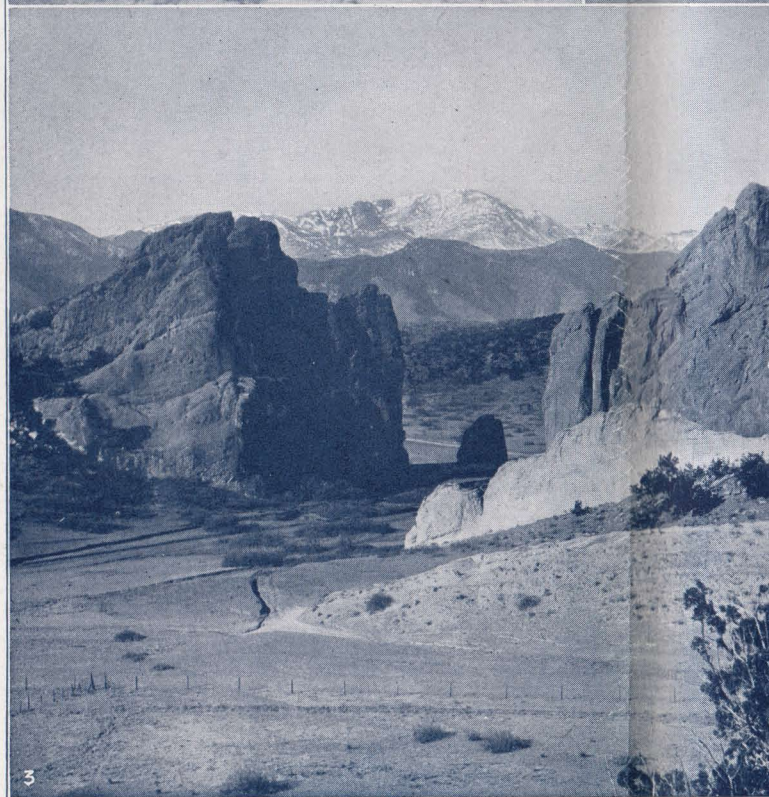


# by the way by the way







Hopi Indian Girls at Grand Canyon  
Garden of the Gods, Colorado

State Art Museum at Santa Fé, New Mexico  
Petrified Forest—Arizona



## FOREWORD

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System traverses the heart of romantic America—the land of the conquistadores and padres, the pathfinders, traders and pioneers.

Some of the most remarkable scenery in the world is found on its lines, and in the vast frontier hinterland to north and south.

Santa Fe tracks tap the most fertile farming sections of the United States, and regions rich in mineral wealth.

These three statements briefly describe the country you cross while journeying from Chicago to California. But they are only generalities. This publication is designed to tell in detail the sights that may be seen along the Santa Fe, from the agricultural districts of Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas to the Rockies of Colorado, the picturesque Indian pueblos of New Mexico, the geological marvels of Arizona and the old missions of California.

Not only are notable scenic features referred to, but mention is made of historic incidents, of industries, of climate, principal crops, etc. It does not pretend to be complete. A library would be required to adequately tell the story of the Southwest. The aim is to say just enough so that the reader, looking from the car window, may have some idea of what the passing landscape means—the name of that stream and peak, how large a certain place is, who founded it and when, and so on.

Statistics of population mainly have been gathered from the 1920 U. S. Census. In some cases it has been necessary to use estimates of local agents. Other statistics have been carefully compiled from various sources.

All points herein named are located on the Santa Fe; other railroads are indicated by name.

Compare the Santa Fe in 1927 with the road in 1870. It now has an operated mileage of 12,350 miles; then only 42 miles. For the year 1927 the gross operating revenue was \$255,617,825; then only \$182,579. For the year 1927 the freight earnings were \$193,214,188, passenger and miscellaneous earnings, \$62,403,637; in 1870 the figures were \$110,754 and \$71,825, respectively. For the year 1927, 47,401,693 tons of revenue freight and 5,363,556 passengers were carried; while in 1870 the respective figures were 98,917 tons of freight and 33,628 passengers. Now the rolling stock consists of 2,064 locomotives, 83,090 freight cars and 1,483 passenger cars, while in 1870 it was but 6 locomotives and 141 cars.

Total investment in road and equipment, December 31, 1927, was \$1,018,475,768. Total capitalization, including common and preferred stock and funded debt, was \$633,708,220. Holders of common stock numbered 37,734, and of preferred stock 20,673.

Average number of employees in 1927 was 70,745, and average annual compensation \$1,609.00—total yearly pay amounting to \$113,859,713.

Santa Fe federal, state and local taxes for the year 1927 aggregated \$19,865,473.

These figures are impressive as showing the growth of this great transcontinental system from a small beginning in one state to present trackage in thirteen states.

Back of a big undertaking one always finds big men. Among those who helped to make the Santa Fe, five men deserve preferred mention—C. K. Holliday, promoter, first president and for thirty-seven years a director; A. A. Robinson, chief engineer and vice-president; Wm. B. Strong, president from 1881 to 1889; E. P. Ripley, president from 1895 to 1920, and W. B. Storey, former vice-president, now president.

The Atchison & Topeka R. R. Co. was chartered by the Kansas territorial legislature February 11, 1859, and organized September 17, 1860. By act of Congress, accepted February 8, 1864, the state of Kansas was granted about 3,000,000 acres of land for the building of this railroad, as compared with 26,000,000 acres and \$61,000,000 cash given another cross-continent line. This tract consisted of odd-numbered sections, mainly in Arkansas Valley, in a strip 335 miles long and averaging from 20 to 40 miles in width, between Cottonwood Falls and Kansas-Colorado state line.

Ground was broken in November, 1868, for construction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. First train ran from

Topeka to Wakarusa in April, 1869. The road reached Carbondale June 17, 1869, Emporia in August, 1870, and Newton in 1871. In spring of 1872 trains were first operated between Topeka and Atchison, also between Newton and Wichita. Construction from Newton west began May 1, 1872, the "end of track" being, in succession, at Hutchinson, June 17; Great Bend, August 5; Larned, August 12; Dodge City, September 9; and State Line, December 28 of that year—or 360 miles of new track in eight months. Granada, Colo., was reached by May 10, 1873, and Las Animas, September 13, 1875. Early in October, 1875, the line from Kansas City to Topeka was acquired. Pueblo was put on the Santa Fe map March 1, 1876, and Denver soon afterwards.

Following dates show progress through New Mexico: Las Vegas, July 4, 1879; Santa Fe, February 9, 1880; Albuquerque, April 15, 1880; San Marcial, October 1, 1880; and Deming, March 8, 1881, connecting at latter point for California. El Paso, Texas, became the southern terminus, June 11, 1881.

Construction started on Atlantic & Pacific R. R., west of Albuquerque, in summer of 1880. By the spring of 1882 track was laid to Canyon Diablo, Ariz., and in August, 1883, as far as Needles, Calif. Late next summer, the line from Needles to Mojave was added. Meanwhile the California Southern Ry. had been built from San Bernardino to National City, and late in 1885 the gap was filled between Barstow and San Bernardino, with entrance into Los Angeles.

During May, 1886, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. was taken over. Another important undertaking was the extension from Kansas City to Chicago, through trains being put on in the spring of 1889.

Then, in May, 1900, the new line of the S. F. & S. J. V. Ry. was operated from Bakersfield to San Francisco.

The latest acquisitions comprise the line south of Ash Fork, bought in July, 1901; the Belen Cut-off, opened July 1, 1908; the Parker Cut-off, opened July 1, 1910; and the Coleman Cut-off, completed March 1, 1914.

Along with these new main lines numerous branches were built, as feeders, thereby rounding out the system as it is today.

The Company maintains reading rooms and club houses for its employees at 23 division points. The yearly cost for operation is about \$75,000, the equipment being valued at \$400,000. In the libraries are 25,000 books; daily attendance average 10,000 employees; nearly 300 public entertainments are given each season.

Apprentice schools, also schools for teaching telegraphy, telephoning, station agents' duties, etc., are provided.

The Santa Fe has liberal pension and death benefit plans for its employees, both being maintained wholly at the Company's expense. Payments under these plans during the year 1927 amounted to \$868,016.

The Santa Fe is the only railroad between Chicago and California under one management all the way. It is double tracked nearly the entire distance and safeguarded by block signals the entire distance. Fred Harvey manages the dining car, dining-room, lunch-room, and hotel service. And the Santa Fe is the only railroad to rim of Grand Canyon National Park, earth's greatest scenic wonder.

It is interesting to note that the route of the Old Santa Fe Trail, also of the National Old Trails Auto road, closely parallels the main line of the Santa Fe Railway through Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico—see maps herein.

**ILLINOIS**—From Chicago the Santa Fe Railway follows a southwesterly direction 231 miles across the northern part of Illinois. Illinois is the twenty-second state of the Union; it was admitted to statehood December 3, 1818, and covers an area of 56,650 square miles. With the exception of Delaware, Florida, and Louisiana, its surface is more level than that of any other state. Illinois is part of the French possession ceded to the English in 1763, becoming part of Virginia, and later was incorporated in the Northwest Territory; afterwards it formed a section of Indiana Territory, and then was made the Territory of Illinois in 1809. Population, 1920, 6,485,098.

Father Hennepin reported coal near the site of the present city of Ottawa in 1679, and coal was mined as early as 1810.



Petroleum, gas, iron, lead, limestone are produced, Illinois ranking second in mineral wealth. Unlimited transportation facilities, proximity to lumber, copper, and iron regions, with superior water power give Illinois the rank of the third manufacturing state in the union with an output of over \$2,000,000,000. The meat-packing business of Chicago amounts to upwards of \$400,000,000 annually.

Among the names enshrined in Illinois history are: La Salle, the explorer; Marquette and Joliet, the missionaries; our martyred president, Abraham Lincoln; Senators Owen Lovejoy and Lyman Trumbull; Gen. John A. Logan, Stephen A. Douglas and the industrial giants, William B. Ogden, Cyrus McCormick, Philip D. Armour, Marshall Field and George M. Pullman.

Chicago, the metropolis of Illinois, is the fifth largest city in the world and the second largest in the United States. The capital of the state is Springfield. Other cities of importance are Peoria, E. St. Louis, Rockford, Quincy, Joliet, Decatur, Aurora, Elgin, Bloomington, Evanston, Rock Island, Galesburg and Streator.

## CHICAGO TO KANSAS CITY

**CHICAGO, ILL.**—Alt. 583; pop. 3,150,000. Located on west shore Lake Michigan, at mouth Chicago river; eastern terminal Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System, whose trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station; 37 important railway lines occupy 6 different union depots; the railway systems entering Chicago represent 40 per cent of the mileage of the United States; the 15 belt lines have 1,400 miles of track; there are 206 railway yards, 255 freight receiving stations, and 82 locomotive terminals; every day 3,000 through package cars leave for 1,800 shipping points in 48 states; daily traffic of 1,633 passenger trains and 274,000 passengers.

Area of Chicago, 209 square miles. Park area, 6,446 acres; boulevards, 130 miles; 205 large and small parks, 193 municipal playgrounds, 15 bathing beaches, 46 natatoriums. Its 1,800 miles of surface and elevated roads carry average of 4,000,000 passengers daily. It has 175 banks, whose clearings are \$34,907,132,946 annually. About 3,256,916 cattle, 7,092,529 hogs and 4,404,851 sheep are received yearly at Union Stock Yards; these stock yards cover 500 acres, and employ 50,000 persons, who, with their families, constitute a city the size of New Orleans. Yearly output of farm machinery exceeds 1,000,000 machines. More than 2,500,800,000 feet of lumber annually sold in Chicago market; one lumber yard covers 40 acres, and has a mile of wharves. More than 300,000,000 bushels of grain are handled each year by Board of Trade. Chicago is second port in the country with 52 miles of water dockage; Greater Chicago ports handle 18,000,000 tons annually. University of Chicago, Northwestern University, De Paul University, Armour Institute, Chicago Hebrew Institute, Lewis Institute and Loyola Academy are chief educational institutions with 25,000 students. Chicago public school system employs 12,281 teachers and enrolls over 503,301 children annually. Chicago noted for fine hotels, theaters, libraries, "skyscraper" office buildings and public edifices, including the Art Institute and Coliseum, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago Historical Society, Public Library and G. A. R. Memorial Hall.

The Santa Fe runs through valley of Des Plaines river from point 17 miles west of Chicago to Millsdale station, beyond Joliet. Through this valley also is built Chicago Drainage Canal and old Illinois-Michigan Canal. Chicago Drainage Canal was begun September, 1892, and finished January, 1900. Length main channel 39.16 miles, depth water 22 feet, and width 162 to 200 feet; total excavation, 44,005,647 cubic yards; capacity 300,000 cubic feet per minute; cost about \$44,000,000; rock spoil banks furnish material for macadam roadways; estimated horse-power, when fully developed, 50,000. It is expected entire Drainage Canal district will be occupied for manufacturing.

**McCOOK, ILL.**—Alt. 607; pop. 50. From McCook to Joliet are limestone deposits near surface several hundred feet deep; large rock-crushing plants from McCook to Novak on west side of tracks; also two oil refineries and steel construction plant.

**LEMONT, ILL.**—Alt. 594; pop. 2,322. Two aluminum products plants; view of Drainage Canal on state hard road; oil refinery 3 miles west. C. & A. R. R.

**LOCKPORT, ILL.**—Alt. 570; pop. 2,684. Locks, new builders hardware factories, oil refinery and cereal mills. Controlling works of Drainage Canal are half mile below depot. C. & A. R. R.

**JOLIET, ILL.**—Alt. 537; pop. 40,000. ("Greater Joliet," 65,000). Mammoth steel and wire mills, coke ovens and oil refinery. Boilers, stationary engines, paper cartons, calendars and novelties, matches, stoves, wall paper, paints, magnesite for stucco, and horse shoes manufactured here in large quantities. Illinois state penitentiary—new buildings to cost several million dollars, under construction. Controlling works and dams of Drainage Canal 3 miles north. New Union Station and track elevation. \$2,375,000 high school; public library built entirely by local contributions. C. & A., C. R. I. & P., E. J. & E., Mich. Cent., C. M. & G. Rys.

**MILLSDALE, ILL.**—Alt. 523; pop. 30. On east bank Des Plaines river. Santa Fe stockfeeding yards and sheds, having capacity of 36 doubledeck carloads; largest stockfeeding station on Santa Fe east of Kansas City. C. & A. R. R.

**LORENZO, ILL.**—Alt. 535; pop. 15. Just before reaching this station, the Kankakee river, one of the most picturesque of the smaller western streams, is crossed.

**COAL CITY, ILL.**—Alt. 572; pop. 1,744. Coal mines, tile and brick yards; 2 clothing factories; 1 paper mill. E. J. & E., C. & A. Rys.

**VERONA, ILL.**—Alt. 635; pop. 400. Farming and fancy stock raising. Largest coal mine in Northern Illinois.

**STREATOR, ILL.**—Alt. 625; pop. 16,000. Following products manufactured here—building and paving brick, milk and soda water bottles, wired glass, auto parts, banana crates, sewer pipe, carpet sweepers, clothing, drain tile, washing machines freight cars and auto bodies. Superior grade of shale for clay products. Carnegie Library, Y. M. C. A., Elks Building, Streator Club, and Masonic Temple. Cross Vermilion river; Starved Rock, 18 miles. C. B. & Q., C. & A., Interurban, N. Y. C., Wabash Rys.

**ANCONA, ILL.**—Alt. 630; pop. 250. Stock-raising district; pure bred Guernsey cattle and Percheron horses. Santa Fe branch to Pekin.

**TOLUCA, ILL.**—Alt. 702; pop. 2,500. Important coal-mining district. Cement products. C. & A. R. R.

**CHILlicothe, ILL.**—Alt. 515; pop. 3,320 for Chillicothe and N. Chillicothe combined. A. T. & S. F. Ry. division point. Wholesale shipping and distributing. Good fishing in season. Illinois river, which is crossed east of Chillicothe, is first navigable stream reached after leaving Chicago, with water traffic via Mississippi river to Gulf of Mexico; Chicago to St. Louis state hard road along river. Santa Fe bridge here is 750 feet long, four spans, with approaches of 600 feet. Most of gravel used in ballasting Santa Fe double-track line, Chicago to Kansas City, was taken from gravel beds west of Chillicothe station. Extensive washed sand and gravel plants. C. R. I. & P. Ry.

**PRINCEVILLE, ILL.**—Alt. 743; pop. 1,035. C. R. I. & P. Ry.

**MONICA, ILL.**—Alt. 771; pop. 164. C. B. & Q. Ry.

**DAHINDA, ILL.**—Alt. 596; pop. 250. On Spoon river. General farming.

**GALESBURG, ILL.**—Alt. 755; pop. 23,785. County seat Knox county. Educational and industrial center, to which rich farming and stock-raising country is tributary. Public Library, Knox College, Whiting Hall, Lombard College, St. Mary's and St. Joseph's academies. Scene of memorable Lincoln and Douglas debate, October 7, 1856. In north timber, on headwaters of Henderson river, is located City Park. Soangetha Country Club, 2 miles from city on Lake Rice. Largest paving-brick industry in U. S.; one plant alone having output of 100,000,000 bricks annually. Engines and boilers and agricultural implement parts, farm gates, hog oilers, furnaces and ice manufactured extensively. One of largest horse markets in Central West; two large wholesale grocery houses, and two wholesale fruit and vegetable houses.

**CAMERON, ILL.**—Alt. 783; pop. 231. Stock raising and



farming. Two miles northwest is site of Fort Butler, built and occupied by settlers at time of Black Hawk War, 1831-32.

**NEMO, ILL.**—Alt. 809. M. & St. L. R. R.

**STRONGHURST, ILL.**—Alt. 672; pop. 836. Tomato canning factory. Farming and stock-raising region.

**LOMAX, ILL.**—Alt. 549; pop. 500. Canning factory, boiler works, broom factory, airplane factory. C. B. & Q. Ry., T. P. & W. Ry.

**DALLAS CITY, ILL.**—Alt. 533; pop. 1,260. On east bank Lake Cooper; steamboat service to St. Paul and St. Louis in summer. Steel post and button factories. Bathing and summer cottages at Willow Beach, nearby. C. B. & Q. Ry. and regular Mississippi river packets, in season.

**PONTOOSUC, ILL.**—Alt. 533; pop. 199. Mississippi river may be seen north of tracks.

**IOWA**—Between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, the Santa Fe Railway traverses the southeastern corner of Iowa, a distance of 18 miles, before entering Missouri. Iowa formed a part of the original Louisiana Purchase, at which period it was occupied by the Sioux, Sauk, Fox and Iowa tribes. On December 28, 1846, it was admitted to the Union. One of the first white settlements was at Fort Madison, in 1833. Iowa is an agricultural state, famous for its immense crops of corn; the corn crop of 1922 was reported to be 455,535,000 bushels, or 45 bushels per acre. The area of Iowa is 55,586 square miles. Population in 1920 was 2,404,021.

The capital of the commonwealth is Des Moines. The motto of the state is "Our Liberties We Prize, and Our Rights We Will Maintain." Iowa is sometimes called the "Hawkeye State." The official flower is the wild rose.

**FORT MADISON, IOWA**—Alt. 524; pop. 12,066. On west bank Mississippi river. Santa Fe division point and shops. Lumber and paper mills; hand implement factories; also buttons, fountain pens and paper boxes manufactured; vegetable canneries. Santa Fe crosses Mississippi river from Illinois to Iowa on new eight-span steel bridge, 3,330 feet long which cost \$5,500,000. The new bridge has the longest and heaviest swing span ever built and is double-decked to accommodate both vehicle and railroad traffic. Backwater from great dam at Keokuk has widened river, forming a lake 40 miles long by over 3 miles wide; electric current at low rate is furnished manufacturers from hydraulic power plant at Keokuk. On right as city is entered is stone chimney erected by D. A. R., to mark location of government fort from which Fort Madison derived its name. Iowa state penitentiary. Leaving Shopton, where Santa Fe shops are located, the old town of Nauvoo may be seen on east bank of river, surrounded by vineyards and orchards. Nauvoo was founded by Mormons who later emigrated to Utah. C. B. & Q. Ry.

**MISSOURI**—The Santa Fe cuts diagonally across the northern part of Missouri, a distance of 221 miles, to the Kansas line. The area of this state is 68,371 square miles. It is especially rich in iron and coal, lead and zinc, also fire-brick clay, marble and limestone. Wheat, oats, corn, hay and tobacco are staple products. Population, 1920, 3,403,547.

In 1682 Missouri formed part of the French Province of Louisiana. The first settlements were made 1735-1765. Missouri became a possession of the United States in 1803, a territory in 1812 and a state in 1820. Its first governor was Alexander McNair. The capital is Jefferson City.

Kansas City originally was Westport, where began the Old Santa Fé Trail; other large cities are St. Louis and St. Joseph.

The motto of the commonwealth is "The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law." Missouri takes its name from the river, the name (an Indian word) signifying "great muddy."

**DUMAS, MO.**—Alt. 558; pop. 75. Just before reaching this point the Santa Fe crosses Des Moines river, on boundary line between Iowa and Missouri; bridge is 900 feet long.

**MEDILL, MO.**—Alt. 704; pop. 200. C. B. & Q. Ry.

**WYACONDA, MO.**—Alt. 753; pop. 900. Farming and hog raising. Across Wyaconda (Waken-da) river.

**GORIN, MO.**—Alt. 700; pop. 830. Cross North Fabius river.

**BARING, MO.**—Alt. 807; pop. 379.

**HURDLAND, MO.**—Alt. 826; pop. 325. Q. O. & K. C. Ry.

**GIBBS, MO.**—Alt. 892; pop. 217.

**LA PLATA, MO.**—Alt. 913; pop. 1,300. Stock raising and farming. Transfer point for Kirksville, Mo., the home of osteopathy and the A. S. O. Hospital, 14 miles north.

**ELMER, MO.**—Alt. 731; pop. 512.

**ETHEL, MO.**—Alt. 807; pop. 423. Extensive corn-raising region. Chariton river 3 miles east.

**BUCKLIN, MO.**—Alt. 916; pop. 363. Highest point on Santa Fe between Chicago and Kansas City. C. B. & Q. Ry.

**MARCELINE, MO.**—Alt. 857; pop. 3,760. Founded by the Santa Fe in 1887; headquarters Santa Fe Missouri division. Coal-mining center.

**ROTHVILLE, MO.**—Alt. 693; pop. 205. On yellow creek. Farming and stock raising.

**MENDON, MO.**—Alt. 684; pop. 408. Stock-raising country and general farming.

**DEAN LAKE, MO.**—Alt. 658; pop. 186. Cross Grand river; bridge 460 feet long. Mining and farming.

**BOSWORTH, MO.**—Alt. 747; pop. 800. Farming and stock raising.

**CARROLLTON, MO.**—Alt. 664; pop. 3,218. On Wakenda creek. Monument erected by U. S. Govt. in memory of Gen. James Shields, hero of three wars, is situated one-half mile northwest of station. First Mormon war occurred in this region in 1838; from here Mormons went to Nauvoo, Ill. Santa Fe enters Missouri river bottoms, which here are 14 miles wide and rich as Nile Valley. State children's home; two large lakes. C. B. & Q., Wab. Rys.

**NORBORNE, MO.**—Alt. 686; pop. 1,180. Ice and light plant. Wabash Ry.

**HARDIN, MO.**—Alt. 692; pop. 1,000. Important shipping point for cattle, mules, and poultry. Wabash Ry.

**HENRIETTA, MO.**—Alt. 693; pop. 800. Missouri river 3 miles south; to left, on south bank of Missouri river, is the old town of Lexington and educational center; near here several battles were fought during War of Rebellion. Bridge across Missouri river, costing \$1,000,000. Santa Fe branches to St. Joseph and Lexington. Wabash Ry.

**CAMDEN, MO.**—Alt. 707; pop. 534. Oldest river town in Missouri. Coal-mining district. Potato shipping point. Wabash Ry.

**FLOYD, MO.**—Alt. 715; pop. 50. Stock raising and potato growing.

**SIBLEY, MO.**—Alt. 782; pop. 350. Farming, stock raising and fruit growing. Fort Osage was established here in 1809, during Osage Indian war; one of the eastern terminals of Old Santa Fé Trail, beginning 1827. Rebuilt Santa Fe steel bridge across Missouri river, eight-tenths of a mile long and 135 feet high.

**ATHERTON, MO.**—Alt. 729; pop. 150. Fruit growing, truck gardening and wheat raising.

**COURTNEY, MO.**—Alt. 733; pop. 100.

**SUGAR CREEK, MO.**—Alt. 756; pop. 1,200. Cement plant and oil refinery; cement furnished for Union station in Kansas City. Jesse James once made this section his headquarters.

**KANSAS CITY, MO.**—Alt. 750 }  
**KANSAS CITY, KAN.**—Alt. 765 } pop. (also including Inde-

pendence, Mt. Washington and North Kansas City) 525,000. Located at confluence of Missouri and Kansas rivers; Missouri section has population 400,000 and Kansas section 125,000; county seats of Jackson and Wyandotte counties and metropolis of Missouri valley. Greater Kansas City is second largest railroad center in United States. Has Union passenger station erected at cost of \$50,000,000, which sum also includes land, tracks and terminal construction. Main building cost \$6,000,000; it is 510 feet long by 150 feet wide and rises 125 feet above the plaza; the grand lobby is 242x103 feet, and the waiting room wing 410x160 feet, with room for 10,000 passengers at one time; the train sheds are 1,370 feet long and cover platforms for 16 tracks; 274 passenger trains arrive and depart daily, and more Pullman tickets are sold here annually than in any other station in U. S. A.



The area of Kansas City is 75¼ square miles; in this area are 513 miles of paved streets, 30 parks comprising 3,470 acres, and 100 miles of continuous boulevards. Water plants, owned by municipality, are worth \$13,000,000, and other public property an equal amount. There are 375 churches, and 100 public school buildings with 75,000 pupils enrolled. There are 13 theaters, 58 moving picture shows and an auditorium seating 13,000 persons. The two Kansas Cities have 76 banking institutions with capital of \$38,000,000; annual clearings of \$11,615,000,000.

The city owes its beginning to the early-day fur trade and water transportation on the Missouri river beginning in 1808; first steamboat from St. Louis reached site of Kansas City in 1820. Kansas City was founded in 1839, Independence in 1827 and Westport in 1833. Washington Irving visited Independence in 1832 and Gen. John C. Fremont stopped here in 1842. Ground for the first railroad was broken in 1860; first passenger train entered the city from east September 25, 1865, and from west November 28, 1864; first bridge across Missouri river was opened in 1869. Today 14 trunk-line railroads center here and 7 electric interurban lines. Kansas City ranks first in sale of agricultural implements, in sales of lumber and seeds, as a hay market, as a primary winter wheat market, in stock and feed cattle and stock-hogs. It ranks second as a live stock market, and meat packing center; third in poultry and egg business, flour output, also grain market and soap manufacture, fifth in bank clearings, sixth in postal receipts and tenth in factory output. Value of live stock marketed here in 1922 was \$225,000,000 and same value of packing house products. Grain receipts, 114,500,000 bushels; hay and straw, 267,000 tons; and 1,016,000 barrels of flour. Headquarters of oil producing and refining companies. Great lumber market.

