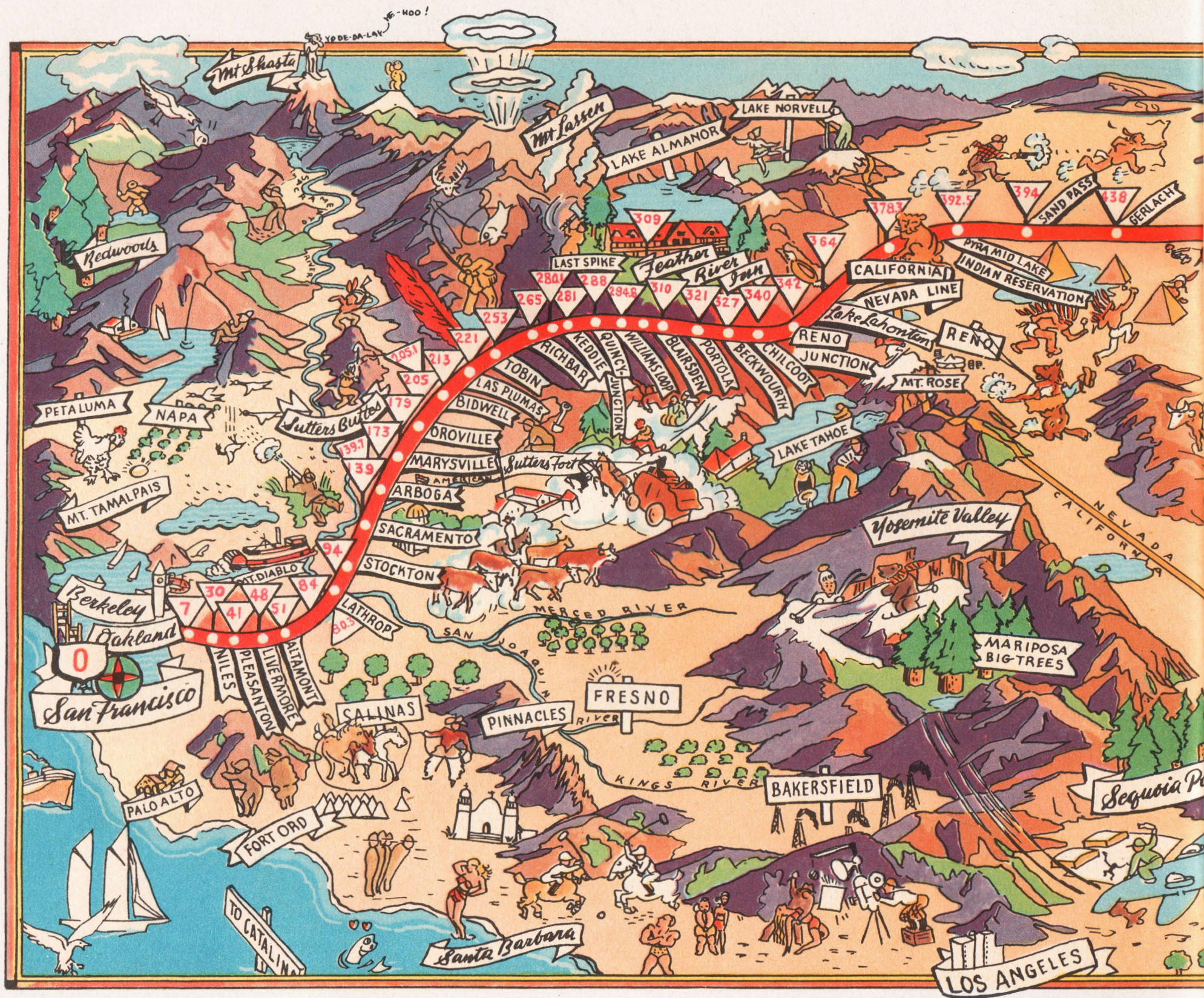
Temple Square

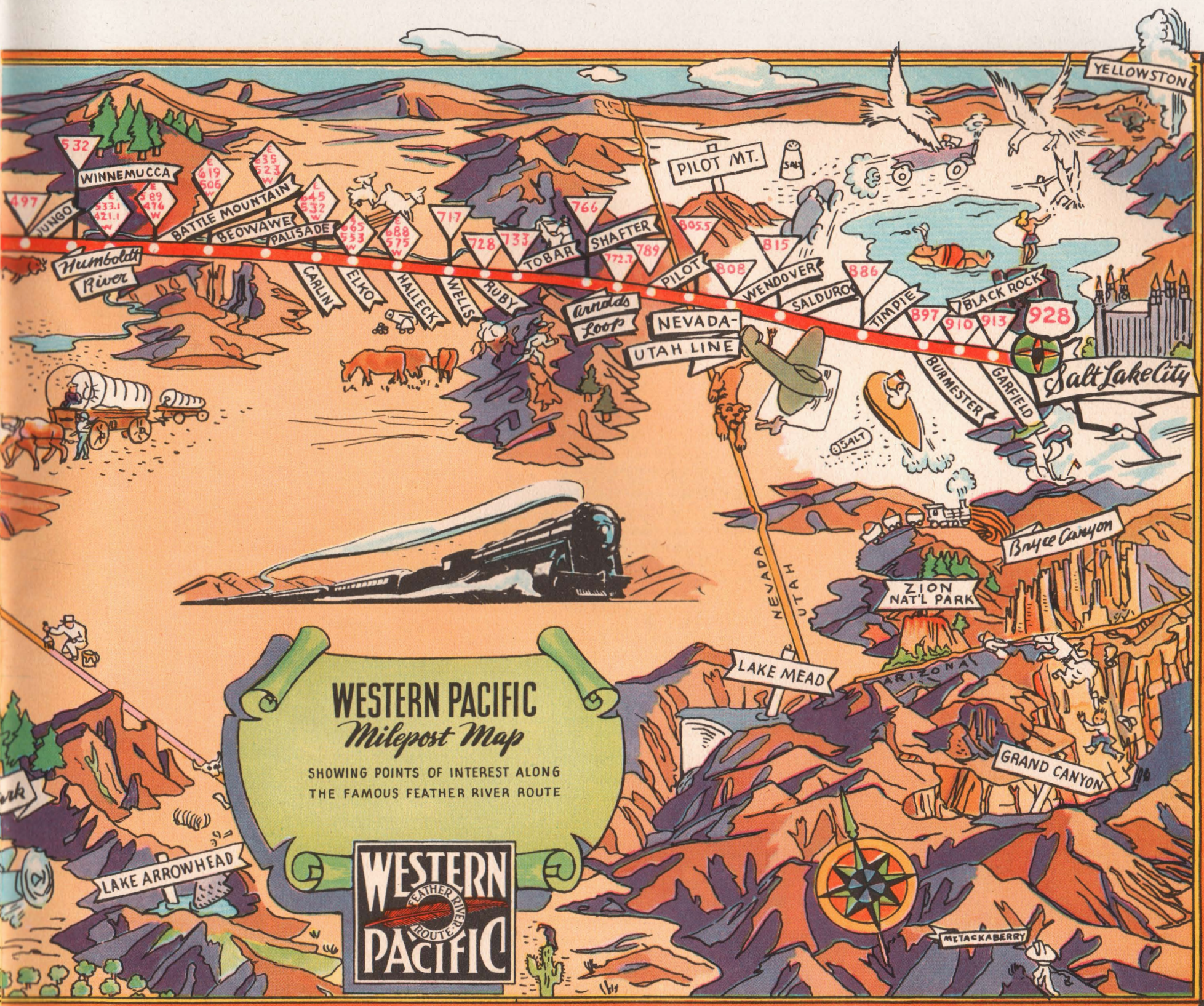
Salt Lake, City

Salt Lake City visitors find Temple Square, in the heart of the city, the chief center of interest. The Great Temple, a massive gray granite structure of remarkable beauty, dominates the square, overlooking the Tabernacle, one of the largest auditoriums in the world. Under its massive roof the great organ, hand-carved and hand-built, joins with a wonderful choir of trained voices in expressing praise and thanksgiving for the blessings bestowed upon a thriving, contented people.