Kansas City Stock Yards cover 207 acres and handle an average of 20,000 animals daily. The 1,200 factories, which employ 90,000 persons, represent an investment of \$100,000,000, the annual product being \$638,000,000. There are 42 grain elevators with storage capacity 30,480,000 bushels. The various flour mills have daily capacity of 22,150 barrels, which is increased to 49,350 barrels daily by mills at nearby points controlled from Kansas City. The largest mail order establishments in the world have located plants in Kansas City. The jobbing trade foots up \$882,000,000 a year. At Westport Landing (now within corporate limits) was fought an important engagement during the Civil War; 29,000 men were engaged on both sides. C. B. & Q., C. & A., C. G. W., C. M. St. P. & P., C. R. I. & P., Frisco Lines, K. C. Sou., M. K. & T., Mo. Pac., Q. O. & K. C., U. P. and Wab. Rys.

## KANSAS

Mr. J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, specially contributes the following in regard to his state:

When the traveler sets his teeth in a Fred Harvey juicy steak, or a delicious bit of ham or bacon, he is eating a product of the enormous corn and alfalfa fields through which he is passing, and the unrivaled bread, the vegetables, sugar, salt, butter, cream, and all else in the menu, are the products of these broad and fertile miles, excepting only the coffee and tea.

If we except the enormous empire of Texas, Kansas has more acres under cultivation than any other state and a greater percentage of her surface under the plow than any other, save one.

There are only four states in the Union that produce more in agricultural commodities, and only eight that produce more in mineral wealth, than Kansas, and Kansas stands first in a number of the commodities that go to make these aggregates of farm and mine.

With a ten-year average of more than 120,000,000 bushels of wheat Kansas not only grows more wheat than any other state, but produces more hard winter wheat than any other political unit in the world and one-half of all wheat of this type that is grown in the United States. With more than 13,000,000 acres now sown for the crop of 1928, Kansas used more wheat for seed

than the entire crop harvested in 26 other states and has more acres in this one crop than 39 other states have in all kinds of crops together.

Kansas has the second largest flour milling industry in the United States. The flour mills of Kansas have a daily capacity of 90,000 barrels of flour, and a nine-year average consumption of 63,000,000 bushels of wheat a year.

Kansas has more acres in corn than 42 other states and has averaged a production of more than 119,000,000 bushels a year during the last five years. Kansas corn is in demand by the manufacturers of breakfast foods because of its crisp ripeness.

Kansas ranks second among the states in the grain sorghums and the 1927 crop was worth \$39,409 on the farms where grown. This crop supplements the corn crop in certain localities and is of practically equal feeding value, either in the crib or silo.

Kansas ranks third in alfalfa and has had an aggregate production of \$343,418,008 in the last ten years, or an average of \$34,341,800 a year. Kansas alfalfa seed commands a premium in the market.

Always known as a cattle country, the state now has more of these farm animals than 42 other states, besides the hundred thousands that pasture on the states' unrivaled bluestem grass on their journey from the ranges of the Southwest to the markets of the East. One-half of all the cattle shipped to the Kansas City market is supplied by Kansas.

Not all of Kansas cattle are raised for beef, as the state ranks tenth in number of dairy animals and had a dairy production in 1927 of more than \$37,000,000. Kansas dairy cows produce more gallons of milk than do those of 37 other states and more pounds of butterfat than those of 42 other states, according to the United States census. Kansas has more purebred dairy cattle than 37 other states and is the home of the second largest creamery in the world.

Kansas has more hogs than 40 other states and Uncle Sam gave them a value of \$33,000,000 in 1927. Lard is the most valuable farm product exported from the state. In fifteen of the last thirty-eight years Kansas had more than 2,000,000 head of hogs, and never less than 1,000,000.

In 1927 the Kansas hen produced a surplus value of \$26,000,000 and Uncle Sam says that the Kansas hen produced more eggs than did those of 43 other states.

The area of Kansas is 52,499,078 acres, of which 45,425,179 acres are in farms and 94,802 acres are water surface. There are only seven other states which have a higher farm property valuation than Kansas.

Eighty-nine per cent of the rural population of Kansas is American born and they own their homes. Kansas farms gave a greater aggregate value than do those of 39 other states.

This state ranks ninth among the states in the production of mineral wealth. Up to the middle of 1926 Kansas had produced the huge total of 377,873,000 barrels of petroleum, which exceeds the production of any foreign oil field, except Mexico and Russia.

Kansas is second in production of zinc and first in its refining. Cherokee county alone has produced \$123,000,000 worth of zinc and lead since 1906. The zinc deposit extends into Missouri and Oklahoma and this tri-state district produces 61 per cent of all the zinc mined in the United States.

Kansas ranks third in salt production, having a deposit more than 300 feet thick underlying several thousand square miles of central and western parts of the state and of which Hutchinson is the producing center.

Kansas has enormous deposits of volcanic ash, or pumice, and the state never had a volcano. This ash is supposed to have been deposited in beds, sometimes 15 feet thick, by the winds following some volcanic eruption elsewhere. This pumice has many economic uses.

Kansas is rich in limestone, coal, cement, gypsum, the clays for pottery, brick and tile, and many other minerals and mineral waters, and the yearly mineral production of the state is reported to exceed in value all of the gold mined in the United States, including Alaska. The importance of the state as a mineral producer is largely a development of recent years.



The surface of Kansas is a gradual slope from 700 feet above sea level in the southeast corner to 4,000 feet at the northwest. With this varying altitude there is a diversity of soil and climate which permits the growth of practically all crops of the North Temperate Zone.

**OLD SANTA FÉ TRAIL.**—Before the railroads came, all commerce between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains was carried on by caravans of pack mules and wagon teams. The most notable highway across the prairies was known as the Old Santa Fé Trail, between Missouri river and Santa Fé, N. M.

The expedition led by Captain Becknell, that went overland from Franklin, Mo., in 1821, marks the beginning of important wagon trade between these points, though the first pack-mule party for Santa Fé was outfitted as early as 1804. In 1825-27 the U. S. Govt. surveyed a line through from Fort Osage (Sibley), trading posts being established there and at Independence. Independence was the principal eastern terminus until 1848, when it was superseded by Westport Landing (Kansas City), and later, in 1863, by Fort Leavenworth. The Santa Fe Railway reached the city of Santa Fé in 1880, and the well-worn trail became a thing of the past.

The map reproduced herein shows the route of this historic highway in sufficient detail to enable the traveler on the Santa Fe Railway of today to see where the two run almost side by side. The old trail is marked by granite monuments erected by the D. A. R.

From Independence to Santa Fé, wagon parties routed by way of the Cimarron cut-off, traveled about 775 miles. The Upper Arkansas river route, across Raton pass, was much longer (850 miles) but safer.

There were so many conflicts with hostile Indians beyond Council Grove that detachments of U. S. troops often went along, to guard lives and property.

The earlier caravans of pack-mules, usually numbered 75 to 200 animals and made 15 miles a day. After the introduction of "prairie schooners," drawn by mules or oxen, the jornada or day's journey, was seventeen to eighteen miles. At first the traders made only one trip a year, but by 1860 caravans left every few days.

An average caravan consisted of 26 wagons, each drawn by 5 yoke of oxen or 5 spans of mules. A wagon load was five to seven thousand pounds, and an average day's journey 17 miles. In 1846, 375 wagons were employed, also 1,700 mules, 2,000 oxen and 500 men; this was increased, by 1866, to 3,000 traders' wagons. During the height of the traffic 50,000 ox-yokes were used annually. The largest train (1 mile long and 4 columns abreast) was composed of 800 army wagons carrying supplies for General Custer's Indian campaign in 1868.

The first overland mail stage coach started from Independence for Santa Fé in 1849; in the early 60's daily stages were run from both ends of the route; each Concord coach carried 11 passengers, the fare being \$250, including meals; the trip required 2 weeks. Today, on a Santa Fe train, the journey consumes only 25 to 30 hours, and the railroad fare is about \$33.00 one way.

The Old Spanish trail, from Santa Fé to California, an extension of the Santa Fé Trail—was established by William Wolf-skill in 1830; the route was northwest to Green river, Utah, thence over Wasatch mountains to Sevier river and down the Virgin river, entering the coast region via Tehachapi and Tejon passes. During the years 1857-58 Lieutenant Beale surveyed a U. S. Govt. wagon road from Fort Defiance, Arizona, to Los Angeles; it practically followed the present Santa Fe tracks to Kingman, thence to Fort Mohave and beyond; this road was used as late as 1878. Also, soon after the discovery of gold in California, a road or trail was opened down the Gila river, Arizona.

## KANSAS CITY TO EMPORIA VIA TOPEKA

KANSAS CITY, MO., and KAN.—See page 10.

**TURNER, KAN.**—Alt. 764; pop. 500. Gardening and fruit growing. Three sand plants.

**HOLLIDAY, KAN.**—Alt. 760; pop. 150. Named after Col. C. K. Holliday, one of the founders of the Santa Fe; junction

for Leavenworth branch and Santa Fe line to southern Kansas.

**WILDER, KAN.**—Alt. 772; pop. 57. Named for D. W. Wilder, author of "Annals of Kansas." Farming; moulding sand; potato shipments.

**CORLISS, KAN.**—Alt. 779; pop. 100.

**WEAVER, KAN.**—Alt. 797; pop. 50. North of tracks lies the Kaw valley, noted for its potato crops.

**EUDORA, KAN.**—Alt. 811; pop. 620. General farming, fruit and potato growing and stock raising. Named after Eudora Fish, daughter of Shawnee Indian chief from whom townsite was purchased in early days; Quantrill and his band of guerillas passed just south of Eudora on their way to destroy Lawrence, during Civil War. Wakarusa river empties into Kaw river here. Eudora has two grain elevators, high school, and two banks.

**LAWRENCE, KAN.**—Alt. 813; pop. 15,065. County seat Douglas county. University of Kansas, located on Mt. Oread, with 24 buildings valued at \$5,000,000 (new buildings authorized to cost \$250,000) an enrollment of 5,150 students and faculty of 300. Haskell institute (government Indian school), with 1,000 students and 70 buildings, maintained by U. S. government at annual cost \$200,000. Has \$80,000 court house, \$70,000 government building, \$75,000 opera house, \$65,000 masonic temple, \$30,000 Carnegie library, a memorial hospital and new \$500,000 high school. Flour mills, grain elevators, paper mill and box factory, horse collar, pipe organ, tile and canning factories; wholesale groceries; planing mill; largest nursery and seed houses in the state; dam across river provides water power; three city parks; 60 miles of paved streets. Lawrence is interesting historically and is called "Athens of Kansas." It was founded by New England Emigrant Aid Society and named for Amos Lawrence, noted Boston merchant. From 1854 to 1860 it was headquarters of Free State party, against which Pro-Slavery party was strongly arrayed. Here met, in 1861, the last territorial legislature. City was entered by hostile force of Missourians, numbering 2,800, in 1856, but violence was averted by arrival of United States troops sent by Territorial Governor J. W. Geary; Quantrill, a border marauder, murdered 288 citizens and burned the city on August 21, 1863. Santa Fe branch to Ottawa. Union Pacific R. R.

**LECOMPTON, KAN.**—Alt. 846; pop. 310. Named after S. D. Lecompte, Chief Justice Kansas Territory; was territorial capital from 1855 to 1861, and headquarters of Pro-Slavery party in Kansas; the "Lecompton Constitution" was framed here in 1857. View of Kansas and Delaware rivers from bluffs. Foundation of territorial capital now occupied by church edifice.

**TOPEKA, KAN.**—Alt. 945; pop. 70,400. County seat Shawnee county. Capital of Kansas, and third largest city. The Free Soil legislature met here in 1856 and was dispersed by U. S. troops; first state legislature assembled in 1861. Topeka is an Indian word, meaning of which is unknown, although some authorities say it signifies "potato." The capitol buildings cost \$3,000,000; Santa Fe general offices, shops and hospital with 5,033 employees; the shops alone cover 26 acres under roof, in tract of 185 acres, the buildings numbering 202; the shop employees number 2,242 and annual payroll is \$3,478,179; average monthly repairs comprise 32 locomotives, 80 passenger coaches, and 2,500 freight cars. A thoroughly equipped test department is maintained; the Santa Fe general store house at Topeka controls distribution of 50,000 different items on 920,000 requisitions a year, or \$369 a minute for supplies. State asylum for the insane; state industrial school for boys; Washburn and Bethany colleges (1,400 students); Kansas Vocational College (colored). Flour milling is one of principal industries; production of 8 mills, 1,125,625 barrels yearly, with foreign as well as domestic market; packing plant produces 1,000,000 pounds of meat weekly. 330 industrial plants; wholesale houses have combined annual turnover of \$10,000,000; retail sales total \$11,000,000 annually; eight building and loan associations with combined capitalization \$19,000,000; 18 banks have combined deposits of \$33,336,000; Beatrice creamery system is largest in the world; 155 miles of paved streets; 26 public parks; 39 miles of street railway, and many fine residences; largest pipe organ (in city auditorium)





1—Taos Indian Pueblo, northeast of Santa Fé, New Mex. 2—Excavated Ruin in Frijoles Canyon, near Santa Fé, New Mex.  
3—Puyé, in the heart of the Indian-detour region, centuries ago was the center of a dense population.



between Chicago and Salt Lake City; 69 churches; 30 public schools; third largest publishing house in United States, with weekly payroll of \$20,000. In actual circulation Topeka produces more farm journals than any city in U. S. Sixty-five passenger trains arrive and depart daily. First Santa Fe locomotive, the "C. K. Holliday," entered service at Topeka in March, 1869. Santa Fe branch to St. Joseph. Mo. Pac., R. I., U. P. Rys.

**WAKARUSA, KAN.**—Alt. 947; pop. 100. Wakarusa river; McFadden's Park, summer resort.

**CARBONDALE, KAN.**—Alt. 1,066; pop. 383. Bituminous coal mines. Merrill Springs resort, 1½ miles north. For many years the coal field extending from Carbondale to Osage City was principal source of fuel supply for the Santa Fe, the annual output in 1893 exceeding 200,000 tons. In June, 1869, Santa Fe tracks reached Carbondale.

**SCRANTON, KAN.**—Alt. 1,100; pop. 622. Farms, coal mines, stock raising; Santa Fé Trail and transcontinental auto highway.

**BURLINGAME, KAN.**—Alt. 1,044; pop. 1,300. Farming, stock raising and coal mining. On Old Santa Fé Trail; location of old trail bridge indicated by granite boulder, erected by D.A.R. In October, 1862, when every able-bodied man within a radius of 20 miles of Burlingame was in the Army, Quantrill's band of guerillas planned to raid the town. The old men and boys hauled rock at night with ox teams and built a small fort in center of town; fort was held three weeks by Women and children Mrs. G. W. Hoover, known as "Aunt Fanny" was in command. Rocks from fort were used years afterward as foundation for a church. Santa Fe branch to Alma, in cattle-grazing region. Town named for Hon. Anson Burlingame, formerly U. S. minister to China.

**OSAGE CITY, KAN.**—Alt. 1,077; pop. 2,970; named for Osage Indians. Farming, live stock and coal mining; overall factory; Santa Fe branch to Lyndon and Quenemo. Mo. Pac. Ry.

**BARCLAY, KAN.**—Alt. 1,171; pop. 150. General farming. Early white settlers mostly Quakers; Osage Indian tribe made this region their home in early days.

**EMPORIA, KAN.**—Alt. 1,138; pop. 12,940. County seat Lyon county; near Neosho and Cottonwood rivers; alfalfa is principal farm product; ice and cold storage plants; Santa Fe sheep feeding barns with capacity 50,000 sheep; electric sheep-shearing plant; Kansas State Teachers College, 4,365 students; College of Emporia, Presbyterian institution, enrollment of 435; home of William Allen White, author and editor. Santa Fe branches to Moline and Benedict, also "cut-off" from Holliday. M. K. & T. Ry.

## KANSAS CITY TO EMPORIA VIA OTTAWA JUNCTION

This "cut-off" is double tracked and saves 15 miles as compared with line through Topeka.

(See page 13 for stations Kansas City to Holliday.)

**ZARAH, KAN.**—Alt. 796; pop. 50. Shawnee Heights Golf and Country club, 200 acres, located two miles east, on Little Mill creek; Starwood pleasure park one mile east.

**OLATHE, KAN.**—Alt. 1,023; pop. 3610. County seat Johnson county. State school for education of the deaf; a beautiful residence town, with 6 schools, 10 churches, public gymnasium, paved streets, electric lights, natural gas and other modern improvements; 300 bbl. flour mill. Olathe is said to be a Shawnee Indian name, meaning "beautiful." Frisco Lines, Mo. and Kan. Interurban Rys.

**GARDNER, KAN.**—Alt. 1,065; pop. 514. Old Santa Fé Trail passes through town; several skirmishes were fought here in early days of Civil War.

**EDGERTON, KAN.**—Alt. 965; pop. 440. Old Santa Fé Trail near depot; oil and gas in vicinity; park and tourists camp.

**WELLSVILLE, KAN.**—Alt. 544; pop. 850. A thriving town in oil and gas belt. Has \$27,000 high school and \$9,000 community hall. Freight shipments, exceed 1,500 cars annually.

**OTTAWA JUNCTION, KAN.**—Alt. 915; junction with

Southern Kansas division of Santa Fe; about one mile south the city of Ottawa, mentioned below.

**OTTAWA, KAN.**—Alt. 908; pop. 10,165. County seat of Franklin county, and located on Marais des Cygnes river, named by early French explorers, "stream of the swans." Founded 1864 on site trading post for Ottawa Indians. Rev. Jothan Meeker established mission near here in 1837. Has 26 miles paved streets, two city parks, a municipally owned water and light plant, with low electric and water rates, improved at cost of \$250,000; Ottawa university, a Baptist institution, founded by John Tecumseh Jones, chief of Ottawa tribe, in 1865; 23 churches, one of them valued at \$125,000 and another at \$75,000; high school costing \$150,000; new Junior High School costing \$200,000; a \$150,000 memorial auditorium. Most important industries are: Santa Fe shops and car works, employing 500 men; 700 bbl. flour mill; wire fence, gas and kerosene engines, electric milkers, brake shoes; condensed milk, butter and ice cream factories disbursing \$1,000,000 annually. Other industries consist of ice plant, poultry-house, foundry, millwork, broom factory and two nurseries. Santa Fe branches to Lawrence and Burlington, also main line and Southern Kansas division. Ottawa is an Indian name, signifying "to trade." Mo. Pac. Ry.

**POMONA, KAN.**—Alt. 923; pop. 418. On Marais des Cygnes river; hay, cattle and hogs. Mo. Pac. Ry.

**QUENEMO, KAN.**—Alt. 941; pop. 733. On Marais des Cygnes river, rich farming community; fine high school. Quenemo was the name of a noted Ottawa Indian. Santa Fe branch to Osage City. Mo. Pac. Ry.

**MELVERN, KAN.**—Alt. 993; pop. 532. On Old Santa Fé Trail "cut-off."

**LEBO, KAN.**—Alt. 1,154; pop. 572. Coal mining and stock feeding.

**NEOSHO RAPIDS, KAN.**—Alt. 1,092; pop. 267. On Neosho river. Neosho is an Indian name, meaning "clear and cold water." Farming and dairying.

## EMPORIA TO HUTCHINSON

**EMPORIA, KAN.**—See page 17.

**PLYMOUTH, KAN.**—Alt. 1,132; pop. 100. Alfalfa and stock raising. Two miles south, overlooking Cottonwood river is a large ranch once operated by Fred Harvey.

**STRONG CITY, KAN.**—Alt. 1,173; pop. 950. Named for W. B. Strong, ex-president Santa Fe Railway. Farming and stock raising; largest building-stone quarries in Kansas, Strong City to Clements; Santa Fe passes through Cottonwood valley, Emporia to Florence. Cottonwood Falls is 1½ miles south.

**ELMDALE, KAN.**—Alt. 1,194; pop. 350. Alfalfa and stock raising; natural gas; \$32,000 high school; 3 miles west is "Clover Cliff" ranch, of 5,478 acres, both sides of track; State Y. M. C. A. camp 1½ miles south.

**CLEMENTS, KAN.**—Alt. 1,222; pop. 200. Stock raising, alfalfa, wheat, corn. Ranks third among Kansas cattle-shipping points. Bruard's "monument" (built in early 60's by Bruard as guide to travelers) on south side of tracks half-way between Clements and Cedar Point.

**FLORENCE, KAN.**—Alt. 1,262; pop. 2,019. Stock raising and farming; stone quarries and crushers north of track where Santa Fe gets ballast. An old mill, said to have been first run by water power in Kansas, is still in operation. Consolidated schools with \$300,000 plant; oil refinery; ice plant, grain elevator; \$100,000 theater. Santa Fe branches to Winfield, Mulvane and Ellinwood. Beyond Florence the railway leaves Cottonwood valley and ascends Doyle Creek. Large fields of alfalfa may be seen westward; oil fields south and west.

**PEABODY, KAN.**—Alt. 1,350; pop. 2,025. Agriculture and live stock; markets more fat cattle than any other station in state. Has municipal water and electric light plant, ice plant and park of 25 acres. Town named after F. H. Peabody, resident of Boston and Santa Fe director in early days; first public library in state at Peabody was presented by him. C. R. I. & P. Ry.



**NEWTON, KAN.**—Alt. 1,439; pop. 10,000. County seat Harvey county; junction with Santa Fe main lines to Galveston, and Texas Panhandle; extensive Santa Fe division shops, Santa Fe office building; 35 daily passenger trains; monthly Santa Fe pay roll \$150,000, with 900 employees. Fred Harvey interests include hotel, laundry, bottling works, farm, dairy and packing plant. Second to the Santa Fe interests in Newton is the flour milling industry, four flour mills. Other industries include ice plant, large creamery; feeds; seeds; ice cream and carbonated beverage plant. In pioneer days Newton was a big cattle shipping point. Russian Mennonite settlements are around Newton. In September, 1874, Mennonites arrived from southern Russia and settled on 100,000 acres of land sold them by the Santa Fe in Harvey, Marion and Reno counties. Between 1874 and 1883 about 15,000 Mennonites settled on Santa Fe lands in Kansas; by 1905 this immigration had increased to 60,000 persons. In 1893 they opened first Mennonite college in U. S. which now offers full college course with enrollment of 250 students and faculty of 25; it is supported by the Mennonites. The first hard winter wheat was brought to the U. S. by resident of Newton, who later supplied farmers with the well known variety. Newton is surrounded by rich farming community and on account of good roads and market is fine agricultural country. Has a municipal building with auditorium. County is noted for high yield of wheat, and fine live stock. Mo. Pac. R. R.

**HALSTEAD, KAN.**—Alt. 1,388; pop. 1,210. Named for Murat Halstead, a noted journalist. Wheat and corn district, and important shipping point for poultry and eggs; flour mills, capacity 500 barrels daily, and a 200,000 bushel elevator; north of track is Riverside park, on Little Arkansas river. Hertzler hospital.

**BURRTON, KAN.**—Alt. 1,450; pop. 679. Junction with Frisco Lines and Interurban Ry. Named for I. T. Burr, former vice president of the Santa Fe.

**HUTCHINSON, KAN.**—Alt. 1,527; pop. 28,423. County seat Reno county; on Arkansas river and Cow creek; important wholesale point; several large salt and soda ash plants and strawboard works. The salt beds are 400 feet below surface—fresh water is forced down through pipes and brine thus formed pumped to surface and evaporated; average production of salt in Kansas is 832,000 tons annually, valued at \$4,000,000, which will be increased by opening new salt mine here. Large terminal elevators with capacity 1,000,000 bushels; large vegetable greenhouses, and fruit-packing houses; center of Kansas wheat belt with extensive flour mills; Kansas State Industrial reformatory; junction for several Santa Fe lines—one main line traversing north bank of Arkansas river to western Kansas state line and beyond, the other main line "cut-off" to Kinsley; the Bisonte, a Fred Harvey station hotel, built in Tudor style of architecture. The region was scene of battle in 1778 between Comanches, Spaniards and Pueblo Indians, in which Comanches were routed by force under command of Juan Bautista de Anza. C. R. I. & P., Mo. Pac. Rys.

**THE ARKANSAS RIVER** heads in the Rockies of Colorado, near Leadville, and joins the Mississippi below Memphis. It breaks through the mountain wall above Cañon City and its gently sloping floor is traversed by the Santa Fe main line from Hutchinson, Kan., to Pueblo, Colo., a distance of 401 miles. The waters of this snow-fed stream are used for irrigation, not only of the broad valley lands, but also of the wide upland areas on each side, supplementing natural rainfall. Ditches utilize the regular flow, while the underflow is raised to the surface by pumps. This fertile valley is called the "Nile of America." There thousands of cattle and sheep are fattened on alfalfa.

Between Garden City and Rocky Ford there is a large sugar-beet acreage; also many orchards of deciduous fruits. To better handle the sugar-beet crop, the Santa Fe has built a second line north of the river in Colorado, between Holly and Swink, known as the "sugar road." In a recent year, nearly 50,000 cars of freight were shipped over the Santa Fe from Santa Fe stations in the Colorado section of this valley; and the loading from the Kansas section was comparatively as good.

## HUTCHINSON TO KINSLEY

### VIA GREAT BEND

**HUTCHINSON, KAN.**—See page 19.

**NICKERSON, KAN.**—Alt. 1,593; pop. 1,049. Farming and stock raising; Reno County high school. Named for Thomas Nickerson, former president of Santa Fe Railway.

**STERLING, KAN.**—Alt. 1,636; pop. 2,060. Cooper Memorial College and 11 churches; one flour mill; salt plant; several elevators. Mo. Pac. Ry.

**ELLINWOOD, KAN.**—Alt. 1,781; pop. 1,103. Santa Fe McPherson branch. Two flour mills, 1,200 barrels daily.

**GREAT BEND, KAN.**—Alt. 1,846; pop. 5,039. County seat Barton county; named from "great bend" of Arkansas river. County high school; Catholic hospital and 10 churches. Barton county produces several million bushels of wheat annually. Three flour mills, capacity 3,000 barrels daily; dairy center; \$150,000 creamery and cold storage plant; wholesale grocery, produce and agricultural implements distributing point. Water power from Walnut Creek is utilized for flour mills. Mounted stone cannon marks site of old Fort Zarah, (established by Gen. Curtis in 1864), 3 miles east of station; Old Santa Fé Trail passes through town and follows track on north side. The great bend of the Arkansas was the beginning of the province of Quivira, visited by Coronado in 1541. Santa Fe Great Bend branch. Mo. Pac. Ry.

**PAWNEE ROCK, KAN.**—Alt. 1,940; pop. 600. Historic Pawnee Rock, scene of many fierce Indian battles in early days, is located one-quarter mile north of town in plot of ground set aside as State Park; camping place on Old Santa Fé Trail.

**LARNED, KAN.**—Alt. 1,940; pop. 3,027. County seat of Pawnee county; Pawnee and Arkansas rivers; \$200,000 court house; new public library, paved streets; 2 flour mills, 1,000 barrels daily; dairy center; several elevators; sugar beets raised on Jetmore branch. Old Fort Larned is 6 miles west; on island in Arkansas river, battle occurred in 1870 between Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Jetmore branch. Mo. Pac. Ry.

**KINSLEY, KAN.**—Alt. 2,163; pop. 1,935. County seat Edwards county; main-line "cut-off" from Hutchinson. Grain elevators; carload egg and poultry shipping point.