In the background stands the Utah state capitol, overlooking the city. It is one of the most magnificent buildings in America.







Points of Interest Along the Famous Feather River Route

MILEPOST MAP

Numbers shown in this milepost memorandum and on the corresponding key map on preceding page are the miles from San Francisco. Mileposts, painted white with black numerals, are located along the right of way or are attached to the telegraph poles along the track. They are clearly visible from the windows of the train. In order to fully enjoy your trip over the Western Pacific, first locate the milepost, and this folder will locate your position on the map and point out the scenic and historic points of interest as you are passing through them. Where two numbers are shown on the milepost map and in the milepost memorandum, numbers preceded by the letter "E" should be used eastbound, and numbers preceded by the letter "W" should be used westbound.

0. SAN FRANCISCO

The City by the Golden Gate, with the greatest harbor on the Pacific Ocean. Stellar points of interest include Golden Gate Park and the Cliff House overlooking the Pacific Ocean, Chinatown and Fisherman's Wharf, Mission Dolores, the Latin Quarter, Russian Hill, Nob Hill and Telegraph Hill. Attractions include Stanford University, Mare Island Navy Yard, Muir Woods and its Redwood trees, Petaluma, the "world's egg-basket," and Santa Rosa, home of the late Luther Burbank.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

Embraces the Golden Gate and the Golden Gate Bridge, Mt. Tamalpais, Angel Island, Alcatraz Island, Yerba Buena Island, Treasure Island, site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, and the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Arriving or departing, the skyline of San Francisco, with Twin Peaks at the head of Market Street, where earth and sky meet. Eastward is Berkeley and East Bay empire.

7. OAKLAND

"Where rail and water meet." Third largest city in California. Site of Mills College, greatest college exclusively for women in the West. St. Mary's College is nearby. Berkeley, site of the University of California, largest university in the world, adjoins on the north.

30. NILES

Niles Canyon pierces the Coast Range. At Niles Junction, a branch line extends to San Jose, "Garden City" of the Santa Clara Valley.

41. PLEASANTON

Pleasanton race-track, laid out in the early 70's, was famed among lovers of the "sport of kings" because of E. J. ("Lucky") Baldwin and other noted horsemen. Nestling in the foothills to the north is Castlewood Country Club, formerly the hacienda of Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst, mother of the publisher.

48. LIVERMORE

Heart of a fruitful valley, Robert Livermore, next after the Mission padres, was the first to engage in grape, fruit and grain culture.

MOUNT DIABLO

Although only 3,849 feet high, this mountain on the north, is a great surveying land mark. Indians called it "Devil Mountain" because a mysterious person, decorated with remarkable plumage, suddenly appeared from its rocky fastness and inspired the Indians to greater courage during a battle that was in progress.

57. ALTAMONT

Highest point in the pass between Livermore and the interior valley.

80.3. SAN JOAQUIN RIVER

Named for St. Joaquin, father of the Virgin Mary. Drains the great valley which stretches for 250 miles northward from the Tehachapi.

84. LATHROP

Junction point named for wife of Leland Stanford, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University fame.

94. STOCKTON

Metropolis of the San Joaquin Valley, head of deep-water navigation, and center of a rich viticultural, horticultural and agricultural territory. Starting point for the Calaveras Big Trees, the Mother Lode (with memories of Mark Twain and Bret Harte) and the Yosemite Valley.

139. SACRAMENTO

Capital of the Golden State and fourth largest city in California. Noted as the western terminus of the Pony Express and the center from which miners obtained supplies in the gold rush days. Features include the State Capitol Park, Sutter's Fort, and Crocker Art Gallery. The Western Pacific general shops are located here.

139.7. AMERICAN RIVER

Gold was discovered on January 24, 1848, by James W. Marshall, at Coloma, on the south fork of this river, a tributary of the Sacramento River.

173. ARBOGA

Rice fields attract great numbers of water fowl.

179. MARYSVILLE

A distributing point in early days for the gold "diggins" in the Sierra Nevada to the east. Mark Twain, in "Roughing It," tells of Horace Greeley's ride from Marysville to Hangtown, now Placerville.

SUTTER BUTTES

Eroded remnants of an extinct volcano once twice their present height.