## HUTCHINSON TO KINSLEY

### VIA ST. JOHN

**HUTCHINSON, KAN.**—See page 19.

**PARTRIDGE, KAN.**—Alt. 1,605; pop. 253. Wheat and corn principal crops. C. R. I. & P. Ry.

**ABBYVILLE, KAN.**—Alt. 1,651; pop. 200. Rural high school; located in great wheat belt; cattle and hogs also raised here. West of Abbyville is region of low sand hills.

**SYLVIA, KAN.**—Alt. 1,734; pop. 600. Farming, stock-raising, fruit-growing and dairying district; has flour mill; wild duck and geese plentiful on salt marshes 12 miles northwest.

**STAFFORD, KAN.**—Alt. 1,857; pop. 1,752. Named for Capt. Lewis Stafford. Near Ninnescah river; salt marshes few miles northeast. Wheat and stock raising; flour mill; ice plant. Mo. Pac. Ry.

**ST. JOHN, KAN.**—Alt. 1,907; pop. 1,671. County seat Stafford county. Named for Gov. John P. St. John, noted prohibition leader. Rattlesnake creek is short distance west; farming and stock-raising center; fine city park; flour mill; ice-plant; municipal light and water.

**MACKSVILLE, KAN.**—Alt. 2,024; pop. 1,000. On Rattlesnake Creek; important point in wheat belt. Surrounding country underlaid with sheet water, reached by driven wells.

**BELPRE, KAN.**—Alt. 2,082; pop. 488. Live stock, wheat and corn. Belpre is a French name, signifying "beautiful prairie." Wichita & Northwestern Ry.

**KINSLEY, KAN.**—See page 20 above.

## KINSLEY TO LA JUNTA

**KINSLEY, KAN.**—See page 20 above.

**WRIGHT, KAN.**—Alt. 2,516; pop. 50. Wheat raising; old Fort Dodge south of track.



**DODGE CITY, KAN.**—Alt. 2,479; pop. 7,000. County seat Ford county; Santa Fe division point with yearly pay roll \$1,800,000 to 1,200 employees; Federal weather bureau building; court house, costing \$200,000; city park of 40 acres with \$25,000 pavilion; 12 miles paved streets; \$225,000 high school; girl's academy; 3 theaters; \$250,000 flour mills; elevators with combined storage capacity 350,000 bushels; wholesale groceries produce houses and ice cream plant; oil refinery and alfalfa mill; two miles world's championship motorcycle speedway, on which world's records were broken in 1921; \$25,000 country club; power plant furnishes electricity for 13 other towns. Soldiers' Home, 2½ miles east of town at old Fort Dodge, once headquarters of General Miles and General Custer; Fort Dodge established in 1864, and named for Col. Henry Dodge, U. S. A., being first occupied by General Curtis and command; six miles west is abandoned site of old Fort Atkinson. In early days was noted shipping point on cattle trail, Texas to Montana; the maximum year's cattle drive was in 1884, when 800,000 cattle, in three herds, crossed Red river, bound northwest, 4,000 men and 30,000 horses being required on trail. The last herd left Texas in 1889. When Kansas quarantined against Texas cattle, the trail finally moved west to Trail City on the Colorado line. Main Santa Fé Trail passed through here (then Fort Dodge) with cut-off along Cimarron river; Coronado crossed Arkansas river near here in 1541. Until 1848 the northwest corner of Mexico was located across the river from Dodge City; Fred Harvey station hotel, El Vaquero. Four important highways pass through here. Change from Central to Mountain time, one hour earlier. Santa Fe branch to Elkhart, C. R. I. & P. Ry.

**CIMARRON, KAN.**—Alt. 2,615; pop. 900. County seat Gray county; farming and stock raising; headgate of Soule irrigating ditch, first of big irrigation projects in western Kansas. Short distance west is Cimarron Crossing, a ford on old Santa Fé Trail short cut to Fort Union; in early days was headquarters for buffalo hunters.

**INGALLS, KAN.**—Alt. 2,664; pop. 200. Named after U. S. Senator John J. Ingalls; south of station and across bridge many Santa Fé Trail freighters are buried, they having been killed by Indians. The story is that a half million dollars worth of gold once was cached in this vicinity by freighters to prevent theft by hostile Indians.

**PIERCEVILLE, KAN.**—Alt. 2,751; pop. 100. Point of Rocks, scene of several frontier Indian fights, is 2½ miles west on north side of track.

**GARDEN CITY, KAN.**—Alt. 2,829; pop. 3,848. County seat Finney county. Sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat and sweet clover are grown in Arkansas valley; beet-sugar factory and two alfalfa mills and other industries. Lamb-feeding center. Site of first Kansas experiments in irrigation; many irrigation pumping plants; power-generating plant furnishes electricity for pumping within radius 40 miles. Sand hills, 50 to 60 feet high, south of river, all the way to Syracuse, cover district 15 miles wide. Santa Fe branch to Scott City.

**DEERFIELD, KAN.**—Alt. 2,935; pop. 284. Sugar beets, wheat, alfalfa, hay, alfalfa seed, and seed cantaloupes; pumping plant of Garden City U. S. irrigation project utilizing underflow by pumping from shallow wells; Lake McKinney (irrigation reservoir), 8 miles long, northwest.

**LAKIN, KAN.**—Alt. 2,990; pop. 500. County seat Kearny county. Lake McKinney is 3 miles northeast.

**HARTLAND, KAN.**—Alt. 3,049; pop. 35. Chouteau Island, in Arkansas river, where French trader took refuge in 1817 and resisted Indian attack. Here Maj. Bennett Riley encamped in 1829 with first U. S. caravan escort. Troops of the Republic of Mexico, under Colonel Viscarra, protected trail caravans from Hartland to Santa Fé. Skirmishes with hostile Kiowas were frequent.

**SYRACUSE, KAN.**—Alt. 3,220; pop. 1,157. County seat Hamilton county. Settled in 1872 by colony from Syracuse, N. Y. Old Fort Aubrey was located 4½ miles east. Live stock and broom corn market. Fred Harvey station hotel, Sequoyah.

**COOLIDGE, KAN.**—Alt. 3,341; pop. 144. Named for T. Jefferson Coolidge, former president Santa Fe Railway.

Located near eastern limit Arkansas Valley artesian area; eight artesian wells within radius of three miles. State line of Kansas and Colorado is crossed west of station.

**COLORADO**—The Santa Fe Railway enters Colorado westward through the Arkansas Valley, the home of the famous Rocky Ford cantaloupe, which, like the Colorado potato and pinto bean, is the national standard of excellence for that product. At La Junta a southwest course is followed. From Trinidad the line runs directly south and, after passing through Raton Tunnel, enters New Mexico.

Ruins of prehistoric Cliff Dwellers are found in Mesa Verde National Park and in other parts of southwest Colorado. Capt. Zebulon M. Pike entered what is now Colorado in the autumn of 1806, passed up the Arkansas Valley and then north to the famous peak which now bears his name. Maj. Stephen H. Long visited the Rocky Mountains in 1820 and sighted the peak which now is known as Long's Peak. John C. Frémont visited what is now Colorado on two of his four "pathfinding" expeditions. In 1858 gold was discovered on the banks of the Platte river near the present site of the city of Denver.

Colorado produces large amounts of precious and semi-precious metals—gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium, uranium and radium. Its leading industry at present, however, is agriculture, which is carried on in connection with stock-raising and dairy farming. The value of all crops grown in the state in 1927 was about \$125,000,000. Wheat is the principal crop, with hay second. Colorado ranks first among the states in the production of sugar beets and beet sugar. The value of dairy products of the state in 1927 was about \$28,000,000 and the value of the live stock sold for slaughter and slaughtered on farms was close to \$45,000,000. Colorado ranks fourth among the states in available coal supply and has the largest deposits of anthracite coal of any state except Pennsylvania. Oil shale is one of the state's richest undeveloped resources, representatives of the U. S. Geological Survey estimating that the shales of the western part of the state contain at least 68,000,000 barrels of recoverable oil, besides large quantities of ammonium sulphate.

Colorado's principal cities are Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Boulder and Trinidad. The population of the state is about 1,000,000. Its area is 66,341,120 acres.

Colorado is sometimes called the "Playground of America." The Rocky Mountains pass through the west-central part of the state and in this state contain more high peaks and a wider variety of rugged picturesque scenery than is found in this range elsewhere in the United States. Colorado has 47 peaks more than 14,000 feet above sea level, while Switzerland has but 9; Colorado has more than 1,000 peaks above 10,000 feet, and Switzerland has fewer than 25. Colorado contains two national parks—Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde, and four national monuments—Wheeler, Colorado, Yucca House and Hovenweep.

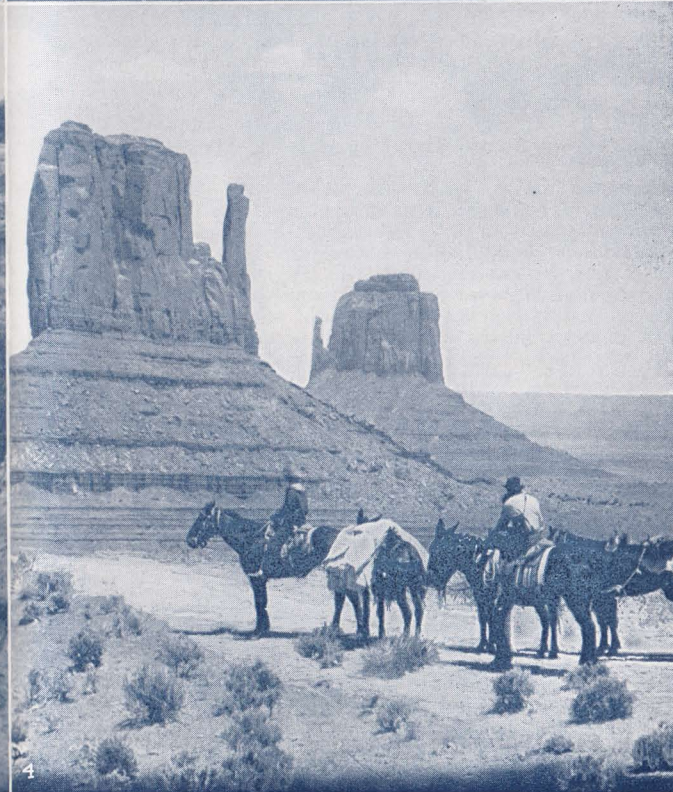
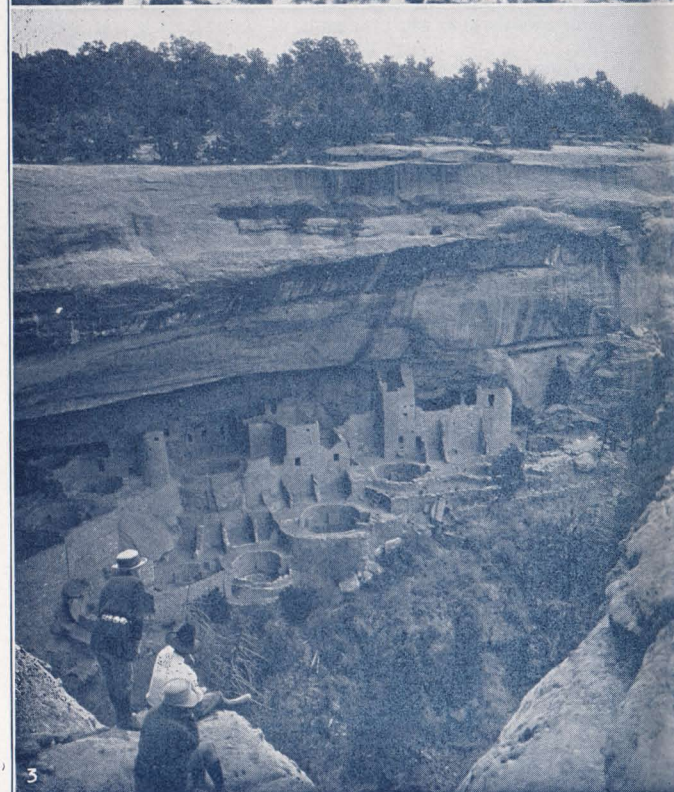
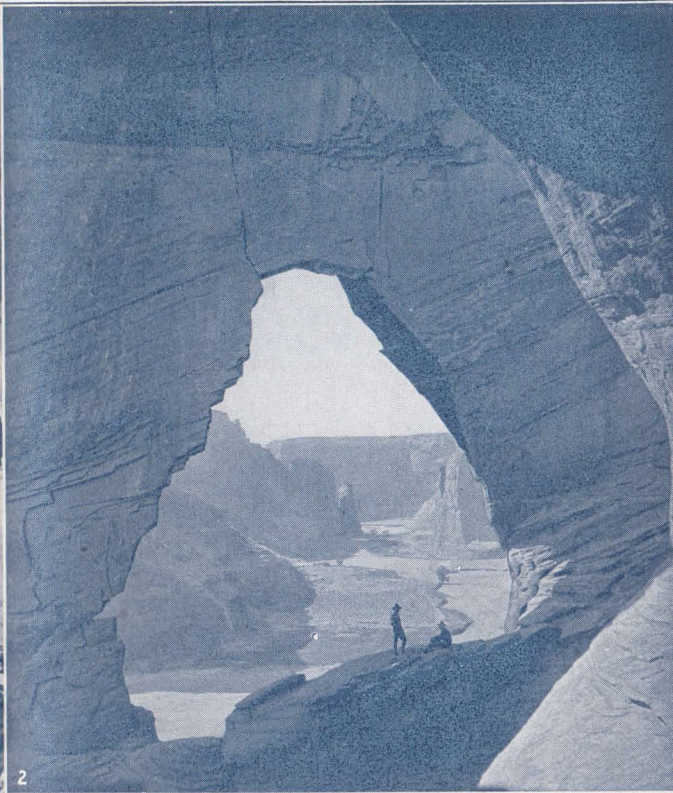
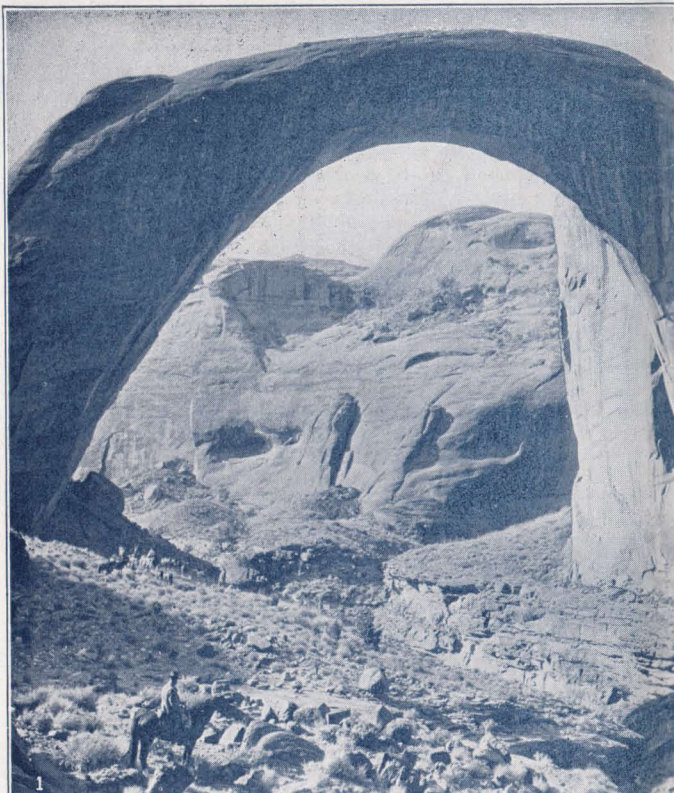
The official flower of Colorado is the columbine, which is found in great abundance in the mountain valleys and on the mountain sides.

**HOLLY, COLO.**—Alt. 3,380; pop. 1,200. First station in Arkansas Valley, Colorado. Near station is Santa Fé Trail marker installed by D. A. R. South of depot is stone ranch house and barn, built in 1873, headquarters of old Holly cattle ranch. Colony of Amity, founded by Salvation Army in 1898, recently abandoned. Holly is eastern terminus Santa Fe Line on north side of river, which traverses rich agricultural section, supporting twelve alfalfa meal mills and producing heavy tonnage sugar beets. Headquarters large land company owning 50,000 acres in valley. Dairying and raising alfalfa principal farming industries; famous model dairy farm 2 miles north. Alfalfa meal mill and cooling station.

**GRANADA, COLO.**—Alt. 3,473; pop. 308. Stock raising and beet sugar; irrigated section and dry farming. Near old cattle town of Trail City; Santa Fé Trail follows track from Granada to Lamar; two miles west of Granada is large beet sugar ranch and 4 miles east is old Fred Harvey ranch.

**LAMAR, COLO.**—Alt. 3,603; pop. 5,000 (includes suburbs). Founded in 1887 and named for L. Q. C. Lamar, former U. S.





1—Rainbow Bridge—Largest natural bridge in the world, reached from Gallup, N. M., Flagstaff, Ariz., or Grand Canyon. 2—Scene in Canyon de Chelly—Arizona, north of Gallup, N. M. 3—Cliff Palace in Mesa Verde National Park, reached by motor from Santa Fé or Gallup, N. M. 4—Monument Valley, Arizona



Secretary of Interior; county seat Prowers county. Principal crops: alfalfa, sugar beets, wheat, corn, broom corn, and small grains. Outlet for Baca county, lying south. Lamar has milk condensing plant, flour mill, beet-sugar factory, alfalfa meal mills, broom and cement factory. Gravity water system owned by City municipal light and power plant supplying surrounding towns. Nine churches, county court house, Carnegie library, 2 wholesale groceries. 265,000 acres of irrigated land are tributary to Lamar as well as inland empire of dry farming lands. Santa Fe branch connects with line built along north side Arkansas valley from Holly to Rocky Ford serving large sugar district. Nine miles west of Lamar, on high rock bluffs north of river, is site of old Fort Bent; eight miles west, on south side river, site of historic Indian village.

**PROWERS, COLO.**—Alt. 3,670; pop. 20. Nearby is ranch of 30,000 acres and a large Hereford stock farm. Headgates of Amity ditch one-half mile north.

**CADDOA, COLO.**—Alt. 3,757; pop. 65. Fort Lyon Naval Hospital, 10 miles west of Caddoa and 6 miles east of Las Animas, on north side of Arkansas river; accommodates 2,000. Purgatoire river is crossed near Las Animas.

**LAS ANIMAS, COLO.**—Alt. 3,877; pop. 2,552. County seat Bent county; sheep-feeding center; sugar beets, alfalfa, corn. Veterans bureau hospital No. 80 across river 5 miles northeast, on site of old Fort Lyon, which was built in 1867, and abandoned, as a fort, in 1878. Here Kit Carson once made his headquarters, and the building he occupied still stands. Eleven miles west of Las Animas, and across the river from Hadley station, is the site of Bent Brothers old fort, built in 1829-32 and destroyed in 1852. It was early known as Fort William Bent, being now marked by a stone monument. First permanent settlement in Colorado was near Las Animas. The city derives its name from the Spanish, Rio de las Animas Perdidas ("River of the Lost Souls"). From this locality, in 1806, Lieut. Zebulon Pike is said to have first seen Pike's Peak. In 1874 Las Animas was noted for cattle round-ups from northern Texas, Indian Territory and Kansas, also for buffalo meat shipments. Buffalo Bill and Kit Carson made their headquarters here for several years. Junction with Arkansas Valley branch.

**LA JUNTA, COLO.**—Alt. 4,045; pop. 7,000. (Pronounced La Hoon-tah). Santa Fe division and junction point, where line to Denver leaves California main line; repair shops have monthly pay roll about \$200,000—the second largest shops on the Santa Fe; also 65 miles of Santa Fe side track. County seat Otero county—prior to 1878 La Junta was named Otero. Industries consist of brick and tile factory, flour mill, ice plant, and creameries. Artificial gas plant supplies La Junta, Rocky Ford and Swink. Has three hospitals and \$250,000 high school. Bank deposits aggregate \$2,000,000.

Cantaloupe, sugar-beet, alfalfa and stock-raising country tributary. Four irrigating systems supply water to farmers in this vicinity. The Old Santa Fé Trail passes through La Junta, one block from station; snow-capped Pike's Peak (14,109 feet), 100 miles west.

## LA JUNTA TO DENVER

**LA JUNTA, COLO.**—See page 25, above.

**SWINK, COLO.**—Alt. 4,116; pop. 465. Has \$1,500,000 beet sugar factory; heavy shipments of cantaloupes and home of honey-dew melon. Knights of Pythias state home 1 mile distant; \$80,000 high school; general farming and stock raising.

**ROCKY FORD, COLO.**—Alt. 4,163; pop. 3,746. Located in the Arkansas valley. Noted as place of origin of famous Rocky Ford cantaloupe; horticultural products, sugar beets, alfalfa and grain, also cattle and sheep feeding; cucumber seed is shipped east by carloads; Carnegie library and high school building. "Watermelon day" is celebrated at Rocky Ford the first Thursday in September, during Arkansas Valley Fair. Sen. Geo. W. Swink (Watermelon day founder) is credited with starting irrigation in the Arkansas Valley. Rocky Ford has a beet-sugar factory, also pickle and canning plants. In 1917 more than 18,000 acres planted in garden and flower seeds.

**MANZANOLA, COLO.**—Alt. 4,235; pop. 654. Farming stock-raising, fruit-growing and sheep-feeding district; especially noted for apples. Alfalfa meal mill, cannery and pickling plant.

**FOWLER, COLO.**—Alt. 4,330; pop. 1,500. Principal industries are sheep and cattle feeding, hog-raising and poultry. Alfalfa meal mill, canning factory and pickle factory. Center of pinto bean industry.

**NEPESTA, COLO.**—Alt. 4,356; pop. 65. Views of Arkansas river, Greenhorn mountains and Pike's Peak may be obtained from here. Alfalfa, sugar beets, and melons. Mo. Pac. R. R.

**BOONE, COLO.**—Alt. 4,457; pop. 200. Farming center; Greenhorn mountains to left of track. Mo. Pac. R. R.

**PUEBLO, COLO.**—Alt. 4,685; pop. 65,449. Junction of Fountain and Arkansas rivers. County seat Pueblo county; important manufacturing center and metropolis of southern Colorado; great iron and steel plants and large flour mill and chemical plant; Mineral palace, C. F. & I. hospital, Federal building and Carnegie library. Pike's Peak, the Greenhorn Range of the Rockies and the Spanish peaks (12,720 ft. and 13,620 ft.) may be seen from Union Depot. Pleasant winter climate. Clark hot magnetic mineral springs and sanitarium, noted local institution. In eastern part of city is "Mexican Town," a relic of early days, with houses of adobe. Was Indian trading post in early days. Gateway to San Isabel National Forest summer resorts. Summer homes at Beulah and Rye, 30 miles by paved road. From Pueblo to Denver the Rampart Range of the Rockies is to be seen west of tracks. Junction of Santa Fe main Denver line and Cañon City branch, Colo. & Sou., D. & R. G. W., Mo. Pac. and Kan.-Colo. Rys.

**PINON, COLO.**—Alt. 4,989; pop. 100. Fountain river; agriculture, dairying, stock raising. On right of track may be seen auto road, built with convict labor. This extends from Pueblo to Henkel. View of Rockies to west, from Pike's Peak to Spanish peaks. D. & R. G. W. R. R.

**HENKEL, COLO.**—Alt. 5,179; pop. 30. Alfalfa fields on each side of track; Fountain river and groves of cottonwoods.

**FOUNTAIN, COLO.**—Alt. 5,520; pop. 700. On Fountain river. Farming, fruit growing, dairying and stock raising; flour mill and creamery. Electric light plant, and water piped twelve miles from Fountain Canyon, in mountains.

**COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.**—Alt. 6,032; pop. 34,417. County seat El Paso county. Situated near Pike's Peak (14,109 ft.), gateway to Cripple Creek gold mines; a famous summer resort. City owns new \$350,000 auditorium and mountain water system; has 2,000 acres of city and mountain parks. Colorado College and Colorado Institute for deaf and blind located here. Union Printers Home, Modern Woodmen of America, and other sanatoria in suburbs. Among points of interest nearby are Manitou (alt. 6,335 ft.), Garden of the Gods, Ute Pass, full-size model of cliff-dwelling, Monument Park, North Cheyenne Canyon and High Drive, South Cheyenne Canyon, Seven Falls, Williams Canyon, Cave of Winds, and Mount Manitou scenic incline. Pike's Peak cog-road, by which ascent of peak is made, starts from Manitou;—the Peak also is reached by the new auto highway; a one-day sightseeing tour is across the range to Cripple Creek by rail or auto; other trips are: Corley Mountain Highway Auto Drive and Broadmoor-Cheyenne Mountain Drive. Forty-four distinct trips by automobiles radiate from here. Over 200,000 persons visit Colorado Springs every summer. The Colorado Springs and Broadmoor Golf Club has fine courses; celebrated mineral-springs at Manitou. C. R. I. & P., C. & S., D. & R. G. W., Mid. Terminal Rys.

**BREED, COLO.**—Alt. 6,358. Stock raising and coal mining. The M. W. A. sanitarium 3 miles west; view of Pike's Peak west.

**HUSTED, COLO.**—Alt. 6,632; pop. 45. Stock raising and lumbering; tie making is principal industry.

**MONUMENT, COLO.**—Alt. 6,986; pop. 125. Dairying and stock raising. Rampart Range of Rockies and Mount Herman west of track; between Monument and Palmer Lake, on east side of track, is Elephant Rock, a landmark of the old stage days. National Forest Nursery 3 miles west. Scenic Highway to top of Mount Herman. D. & R. G. W. R. R.



**PALMER LAKE, COLO.**—Alt. 7,240; pop. 200. Summer tourist resort, on watershed between Platte and Arkansas rivers; two parks, Glen Park and Pine Crest; "The Estamere," built in 1869 by Eben Smith, cost \$600,000—now home of Rocky Mountain summer school. West of track is Palmer Lake, Pine Crest and Glen Park, with Mt. Chautauqua alt. 9,000 feet. Mount Herman attains altitude of 10,000 feet; trout fishing in nearby streams and in lake between railroad tracks; beyond Spruce, 2½ miles west of Palmer Lake, may be seen Eagle Cliff; east of Greenland (next station) is Greenland Ranch, 20,000 acres; and Lookout Mountain, said to have been used by Indians as lookout station. Ruins of Fort Lookout located here. D. & R. G. W. R. R.

**LARKSPUR, COLO.**—Alt. 6,697; pop. 180; on Lincoln Highway. Dairying district, headquarters for 15 creameries; west of track in pine forest, is headquarters American Federation of Human Rights. West of depot is Storm Peak, which has on its summit great stone face resembling a monkey; summer resort at foot of peak. In foothills, 5 miles west, is Perry Park, belonging to R. P. Lamont, Jr., and 2 miles beyond is Perry Park Ranch. View of Pike's Peak to southwest. D. & R. G. W. R. R.

**CASTLE ROCK, COLO.**—Alt. 6,208; pop. 500. County seat of Douglas county. Dairying and stock raising, large creamery. Castle Rock to east and Devil's Head to west. There are fossil beds nearby; first gold washed by prospectors in Douglas county in 1858; this region was scene of early Indian disturbances and was a favorite hunting ground for Ute Indians; first explored by Long and Frémont. D. & R. G. W. R. R.

**SEDALIA, COLO.**—Alt. 5,823; pop. 100. Nearest Santa Fe station for South Platte Canyon, 17 miles, Devil's Head Mountain, 20 miles, and Decker Spring resort. Junction of South Platte Scenic Highway and Denver-Colorado Springs Highway.

**GANN, COLO.**—Alt. 5,675; pop. 400. Farming; Dupont Powder Company mill, one-half mile west of station.

**LITTLETON, COLO.**—Alt. 5,352; pop. 2,300. County seat Arapahoe County. Dairying and truck gardening; county court house stands on hill facing mountains. Many rich ranchmen live in vicinity; pure bred live stock center. Town has mining machinery and farm gate factory; also alfalfa mill and grain elevator. Oldest flouring mill in Colorado, run by water power, may be seen between here and South Denver; 2 miles north is Fort Logan, and just north of this Loretta Heights academy, Colorado's largest Catholic school for young women. D. & R. G. W. R. R.

**DENVER, COLO.**—Alt. 5,280; pop. 325,000. Named after Gen. J. W. Denver, first federal governor of Kansas territory.

On South Platte river; capital of Colorado, metropolis of Rocky Mountain region; Manufacturing and jobbing, live stock, packing and agriculture, and promotion of mining and irrigation projects. A convention city, a summer tourist and health resort, and gateway to Rocky Mountain National Park. The 240-mile trip by automobile from Denver through Rocky Mountain National Park, requires two days and twice crosses the Continental Divide. Among important buildings are: United States mint, State capitol, Auditorium, State Museum, Colorado Museum of Natural History and Federal Building. Has an area of 60 square miles; 42 parks, with area of 1,664 acres connected by 18 miles of boulevards; 224 miles of surfaced streets and 57 miles of paved streets; longest concrete viaduct in U. S. Civic center, costing \$3,250,000. Denver Union Stock Yards, annual gross sales, \$60,000,000, largest feeder sheep market of the world. Principal manufacturing interests are machine shops, food stuffs, tire factories, mills and brick and tile factories; 1,200 industrial plants employ 18,000 persons, including four packing houses and numerous flouring mills with output of 3,500 barrels daily; 1927 factory products \$175,000,000. Headquarters for greatest number of federal offices in United States, outside Washington. Denver is only American municipality owning and maintaining a system of mountain parks outside its municipal boundaries, and connected by a 65-mile boulevard. Auto camp. Starting point of 60 one-day trips into mountains. Long's Peak (14,255 ft.), Gray's Peak (14,341 ft.), Mount Evans (14,259 ft.), Pike's Peak (14,109 ft.), and many others, with snow-capped summits

visible from Denver. Owns municipal auditorium, costing \$750,000, with seating capacity of 12,000. Can accommodate 60,000 visitors daily in 300 hotels and lodging houses. In early days city was half-way point where westward-bound caravans rested for long pull across Continental Divide; gold once was mined in what now is heart of city. C. R. I. & P., Union Pacific, Colo. & Sou., D. & R. G. W., C. B. & Q., Denv. & Inter-mountain, Denv. & Salt Lake Rys.

## LA JUNTA TO ALBUQUERQUE

**LA JUNTA, COLO.**—See page 25.

**TIMPAS, COLO.**—Alt. 4,410; pop. 100. On Timpas Creek; stock raising; Old Santa Fé Trail crosses 400 feet east of depot; distant view of Pike's Peak, Spanish Peaks and Greenhorn Mountains visible on west and Pike's Peak to northwest, the former 75 miles distant and the latter 100 miles. Here may be seen cedars and cane cactus, mesquite and sagebrush. Occasional Mexican adobe houses.

**MODEL, COLO.**—Alt. 5,510; pop. 100. This district recently supplied with water for irrigation and is rapidly becoming a prosperous farming section. Ten years ago was a sheep and cattle ranch.

**EARL, COLO.**—Alt. 5,672; pop. 50. Irrigation farming and grazing; Sunflower Valley between Earl and Hoehne's, south side of tract; Raton Range to south; Spanish Peaks (or Los dos Hermanos "The Two Brothers") and Sangre de Cristo (Blood of Christ) Range to west.

**HOEHNE'S, COLO.**—Alt. 5,703; pop. 200. Old Santa Fé Trail runs through town. View of snow-covered Spanish Peak; Simpson's Rest and Fisher's Peak also may be seen. On Purgatoire river, locally called "Picketwire." Located in Sunflower Valley, noted for alfalfa, beans and sugar beets.

**EL MORO, COLO.**—Alt. 5,833; pop. 200. On Purgatoire river. In early days large wool and cattle shipping point. Here are numerous Mexican adobe dwellings, typical of southwestern arid country—the adobe bricks are sun dried. Irrigation canal; big reservoir 8 miles northeast impounds mountain waters. Crossing D. & R. G. W. R. R.

**TRINIDAD, COLO.**—Alt. 5,971; pop. 13,906. County seat Las Animas county; first settlement here in 1862; gateway to Raton Pass, Stonewall Valley and San Isabel National Forest. Two miles from Trinidad line begins climb up North Raton creek. In 15 miles train ascends 1,636 feet, maximum grade being 3½ per cent. A "pusher" engine is used to summit of pass, a powerful machine of the latest Santa Fe type, built low, with 5 driving wheels on each side. Standard engine assists the "road" engine in front, making 3 locomotives in all. Four million tons bituminous coal and one million tons coke annually produced by 51 mines employing 5,000 men. Leading crops of Las Animas county are wheat, corn, oats, beans and alfalfa. About 100,000 head of cattle and sheep pastured on nearby ranges. Trinidad has a \$75,000 opera house, a \$1,000,000 court house and jail, a \$1,000,000 municipal waterworks system and a \$100,000 federal building. Brick, tile and cement block factories, planing mills and bottling works, electric light and gas plant; creamery, ice cream and candy factories, also many large wholesale houses located here; foundry machine shops manufacturing mine cars and gas engines. Four banks, with deposits exceeding \$8,000,000. Monthly pay roll of city, \$700,000. Before reaching depot on hill to left is seen Sister's hospital, and on right in city park is statue of Kit Carson. Fisher's Peak, towering 3,000 feet above the city to the south, named for artillery officer in Kearney's Army of the West. Simpson's Rest (6,500 ft.) named for old pioneer buried on summit, is just north of city. Spanish Peaks (12,720 ft. and 13,620 ft.) and Sangre de Cristo Range (14,000 ft.) also may be seen. Stonewall Gap, 30 miles from city is a mountain park with hotel, country club and cottages for summer visitors, reached over auto road. Across Las Animas river, 2 miles west, right-hand side of track, are high bluffs, where in 1866, Ute Indians and settlers fought battle. This river was named Rio de las Animas Perdidas, "River of the Lost Souls," by the Spaniards in memory of a party of men



who, in the eighteenth century, it is said, perished on its banks. The Cardenas, Fred Harvey station hotel. Colo. & Sou., Colo. & Wyo., D. & R. G. W. R. R.

**STARKVILLE, COLO.**—Alt. 6,328; pop. 1,620. Coal mining. Fisher's Peak, distant 8 miles. Below station is north boundary Maxwell land grant (1,750,000 acres), formerly the Beaubien and Miranda grant; in 1870 large bands of Jicarilla Apaches and Utes lived on this grant—the Utes were moved to Colorado in 1878. Maxwell was noted trapper, scout, and feudal lord of the frontier. The grant came through his wife, a daughter of Beaubien, one of original holders. Maxwell's ranch at Cimarron was noted for lavish entertainments.

**MORLEY, COLO.**—Alt. 6,731; pop. 500. Mining center; in heart of Raton Pass; Dick Wootton's old ranch house north side of track between here and Wootton.

**WOOTTON, COLO.**—Alt. 7,526; pop. 50. Stock raising in foothills. Railroad follows Old Santa Fé Trail through Raton Pass; Colorado-New Mexico state line post west of depot; beyond state line are the twin Raton tunnels—old one 2,041 feet and new one 2,678 feet long. Highest point on the Santa Fe (7,621 feet) between Chicago and California is near west end old tunnel. Before tunnels were built summit was surmounted by a "switch-back." U. S. military forces in the forties suffered terrible hardships crossing the mountains here. Dick Wootton, for whom station is named, ran a roadhouse here, in pioneer days, and maintained toll road until the railroad came.

**NEW MEXICO**—The Santa Fe main line through La Junta traverses this state from near Raton southwesterly to Albuquerque, thence northwest to Gallup, where it turns southwest. Another main line, the "cut-off," runs from Texico west to Rio Puerco; a third from Albuquerque to El Paso and a fourth from Texico to Pecos, with several branches—the total mileage in New Mexico being 1,408. The area of the state is 122,634 square miles. The altitude of the northern tablelands is from 6,000 to 6,500 feet, in the center, 5,000 feet, and in the south about 4,000 feet. The Rio Grande, from the Colorado line to the Mexican border, has a fall of 3,500 feet. The waters of this river are impounded under the Rio Grande U. S. Reclamation Project. The reservoir formed by the Elephant Butte Dam is one of the largest artificial bodies of water in the world, the capacity being 2,642,000 acre-feet, or 862,200,000,000 gallons—enough water, if spread out, to cover the state of Delaware 2 feet deep. About 13,000 farms are under irrigation; the U. S. reclamation projects at Carlsbad, Hondo and Rio Grande Valley include 185,277 acres.

New Mexico became a territory in 1850. It was admitted to statehood January 6, 1912. The first rails in New Mexico were laid by the Santa Fe, which crossed Raton Mountains, November 30, 1878; and in February, 1879, first passenger train was run to Otero, Colfax county. Track reached Las Vegas, July 4, 1879; Santa Fé, February 9, 1880, and Albuquerque, April 15, 1880. Completed March 8, 1881, to Deming. The population in 1910 was 327,300; since increased to 375,000.

The principal crops show a fine yield; they are corn, wheat oats, alfalfa and the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone. Live stock interests are extensive. Mining is the second of New Mexico's industries. The first modern discovery of gold in this state was made in 1830. The coal area is greater than that of Belgium and France combined, or that of Germany. Silver, coal, iron, lead, zinc, gypsum, lumber, lime and clay are the principal sources of wealth. There is 500,000 horsepower of unutilized water power to tempt the manufacturer. The state boasts a superb scenic highway known as El Camino Real, a marvel of engineering. There are many hot and medicinal springs in New Mexico; among them Mimbres and Faywood.

New Mexico was the seat of an advanced aboriginal culture; cliff dwellings many centuries old are found. Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca in 1536 was the first white man to enter the region now covered by New Mexico; then came Coronado in 1540, and a host of others in his wake. These explorers found many Pueblo Indian villages. First Spanish settlement was established in 1598 by Juan de Oñate at San Gabriel, on the

Rio Grande northwest of Santa Fé, but was moved to latter site about 1608.

Old San Miguel Church dates back to Oñate's time. To date hundreds of prehistoric cave, cliff and communal dwellings have been mapped in the Bandelier National Monument, near Santa Fé and elsewhere. Acoma pueblo is the oldest continuously inhabited settlement in U. S. The Palace of the Governors at Santa Fé was constructed about 12 years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed. Investigations are disclosing New Mexico as particularly rich in relics of antiquity. The motto of this commonwealth is "It Increases as It Advances."

**RATON, N. M.**—Alt. 6,635; pop. 5,544. County seat Colfax county. Gateway to Cimarron Valley and Taos Indian pueblo. Old Bartlett Ranch, 55 miles northwest, will be opened in the near future as the Vermejo Club. Membership made up of prominent men throughout country. Colfax county has coal deposits estimated at 30,000,000,000 tons; monthly pay roll of coal mines, \$400,000. Stock-raising and fruit growing. Old Santa Fé Trail passes through town, which locality was then known as Willow Springs; Sky-line Drive on crest of range, Raton to Trinidad, 26 miles. Four miles west are ruins of old Clifton House, a lay-over point on Old Santa Fé Trail; shops and round-house of A. T. & S. F. Ry.; state miners' hospital. Has a hotel of 170 rooms—largest in state—with art gallery.

**HEBRON, N. M.**—Alt. 6,156; pop. 20. Mining and stock raising; Van Houten coal mines 7 miles northwest. Storage reservoir, about one mile southeast from Hebron, covers 7,000 acres—water used for irrigation around Maxwell. West fork Red river east of track; branch line to Van Houten. Red river peak—noted landmark on Santa Fé Trail—is miles 4 northwest.

**MAXWELL, N. M.**—Alt. 5,885; pop. 384. On Red river; \$75,000 high school building. Cattle and hog raising and dairying; principal crops, alfalfa, sugar beets, small grains; headquarters Maxwell irrigated lands, about 23,000 acres. Cimarron, 26 miles west of Maxwell, was once a typical frontier cowboy town on Old Santa Fé Trail. First farming in Colfax county was done in 1843 by Kit Carson and Lucien D. Maxwell. From here may be seen Eagle Tail, Baldy and Tinaja peaks.

**FRENCH, N. M.**—Alt. 5,805; pop. 200. Fruit growing, farming, dairying, and stock raising; headquarters Antelope valley irrigation district, near junction Vermejo and Red rivers; planing mills, cheese factory, flour mill and elevator; Sangre de Cristo Mountains on west horizon. Dawson coal mines 19 miles northwest, reached by Southern Pacific Ry. Valley of Canadian river is traversed from Dillon to French.

**SPRINGER, N. M.**—Alt. 5,769; pop. 1,200. Former county seat, 1882 to 1897; on Cimarron river; farming, fruit growing, cattle and sheep; important shipping point; flour mill. New Mexico State reformatory. View to west of "Old Baldy," highest peak Cimarron Range, Rocky Mountains.

**COLMOR, N. M.**—Alt. 5,923; pop. 250. Stock raising. Santa Fe line, which has been in Maxwell land grant since leaving tunnel east of Raton, leaves that grant a few miles north of station. Lake Charets irrigation project reservoir is 14 miles west; storage capacity of 18,000 acre feet; 43,000 acres under irrigation.

**WAGON MOUND, N. M.**—Alt. 6,177; pop. 875. Stock raising, lumbering and farming; rich wheat belt. Town named after hills east of track which bears fancied resemblance to old prairie schooner; landmark on Old Santa Fé Trail. Lava formations in vicinity; site of old Mexican frontier custom house. In older days favorite rendezvous for warlike plain and mountain Indians; scene of many Indian fights and holdups. Turkey Mountains lie southwest.

**OPTIMO, N. M.**—Alt. 6,364; pop. 100. Settlement of German farmers in vicinity. Last snow fences along here.

**VALMORA, N. M.**—Alt. 6,330. Sanatorium for tubercular patients, on Mora river and Coyote creek; a valley protected by green clad hills on three sides. Sanatorium owned and operated by 40 of the largest employers in Chicago and St. Louis, for their employes who may contract tuberculosis, not operated for profit. Others also accepted. Application should be made to the superintendent. Population consists of patients,



sanatorium staff and employees. Is a flag station; has its own post office. Traverse valley of Mora river.

**WATROUS, N. M.**—Alt. 6,398; pop. 244. Old name La Junta de los Rios; junction Mora and Sapello rivers; farming, cattle and sheep raising and lumbering; at west end of Mora (or Shoemaker) Canyon; ruins of old Fort Barkley nearby, also ruins of prehistoric Indian pueblo; old Fort Union, 8 miles northwest.

**LAS VEGAS, N. M.**—Alt. 6,383; pop. 10,000 (combined with East Las Vegas); on Gallinas river. County seat San Miguel county. Irrigated and dry-farming district of 140,000 acres; Las Vegas irrigation project waters 12,000 acres; stockraising, fruit growing and dairying; principal crops—small grain, alfalfa, peas, lettuce and forage. Important cattle, sheep and wool market; lumbering, brick plant, creamery, lime kilns, and planing mills. New Mexico Normal University; high schools and public schools; Loretto Academy; new parochial school; Montezuma College, at Las Vegas Hot Springs, founded by Baptists of New Mexico and 18 southern states, with capacity of 500 students; St. Anthony's Sanatorium, Las Vegas Hospital and State Hospital for insane located here. Scenic Highway up Gallinas Canyon to El Porvenir, Evergreen Ranch, and Boy's and Girl's Scout Camp. Hermit's Peak, 10,500 ft., is 18 miles away; Canyon of upper Sapello, 15 miles; Rociada and Gascon, 25 to 30 miles; quaint village of Mora, 32 miles over surfaced highway. Old Fort Union, 25 miles north. Thunderbird Ranch, with golf course, 5 miles south. Motor trip between Las Vegas and Santa Fé historically interesting. The Castañeda, Fred Harvey station hotel, also the "Meadows", community hotel. Historic old "Plaza" on west side; here General Stephen W. Kearney took possession of New Mexico in 1846. Fine all-year climate; cool summers; mild winters; hunting and fishing.

**CHAPELLE, N. M.**—Alt. 6,068; pop. 300. On western edge Tecolote grant; stock raising and dry farming. Near Chapelle, east side of track, may be seen Starvation Peak, where band of Spaniards is said to have been besieged by Indians in 1800 and starved to death. There is a cross on summit of peak, placed there by brotherhood of Penitentes, an outgrowth of the Third Order of St. Francis established in 1218. Martinez Canyon is two miles east of Chapelle. Bernal, one mile west, was the site first relay station on old Las Vegas-Santa Fé stage line.

**RIBERA, N. M.**—Alt. 6,019; pop. 300. On Pecos river. Old Spanish mission church of San Miguel, built here in 1775 located one-half mile south. Three miles before reaching Ribera is a double horseshoe curve. Francisco Vasquez Coronado, in search of Quivira, went down Pecos river at this point, in 1540, at head of his army of Spanish explorers. Bernal Range is west of track. San Jose, Spanish settlement, is near milepost 802; here Kearney's Army of the West camped in 1846 prepared for battle with Mexicans under Governor Armijo; population 720.

**ROWE, N. M.**—Alt. 6,804; pop. 200. Partly restored ruins of old Pecos church, built about 1617; also adjacent, ruins of Indian pueblo of Cicuye, once largest settlement in New Mexico; continuously occupied 1,200 years; in Coronado's time Cicuye comprised two communal structures, 4 stories high, with 500 warriors; mission abandoned in 1792, and pueblo deserted in 1838, the 13 inhabitants moving to Jemez, where, as late as 1904, one person survived. Ruins of Cicuye have been partly excavated by expedition under auspices Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Before reaching Rowe may be seen steep slopes of Glorieta mesa, crowned by Escobas Mountain (8,100 feet), midway to Glorieta. On right hand, 2½ miles southeast of station, near track, is Mexican village of Pajarito. Tex Austin's "dude ranch" is located near here with 12-room clubhouse on Pecos river; trout fishing and polo.

**GLORIETA, N. M.**—Alt. 7,421; pop. 250. Head of Glorieta Pass; starting point for excursions through Pecos National Forest; country dotted with prehistoric ruins; mountain scenery; trout fishing and hunting in season; Valley Ranch, principal ranch resort on Pecos river, 8 miles east, passing through Mexican village of Pecos and near ruins of old Pecos church. U. S. Government forest service rents sites for summer cottages on upper Pecos. Thompson Peak (altitude 10,546 feet) is 7 miles northwest. American Metals Co. has ore concentrating

mill 7 miles east near Pecos river; mine 12 miles above mill; zinc and lead ore handled by aerial tramway 12 miles, mine to mill; a \$5,000,000 investment.

**LAMY, N. M.**—Alt. 6,457; pop. 370. Named for Archbishop Lamy, pioneer Catholic ecclesiastic since American occupation in 1846; on Apache creek. Charcoal burned near station San Cristobal, 7 miles southeast, site of important ancient pueblo ruins and Indian pictographs. After leaving Canyoncito, train passes through rugged scenery of Apache Canyon, where the Mexicans attempted to stop progress of American army of invasion under General Kearney, August 18, 1846. Important battle of Civil War was fought here in 1862. In Apache Canyon the gorge cuts through solid granite, the only place in New Mexico where the railway traverses the oldest strata of the Rockies. Passengers change for Santa Fé, capital of New Mexico and oldest city of Southwest. El Ortiz, a quaint Fred Harvey station hotel, is located at Lamy. Extra pusher engine is required, Lamy to Glorieta.

Lamy is starting point for Indian-detour westbound, and its terminus, eastbound. Detour motor trips take you through the colorful Indian pueblos of to-day and to the pre-historic cliff-dwellings of yesterday, on your way to or from California. Westbound passengers rejoin trains at Albuquerque.

**SANTA FÉ, N. M.**—Alt. 6,938; pop. 7,236. On Santa Fé river; county seat of Santa Fé county; terminus of old Santa Fé Trail; capital of New Mexico. Oldest capital in United States (founded 1609 by the Spaniards as La Villa Real de Santa Fé de San Francisco de Assisi, "Royal City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis Assisi"); Sangre de Cristo Range, continuation of Rocky Mountains (on east); highest peaks, Truchas (13,401 feet), "Old Baldy" (12,623 feet), and Lake Peak (12,410 feet). The old Governor's Palace is filled with interesting archaeological and historical collections and mural paintings. Gen. Lew Wallace wrote part of "Ben Hur" while living in this building. State Art Gallery and art colony of famous artists make Santa Fé a mecca for art students and art lovers. San Miguel Chapel contemporary with the Palace. Old Spanish Cemetery, Rosario Chapel and Cemetery, also National U. S. Cemetery; Catholic cathedral, centuries old, is imposing structure, as also are Scottish Rite cathedral and Federal building. U. S. Indian school and state penitentiary. Ruins of Fort Marcy, built by American troops at time of occupation in 1846, overlook city. In vicinity cliffs of Puyé and Pajarito Park contain many pre-historic communal and cliff dwellings. Inhabited Indian pueblos of Tesuque, Nambe, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, San Juan, Cochiti, Picuris and Taos (where famous artists have studios) are reached from Santa Fé; also Mexican village of Chimayo, noted for its blanket weaving, and Santuario, a shrine where miracles of healing are said to occur in primitive chapel over the "holy earth." San Geronimo Indian fiesta occurs annually at Taos pueblo, latter part of September, as well as fiestas and dances at the other Indian pueblos the year round. Mexican blankets and filigree jewelry are made here. The Sunday following Corpus Christi two notable and unique processions occur at Santa Fé, viz., the Corpus Christi procession of Guadalupe parish, and that of cathedral congregation—both celebrating Our Lady of Victory, "La Conquistadora." The feast of Our Lady of Guadalupe takes place December 12th, and bonfires are lighted at different points all the way to Panama. Early in September annual Santa Fé Fiesta celebrated. Sun-mount Sanatorium in suburbs, and St. Vincent's Sanitarium in city. Turquoise mine in mountains south. On Ramon Vigil land grant to northwest are noted prehistoric ruins of Tshirege, Tsankawi and Navawi. In Frijoles Canyon, Bandelier National Monument, the scene of Bandeliers "Delight Makers," are ruins of prehistoric pueblo of Tyuonyi, and caves in cliffs that date back to era of the great lava flows. Los Alamos Ranch School is located in foothills of Jemez Mountains (post office Otowi). Bishop's Lodge, 3 miles from city, is first-class resort with accommodations for 75 guests.

On the Indian-detour two or three day motor trip inhabited Indian pueblos and prehistoric cliff-dwellings are visited, while time is allowed for leisurely sight-seeing



in this city. All accessible features mentioned under stations in New Mexico and Arizona may also be reached by special Harvey Co. motor service from Santa Fé, Albuquerque or Grand Canyon. Many such trips are described in picture booklets available on trains or through Santa Fe agents.

**KENNEDY, N. M.**—Alt. 6,010; pop. 25. Galisteo river, Kennedy to Domingo, left side track; 2 miles east is Mexican village of Galisteo, which in 1680 had a population of 800 Tanos Indians—descendants of these Indians now live at Santo Domingo.

**LOS CERRILLOS, N. M.**—Alt. 5,668; pop. 500. Name means "the little hills." Coal-mining district producing bituminous and anthracite coal; first gold in what is now United States taken from Dolores mine in Ortiz range, year 1830, about 7 miles southeast; superior quality anthracite coal at Madrid, 3 miles southeast; small deposit petrified wood 3 miles east, near track. San Marcos arroyo leads north past historic pueblo of San Marcos (now in ruins) visited by Spaniards in 1540, and abandoned in 1680 by its 600 inhabitants who became absorbed by other Pueblo tribes. Rich turquoise mines 9 miles north of station, worked by Indians for many centuries.

**DOMINGO, N. M.**—Alt. 5,249; pop. 100. Near site of ancient pueblo of Guipuy on Galisteo river, destroyed more than 200 years ago. Large quantities railroad ties are brought down from mountains over branch line, to Domingo, and taken to Albuquerque to be creosoted. Two miles west, on east bank of Rio Grande, above mouth of Galisteo, is pueblo of Santo Domingo, inhabited by 817 Pueblo Indians, who farm, raise sheep and goats, also make pottery, bows and arrows. Annual corn dance August 4th, usually participated in by 250 Indians. Old mission church here was one of the finest in New Mexico—later wholly destroyed by flood. Lieut. Pike passed through Santo Domingo in 1807. Six miles west, on Rio Grande, is pueblo of San Felipe, with 490 inhabitants and a large church, dating from early in the 18th century. Both Indian villages may be seen from trains. In vicinity are Indian pueblos of Cochiti, Sia and Jemez, which were scenes of many battles during Pueblo rebellion of 1680, when Spaniards were driven out; Jemez and Valles mountains 25 miles northwest; Jemez medicinal hot springs in Jemez mountains. On Black mesa, just before reaching present pueblo of San Felipe, may be seen ruins of Katishtya pueblo and its old church erected in 1694. Indians of San Felipe and Santo Domingo very primitive and conservative. From Domingo to Albuquerque and on to Isleta, the railway runs down valley of Rio Grande del Norte.

**ALGODONES, N. M.**—Alt. 5,088; pop. 272. Within 8 miles of ruins of Tunque and other ancient pueblos. Just before reaching San Felipe pueblo, train crosses Arroyo Tunque, where one gets view of ruins old church on mesa above village.

**RUIZ, N. M.**—Alt. 5,060; pop. 75. Named for Franciscan friar, Augustin Ruiz, or Rodriguez, murdered by Indians in 1581; Santa Ana Indian pueblo, 4 miles west in Jemez valley.

**BERNALILLO, N. M.**—Alt. 5,033; pop. 1,000. Settled by descendants of Bernal Diaz del Castillo, associate of Cortéz. Fruit growing and stock raising. First winter camp of Spanish explorers under Coronado in 1540-41, was located 1 mile from this station, near pueblo of Puara, ruins of which may still be seen. Sandia pueblo lies four miles south of station. Four miles west is Santa Ana pueblo. Sandia mountains are due east; Manzano National Forest extends from near Bernalillo southward in the mountains to a point east of La Jolla. Northwest of town are Jemez hot and cold springs, whose waters contain sulphur and soda; hotel accommodations at springs. Rancho Rea summer resort 60 miles northwest in Jemez mountains; reached by stages. Don Diego de Vargas died at Bernalillo, April, 1704; his last campaign started here. Indian festival occurs at Santa Ana, July 26, and at Sia, August 15. Massive ruins of old Jemez mission church near Hot Springs. Junction S. F. N. W. Ry. Lumber, copper, and sheep region. Big lumber company employs 200 men at Bernalillo. Cuba extension railroad building from San Ysidro Junction, 25 miles, to La Ventana coal deposits.

**ALAMEDA, N. M.**—Alt. 4,980; pop. 400. Name signifies

"cottonwood grove." Near site of old pueblo abandoned by its 300 inhabitants in 1680, when the mission church was destroyed. Afterwards re-established as a station of the Albuquerque mission.

**ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.**—Alt. 4,934; pop. 32,000. On Rio Grande; Sandia (watermelon) mountains, 15 miles east; county seat Bernalillo county. Founded in 1701 by Don Pedro Rodriguez y Cubero, and named after Don Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva Enriquez, Duke of Albuquerque and thirty-fourth viceroy of New Spain. The old plaza, 1 mile from railway station, contains ancient Spanish mission church of San Felipe de Neri, erected about 1735. This also was site of Spanish and Mexican military post, second only in importance to Santa Fé and El Paso during Spanish and Mexican occupancy, and site of United States military post from 1846 to 1867. Junction of three Santa Fe lines, one from Chicago, one from Pacific coast, and one from El Paso. Santa Fe shops and division point employing 3,000 men with pay roll about \$100,000 monthly—yard trackage totals 50 miles. New steel Santa Fe shops. Santa Fe operates \$200,000 plant for creosoting ties, with daily capacity 2,500 ties, which are cut from 120,000 acres in northern New Mexico. About 500,000 ties annually are floated for 150 miles down Rio Grande and tributaries to big boom in White Rock canyon, thence by rail. Santa Fe stock yards handle 350,000 animals yearly. Santa Fe hospital, St. Joseph's hospital and several tuberculosis sanitariums. Altitude, sunshine and low humidity make this a good place for treating pulmonary troubles out of doors. Albuquerque is headquarters central New Mexico wool industry, with gross annual sales sheep and lambs \$10,000,000; manufacturing plants produce flour, brick, cement, stone, furniture, harness, farm machinery and ice; 25 wholesale houses; large sawmill, sash and door factory, employing 500 men. University of New Mexico occupies 60-acre campus, on high mesa, the buildings being modeled after ancient Pueblo Indian style; \$325,000 U. S. Indian boarding school (450 pupils), Presbyterian Indian school, St. Vincent's academy, Harwood Methodist school for girls and boys, Catholic orphanage and Rio Grande Industrial school; Chamber of Commerce owns \$100,000 building; new hotel uptown, The Franciscan.

The enlarged Alvarado, adjacent to station, is finest hotel of Fred Harvey system. Built in old Spanish Mission style with 120 rooms; dining room, grill, sun parlor and all modern facilities. Guests have country club privileges. In Alvarado annex is a Harvey museum containing most extensive collections of Mexican and Indian relics in United States, other than those of institutional character. Here Indians may be seen at work.

The Alvarado, Albuquerque, is a starting point for the special Harvey Company motor services mentioned under Santa Fé.

## NEWTON TO BELEN VIA AMARILLO

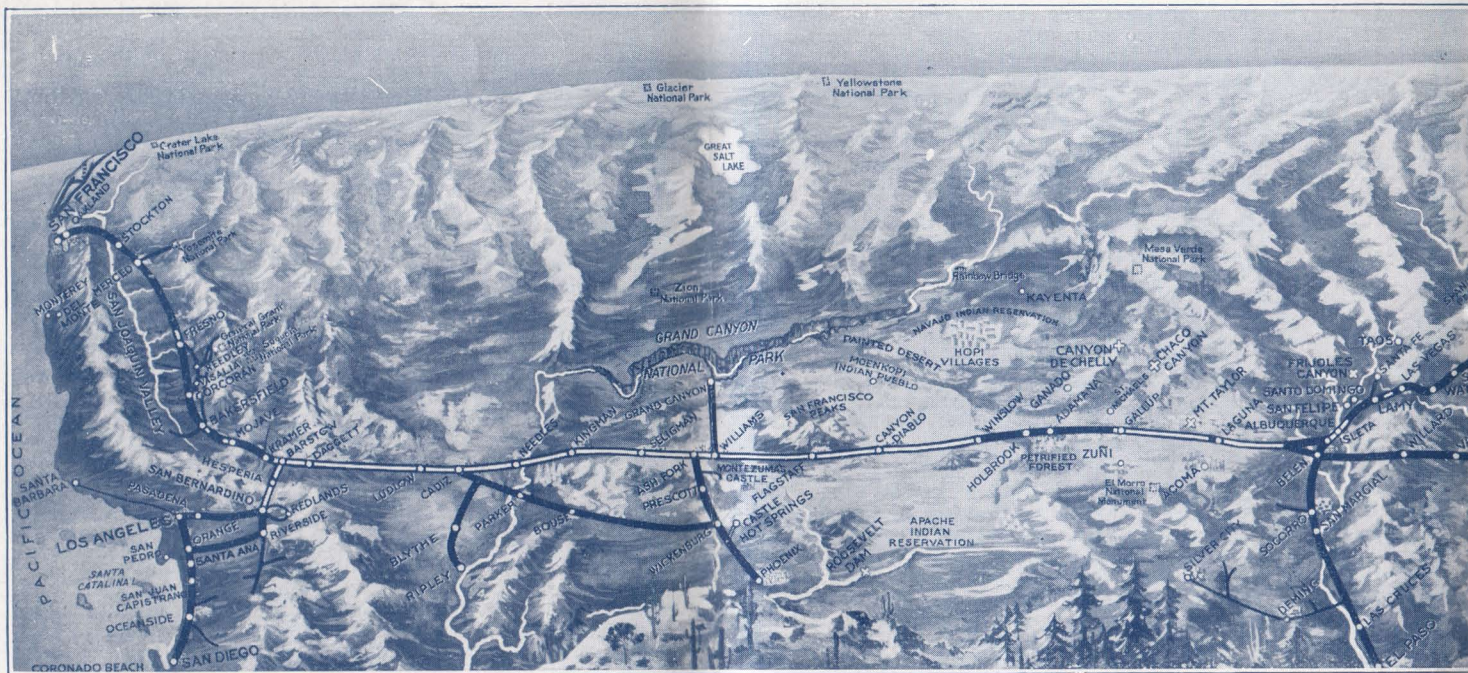
**NEWTON, KAN.**—See page 19.

**SEDGWICK, KAN.**—Alt. 1,385; pop. 785. Earliest settlement in Harvey county. It was a cattle market long before Newton or Wichita. William Finn, the man who made the first survey and plat of the city of Wichita, lives near Sedgwick; plat was made on a piece of brown paper cut from sugar sack.

**VALLEY CENTER, KAN.**—Alt. 1,355; pop. 950; farming and stock raising.

**WICHITA, KAN.**—Alt. 1,300; pop. 105,000; named from an Indian tribe whose ancestors inhabited the ancient "Province of Quivira"; the Wichita Indians moved away in 1869. County seat Sedgwick county; incorporated 1870; located at junction Arkansas (Ne Shutsa) and Little Arkansas rivers in center of midcontinent oil fields; headquarters for oil production, Butler and Marion counties, 100,000 bbls. daily; three oil refineries with daily capacity 12,000 bbls. Wholesale grain and milling point; annual receipts of grain about 21,000 cars; elevator capacity, 7,000,000 bu., and milling capacity of 11,500 bbls. daily; stock yards and four packing houses—daily killing capacity 5,550 head; 556 manufacturing and jobbing concerns, with aggregate capital of \$45,752,105; largest broomcorn market in





U. S. (eighteen warehouses) and second largest thresher and implement market; headquarters federal farm loan bank; 25 national and state banks, with annual clearings of \$604,000,000. Six airplane factories, making commercial airplanes including well-known Travel-Airship, Ford Reliability Tour and Dole Flight winners. Has 15 parks with aggregate area of 450 acres. Forum Convention hall seats 5,500 persons. Friend's university, Wichita Municipal university and Mount Carmel academy; Kansas Masonic home and finest Scottish Rite temple in the West. New Union passenger terminal, erected in 1914, cost \$2,500,000. Three new hotels. C. R. I. & P., K. C., M. & O., Mo. Pac., Midland Valley, St. L.-S. F. Rys. Santa Fe branch to Kingman and Pratt, and main line to Oklahoma and Texas.

**DERBY, KAN.**—Alt. 1,288; pop. 350. On Arkansas river; farming; stock raising; truck gardening and fruit growing.

**MULVANE, KAN.**—Alt. 1,222; pop. 1,306. Eighty-acre orchard three-quarters of mile west of town; 2 large sand plants; milk-condensing factory, using product 7,000 dairy cows; home of the Holstein. Arkansas valley west. Santa Fe hospital.

**BELLE PLAINE, KAN.**—Alt. 1,205; pop. 839. On Cowskin creek, between Arkansas and Ninnescah rivers; townsites located in 1871. The two banks here have deposits of \$250,000 which fact indicates the wealth of this little kingdom of wheat and alfalfa. Farming, stock raising and fruit growing. The Alter, Mason, Smith and Bishop orchards comprise 600 acres, mostly apples.

**WELLINGTON, KAN.**—Alt. 1,205; pop. 7,548. County seat, Sumner county. Founded in 1871 and named after the Duke of Wellington. Three large flour mills, capacity of 5,000 barrels per day, and grain elevators with capacity 1,500,000 bu., make it important milling center. Santa Fe division headquarters, with average monthly payroll \$115,000. Carnegie library, municipal water and light plant, municipal golf course, community park house and extensive park system. Several wholesale establishments. C. R. I. & P. Ry.

**MAYFIELD, KAN.**—Alt. 1,279; pop. 200. Wheat fields.

**MILAN, KAN.**—Alt. 1,214; pop. 222. Farming and stock raising; wheat growing.

**ARGONIA, KAN.**—Alt. 1,246; pop. 518. On Chikaskia

river. General farming, and dairying; in the alfalfa country. \$65,000 high school building; \$25,000 grade school building; \$10,000 community building and auditorium. First lady mayor in U. S. Mo. Pac. R. R.

**DANVILLE, KAN.**—Alt. 1,340; pop. 105. Pilot Knob hill, 4 miles southwest.

**HARPER, KAN.**—Alt. 1,417; pop. 1,770. Farming, fruit growing and dairying; flour mill; ice factory; central point for poultry and eggs. In old days important shipping point for cattle from Panhandle. Elsberry Reynolds, millionaire book publisher once lived here. K. C. M. & O. Ry. and Santa Fe branches to Oklahoma and Hutchinson.

**ATTICA, KAN.**—Alt. 1,443; pop. 787. General farming and live stock; wheat a specialty. Santa Fe branch to Belvidere.

**CRISFIELD, KAN.**—Alt. 1,345; pop. 40. Low-grade diamonds are found here in rock beds. Jack rabbits caught and shipped by thousands for sporting and breeding purposes.

**HAZELTON, KAN.**—Alt. 1,364; pop. 281. Farming and stock raising, Mo. Pac. R. R.

**KIOWA, KAN.**—Alt. 1,326; pop. 1,539. Farming and grazing; milling grain. Where Mrs. Carrie Nation (noted prohibition lecturer) smashed first saloon. Mo. Pac. R. R. and Santa Fe branch to Medicine Lodge.

**OKLAHOMA**—The area of this state is 69,413 square miles. The Santa Fe operates 1,173.45 miles of main-line track within its borders. The altitude ranges from 350 to 4,800 feet above sea level. In the east are heavily wooded mountains; in the west are extensive plains. Oklahoma is well watered by numerous streams. The raising of live stock, cotton, wheat and fruit, are important industries. Also, there are coal, lead and zinc mines, oil wells and natural gas developments. Value of agricultural products alone for 1926 was \$442,933,000. Petroleum and products shipped from Oklahoma in 1926 amounted to 338,641 carloads; 45,049 cars of petroleum being shipped from Ponca City alone during the year. Population 1920, 2,027,567.

Prior to 1834 all of the territory now embraced in this state, except that part lying west of the 100th meridian, had been granted to three southern tribes of Indians—Cherokee, Creek and





Choctaw—and to the Quapaw. Subsequently two other southern tribes—Chickasaw and Seminole—came to share lands previously assigned to other tribes. As the result of their participation on the side of the Confederate States during the Civil War, each of these tribes was forced to relinquish control of a large part of the tribal domain and to consent to the settlement of other tribes thereon. Between 1865 and 1875, many other tribes were settled on reservations in the western part of the territory. A large tract in the center of the territory, left unassigned, caused an agitation for opening to white settlers, beginning in 1879 and ending with the opening to homestead settlement, at noon, April 22, 1889. The Territory of Oklahoma was organized by act of Congress in May, 1890. The policy of allotting lands in severalty and opening the surplus lands of the various Indian reservations was inaugurated shortly afterward. The commission to treat with the five civilized tribes was organized in 1893. The Atoka Agreement, of 1897, and the Curtis Act, of 1898, paved the way for the ultimate abolition of tribal governments in the Indian territory. In 1906 Congress authorized Oklahoma and Indian Territories to qualify for statehood, and after adopting a constitution and electing officers, they were admitted into the union as the state of Oklahoma, November 16, 1907.



**PAMPA, TEX.**—Alt. 3,226; pop. 8,000. Paved streets, water, natural gas, electric light, sewerage. Center of superior agricultural and livestock district in Gray county. Noted winter wheat section. Located in new petroleum field of heavy production.

**PANHANDLE, TEX.**—Alt. 3,443; pop. 7,500. County seat Carson county. Junction point with branch line to Borger, located in heart of great Panhandle oil and gas fields.

**AMARILLO, TEX.**—Alt. 3,649; pop. 50,000. County seat, Potter county. Leading range cattle-shipping center in U. S., with extensive stock yards. Pre-eminent agricultural section. Numerous wholesale and farm implement distributing houses. Largest flour mill in Southwest. Very rapidly growing city. Building permits for year ending December 31, 1926, \$16,417,079 as compared with \$3,500,000 previous year; bank deposits December 31, 1926, \$24,721,783.12. Excellent schools, hospitals and tourist camp grounds. Rock Island and F. W. & D. C. railroads.

**CANYON, TEX.**—Alt. 3,626; pop. 2,000. County seat Randall county; near scenic Palo Duro Canyon. Center of registered Hereford breeding of Southwest; one of largest herds in United States; wheat-farming belt. West Texas State Normal. Grain elevators. Bank resources, \$1,000,000. Junction Santa Fe Line to Sweetwater, Temple, Galveston.

**HEREFORD, TEX.**—Alt. 3,798; pop. 1,696. County seat Deaf Smith county. Irrigation in shallow water country by pumping system. Wheat-growing section; cotton and cattle.

**FARWELL, TEX., AND TEXICO, N. M.**—Alt. 4,129; pop. 1,000. Located on New Mexico-Texas state line. Junction with main line from Gulf Coast of Texas.

**CLOVIS, N. M.**—Alt. 4,225; pop. 6,000. County seat Curry county, in district adapted to wheat and small grain farming. Santa Fe repair and car-building shops and division headquarters. Fred Harvey station hotel, Gran Quivira. On Abo and Panhandle-Pacific highways. Junction of Santa Fe lines to Pecos Valley leading to alfalfa and fruit farms in that fertile region; also to marvelous Carlsbad caverns. Change from Central to Mountain time.

**MELROSE, N. M.**—Alt. 4,372; pop. 364. Center of trade territory producing \$400,000 a year. Shallow water valley.

**FORT SUMNER, N. M.**—Alt. 4,040; pop. 1,230. On Pecos river. Alfalfa, fruit, and cantaloupes raised by irrigation on 10,000-acre tract divided into small farms; heavy shipping point for wool and cattle. An old army post, built by Gen. J. H. Carleton in 1864, with historic Indian fort nearby. More than 7,000 Navajo prisoners were held here for four years after conquest by Kit Carson in 1863; 500 Mescalere Apaches were at Fort Sumner before the Navajos came. County seat De Baca county.

**BUCHANAN, N. M.**—Alt. 5,137; pop. 20. Sheep raising; high grade wool. One of largest machine-shearing plants in New Mexico.

**VAUGHN, N. M.**—Alt. 5,952; pop. 900. Sheep and cattle country. Santa Fe division point. Sou. Pac. Lines.

**ENCINO, N. M.**—Alt. 6,087; pop. 250. Old stone fort, 2 miles east from depot and half mile from track on south side—about 70 years old. One of largest wool-producing points in New Mexico; high grade staple in a shallow water valley.

**WILLARD, N. M.**—Alt. 6,098; pop. 300. In Estancia Valley, underlaid by shallow water; cattle and sheep industries. Wholesale distributing point. Few miles east is chain of natural salt lakes, 2 to 4 miles wide and 15 miles long.

**MOUNTAINAIR, N. M.**—Alt. 6,470; pop. 800. Lumbering and bean district. Manzano (apple) mountains 14 miles distant; at crest Abo pass, on Belen cut-off. Near here are ruins of ancient pueblos and Spanish mission churches at Chilili, Tajique, Quarai, Abo, and La Gran Quivira—of these La Gran Quivira (or Tabira) is now a national monument. La Gran Quivira ruins are about 24 miles south from Mountainair, on the new highway; trip by auto requires one to two hours each way. The first missions among the Piro pueblos of the Salinas in this region were established in 1629 at Abo and Tabira and destroyed by Apaches in 1674. Ten miles southwest and one mile west of Abo station, may be seen the Painted Rocks with

their prehistoric pictographs. Oldest apple trees in United States planted at Manzano, a few years later than landing of Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, and still bearing; 13 miles northwest, at Manzano.

**BELEN, N. M.**—See page 40 below.

## CLOVIS TO PECOS

**CLOVIS, N. M.**—See page 39.

**PORTALES, N. M.**—Alt. 4,004; pop. 4,100. County seat of Roosevelt county. Paved streets; water, sewer, electric light. Leading industries: agriculture, live stock, dairying, poultry and market gardening. Alfalfa, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peanuts, cantaloupe, strawberries, etc., important crops under pump irrigation.

**ELIDA, N. M.**—Alt. 4,350; pop. 350. Prominent cattle shipping point. Agricultural and dairy section.

**ROSWELL, N. M.**—Alt. 3,565; pop. 9,000. Second largest city in New Mexico. One of most fertile irrigated farming sections in Southwest. Center of important cattle shipping district. Ideal climate makes it excellent place for sufferers from pulmonary troubles. New Mexico Military Institute. Gateway to Lincoln national forest, summer playground.

**HAGERMAN, N. M.**—Alt. 3,425; pop. 699. Extensive alfalfa, orchard, farming and stock raising territory; also cotton. Alfalfa meal and vinegar factories.

**ARTESIA, N. M.**—Alt. 3,385; pop. 2,000. Named after numerous artesian wells that supply water for irrigation. Alfalfa principal crop. Stock raising, cotton, garden truck, dairying, poultry, apples and other fruits.

**CARLSBAD, N. M.**—Alt. 3,107; pop. 3,000. Named after spring containing same mineral content as world-famous springs of Europe. Center of United States Reclamation Project, now embracing 25,000 very fertile acres. Alfalfa, long staple cotton. leading crops. Year round climate beneficial for lung diseases. Point of departure for Carlsbad caves 26 miles distant, now a National Monument. These caverns comprise by far the largest and most spectacular underground wonder in the known world.

Descriptive folder of the caverns will be furnished upon request to any Santa Fe Agent.

**PECOS, TEXAS**—Alt. 2,580; pop. 3,500. Ranching and irrigated farming section. Alfalfa and cotton principal crops. T. & P. and Pecos Valley Southern railroads.

## ALBUQUERQUE TO EL PASO

**ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.**—See page 34.

**ISLETA, N. M.**—Alt. 4,891; 809 Indians, who are very industrious horticulturists and agriculturists. Name means "little island." Located on west bank of Rio Grande; on main coastline of Santa Fe Railway as well as on line from Albuquerque to El Paso. Old pueblo destroyed in 1680 and occupied early in eighteenth century under name of San Agustin de la Isleta. In 1681 Governor Otermin captured 385, removing them to below El Paso, Texas, where they built a new pueblo known as Isleta del Sur. Old mission church, formerly an imposing structure, has been remodeled. Local myth relates that remains of martyred padre Juan de Padilla are buried in this church. Many Isleta Indians are quite wealthy. Great annual festival occurs August 28, other ceremonies are held Sundays during Lent; preceded two weeks earlier by a smaller fiesta; the acequia dance comes each spring. Quaintly garbed Indians here meet all day trains, selling native pottery and fruit in season. From Albuquerque to San Marcial, railroad line closely follows the Rio Grande; Manzano (apple) mountains, east and south of Isleta.

**BELEN, N. M.**—(Spanish for Bethlehem.) Alt. 4,785; pop. 2,500. In heart of Rio Grande Valley. Farming, fruit growing, sheep and cattle raising; has flour mills; junction point of main line from Texas and line to El Paso. Manzano mountains lie 14 miles east. Town founded by Spanish; has houses more than 100 years old.

**SOCORRO, N. M.**—Alt. 4,570; pop. 2,000. County seat Socorro county; fruit growing, mining and stock raising; Santa Fe branch west to Magdalena and Kelly mining district, in



Magdalena mountains; Socorro mountains west of town; site of an ancient pueblo to which the name Nuestra Señora del Socorro was applied by Oñate in 1598. First vineyards in United States were planted here about 1630. Val Verde hotel and state school of mines.

**SAN ANTONIO, N. M.**—Alt. 4,519; pop. 700. Farming and fruit raising in valley; Carthage coal mines 10 miles east, reached by N. M. M. Ry.; important mica mine distant 40 miles; Magdalena mountains 15 miles west. Valley has been settled for 300 years. Site of ancient pueblo of Senecú.

**SAN MARCIAL, N. M.**—Alt. 4,438; pop. 1,629. Stock raising. Six miles from San Marcial are ruins of Fort Craig, a U. S. Govt. military post, from 1854 to 1885. Near this point was fought battle of Val Verde in 1862 between Union troops under General Canby and Confederates under General Sibley; Kit Carson commanded regiment of volunteers in this battle. Little San Pascual Mountain on east; Oscuro Peak and Oscuro Mountains 25 miles east. From Marcial to Rincon railroad runs east of Fray Cristobal Range and Sierra de los Caballos, the river skirting western slopes of those mountains. Juan de Oñate, Spanish conquistador and colonizer of New Mexico, reached most southerly Indian pueblo of Trenaquel at San Marcial, May 28, 1598, with expedition of 400 men (one-third with families), 83 wagons and 7,000 head of cattle. Continuing up Rio Grande, he reached San Juan pueblo and established Spanish New Mexico, July 12, 1598, and on September 8, first Franciscan mission in this country was built at San Gabriel.

**ENGLE, N. M.**—Alt. 4,747; pop. 70. Stock raising. Thirteen miles west on river is Elephant Butte Dam of U. S. Reclamation Service, constructed at cost of \$5,000,000, and \$10,000,000 spent on diversion dams and ditches; storage capacity, 2,866,000 acre feet; irrigates 180,000 acres in New Mexico and Texas; has created lake 45 miles long, with shore line of 200 miles; the dam is 305 feet high, and stretches 1,674 feet from wall to wall; it stores one-third more water than the Assouan Dam in Egypt; five ancient Mexican villages were engulfed in building Elephant Butte Dam; this project irrigates 170 miles of land on both sides of the Rio Grande. Five miles south of dam is Hot Springs; noted for hot medicinal waters. San Andreas range, on east. The Jornada del Muerto lies between mountains and track.

**RINCON, N. M.**—Alt. 4,042; pop. 530. Cotton, alfalfa, fruit and stock raising. Heathden Fluorspar mines 4 miles south; manganese deposits, 1 mile west. Near Selden (beyond Rincon) was located old Fort Selden (1865-1891). 5,000 acres under Elephant Butte Dam; military reservation contains 10,000 acres and plan is to make it a U. S. army sanitarium. Track follows river, Rincon to El Paso, traversing Selden Canyon for part of that distance. Santa Fe branch to Lake Valley, Deming and Silver City.

**LAS CRUCES, N. M.**—Alt. 3,875; pop. 8,000. County seat Dona Ana county. Farming, fruit growing and mining; also 20,000 acres cotton; cantaloupes and truck gardening. Organ Mountains, elevation of 8,000 feet lie 15 miles east. One of quaintest towns in Southwest; its name means "The Crosses."

**MESILLA PARK, N. M.**—Alt. 3,857; pop. 800. In Mesilla Valley, under Elephant Butte Dam. Cotton, alfalfa, cantaloupes, corn, dairying and livestock; abundant yields. College of agricultural and mechanical arts. Organ mountains 15 miles east. Old Mesilla Mexican village, 2 miles west, once capital Arizona Territory.

**TEXAS**—In Texas the Santa Fe operates 2,704 miles of track, including three main lines. One connects the Gulf with the Great Lakes, the other connects New Orleans and Galveston with California, and the third, the "Cut-off," connects Chicago with California. Numerous branch lines serve other sections.

Earliest explorations were made by the Spaniards in 1528-42. Cabeza de Vaca crossed southern Texas in 1528-36, and Coronado explored northern part in 1540-42. The first, but short-lived, colony was founded by the French under La Salle, on Matagorda Bay, 1685. In 1690 there were many Spanish settlements and missions. At San Antonio are the ruins of 5 missions built of stone, among them the Alamo, where a handful of Texans made

a gallant stand against Santa Anna, the Mexican dictator. In 1727 the territory was formed into a province, and named Tejas after the confederacy of Tejas Indians. When Mexico became independent of Spain, Texas and Coahuila formed a state of the new republic. Immigration from the United States followed. In 1830, the Mexican government placed the settlers under military rule. War followed, resulting in Texas winning independence from Mexico and becoming a free republic 1837-45. Texas was admitted to the United States, December 29, 1845; in consequence war with Mexico ensued, terminating February 2, 1848, with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Texas sold to the United States in 1850 for \$10,000,000 all the territory west and north of the present boundaries, between the headwaters of the Rio Grande and Arkansas rivers.

Galveston is the chief seaport of Texas and a great cotton port. Among important cities on the Santa Fe are Houston, Fort Worth, Waco, Dallas and El Paso. Austin is the capital of the state. The capitol cost nearly \$4,000,000; it is second in size to the capitol in Washington and is the seventh largest building of its kind in the world.

The principal products of Texas are cotton, sugar, oil, sulphur, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, grain, forage crops and fruits. The "Lone Star State" is largest state in the Union; area is 265,896 square miles. Name is of Indian origin and means "friends." Official state flower is the bluebonnet. Population, 1927 estimate, 5,312,661.

**LA TUNA, TEXAS.**—Alt. 3,769; pop. 360. Alfalfa district, cotton and truck farming. Branch line to Lake Valley.

**EL PASO, TEXAS.**—Alt. 3,687; pop. 113,500. County seat El Paso county. Named in 1598; first white settlement in 1632. Important gateway (the name signifies "the pass") to Mexico, and headquarters for many mining, lumber and cattle companies operating across Mexican border. Largest custom smelter in the world, lumber finishing mills, stock yards and other industries. More than \$15,000,000 invested in industrial and manufacturing plants, employing 8,000 persons with annual pay roll \$6,000,000; annual output \$60,000,000. Has 60 miles electric street railway, 123 miles gas mains, 114 miles paved streets; 16 city parks and plazas. Across Rio Grande is Juarez, formerly El Paso del Norte, founded by Spanish as a mission in 1659, where several important battles were fought during recent Mexican revolution. Presidio of El Paso was second city in province of New Mexico under Spanish rule—garrison was commanded by a lieutenant-governor. Fort Bliss, 4 miles northeast, is a regimental U. S. military post; here large bodies of soldiers are garrisoned. Largest city between San Antonio and Los Angeles, or between Denver and City of Mexico. Wholesale houses numbering 125 do business of \$30,000,000 annually. El Paso's banking houses have deposits of approximately \$30,000,000. Fine hotels, including noted caravansary, El Paso del Norte and Hussman Hotel. Scenic drive encircles Mount Franklin at 4,500 feet altitude. Loretto College and Academy located here. Mex. Nat. Sou. Pac., Texas & Pac.