205. OROVILLE

Western gateway to the rugged and scenic Feather River Canyon. Its history is intimately associated with the "days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49." Gold dredgers work in the vicinity of Oroville, and gold mining is still carried on in the neighboring Feather River country. Although Oroville's latitude is about that of New York City, it is in the center of a thermal belt where extensive groves of oranges bear the golden fruit earlier than in sections farther south. Also, the largest olive center in the Western Hemisphere.

205.1. FEATHER RIVER

Third largest river in California. Named "Rio de las Plumas" (River of the Feathers) in 1820 by Don Luis Arguello because of pigeon feathers floating on its surface.

213. BIDWELL

General John Bidwell discovered gold at Bidwell Bar July 4, 1848, precipitating the gold rush to the Feather River country. Bidwell Bar suspension bridge was built in 1854 with cables brought around Cape Horn. Here is the Mother Orange Tree, planted in '56, world's largest orange tree.

221. LAS PLUMAS

From the Las Plumas power plant of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and other power plants in the Feather River Canyon a stream of electric energy is transmitted to the San Francisco Bay region over 200 miles distant.

253. TOBIN

One of the favorite fishing places in the Feather River Canyon. The Feather River and its numerous tributary streams are noted for rainbow and Lochleven trout.

265. RICH BAR

Scene of one of the greatest bonanza gold strikes in the early days of California. On the Canyon side is a monument to Nancy Ann Bailey. The inscription records that she died in 1850 "in the performance of her duty to God, Country and Race" and that she "typifies the pioneer Motherhood of California."

280.1. LAST SPIKE

In the construction of the Western Pacific main line, driven here November 1, 1909.

281. KEDDIE

Starting point for Lake Almanor, great artificial power reservoir, Westwood and its giant lumber mills, and Lassen Volcanic National Park, named for Peter Lassen, California pioneer. A branch line extends north from Keddie to Bieber, connecting with the Great Northern for Pacific Northwest cities.

288. QUINCY JUNCTION

Quincy, county seat of Plumas County, may be seen five miles south in the beautiful American Valley.

294.8. WILLIAMS LOOP

Here the railroad, to maintain the ruling grade of one per cent, makes a complete circle nine-tenths of a mile in circumference.

309. FEATHER RIVER INN

Largest and most noted hostelry in the Feather River Canyon.

310. BLAIRSDEN

Starting point for trips to Johnsville (site of the famous Plumas-Eureka mine), and to Lakes Basin country.

321. PORTOLA

Eastern end of the Feather River Canyon, 118 miles long. Named for Don Gaspar de Portola, who discovered San Francisco Bay.

327. BECKWOURTH

Named for Jas. P. Beckwourth, noted Indian scout, who discovered the relatively low pass through which Western Pacific crosses the Sierra Nevada. The old trading post still stands.

340. CHILCOOT

Old Chilcoot Summit House was used as a resting point for emigrants in the prairie schooner days.

342. RENO JUNCTION

Branch line to Reno, the "Biggest Little City in the World." Carson City and Virginia City (the Comstock Lode) are reached via Reno.

364. LAKE LAHONTAN

Named for Baron La Hontan, Mississippi explorer. It extended in prehistoric times from Doyle eastward to Golconda (M.P. 549). Its maximum depth was 880 feet. Pyramid Lake is its largest existing remnant.

378.3. CALIFORNIA-NEVADA LINE

Nevada means "white as snow"; name bestowed by Father Garces in 1775 because of the snowy appearance of the Sierra Nevada.

392.5. PYRAMID LAKE INDIAN RESERVATION

About 500 Indians, chiefly Piutes, dwell on this reservation.

394. SAND PASS

A pass in the old trail between Reno and Oregon.

438. GERLACH

Distances are deceptive in the desert. Although five miles distant gypsum plant to the south seems very close.

497. JUNGO

Take-off point for the new gold mines, developed by George Austin. The conical-shaped butte, due south, is Haystack Mountain.

532. WINNEMUCCA

One of Nevada's leading cities. Named for Chief Winnemucca.

E 533.1—W 421.1. HUMBOLDT RIVER

For more than 160 miles the Western Pacific keeps company with this stream. It is the longest river in Nevada, being 1,000 miles from its source to Humboldt (or Carson) sink where it disappears in the sands. The Western Pacific crosses it twenty-six times.

E 589—W 476. BATTLE MOUNTAIN

In the early days emigrants fortified a spur of the mountain to the south and gave battle to the Indians.

E 619—W 506. BEOWAWE

An Indian word meaning, according to the U. S. Geological Survey, "gateway."

E 636—W 523. PALISADE

The steep walls of Palisades Canyon consist of lava flows erupted several distinct times during Tertiary Period.

E 645—W 532. CARLIN

Refrigerator cars of solid trains of fruit and perishables shipped from California to eastern markets are re-iced here.

E 665—W 553. ELKO

Largest city of Northern Nevada. Center of cattle and sheep country.

E 688—W 575. HALLECK

Old Camp Halleck, where soldiers were garrisoned during Indian wars, is twelve miles away.

717. WELLS

Name derived from deep, inconspicuous pools—objective of emigrants in prairie schooner days.

728. RUBY

The Ruby Mountains, on the south, constitute the highest and most rugged mountain mass in interior Nevada. Rubies (red garnet) found in gravel of streams flowing from this range.

733. TOBAR

In early railroad construction days there was a sign which pointed to the "Rag Saloon," a temporary structure of canvas. The sign read "To Bar."

766. SHAFTER

Here the Western Pacific connects with Nevada Northern Railway, which operates to Ely, 121 miles south. Here are located several of the richest copper mines in the world.

772.7. ARNOLD'S LOOP

For most of the way the distance across the loop, constructed to maintain the ruling one per cent grade, is less than 2,000 feet, and near the head of the loop, the distance across is less than 250 feet.

789. PILOT

From this point, on the eastern slope of the Toano Mountains, there is a splendid view of Pilot Peak (alt. 10,900 ft.). Pilot Peak was a land mark of emigrant days and Indians burned signal fires on its summit.

LAKE BONNEVILLE

Name given, in honor of Capt. L. E. Bonneville, to a great prehistoric lake which at one time extended from Pilot Peak and the Toano Mountains to the base of the Wasatch Mountains, above Salt Lake City. The Western Pacific tracks are laid on the bed of this ancient lake.

805.5. UTAH-NEVADA LINE

Utah is derived from the Indian name "Ute," meaning "home or location on mountain tops."

806. WENDOVER

Name derived from the Anglo Saxon because from here the railroad begins to ascend the Toano Mountains.

815. SALDURO

Here the railroad track is laid for eight miles on the Bonneville Salt Flats, whose salt deposits are ninety-six per cent pure and one to five feet deep, and blanket an area of 175 square miles. World's records for automobile speed tests have been made here.

886. TIMPIE

Piute Indian for "rocky mountain point." Material for the ten-mile solid rock railroad fill across the southern arm of Great Salt Lake was obtained here by blasting a mountain side.

897. BURMESTER

Nearby are vast artificial "settling ponds" into which salt water is pumped and the brine evaporated by sunshine to form crystals of salt for commercial purposes.

GREAT SALT LAKE

This mysterious body of water is largest existing remnant of prehistoric Lake Bonneville. Great Salt Lake has an average length of seventy-five miles and a width of fifty miles. Its depth averages twenty feet.

910. BLACK ROCK

An outstanding landmark of Great Salt Lake. To north and not far distant is Antelope Island, one of its nine islands, where a herd of buffalo roams.

OQUIRRH RANGE

On the side of this range, far above the railroad, the ancient shorelines of Lake Bonneville are still remarkably distinct.

913. GARFIELD

Site of the smelters for refining ore from Bingham, thirty-six miles south, where the greatest open cut copper mines in the world are located.

928. SALT LAKE CITY

Citadel of the Mormon Empire, nestling in an arm of the Wasatch Mountains. Features include the Mormon Temple, the Great Tabernacle with its renowned organ recitals, Sea Gull Monument, grave of Brigham Young, Emigration Canyon, State Capitol, dinosaurs at the University of Utah, open cut copper mines of Bingham Canyon and Mount Timpanogos.