## RINCON TO SILVER CITY

**RINCON, N. M.**—See page 41.

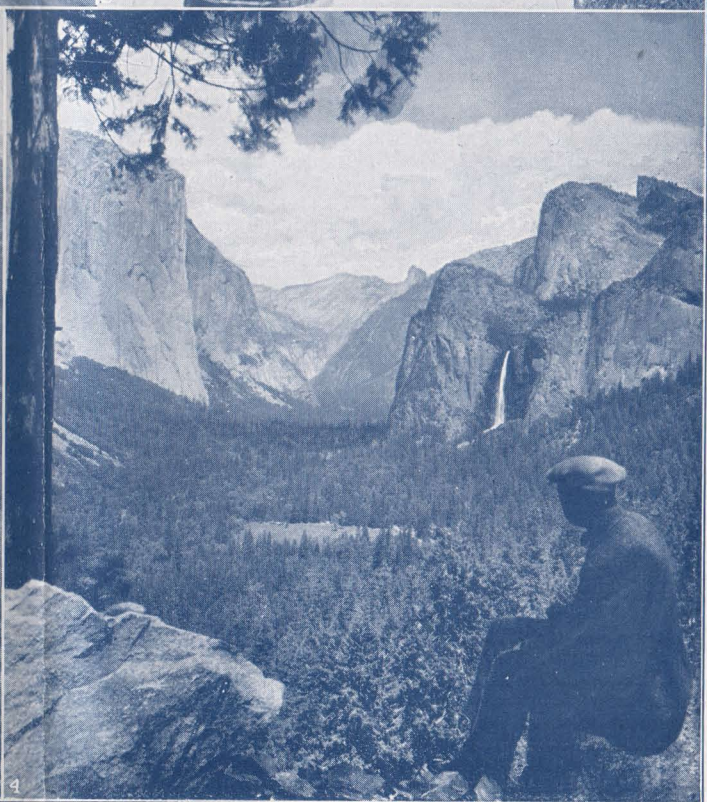
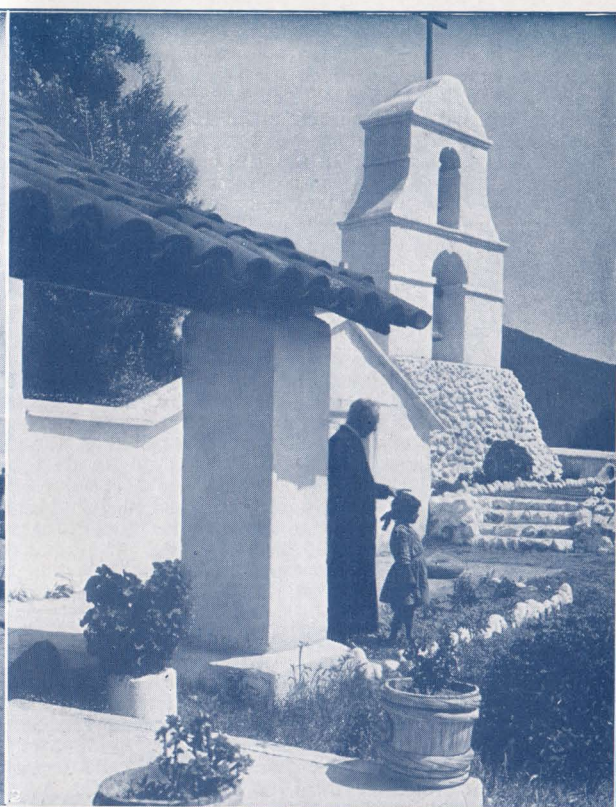
**HATCH, N. M.**—Alt. 4,000; pop. 700. In 20,000 acre irrigated Hatch Valley below Elephant Butte Dam. Cotton, alfalfa, dairying, cattle and sheep. Mining in Caballo Mts. Old Spanish village of Rodey, 1 mile south.

**NUTT, N. M.**—Alt. 4,706; pop. 25. Cattle and sheep raising, on open range. Large peak, two miles north of track, called Nutt Peak; in early days was rendezvous of outlaw bands; Indian relics on summit.

**DEMING, N. M.**—Alt. 4,315; pop. 4,000. In Mimbres Valley, watered by underground river; water pumped for irrigation purposes; raise vegetables, fruits, alfalfa, grains, cotton, live stock. Deming has \$40,000 court house, factories, wholesale houses, and is hub of mining activities in southwestern New Mexico. Holy Cross Sanatorium. Sou. Pac.

**WHITEWATER, N. M.**—Alt. 5,151; pop. 75. At foot of Black Range; 15 miles from U. S. Government tubercular hos-





1—California Beach Scene.

2—California Mission.

3—Irrigation Canal near Phoenix, Ariz.

4—Yosemite Valley.



pital at Fort Bayard, 7 miles from Hot Springs at Faywood. The water of these springs boils out of the ground at temperature of 170 degrees Fahr., and has medicinal properties.

**SILVER CITY, N. M.**—Alt. 5,851; pop. 4,500. County seat of Grant county; headquarters Gila National Forest. Center of rich mining area, including Chino mine at Santa Rita and Chino mill at Hurley, as well as Tyrone camp of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, model mining camp of the United States. Surrounded by great cattle district, and other live stock operations. Home of State Teachers College. Silver City is also supplies' headquarters for large area of recreation country, where hunting, fishing, and camping may be enjoyed in places of scenic wonder. Altitude and sunshine are ideal for cure of tuberculosis. Reliable sanatoria here. Only nine miles from Fort Bayard, the U. S. Veterans bureau maintains tuberculosis sanatorium for 1,000 service men.

## ALBUQUERQUE TO NEEDLES

**ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.**—See page 34.

**ISLETA, N. M.**—See page 40.

**RIO PUERCO, N. M.**—Alt. 5,099; pop. 30. On Rio Puerco, tributary of Rio Grande. A few miles below is view of Ladrone mountains. From Rio Puerco to Continental Divide the railway ascends valley of San Jose river.

**SUWANEE, N. M.**—Alt. 5,448; pop. 35. Three miles southwest of station and 1 mile south of track is extinct geyser crater, several centuries old. The crater, on top of low mound rising from plain, is 40 feet across and 15 feet deep, with deeper central pit from which water once issued with vigorous geyser action.

**LAGUNA, N. M.**—Alt. 5,788. Station for Laguna pueblo, 3 miles distant, inhabited by 1,091 Indians. This very picturesque pueblo (San Jose de la Laguna), was founded in 1699 by residents of Acoma, Sia, Zufi and other places and located on high rock near San Jose river. Old parish church contains largest painting ever made on elkskin. Several battles fought here with Navajos and Apaches. Laguna Indians also occupy tributary villages at Paquate, Negra, Encino, Casa Blanca and others. Twelve miles south lies the "sky-city" of Acoma ("people of the white rock"), an Indian pueblo on a mesa 400 feet high, founded in prehistoric times and first heard of by Friar Marcos de Niza in 1539. Here, in 1599, Spaniards conquered Acomas in three days' battle. On Rock of Acoma stands the old and massive adobe church, all materials for which were brought from plain below up steep trail on backs of men. The Enchanted Mesa, is on way to Acoma; the Indian tradition is that on this mesa was situated prehistoric village of Katzimo. Indians make pottery and baskets and till the fields.

Meals and lodging at Hotel Acoma near Laguna station, where arrangements can also be made for local auto trips. Laguna, Acoma and Enchanted Mesa can be visited from Albuquerque or Santa Fe in delightful Harveycar (Harvey Company) motor trips of one or two days.

The church of Laguna and a few buildings can be seen from station. Annual fiesta at Acoma takes place September 2, and at Laguna, September 19.

**CUBERO, N. M.**—Alt. 5,924; pop. 350. Mexican village of Cubero (named after an early Spanish governor), 8 miles distant; small Mexican settlement one-half mile from track on right formerly was a Laguna Indian pueblo; San Mateo mountains on north, Cubero to Grants, and Cebolleta mountains, south; round-topped high hill of lava cinders, between Cubero and Alaska, left side.

**ACOMITA, N. M.**—Alt. 6,034. One mile east on hill south of track, and extending on valley floor to point near station, is Indian pueblo of Acomita or little Acoma—a primitive and picturesque village inhabited by 500 Acoma Indians, particularly during the farming season. U. S. Govt. Indian school.

**MCCARTYS, N. M.**—Alt. 6,168; pop. 200. One mile west, south of track, is the small Indian village of Pueblito. Mount Taylor (11,389 ft.) to north, located in San Mateo range, was named for Pres. Zachary Taylor; each spring Pueblo Indians ascend to top to invoke the rain gods. Between mile-posts 85

and 89 the rails run through small canyon, floor of which is covered with heavy black lava-flow deposit of geologically recent times; lava bed extends to Bluewater and for many miles southward, covering hundreds of square miles.

**GRANTS, N. M.**—Alt. 6,457; pop. 700. Center of sheep industry in this section. Zuni mountains southwest. Geo. E. Breece Lumber Co. logging railroad now extends from Grants 20 miles; logs delivered to that company's mill at Albuquerque. San Rafael Mexican village on way to Zuni mountains. At both San Rafael and Cubero strange rites of Penitentes are performed.

**TOLTEC, N. M.**—Alt. 6,541. Nearest view of Mount Taylor. **BLUEWATER, N. M.**—Alt. 6,628; pop. 400. Mormon settlement south of track in wide valley. Raise apples, peaches, small grain and alfalfa on irrigated lands; low cone, north of track, called Pintada ("inkstand"), whence lava once flowed. Dam at head Bluewater Canyon in Zuni mountains 10 miles north-west forms lake 7 by 3 miles in extent.

**CHAVES, N. M.**—Alt. 6,988. Steep and highly-colored red sandstone cliffs or mesa fronts north of track, from here to beyond Gallup.

**THOREAU, N. M.**—Alt. 7,117; pop. 150. From this station, which is 3 miles east of Continental Divide, Chaco Canyon may be reached—see description under heading Gallup station. Pueblo Bonito Indian school is 30 miles north.

**GUAM, N. M.**—Alt. 6,993. Trading Post. Crest of Continental Divide at Campbell's Pass, near Gonzales station; between Guam and Wingate are Navajo Church and Pyramid Rock, north of track.

**PEREA, N. M.**—Alt. 6,849; pop. 19. Puerco Creek on south and Zuni mountains on south. Heavy white pine timber district in Zuni mountains.

**WINGATE, N. M.**—Alt. 6,736. Inscription rock (El Morro National Monument). On its walls are hundreds of inscriptions extending over period of 300 years, the earliest of which, still decipherable, recites the return of the Adelantado, (governor) and Captain-General Juan de Oñate from his discovery of Gulf of California in 1606; another inscription is that of Vargas who reconquered New Mexico in 1692.—(Also reached from Gallup). Three miles south of Wingate, at foot of bluff, is old Fort Wingate, where after the Mexican civil war began, 4,000 Mexican federal soldiers and their families were interned. This fort now converted into Navajo Indian school; capacity 800 students.

**GALLUP, N. M.**—Alt. 6,506; pop. 5,000. County seat McKinley county. Most extensive coal-mining district in western New Mexico; the 1920 output was 888,506 tons. Monthly payroll, all industries, about \$267,000. On National Old Trails highway to coast. Was station on old Pony Express—old building still standing. Important trading point for Navajo reservation to north. U. S. Indian agency at Fort Defiance, old military post, 35 miles northwest. Navajo reservation comprises nearly 10,000,000 acres in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. The Navajos number about 35,000. In their own tongue they call themselves Dinneh, meaning "the people," but by early Spaniards were first called Apaches de Navaju, or "Apaches of the cultivated fields." They are nomads, owning large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. The women weave fine blankets on crude looms, while the men work in silver, making barbaric ornaments set with turquoise. The Indian trading stores on the reservation are very interesting. Government district agencies are maintained at Fort Defiance, Tuba, Leupp and Keam's Canyon, Ariz., and at Shiprock, N. M. Canyon de Chelly, and Canyon del Muerto, which join Chinle valley and contain many prehistoric cliff dwellings, are 85 miles northwest of Gallup by auto; Kit Carson captured hostile Navajos here in 1863. Rainbow Natural Bridge, on the north slope of Navajo mountain, near Arizona-Utah boundary line, was first discovered in 1909; reached from Chinle via Kayenta and Marsh Pass.

Trip of 3 hours by auto 40 miles south from Gallup takes one to Zufi, largest of Indian pueblos and one of the Seven Cities of Cibola—present population, 1,664; U. S. Govt. Indian school



at Zuni, and another at Blackrock, 4 miles distant, where dam has been built for irrigation and dam at Blackrock, above Zuni. Hawiakuh, one of the Seven Cities, was seen by Friar Marcos de Niza in 1539; in the following year Coronado stormed this pueblo and captured it. Zuni has six kivas, or sacred chambers, where many ancient ceremonies take place. The Shalako dance at Zuni is famous, occurring latter part of November.

Inscription Rock, near Ramah, bearing inscriptions of Spanish explorers (see Wingate), is 50 miles southeast of Gallup.

Chaco Canyon National Monument, 90 miles northeast, contains finest prehistoric ruins in United States. National Geographic Society has made important excavations for scientific research. Three ruins have been partially uncovered—the Chetro Kettle, Pueblo Bonito and Pueblo del Arroyo, each a community house of 400 to 1,000 rooms, sheltering several thousand persons. Trip from Gallup requires five hours each way.

Gallup is the new gateway to Mesa Verde National Park, about 175 miles north. Auto stage is operated twice a week in season—May 15 to November 1, via Shiprock and Cortez. Mesa Verde contains most remarkable ruins of prehistoric cliff dwellings, where, ages ago, the ancestors of the Pueblo Indians sought protection from marauding tribes.

Gallup is also one of the gateways to Hopiland and snake dance, via St. Michaels (Franciscan mission for Navajos), Ganado and Kean's Canyon, over timbered mountains. Santa Fe station hotel, El Navajo, contains famous Navajo sand paintings. All important points near Gallup may be reached by Harveycar Motor Land Cruise from either Santa Fé or Albuquerque.

**MANUELITO, N. M.**—Alt. 6,252; pop. 97. Named for Navajo chieftain, very wealthy and powerful. South of station are remains of a once flourishing stage coach post of pre-railroad days.

**ARIZONA**—The Santa Fe Railway operates 869 miles of track in north-central Arizona. A branch extends from the main California line at Williams to Grand Canyon. Another branch, with side lines runs from Ash Fork to Phoenix. From Wickenburg a line extends to Parker and thence to Cadiz, Calif.

The area of Arizona is 112,956 square miles. The altitude varies from 100 feet to 13,000 feet above sea level. Within its borders nearly every zone, save the humid tropics, is represented, making a remarkable variety of climatic conditions.

There are nearly 7,500 irrigated farms, comprising 325,000 acres. The Salt River U. S. Reclamation project cost \$11,771,000 and waters 200,000 acres.

Many of the mountains are extinct volcanoes. The San Francisco peaks, of which the Santa Fe passenger obtains an exceptionally fine view, are eruptive cones. Arizona is the wonderland of America, noted for its prehistoric ruins, Indian pueblos, Painted desert, Petrified forest and Grand Canyon.

Here are found almost every member of the cactus family, including giant saguaros that reach a height of 40 and 50 feet.

Citrus fruits, dates, grains, lettuce, cantaloupe, cotton and alfalfa reach perfection in certain sections, especially under the Roosevelt U. S. Reclamation project in the Salt River Valley.

Arizona's copper mines are among the richest in the world; there are many gold and silver mines and quarries of onyx and marble. Navajo Indian blankets, also Apache, Hopi and Pima baskets, are highly-prized industrial products.

Countless ruins of prehistoric culture still exist, including old irrigation canals. And the Indian pueblos of today are the most remarkable in the United States. Friar Marcos de Niza was the first Spaniard to enter the limits of this state. He crossed the southeastern corner in 1539. In 1540 he conducted Coronado over the same route. One of Coronado's captains visited the Hopis and another reached the Grand Canyon. Early in the 17th century considerable progress was made in christianizing the Hopis. In 1680 came the great Pueblo revolt. The Hopis have ever since remained an independent tribe; they have the privilege of voting and their women are said to be the original American suffragettes. The Indian reservations comprise 17,586,000 acres, occupied by 41,505 Indians.

American traders and explorers penetrated this region early

in the 19th century. Arizona became a territory in 1863 and a state in 1912. The capital is Phoenix; other important cities are Prescott, Flagstaff, Jerome, Bisbee, Douglas, Globe, Tempe, Tucson and Winslow. The name, originally Arizonac, signifies "small springs" or "few springs," and was given to a little Papago settlement near Nogales. The official flower is the saguaro cactus blossom and the motto is—"God Enriches." Population in 1920, 333,227.

**LUPTON, ARIZ.**—Alt. 6,159; pop. 10. Trading post. Curious sandstone formations are on each side of track—red below, yellow above, hollowed out and worn smooth by winds. State line New Mexico and Arizona at east end of village.

**HOUCK, ARIZ.**—Alt. 5,960; pop. 30. Trading post, founded in 1879. Indian name is Mi-E-Toh. Situated at junction Black Canyon and Puerco rivers, on old Santa Fé Trail.

**NAVAJO, ARIZ.**—Alt. 5,630; pop. 25. At Navajo Springs, Dec. 29, 1863, Arizona was formally organized as a territory. Jacob's Well, 12 miles south. Prehistoric ruins in vicinity. At local trading post is meteorite weighing two tons. Sacred Lake of Zuni Indians, on ranch 40 miles south, where Zuni ceremonies occur every four years; mineral water of great efficacy.

**ADAMANA, ARIZ.**—Alt. 5,292; pop. 35. On Rio Puerco. A few miles south of track lie 3 of 5 petrified forests, located in this region; 2 are nine miles north of track. Passengers may stop over for a day at Forest Lodge, visit First and Second forests, in half a day for \$2.50 to \$5.00, depending on size of party; also visit North forest and Painted desert in half a day for same price—both trips by auto. Thousands of acres here are covered with agatized fossil remains of gigantic prehistoric trees. This is one of America's most wonderful natural exhibits. The First, Second and Third forests cover 11,000 acres and have been created a National monument; ancient aboriginal ruins and hieroglyphics in vicinity.

**HOLBROOK, ARIZ.**—Alt. 5,080; pop. 1,500. County seat Navajo county. Farming and stock raising. Third Petrified forest lies 18 miles east. Holbrook is point of departure for Navajo and Hopi reservations to north, also Mormon settlements and White Mountain Apache country south; Apache Ry. south to McNary, tapping large forest of pine timber; auto service beyond McNary to White River and Fort Apache; modern lumber mill at McNary. Little Colorado River south of track is followed for some distance. Largest shipping point in northern Arizona for sheep and cattle.

**JOSEPH CITY, ARIZ.**—Alt. 4,992; pop. 350. Prosperous Mormon settlement, established in 1876. Large area irrigated from reservoir filled from Little Colorado river by dams. Dairy-farming, cattle, sheep, poultry, eggs and hogs.

**WINSLOW, ARIZ.**—Alt. 4,843; pop. 5,000. "The Meteor City," so-called account Meteor Mountain, which is located 23 miles west of the city. The crater of this mountain is 600 feet deep and three miles around and was formed by a huge meteorite. Drilling and mining operations are being carried on endeavoring to locate the "sky-wanderer." Cattle and sheep; Santa Fe division point. Fred Harvey station hotel; point of departure for Hopi Indian villages, 65 miles north. Hopi buttes are plainly discernible on northern sky-line. To the south lies a heavily timbered plateau, crossed by old Sunset Pass Trail traveled by Forty-niners. Little Colorado river (old name Rio Lino, "Flax river") crossed 2 miles east; this stream empties into Colorado river at Grand Canyon. Painted desert northwest. Oil-burning engines from here westward.

**SUNSHINE, ARIZ.**—Alt. 5,332. Southwest 7 miles is huge crater of Meteor mountain (see Winslow). Tons of meteoric iron have been sent to museums from here. Fine rock dust, caused by impact of meteor, has commercial value.

**CANYON DIABLO, ARIZ.**—Alt. 5,418; pop. 15 (Devil's Canyon). Train passes over gash in plateau 225 feet deep, 550 feet wide and many miles long, on high steel bridge. Interesting Indian trading post and exhibit here. Beyond Canyon Diablo, at Angell station, begins immense Coconino forest; 3 miles south of Angell is Canyon Padre.

**FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.**—Alt. 6,902; pop. 4,000. County seat of Coconino, with area of 18,438 square miles. Situated in



Coconino National Forest; stock raising and lumbering important. Northern Arizona teachers college. San Francisco Peaks rise to nearly 13,000 feet, forming part of great volcanic uplift and highest point in Arizona. Auto toll road to summit, where view embraces 75,000 square miles, may be made in half a day, during open season, prices nominal. North rises Mt. Elden, 9,300 feet. Forest Service fire lookout on summit commands tremendous views. North ten miles is Sunset Mountain, extinct volcanic cone of cinders and almost pure sulphur. Black Crater, ice caves and lava flows near Sunset Mountain. Six miles south is Walnut Canyon, 14 miles long, with scores of ancient cliff dwellings. Sixty miles south is Montezuma's Castle, a well-preserved, five-story ruin built in a recess of a limestone Cliff—at base of this cliff is Montezuma's Well. Eighty-five miles to north is world famous Grand Canyon National Park, reached by auto road. Rail connection to Grand Canyon leaves main line 35 miles west at Williams. Northeast of Flagstaff are pueblo ruins in Wupatki National Monument; Grand Falls of Little Colorado river; the Painted Desert and Hopi and Navajo Indian reservations; petrified forests, Blue Canyon and Coal Canyon; Lee's Ferry, historic crossing over Big Colorado river; Rainbow Natural Bridge and Monument Valley, etc. Eight miles south is Lake Mary; 18 miles south, Mormon Lake (alt. 8,000 feet). Latter is 6 miles long and 4 miles wide; well stocked with fish and set in virgin forest. Montezuma Lodge and Mormon Lake Cabins provide accommodations. Picturesque Oak Creek Lodge, 20 miles south, is at junction of Oak Creek and West Fork, trout streams in deep canyons of same name. Lowell Observatory, seen on hill to right on leaving station, is noted for its astronomical studies of planet Mars. Northern Arizona State Teachers College located here. Natural Bridge ranch, 85 miles southeast, is unusual summer resort; the bridge is 190 feet high. Ten miles north, at foot of Peaks, is Fort Valley, U. S. forest experiment station. Town is on National Old Trails Highway. Two 50,000,000-gallon concrete reservoirs supply town and railroad with mountain water. Monte Vista is excellent new hotel. Owing to cool climate and great variety of scenic attractions Flagstaff is Arizona's chief summer resort.

**WILLIAMS, ARIZ.**—Alt. 6,748; pop. 2,200. Stock raising, mining and lumbering; junction of Santa Fe main California line with branch 64 miles north to Grand Canyon; has a large saw mill, also a box factory. Bill Williams Mountain, on which is the grave of "Bill" Williams (a noted Indian scout and guide to General Frémont in 1848), rises south of track to height of 9,642 feet. Foot and horse trail to summit. Coleman Lake, 8 miles south, summer resort in mountains and good fishing. Mountain Spring summer resort, 3 miles west; Pine Springs resort, 6 miles west. Sycamore Canyon, 20 miles south, affords excellent hunting for deer and wild turkey; this canyon is 3,000 feet deep and 3 to 5 miles wide. Three miles west of town is extinct crater. Train passes west from Williams down Johnson's Canyon, while eastbound trains from Ash Fork to Williams use second detour track, which has easier grades. Just after emerging from tunnel is the Bottomless Pit, whose depth never has been ascertained. The Santa Fe station hotel is named after Fray Marcos de Niza, the first white man to reach Arizona. Airplane landing within town limits.

**GRAND CANYON, ARIZ.**—Alt. (Hotel El Tovar) 7,000; pop. 200. Grand Canyon National Park embraces a great gorge, 217 miles long, from 9 to 13 miles wide, with maximum depth of 6,000 feet. It is 64 miles north of Williams, with daily trains on Santa Fe branch. The canyon was discovered in 1540 by early Spanish explorers, but Major J. W. Powell was first white man thoroughly to explore it. He voyaged the Colorado river from source to mouth in 1869; a memorial has been erected recently on the canyon rim by the government. Since Powell's time, several exploring parties have traversed this "titan of chasms" by boat. The canyon offers unlimited attractions to the tourist. On rim, near railroad terminal, is El Tovar, a \$250,000 hotel, built of pine logs in rustic style, with accommodations for nearly 200 guests. It is operated on American plan, under management of Fred Harvey, and is named for Don

Pedro de Tovar of Coronado's army of 1540. There are many things going on at Grand Canyon, such as camping trips, trail trips, horseback rides and auto outings. All trail trips are made on muleback, with experienced guides. A new scenic boulevard, stretching from El Tovar, 9 miles west along rim of canyon to head of Hermit trail, affords opportunity for viewing the gorge. Comfortable autos start from El Tovar at regular hours for various points of interest on Hermit Rim Road, stopping at Hermit Rest for light refreshment. East of El Tovar, and reached by auto, are Yavapai, Grand View and Desert View points. Other trips may be taken across Painted Desert to Indian Reservations and Rainbow Bridge. A replica of Hopi Indian pueblos faces El Tovar; members of Hopi tribe live and work here. A few Navajos also may be seen. Suspension bridge across Colorado river 11 miles from El Tovar hotel, affords direct access to Phantom Ranch and North Rim.

The rim of the Canyon is 7,000 feet above sea level, therefore cool all summer. Hotels, trails and rim drives open all year. Call on any Santa Fe agent for descriptive folder.

**ASH FORK, ARIZ.**—Alt. 5,128; pop. 450. Junction point with main California line and branch line to Phoenix; Santa Fe station hotel, Escalante, named after Padre Francisco Silvestre Velez Escalante, a pioneer Franciscan priest who journeyed through Arizona in 1776; large curio room containing examples of Navajo Indian and Mexican handicraft. Picacho butte and Mount Floyd rise west and northwest. Cathedral Caves, in solid rock, 12 miles south. Airplane landing for forest rangers' aerial fire patrol. Cattle and sheep raising.

**SELIGMAN, ARIZ.**—Alt. 5,234; pop. 600. Stock raising, sheep, and cattle; Havasu Canyon 67 miles north, tributary of Grand Canyon—home of Havasupai Indians—very picturesque and beautiful, having numerous falls; land around Seligman owned by government and leased; undeveloped deposit of iron 10 miles south. Time changes from Mountain to Pacific time, one hour earlier. From Crookton to Seligman is descent of 450 feet along lava-covered slopes of Chino Wash.

**NELSON, ARIZ.**—Alt. 5,095; pop. 40. Lime kilns. Yampai Canyon.

**PEACH SPRINGS, ARIZ.**—Alt. 4,796; pop. 60. Earliest point from which Grand Canyon was visited. Horseback trail 22 miles long leads north to bottom of canyon. The Big Pyramid is visible only on this road.

**VALENTINE, ARIZ.**—Alt. 3,788; pop. 164. U. S. Indian school for Walapai tribe in Truxton Canyon is reached from Valentine station. These Indians now number 500 and occupy reservation of 730,000 acres.

**HACKBERRY, ARIZ.**—Alt. 3,545; pop. 171. Second largest stock-shipping point in Arizona, and mining center. On edge of Walapai Valley are Peacock Mountains; the railway follows this valley from Antares to Kingman; at Grand Wash cliffs, near Antares, the plateau country ends.

**KINGMAN, ARIZ.**—Alt. 3,328; pop. 2,000. County seat Mohave county. Gateway to Oatman mining district, also Chloride, Yucca and other rich camps. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, molybdenite and other metals are found in large quantities. Mohave county is greatest center in Arizona for gold and silver. Public Utilities Consolidated Corporation-Arizona supplies electric current to several mines in the vicinity. Santa Fe branch to Chloride in Cerbat Mountains. Train passes through Kingman Canyon. Double tracks separate, being in places a mile apart. Fourteen miles southeast lies Hualapai range of mountains, beyond which is Sandy River Valley, where numerous farms are growing semi-tropical crops. Stock raising and mining principal interests.

**YUCCA, ARIZ.**—Alt. 1,789; pop. 100. Shipping point for mines south. Three miles west is the Black Mesa, a volcanic flow, with perpendicular walls 1,000 feet high. Santa Fe well here is 1,000 feet deep.

**TOPOCK, ARIZ.**—Alt. 496; pop. 50. Wagon bridge and Santa Fe steel cantilever bridge crossing Colorado river. From here an auto road leads north 25 miles to the Oatman mining district, and another to Yucca and Kingman along railroad track. The Sacramento Wash is followed from Hancock to



**Topock.** The Colorado river is first seen from Powell station.  
**NEEDLES, CALIF.**—Alt. 476; pop. 4,000. Santa Fe division point; named from The Needles, jagged mountain peaks, 7 miles southeast of Topock station in Arizona—discovered and named by General Frémont in 1850; winter health resort; largest icing plant on desert; outfitting point for gold mines round about El Garcés Hotel, management of Fred Harvey; hotel named after Francisco Garcés, the Spanish padre who was the first European to cross the Mojave Desert from California to Hopiland, Arizona, in 1776. Mojave Desert lies between Needles and Mojave, 240 miles. Mojave Indians (numbering about 200) live in suburbs—their reservation is 12 miles distant. These Indians are noted for bead work, sold at trains. Fort Mojave Indian school, 15 miles north of Needles; Lake Tapio, 10 miles north of Needles; good auto roads to both places. Auto road 28 miles north to Oatman gold mines. The Colorado river was explored by Spaniards in 1540.

## ASH FORK TO PHOENIX

**ASH FORK, ARIZ.**—See page 50.

**DRAKE, ARIZ.**—Alt. 4,649; pop. 100. Cedar wood-chopping camps. Train crosses steel bridge 650 feet long, spanning Hell Canyon, 170 feet above dry stream bed. Verde Valley line, from Drake to Clarkdale (a 38-mile trip), traversing two-thirds the way box canyon of Upper Verde—scenery like Grand Canyon, but on smaller scale. Engineering features remarkable. At Clarkdale (alt. 3,376; pop. 3,500) Jerome smelter of United Verde Copper Company, owned by late ex-Senator W. A. Clark, has been rebuilt, with enlarged capacity. At Jerome (alt. 5,400; pop. 7,000), 10 miles by connecting railroad from Clarkdale, are several rich copper mines. Caves of cliff dwellers and Indian mounds near track. These mounds were once houses, occupied by Hucitlanepacas, who abandoned them in 544; cliff dwellings along Verde river were occupied by the Chicamecs.

**DEL RIO, ARIZ.**—Alt. 4,429; pop. 25. At southern end Chino Valley. One of the few valleys in Arizona having a surplus water supply; about 3,000 acres under cultivation. Here is located a Fred Harvey dairy ranch and the waterworks of Prescott, which is 23 miles distant. Some of the water used at Grand Canyon is brought from Del Rio, in tank cars.

**ENTRO, ARIZ.**—Alt. 5,168; pop. 15. Junction to Mayer and Humboldt; this is in midst of Granite Dells, a worthy rival of the Garden of the Gods.

**PRESCOTT, ARIZ.**—Alt. 5,327; pop. 6,000. County seat Yavapai county. Near geographical center of Arizona. Many important industries, including mining and stock raising; the oldest mining center in Arizona—gold, silver, and copper; court house built of native granite; first capitol of Arizona—old log building—still stands; Yavapai Club, a big social organization; Mercy Hospital, largest in northern Arizona. One mile from city is Whipple barracks, a government post, (established 1864), which was converted into public health hospital for tubercular ex-soldiers; contains 1,200 beds. Captain King made this locality famous in one of his novels of army life. A vocational educational center, equipped to care for 1,000 disabled soldiers. Chino Valley farms, 3,000 acres, on Lake Watson, east of hospital. State highway, running over backbone of Rockies, south from Prescott; also short line highway to Jerome; Montezuma castle and Montezuma well, in Verde Valley, about 55 miles east of Prescott. Frontier Day celebration is held annually, July 3 to 5—a notable “Wild West” affair. Branch of Santa Fe from Prescott to Middleton and Poland in Bradshaw Mountains. En route are Humboldt, a smelter town of 1,000 inhabitants, and Mayer, a town of 600 population.

**IRON SPRINGS, ARIZ.**—Alt. 6,032; a summer resort, located on National Forest reservation. About sixty families own summer homes here.

**SKULL VALLEY, ARIZ.**—Alt. 4,260; pop. 200. Farming, cattle raising and apple orchards. A former Apache Indian settlement; many battles fought here.

**KIRKLAND, ARIZ.**—Alt. 3,936; pop. 100. Stock raising and mining; fruit growing, especially apples and pears.

**CONGRESS, ARIZ.**—Alt. 3,028; pop. 100. Gold, silver, and copper mines; stock raising.

**WICKENBURG, ARIZ.**—Alt. 2,077; pop. 527. Junction of Santa Fe “cut-off” line from Phoenix to Los Angeles with line from Ash Fork; country adjacent highly mineralized, especially around Constellation 15 miles east; gold, silver, and copper are produced and a few placer workings are operated on small scale. Hassayampa river, edge of Salt river valley, is crossed near town, of which stream it is said that whoever drinks of its waters is duly qualified for the World’s Ananias club. Municipal water works and lighting plant; winters are warm and dry; excellent hotels.

**HOT SPRING JUNCTION, ARIZ.**—Alt. 1,967; pop. 70. Railroad station for Castle Hot Springs, located twenty-four miles east in foothills of Bradshaw mountains. Castle Hot Springs is a high-class fall, winter and spring resort—the hotel comprises several main buildings and seven bungalows, modernly equipped with all conveniences. The mineral water is a mild lithia, slightly alkaline, saline chalybeate, and very beneficial. It is not a sanitarium, but a resort for those needing rest and absolute change; is reached by auto over fine mountain road. Persons suffering from contagious or infectious diseases are not accepted. An inn is maintained at Hot Springs Junction for convenience of passengers en route to Castle Hot Springs.

**MARINETTE, ARIZ.**—Alt. 1,148; pop. 800. On Agua Fria river; irrigation by electric pumps augmented by gravity flow during freshets; 20,000 acres irrigated; 10,000 acres planted to long staple cotton.

**PEORIA, ARIZ.**—Alt. 1,144; pop. 500. Here the Salt river valley opens up fine irrigated lands. One of the oldest districts in Valley. Noted for grape vineyards, figs, apricots and peaches. Two crops a year grown here of various grains, and 4 to 5 crops hay. Gold and silver mines in Bradshaw mountains. High school, costing \$175,000.

**GLENDALE, ARIZ.**—Alt. 1,154; pop. 3,500. In Salt river valley; farming and stock raising; concrete auto roads; extensive dairy business and central point for feeding range cattle and sheep. Truck farming and fruit growing; noted for canteloupes and head lettuce. U. S. Govt. poultry experimental station.

**PHOENIX, ARIZ.**—Alt. 1,086; pop. 50,000 (not including 4,000 winter guests). County seat of Maricopa county and capital of Arizona; founded in 1867. Located on north side of Salt river in fertile Salt river valley. Noted winter resort, climate warm, dry and sunny; numerous sanitariums, hospitals and camps. Ideal farming section; lands under irrigation from Roosevelt reservoir and Salt river project of U. S. Reclamation service—300,000 acres under cultivation, and 400,000 acres more to be included. Large groves of orange, olive, lemon, grapefruit, date and plum trees. Long avenues of palms, pepper trees and other semi-tropical foliage in suburbs. Phoenix controls its own water supply from Verde river. Also has an up-to-date lighting system. All of business section paved, and principal streets residential section. Maricopa county has expended \$8,000,000 for 360 miles concrete roads. State capitol is situated in a beautiful park. Federal building, costing \$172,000; Y. M. C. A. building and other public structures. Several fine tourist hotels and resorts in city and immediate vicinity, including Ingleside and Chandler. Business, social, and country clubs. U. S. Indian school, next to Carlisle, the largest in United States. Papago National Monument four miles east of city. Riverside Park. Remains of large prehistoric pueblos and irrigation canals in valley. Five trans-continental auto highways enter Phoenix. Southern Pacific Railway. Lines to Buckeye Valley, Chandler, Hayden and Ray.

About 75 miles from Phoenix is Roosevelt Dam, a monumental engineering work costing about \$11,000,000, completed in 1911. Height 285 feet; thickness at base 168 feet and at crest, 20 feet; length on top 700 feet. Creates largest artificial lake in world, 25½ square miles in area. When full, reservoir contains 1,367,305 acre feet, or three years’ supply for 200,000 acres. Irrigation system develops 95,000 electric horsepower, and comprises 781 miles of main canals and laterals. Trip there and to Globe over mountain road by auto. Castle Hot Springs reached



by auto or train from Phoenix. Agua Caliente, famous mineral springs, also reached from Phoenix.

## WICKENBURG TO CADIZ

**WICKENBURG, ARIZ.**—See page 52.

**AGUILA, ARIZ.**—Alt. 2,205; pop. 50. Gold and copper mining, cattle and sheep raising.

**WENDEN, ARIZ.**—Alt. 1,910; pop. 50. Harqua Hala Range to south, and Harecuvar Range to north—the Cullings Valley between. Solar Observatory on top Harqua Hala, at elevation 4,500 feet. Both ranges highly mineralized; gold, silver, and copper deposits.

**SALOME, ARIZ.**—Alt. 1,865; pop. 50. Founded 1904 by Dick Wick Hall, author of Salome Sun western stories, who says that "this would be a good town if it had more people, and a fine cattle country if it had more grass and water." "Laughing gas station offers free meals and gas any day sun doesn't shine." Central trading post in Happy Valley. Harqua Hala gold mine, 8 miles south, has produced over \$7,000,000. Rich Glory Hole mine 7 miles northwest produced \$100,000 in few days. Celebrated in stories as "Salome Where She Danced."

**BOUSE, ARIZ.**—Alt. 998; pop. 167. Mining and stock-raising; desert and mountain scenery; junction for Arizona Swansea R. R. to big copper mine at Swansea, Ariz. Railroad station for Quartzite placer mines, orchards and vineyards—26 miles by stage.

**PARKER, ARIZ.**—Alt. 458; pop. 282. Steel bridge across Colorado river; rich agricultural country; gold and copper mines; 40 miles from old La Paz gold diggings. Colorado Indian reservation will be opened for settlement as an irrigation project; Indian school one mile from here; desert and mountain scenery.

**VIDAL, CALIF.**—Alt. 666; pop. 27. Founded in 1906. Mt. Savajoa 12 miles north, Pyramid Mts. 30 miles northeast. Copper mining; gypsum and clay beds. Colorado river 5 miles east. Indian maize near station.

**RICE, CALIF.**—Alt. 976; pop. 25. Turtle Mountains north, and Coxcomb Mountains south—barren and slightly mineralized. Santa Fe branch to Blythe and Ripley. Blythe is main business point of Palo Verde Valley. Ripley is the terminus of branch line, with a \$100,000 hotel. Farming, stock raising, dairying, truck farming and fruit growing; heavy shipments winter lettuce and early table grapes.

**CADIZ, CALIF.**—See page 54.

**CALIFORNIA**—After crossing the Colorado river at Parker and Needles, the Santa Fe Railway enters California. From Barstow one main line extends south through Cajon Pass to San Bernardino, thence to Los Angeles and San Diego, with many tributary branches. The other main line is built through Tehachapi Pass and San Joaquin Valley to San Francisco. There are 1,562 miles of Santa Fe main tracks operated in this state.

California is the second largest state in the Union. The coast line is more than 900 miles long. The area of the state is 158,297 square miles. It embraces the highest and the lowest land in the United States, the greatest variety of temperature, rainfall and products of soil and the largest irrigated area. Population, estimated at 5,000,000.

Two mountain ranges, the Sierra Nevada and Coast ranges, starting at Mount Shasta, and uniting again in the southern part of the state, enclose a valley of imperial extent—the San Joaquin-Sacramento. Yosemite National Park owes much of its beauty to erosive action of glaciers; it is reached via the Santa Fe and Yosemite Valley railways. The redwood and big trees of the state frequently are from 300 to 350 feet in height and 25 to 35 feet in diameter; their ages are estimated at from 2,000 to 5,000 years.

The first authenticated discovery of gold was made near Los Angeles in 1842. The "find" of historic importance was made January 24, 1848, by James W. Marshall at John A. Sutter's mill near Coloma.

The name "California" was taken from the romance by Ordoñez de Montalvo (Madrid, 1510) entitled *Las Sergas de Esplandian* (The Exploits of the Very Valiant Knight, Esplandian). In 1542-43 Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo explored the southern

coast. In 1579 Sir Frances Drake stopped to repair his ships and named the land New Albion. In 1602-03 Sebastian Vizcaino discovered the sites of San Diego and Monterey. Between 1769 and 1823, 21 missions were established; the leader in this work was Fray Junipero Serra, 1713-84. Among the missions still standing are San Juan Capistrano, San Diego, San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, San Fernando, San Luis Rey and Carmel.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848, Mexico ceded California to the United States. It became a state September 9, 1850.

Sources of wealth are gold, oil, citrus and deciduous fruits, all products of the soil; dairy and live stock interests and minerals. California supplies the world with four-fifths of the raisins consumed. It has about 80,000 irrigated farms, comprising 3,700,000 acres.

The state has thousands of miles of paved highways, for use by its 1,641,551 automobiles.

The capital of the state is Sacramento. Important cities on the Santa Fe are San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Diego, Stockton, Fresno, San Bernardino, Pasadena and Riverside. The official flower is the poppy, and the motto is "Eureka" ("I have found it").

## NEEDLES TO BARSTOW

**NEEDLES, CALIF.**—See page 51. From here to Barstow and Mojave, cross Mojave Desert.

**GOFFS, CALIF.**—Alt. 2,585; pop. 100. Summit steep climb westward, Needles to Goffs and eastward Cadiz to Goffs. Center mining activity. Three wells, each 1150 feet deep; water raised from 480-foot level by compressed air. Average rainfall less than six inches.

**DANBY, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,353; pop. 29. Two wells, 500 feet and 900 feet deep. Paintrock mines 15 miles west.

**CADIZ, CALIF.**—Alt. 815; pop. 15. Marble quarries; Providence Mountains north. Santa Fe Line to Parker and Wickenburg. From Goffs to Cadiz the railway runs southwest and downhill for 39 miles across a desert plain where average annual precipitation is less than 6 inches. Old Woman Mountain is southeast of Danby, Clipper Mountain rises to the north, and the Piute Mountains are 5 miles east. Ship Mountain is 7 miles southeast of Siam, and the Iron Mountains lie to the north.

**AMBOY, CALIF.**—Alt. 611; pop. 75. There is a small salt refinery at Saltus siding. Marble Mountains are north of Amboy. Cinder cone 200 feet high near Amboy on black lava sheet 5 miles in diameter, geologically recent.

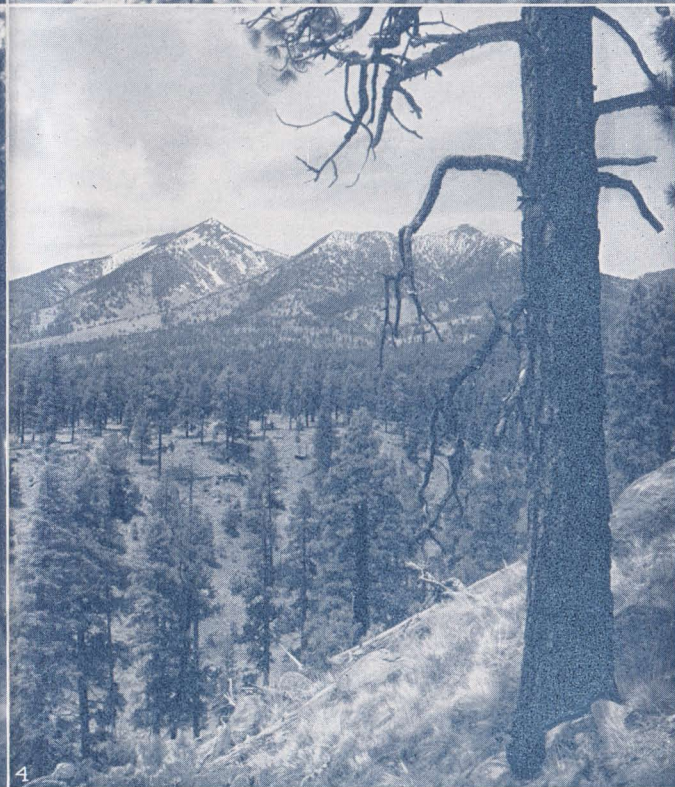
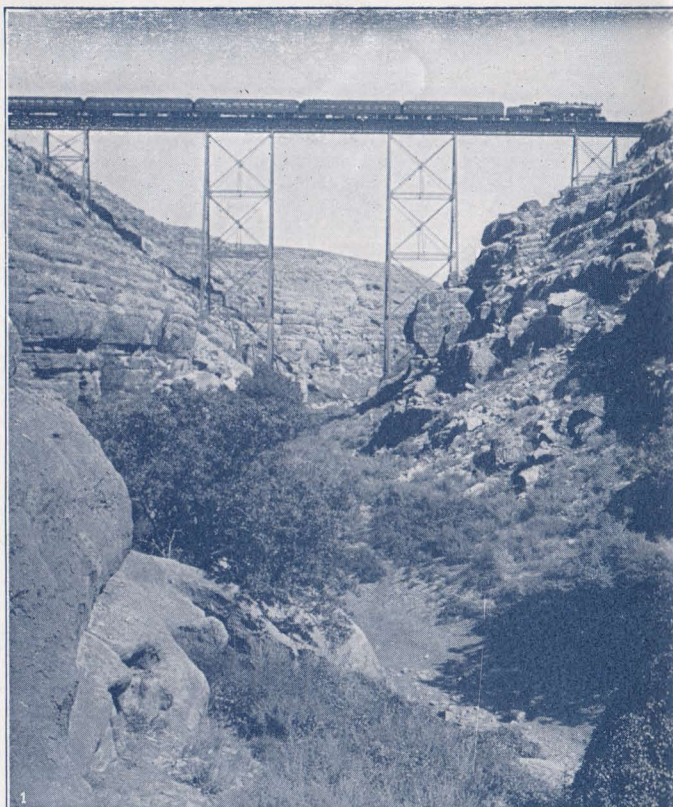
**BAGDAD, CALIF.**—Alt. 782; pop. 50. Storage tank for oil, holding 1,550,000 gallons; 2 water tanks, capacity 420,000 gallons. Electric plant lights double-track signals and depots, Bagdad to Needles. Extinct volcanoes northwest and southeast; large dykes of lava flow for miles around. Bullion Mountains 9 miles south, home of wild sheep and goats; silver and lead found in these mountains. North of Bagdad are Granite, Providence and New York ranges—most prominent peak, "Old Dad"; rich mines of gold, including noted Orange Blossom and Lady Lou. Dry gypsum lake in vicinity, used as motor speedway. Old camp of General Frémont 15 miles west. Survey posts of 1848 visible.

**LUDLOW, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,778; pop. 120. Tonopah and Tidewater railroad to Goldfield, Tonopah, other Nevada mining camps, and Death Valley borax mines; Pacific Mines Corporation operates own railway to gold mines 9 miles south. Cady Mountains are northwest; Mount Pisgah cinder cone is 2 miles southeast of Pisgah in lava flows.

**LAVIC, CALIF.**—Alt. 2,168. Numerous lava beds and old Indian mounds. Lead and silver mines.

**NEWBERRY, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,827; pop. 100. New alfalfa and fruit ranches being established in vicinity of Newberry and Minneola; water for irrigation from four artesian wells and by pumping from surface underflow. Newberry spring issues from volcanic tufa, southwest of station, filling 100 tank cars daily of 10,000 gallons each; Mojave river lies to the north and New-





1—Santa Fe train crossing Canyon Diablo, Arizona. 2—In Cajon Pass, Southern California. 3—In Mariposa Big Tree Grove—Yosemite National Park. 4—San Francisco Peaks, near Flagstaff, Ariz.



berry Mountains to south—natural caves in these mountains once inhabited by Indians. Large storage tank holds 100 cars of water. Old Camp Cadiz, frontier government post on Mojave river 10 miles northeast; walls standing.

**DAGGETT, CALIF.**—Alt. 2,002; pop. 100. Early day outfitting point for Death Valley borax mines. Mining district produced \$30,000,000 of silver in old days; 15 miles east is Camp Cady, government fort used by General Frémont; Santa Fe tracks bordering Mojave river, Daggett to Victorville, are also used by Union Pacific, Daggett to Riverside. Waters of Mojave river sink into a depression which opens into Death Valley—no surface water, except during high water seasons.

**BARSTOW, CALIF.**—Alt. 2,105; pop. 1,538. On Mojave river; junction for Santa Fe Lines to Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco; Santa Fe division point; Casa del Desierto ("House of the Desert"), station hotel managed by Fred Harvey; mining, stock raising, fruit raising, dairying and agriculture. Creamery and ice plant. Close to Calico and Waterman mines, which produced many million dollars' worth of silver in early days; ten miles north are large deposits of high-grade strontianite. Near Grape Vine station, on old stage route to El Paso, Fremont Peak in distance.

## BARSTOW TO LOS ANGELES

**BARSTOW, CALIF.**—See above.

**HELENDALE, CALIF.**—Alt. 2,424; pop. 100. Santa Fe tracks follow valley of Mojave river, Barstow to Victorville—river full of quicksand in places; alfalfa, fruit and cattle; chalk mill at Bryman siding 5 miles south; scene of big battle with Indians 30 years ago at Point of Rocks.

**ORO GRANDE, CALIF.**—Alt. 2,631; pop. 340. A Spanish name, meaning "Big Gold." In old days was mining camp; considerable gold ore still being shipped. Gold and silver mines; numerous prospect holes in Old Silver Mountain; large cement plant; also plant refining white clay for chalk. Crossing Mojave river at lower narrows between Oro Grande and Victorville; fruit orchards require little irrigation; on old Mormon trail (today a county highway). Several Mormon families live here on original pioneer ranches. Cattle raising and ranching chief industries.

**VICTORVILLE, CALIF.**—Alt. 2,714; pop. 1,800. Farming, alfalfa, fruit and mining. Cement plant, capacity 186,000 barrels monthly. Outlet for inland towns of Phelan, Adelanto, Apple Valley, on Big Bear road. On Mojave river.

**HESPERIA, CALIF.**—Alt. 3,185; pop. 200. In foothills of San Bernardino Mountains, 7 miles from Deep Creek trout streams. Dry farming.

**SUMMIT, CALIF.**—Alt. 3,820; pop. 25. Southern California is reached by a double-track line through San Bernardino and San Gabriel ranges at Cajon Pass; drop of 2,700 feet in 25 miles, Summit to San Bernardino. A species of yucca, called the Joshua tree, is noticeable all the way from Victorville nearly to the summit; the manzanita and juniper also appear; helper engines are cut off here.

**CAJON, CALIF.**—Alt. 2,924; (no town). Snow-covered peak in background on right is "Old Baldy" (San Antonio), 10,080 feet; Old Mormon Trail, used by gold seekers in 1849. Camp Cajon, for autoists. Mountains abound in silica sand, limestone and feldspar. Successful apple raising. Station for Wrightwood resorts and Los Angeles playground.

**KEENBROOK, CALIF.**—Alt. 2,475; pop. 25. On south side Cajon Creek. Summer resort. On left side is Cajon Peak, about 5,000 feet high; Cajon Canyon, from summit to Devore; once called Murder Canyon—in pioneer days stronghold of bandit Vasquez. Here farming country opens up into San Bernardino Valley. Lower Lone Pine Canyon enters Cajon Canyon one mile west of Keenbrook, famous apple country. Three-quarters mile northwest of station is cave where pioneer John Brown hid from Indians and escaped. Two miles back, on Lytle Creek, is Glen ranch resort and numerous outing camps with summer population of 300; trail to San Antonio, "Old Baldy." Cucamonga peaks are seen on right of track.

**DEVORE, CALIF.**—Alt. 2,025; pop. 150. Fruit growing,

stock raising and dairying; first view San Gorgonio (highest peak in Southern California, 11,485 feet), San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains.

**SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,077; pop. 42,000. Known as the "gate city" and situated on southern slope of San Bernardino Mountains in center of orange district. County seat of San Bernardino county, largest county in United States, covering area of 20,157 square miles. Founded in 1851 by Mormon settlers from Salt Lake but antedated by mission settlements in 1810. Santa Fe shops, largest west of Topeka, are located here, as well as mills, foundries, wholesale houses, etc.; Santa Fe shops employ about 2,500 men with monthly pay roll of \$500,000. Surrounded by orange groves; junction for Santa Fe branches to Riverside, Orange, Redlands, San Jacinto, etc. National orange show held here in February. Auto road 100 miles long to summer resorts along crest of San Bernardino Range 7,000 feet high; electric line to Arrowhead Hot Springs. San Bernardino has 70 miles of paved streets, a \$300,000 Junior College, a \$275,000 polytechnic high school, an \$80,000 Y.M.C.A., a \$200,000 municipal auditorium, 4 parks and 6 banks with deposits in excess of \$10,000,000.

**REDLANDS, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,352; pop. 18,000. Five large hotels and numerous smaller ones; new opera houses, 17 churches, 8 public parks, including world-famed Smiley Heights and Sunset Drive; University of Redlands. Over 15,000 acres orange groves surround city, shipping more than 6,000 cars annually, making it one of largest orange shipping points in world. Many cars of olives packed and shipped each year; urban and inter-urban electric car service; paved boulevards to mountains and sea. Stages are taken at Redlands for more than twenty mountain resorts including Big Bear Valley over scenic Mill Creek Road. Twenty-five miles to Summit of Mt. San Gorgonio. Yucaipa Valley, 15,000 acres, adjoining Redlands on east, noted for big red apples.

**MENTONE, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,638; pop. 1,200. Six thousand acres in orange groves at Mentone and Crafton. Six fruit packing houses. Peaches shipped abroad in carload lots. Apple, peach and cherry orchards in Yucaipa Valley. Large pine and oak forest between Mentone and Bear Valley summer resorts, with good fishing. Old Mill Creek "zanza," built by Indians over a century ago, has intake here.

**EAST HIGHLANDS, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,333; pop. 350. First white settlement in 1856. First orange trees planted two years later. Annual output oranges, 900 to 1,250 cars.

**HIGHLAND, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,300; pop. 3,000. On Redlands loop of Santa Fe; orange-growing section near foothills of San Bernardino Range; several large packing houses. Reached also by electric line from San Bernardino.

**ARROWHEAD, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,500. On Redlands loop of Santa Fe; in city limits of San Bernardino. Three miles east on mountainside is Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel (alt. 2,000), a noted resort in an ideal environment; the hot springs are noted for their high temperature, 202 degrees Fahr., and their mud baths—natural steam caves.

**RIALTO, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,199; pop. 1,000. Citrus fruits and grapes. Nearest mountain resort, Glenn Ranch in Lytle Canyon, 16 miles.

**FONTANA, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,245; pop. 6,100. On ranch of Fontana farms; 5,000 acres citrus fruits, 3,000 acres grapes; also peaches, apricots and figs; several thousand hogs.

**ETIWANDA, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,123; pop. 400. Noted for large shipments of table and wine grapes—large acreage of oranges and lemons.

**CUCAMONGA, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,113; pop. 2,000. District comprises 3,000 acres oranges and lemons, 12,000 acres grapes, producing 60,000 tons annually, and 3,000 acres peaches; extensive wineries. Large Italian vineyard. Cucamonga Peak, 8,911 feet. Canneries, raisin packing houses; golf links.

**UPLAND, CALIF.** (Located in original Ontario Colony)—Alt. 1,210; pop. 4,300. Beautiful residential district at foot of the Sierra Madre range of mountains. Important citrus fruit shipping point. Trolley service to Ontario (adjoining), a prosperous city of 14,000 population; home of the celebrated Hotpoint



Electric factory and surrounded by a rich agricultural, horticultural and dairying district. The Chaffey Union High School and Junior College, centrally located, serves both communities.

**CLAREMONT, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,144; pop. 2,100. At Claremont is located Pomona College, also Scripps College for women. Here were grown first California oranges.

**POMONA, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,070; pop. 25,000. A modern municipality with paved streets, boulevards extending to ocean and elsewhere; schools, churches and colleges; attractive parks, including Ganesha Park with its skyline drives commanding wide view of Pomona Valley. Oranges, lemons, olives, large fruit canneries, walnuts, grain, alfalfa, poultry, dairying, and sugar beets. Home of the Los Angeles County Fair. Largest county fair west of the Mississippi river.

**LAVERNE, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,044; pop. 2,000. Orange and lemon groves; output of four fruit packing houses, 1,500 cars-loads; La Verne College.

**SAN DIMAS, CALIF.**—Alt. 942; pop. 2,800. Orange and lemon groves; factories, fruit houses, citrus nurseries. San Dimas Canyon 3 miles northeast; huge dam impounds lake  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long for irrigation and recreation purposes.

**GLENDORA, CALIF.**—Alt. 747; pop. 4,500. Nestling at foot of Sierra Madres. Ideal modern city of homes. Gateway to southern California's most picturesque mountain wonderlands.

**AZUSA, CALIF.**—Alt. 617; pop. 5,000. San Gabriel mountains on right; cross San Gabriel Wash between Azusa and Duarte; many mountain resorts in Sierra Madre range north.

**DUARTE, CALIF.**—Alt. 455; pop. 1,200. Oranges and lemons; citrus fruit-packing houses. A few miles east is San Antonio Canyon. Summer and winter resort and electric power. Four sanatoriums.

**MONROVIA, CALIF.**—Alt. 435; pop. 11,000. On Foothill boulevard and Huntington drive at base Sierra Madres, mouth of Monrovia Canyon; owns million-dollar municipal water plant; city of homes, schools and churches; has technical high school and Greek outdoor theater; 2 solar heater factories; 5 fruit packing houses; ships 900 cars annually of lemons and oranges.

**ARCADIA, CALIF.**—Alt. 495; pop. 4,000. At mouth Little San Gabriel Canyon. E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin ranch of several thousand acres; a dozen Spanish grants, totaling 40,000 acres, were united to form this ranch; Santa Anita stock farm is owned by Mrs. Anita Baldwin, and forms a part of the Baldwin ranch. Truck farming and poultry raising. \$30,000 community church. Mount Wilson to north, and Puente Hills to south.

**SANTA ANITA, CALIF.**—Alt. 602; pop. 28. On Santa Anita ranch, formerly E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin ranch. Railroad station for SIERRA MADRE—pop. 2,500.

**LAMANDA PARK, CALIF.**—Alt. 734; pop. 5,000. Citrus fruits and grapes; packing houses, grain mills. San Gabriel Mission is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south, founded in 1775. Mt. Wilson observatory 3 miles north.

**PASADENA, CALIF.**—Alt. 829; pop. 70,960. Founded in 1874. Ideal home city at foot of Sierra Madre mountains; 180 miles of paved streets; California Institute of Technology, Occidental College, polytechnic high school, 2 military academies and 2 schools for girls; 45 public schools; 73 churches. Luxurious resort hotels, Huntington, Maryland, Vista del Arroyo, Green, Raymond—open all year except last named. Busch sunken gardens within few blocks of Santa Fe station; Pasadena Rose Tournament, New Year's Day, is of national interest; Carnegie solar observatory on Mount Wilson reached by auto road; Mount Lowe trolley trip starts here; Cawston ostrich farm; San Gabriel Mission and Mission play adjacent to Pasadena; 6 golf courses and comprehensive park system comprising over 1,100 acres of land. Colorado street bridge, 1,470 feet long and 140 feet high.

**SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF.**—Alt. 666; pop. 10,000. Local government and postal facilities distinct from city of Pasadena, which it joins on the south. Home of Cawston ostrich farm. The Raymond is located in South Pasadena, also Los Terrodes and Palmerest hotels. Electric cars to Los Angeles. On Santa Fe main line. Busch gardens 10 blocks from station.

**LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**—Alt. 267; pop. in 1927, 1,338,266, Los Angeles county has 2,271,251 inhabitants. Founded September 4, 1781, as the "City of the Angels"; second town officially incorporated in California, then a province of New Spain—old Spanish church, built in 1821, faces old plaza; General Frémont, the Pathfinder, raised the Stars and Stripes here in 1846. In 1831, fifty years after founding, population was only 770. There are now 3,000 miles of improved streets. Los Angeles is the metropolis of the Southwest. It has 36 commercial and savings banks, with deposits of \$1,088,350,407; public schools (in addition to the state normal, the University of California in Los Angeles, the University of Southern California and Occidental College), number 344. No city of its size has such extensive urban and interurban railways, all electric (city lines, 613 miles, interurban, 1,095 miles). Public parks number 66—one of them, 3,751 acres, is second largest municipal park in the world. Public library with 46 branches and sub-branches. Building permits for 1926, 37,478—cost \$123,600,215. Los Angeles harbor is now one of the great harbors of the world, averaging in 1926, 1,922,280 tons of cargo per month, and with 173 steamship lines. Its growth has been phenomenal, and the Santa Fe Railway has recently built an extension 12 miles long to make Los Angeles harbor one of its Pacific terminals. The U. S. Government has spent \$8,000,000 in its improvements, while the city of Los Angeles has spent \$15,000,000 and voted \$15,000,000 more. Leading seaside resorts of Los Angeles are Santa Monica, Venice, Redondo Beach, Long Beach, and Catalina Island. Los Angeles county spent in 1927, \$10,000,000 on its permanent system of good roads. You can motor from the sea to the summit of the Sierra Madre Range, 10 to 12 miles north of the city. Two of the highest peaks are Mount Wilson, and Mount Lowe, former reached by auto road or by two very interesting trails, on summit of which is famous Carnegie observatory; Mount Lowe is reached by trolley. A supplementary water supply is brought to the city, a distance of 233 miles, from the snowy slopes of Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States—the capacity of the intake is 270,000,000 gallons per day, total cost, \$25,000,000.

**HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.**—suburb of Los Angeles., Alt. 267; pop. 100,000. The film capital of the world. Here 80 per cent of the motion pictures are produced, with 19 studios, 200 producing companies, and 22,000 people engaged in this industry. The studios are located south of Hollywood Boulevard, with a fine residential district extending northward among the foot-hills.

**WINGFOOT, CALIF.**—Alt. 172; located in south section of Los Angeles; a manufacturing district; industrial tracks serving two hundred industries including Los Angeles plant of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

**INGLEWOOD, CALIF.**—Alt. 115; pop. 25,797. Has a \$1,250,000 polytechnic high school, large furniture plant, porcelain products plant, enamelware factory, electric lighting fixture factory, fertilizer establishment, \$100,000 city hall, \$40,000 woman's clubhouse, etc. City located between two great oil fields, Inglewood and Potrero.

**REDONDO BEACH, CALIF.**—Alt. 13; pop. 13,000. Noted ocean resort, built on amphitheater of hills. On Moonstone Beach, semi-precious gem stones are found. Proximity of fields of kelp and seaweed makes excellent sea-fishing with pole and line. Warm water plunge and fishing wharf.

## SAN BERNARDINO TO LOS ANGELES VIA FULLERTON

**SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.**—See page 58.

**COLTON, CALIF.**—Alt. 977; pop. 8,000. Important junction point for Santa Fe and other transcontinental lines, 74 passenger trains daily; Portland cement plant employing 1,000 men, flour mills; fruit canneries; one large million-dollar pre-cooling plant, also railroad car shops and fertilizer plant, 2 citrus packing houses. Center of citrus, dairy and poultry section.

**HIGHGROVE, CALIF.**—Alt. 944; pop. 850. Chase Drive through orange groves. Noted for high quality of citrus fruits. Aberhill clay pits and clay products factory. Santa Fe branches



to San Jacinto. On these branch lines are several flourishing towns. **ALESSANDRO** is in center of dry farming section; nearby is March field air service pilot school. **PERRIS** (pop. 700) is surrounded by farms and ranches. At **ETHANAC** are numerous pumping plants for irrigation, but mainly depend on natural rainfall. **WINCHESTER** is midway between Perris and San Jacinto, in a valley famed for apricot orchards; in surrounding hills are mines of silica, feldspar and granite. **HEMET** (pop. 2,500) in Hemet Valley, noted for apricots, peaches, oranges, walnuts, wheat and alfalfa; canneries and packing houses; in this region mountain resorts of Idyllwild, Tahquitz Lodge and hot springs. **SAN JACINTO** (pop. 1,000) in beautiful San Jacinto Valley; alfalfa, fruit growing, and general farming, reservation Soboba Indians near town, where Helen Hunt Jackson secured material for her novel "Ramona." **ELSINORE** (pop. 2,000) is located on shore of Lake Elsinore and surrounded by mountains; fruit ranches and farms; hot springs, sanitariums and hotels. At **MURRIETA** (pop. 200) are hot sulphur springs. **TEMECULA**, 1,100 feet above the sea, is 17 miles from famous mineral springs; in fertile valley; big shipments cattle and potatoes, also lepidolite ore.

**RIVERSIDE, CALIF.**—Alt. 870; pop. 33,266. On Santa Ana river; County seat Riverside county; birthplace of California navel-orange industry—first trees, planted in 1873, still living and bearing—annual orange shipments about \$9,000,000; 200 miles of paved boulevards, through orange and lemon groves, surrounding beautiful homes—Magnolia Avenue most noted; auto drive to top Rubidoux Mountain (named for trapper who once owned Rubidoux Ranch, the site of Riverside), 4 per cent grade up, 8 per cent grade down; Easter service and Armistice Day ceremonies annually held on summit; Sherman Institute (U. S. Indian school), 1,000 Indian pupils from 50 tribes; Riverside Portland Cement plant, capacity 6,000 barrels a day; 24 citrus fruit-packing houses. Mission Inn, unique hotel patterned after old California missions, occupies entire city block—chimes in tower and a cloister assembly hall, with cathedral pipe organ; public library has 100,000 volumes. Polytechnic high school and junior college; citrus experiment station; U. S. Army flying field.

**ARLINGTON, CALIF.**—Alt. 806; pop. 4,000. Old gold mines in foothills south of track. Citrus and deciduous fruits, general farming, dairying and poultry raising. Canneries and fruit packing establishments. Southern California Junior College, enrollment 300. National home Neighbors of Woodcraft.

**MAY, CALIF.**—Alt. 693; pop. 25. Alfalfa and dairying. La Sierra Heights irrigated lands three miles from station. U. S. government maintains farm here for Indians.

**CORONA, CALIF.**—Alt. 602; pop. 6,000. At base Santa Ana mountains; Santiago Peak, elevation 5,680 feet, 10 miles south. Canyon of Santa Ana river few miles west. Unique 3-mile circular boulevard surrounding city forms speedy race course for autos; largest lemon-shipping point in U. S.; 6,000 acres lemon and orange groves and 15,000 acres devoted to alfalfa, dairying and diversified farming; rock-crushing plant, brick and tile factories and quarries of high grade granite; gypsum deposits; nine fruit packing houses; two citrus by-products plants. Glen Ivy Hotel and hot springs, 9 miles south. Country club and park.

**PRADO, CALIF.**—Alt. 489; pop. 250. Head of Santa Ana Canyon through Santa Ana mountains. Oil development.

**PLACENTIA, CALIF.**—Alt. 224; pop. 2,000. Site of Chapman gusher—other oil wells. Valencia oranges, lemons, walnuts, beans, citrus fruit packing.

**FULLERTON, CALIF.**—Alt. 161; pop. 11,254. Valencia orange orchards, walnuts and oil wells. There are 20 industrial and citrus packing plants, with capital of \$2,225,000, 1926 output of \$13,850,000, 1,584 employees and annual payroll of \$2,375,000. Bank clearings for 1926, \$17,290,000; valuation of school buildings, \$2,250,000.

**ANAHEIM, CALIF.**—Alt. 158; pop. 12,000. Founded 1857 as cooperative colony by Germans from San Francisco. Center of Valencia orange culture in frostless belt. 9 citrus packing houses, 1 foundry, 1 alcohol plant, 1 beet packing house.

**ORANGE, CALIF.**—Alt. 137; pop. 9,500. Home of the Valencia orange. Has five orange packing houses, also one each for lemons and walnuts; one orange packing house and pre-cooling plant cost \$100,000. Extensive apricot district. Fig nut breakfast food factory. Wire, cordage and mattress factories.

**LA MIRADA, CALIF.**—Alt. 96; pop. 350. Orange, lemon, walnut and olive groves; oil wells, 3 miles from station; olive oil factory; fruit packing houses.

**LOS NIETOS, CALIF.**—Alt. 159; pop. 300. Industrial center for adjacent oil fields. Three miles northeast is **WHITTIER**, established in 1887 as Quaker Colony; now city of 18,000, with beautiful homes, schools and public buildings, known all over the world as "Ye Friendly Towne."

**RIVERA, CALIF.**—Alt. 155; pop. 500. Walnut and Valencia orange groves; Montebello oil wells 3 miles northwest; Pico house, first two-story adobe built in California, 2 miles north, on El Camino Real.

**LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**—See page 60.

## LOS ANGELES TO SAN DIEGO

**LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**—See page 60.

**SANTA FE SPRINGS, CALIF.**—Alt. 280; pop. 3,000. Sensational oil well brought in during October, 1921, prior to which time this was highly developed orange growing district. Formerly one of the world's largest producers of high gravity oil, with 500 wells in a producing area of 1,650 acres.

**SANTA ANA, CALIF.**—Alt. 135; pop. 25,000. County seat Orange county. Two orange and lemon packing houses, 2 dried fruit-packing houses, 1 well pipe works, 1 sugar factory; 1 glass factory, several wholesale houses, and wholesale storage tanks, 3 canneries, 1 crate factory, and 1 woolen mill. Former residence of noted actress, Mme. Modjeska, converted into high-class mountain resort—reached from here. Huntington, Newport, Balboa and Long Beach easily reached. New oil fields at Huntington Beach. 150 derricks.

**IRVINE, CALIF.**—Alt. 197; pop. 100. Fifty thousand acres lima beans, 20,000 acres barley, 10,000 acres sugar beets. Laguna Beach, bathing resort, on Pacific Ocean, reached from Irvine over paved road.

**SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CALIF.**—Alt. 104; pop. 650. English walnuts, barley and beans, oranges, cattle raising. Old San Juan Capistrano mission, established by Father Serra in 1776, afterwards partly destroyed by earthquake, in 1812, restored by Landmark Club and local priest in charge; 2 miles south is first view of Pacific Ocean, which continues for 15 miles. Capistrano Hot Springs, 12 miles distant.

**SAN ONOFRE, CALIF.**—Alt. 29; pop. 100. Four thousand acres lima beans and vegetables; cattle graze in foothills. Camp on beach, good sea fishing.

**OCEANSIDE, CALIF.**—Alt. 45; pop. 3,950. Summer beach resort; sugar beets, beans, hay and grain, winter vegetables, live stock. San Luis Valley 3 miles distant; San Luis Rey mission, 4 miles, built in 1798, and dedicated to King Louis IX of France—now occupied as a Franciscan Seminary; timbers were brought from Mount Palomar, 45 miles east. San Antonio de Pala mission, with its remarkable detached bell tower, founded in 1816, 25 miles, and Warner's hot springs, 45 miles. Santa Fe branch to Escondido and Fallbrook. Mount Ecclesia, world headquarters Rosicrucian Fellowship, one mile east. San Luis Rey river one mile north; mountain ranges of Santa Rosa, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, Palomar and Cuyamaca.

**ESCONDIDO, CALIF.**—Alt. 638; pop. 5,000. On branch from Oceanside. Trading center large area northern San Diego county; noted for lemons, oranges, muscat grapes, poultry and deciduous fruits; has two citrus packing houses, creamery; annual grape day festival September 9. Escondido is center 30,000 acres frostless land placed under irrigation by Henshaw Dam, on San Luis Rey river, forming artificial lake 9 miles long by 6 miles wide. Battle of San Pasqual fought three miles east, December, 1846. Combined forces General Stephen W. Kearney and Commodore Stockton met detachment of hostile Californians at San Pasqual and were obliged to take



refuge on Starvation Peak, awaiting reinforcements from San Diego, which promptly arrived. This was last and bloodiest battle of the California conquest. Kit Carson acted as General Kearney's guide.

**CARLSBAD, CALIF.**—Alt. 41; pop. 2,500. Winter vegetable growing district; ship in winter various kinds of green vegetables to eastern markets, also flowers and bulbs.

**ENCINITAS, CALIF.**—Alt. 79; pop. 150. Name means "Little Oaks." Encinitas beach, in foreground; foothills dotted with native live oaks, in background. Good fishing in gulf.

**CARDIFF, CALIF.**—(Cardiff-by-the-Sea). Alt. 44; pop. 85. Business section all built in mission style. Fine beach for bathing. Paint mines four miles east, oil wells north and south. Olivenhain colony devoted to raising beans.

**SOLANA BEACH, CALIF.**—Alt. 65; pop. 200. Gateway for more than 20 square miles of irrigation land famous for avocados and winter vegetables. Community of restricted homes and small ranches. Rail and ocean terminus for Rancho Santa Fe, an exclusive community of small intensive farms and country homes, six miles inland.

**DEL MAR, CALIF.**—Alt. 123; pop. 300. Three miles of fine bathing beach and fishing pier; famous Torrey Pines; Monterey cypress and giant eucalypti; near Bernardo river. Horseback riding, tennis, all-grass golf course, bath-house and warm-water plunge. Luxurious Hotel Del Mar.

**LINDA VISTA, CALIF.**—Alt. 377; pop. 20. Station for Camp Kearny; public health service hospital.

**SAN DIEGO, CALIF.**—Alt. 13 to 300; pop. 147,085. On San Diego Bay, discovered in 1542 by Cabrillo; one of ten greatest world harbors, with 22 square miles area; first Pacific port in United States north of Panama; new \$1,000,000 municipal pier; county seat of San Diego county, which has 1,000 miles of scenic boulevards. First mission in California established at Old Town, San Diego, in 1769, and later in Mission Valley, along San Diego river, in 1774. Curious ocean caves at suburb of La Jolla, where is located Scripps research institute and unique Casa de Mañana Hotel. On Coronado Peninsula, opposite city, is \$1,000,000 resort hotel, Hotel del Coronado, and a summer tent city on beach, also United States army and navy aviation schools; golf, tennis and polo grounds of Coronado Beach scene of annual events. On Point Loma, harbor entrance, is International Theosophical headquarters, United States naval radio station, Fort Rosecrans, United States fuel depot and quarantine station. Adjoining Point Loma are United States marine barracks and naval training station. Balboa Park, site of Panama-California International exposition during 1915-1916, is home United States Marine corps and site \$2,000,000 naval hospital. This park is site of various museums, of high school with concrete stadium seating 30,000 persons, and Spreckels outdoor organ where daily concerts are given. United States naval radio station is at Chollas Heights adjoining city. Other community assets are fish, vegetable and fruit canning plants, auto-tire factory, cotton-seed oil mill, furniture factory, olive pickling works, and other industries numbering 459. The municipality operates two piers, costing \$2,250,000. City has 30 large hotels, including \$2,000,000 U. S. Grant Hotel; state normal school, junior college; 63 churches; 9 banks; 5 golf and country clubs; 7 bathing beaches. Tia Juana, Mexico, 15 miles south, reached by rail and boulevard. Terminus Santa Fe Ry., and S. D. & A. Ry.; coast steamship lines.

## BARSTOW TO FRESNO

**BARSTOW, CALIF.**—See page 57.

**KRAMER, CALIF.**—Alt. 2,483; pop. 60. Santa Fe branch to Johannesburg and Randsburg mining district. Fourteen miles north is Frémont Peak, where General Frémont camped; Saddleback Mountain, 5 miles northwest, extinct volcanic crater. Large borax deposit located and being worked 5 miles north.

**JOHANNESBURG, CALIF.**—Alt. 3,541; pop. 75. Station for Randsburg (pop. 800) and Osidick (pop. 250). District gold and silver mines. Kelly mines are largest producers of silver ore in California.

**MUROC, CALIF.**—Alt. 2,279; pop. 30. Farming, stock raising and mining; Santa Fe line here runs across Great Dry Lake, 7 miles wide, 15 miles long, which looks like sand but instead its surface is hard and smooth as glass. Racing drivers acclaim this the best automobile speedway in the world.

**MOJAVE, CALIF.**—Alt. 2,745; pop. 500. Distributing point for desert region. Los Angeles water-supply viaduct from Owens Lake crosses tracks north of town—226 miles long, cost \$25,000,000; mountain scenery between Mojave and Tehachapi.

**TEHACHAPI, CALIF.**—Alt. 3,963; pop. 458. Lime quarries, fruit and grain, stock raising and feeding; apple and pear orchards in small high valley. Noted Tehachapi loop (about 10 miles west and 1,000 feet below this station), crossing southern extension of Sierra Nevada and Coast ranges, achieves summit of range by series of remarkable loops and tunnels—length of loop 3,795 feet; extra engines. Parklike forests of oak and pine. Has oldest bank in state.

**CALIENTE, CALIF.**—Alt. 1,293; pop. 50. On south slope Tehachapi Mountains, where eastward ascent begins. Near horseshoe curve, where eastbound trains go west, and westbound trains go east! Hydro-electro plants on upper Kern river produce 100,000 horse power in electricity. Gold and silver mines.

**BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.**—Alt. 404; pop. 31,012. County seat Kern county, which is about size of state of Massachusetts; located at south end San Joaquin Valley on Kern river, rising at Mount Whitney, in Sierra Nevada; 250,000 acres land irrigated by 1,500 miles canals and ditches; artesian wells; general farming, cotton raising, dairying, stock ranchers; large oil and gas fields, tributary to Bakersfield, with pay rolls, including railroads and other industries of \$1,000,000 monthly; \$2,000,000 worth beef cattle annually shipped from Kern county ranges. Many important manufacturing industries, including iron, pipe and cement works, planing mills, railroad shops and ice plants. Santa Fe branches to Maricopa, Taft and Shale.

**SHAFTER, CALIF.**—Alt. 347; pop. 1,000. Noted for vineyards and potato fields; farm colony here now numbers about 3,500 persons.

**WASCO, CALIF.**—Alt. 353; pop. 1,000. Farming, vineyards, orchards, cotton gins. Secretary Herbert Hoover has 2,500-acre farm here. Gateway to Lost Hills oil fields 22 miles distant.

**ALLENSWORTH, CALIF.**—Alt. 215; pop. 75. Colony of negroes, founded 1910 by Col. Allensworth.

**ANGIOLA, CALIF.**—Alt. 206; pop. 75. Small town in farming district. Developing natural gas field.

**CORCORAN, CALIF.**—Alt. 210; pop. 1,200. Principal industries dairying, pure-bred live stock and hogs. Reclaimed Tulare Lake grain district 4 miles west, width 6 to 8 miles, length 40 miles; heavy yields wheat and barley. Cotton gin and creamery. Santa Fe branch to Fresno via Visalia.

**HANFORD, CALIF.**—Alt. 248; pop. 7,500. County seat Kings county. Dairying and fruit growing; pure bred live stock. Dairy income of county in 1927, \$5,000,000. One muscat raisin vineyard in vicinity contains 1,320 acres. Old Tulare Lake, on south, once was greatest inland body of water in west—now almost entirely drained and farmed; irrigation from Kings river crossed north of Hanford, largest irrigation stream in state. Half mile below Santa Fe bridge is site of Kingston, on old stage route, Monterey to Visalia—scene of exploits Joaquin Murietta, bandit. Mussel slough made famous by Frank Norris in "The Octopus." Hanford has \$400,000 union high school and \$225,000 civic auditorium. Old Spanish grant of 58,000 acres north side of river, Rancho Laguna de Tache.

**LATON, CALIF.**—Alt. 260; pop. 600. Laton is the market town for the Laguna de Tache grant—one of the most productive farming sections of the San Joaquin Valley.

**CALWA, CALIF.**—Alt. 291; pop. 750. Santa Fe terminal and shops, ice plant and foundry; in heart of fruit and raisin district.

**FRESNO, CALIF.**—Alt. 296; pop. 62,200. County seat Fresno county. Table and raisin grapes, peaches, figs, citrus fruits, dairying, alfalfa and stock raising. District now produces annually; raisins, 275,000 tons; fresh fruits, 14,000 carloads; dried fruits, 10,000 carloads; canned goods, 2,500 carloads; live stock, 2,200 carloads. County ranks second in United States



for agricultural wealth. Home of Sun-Maid raisin growers co-operative association. Main offices California peach, fig and olive growers. State college. Kearney Boulevard, 12 miles long, and Roeding Park, 187 acres. Old Kearney homestead, 6,000 acres, State Agricultural experiment station. Gateway to Gen. Grant National Park (home of the Big Trees), Kings river canyon, Huntington lake, and High Sierras. Yosemite Valley reached by rail and stage. Santa Fe branch to Visalia, Tulare and Porterville.

## CORCORAN TO FRESNO

**CORCORAN, CALIF.**—See page 64.

**TULARE, CALIF.**—Alt. 283; pop. 5,600. Principal industries: dairying, poultry, pure-bred stock; table and raisin grapes; deciduous fruits, alfalfa; annual creamery output, \$2,125,000. Giant forest and Grant park, 66 miles east. When General Frémont camped here, in 1847, was inhabited by Kaweah Indians.

**VISALIA, CALIF.**—Alt. 334; pop. 6,353. County seat Tulare county. Gateway to General Grant and Sequoia National parks, Kings river Canyon, Kern river Canyon, Giant forest of Big Trees and Mount Whitney district of High Sierras; incorporated 1855. Important dairying and live-stock center; fruit industry a leading one; two canneries have annual output 12,000,000 cans of fruit; dried fruit packing plant, annual output 10,000,000 pounds prunes; two green fruit packing houses.

**CUTLER, CALIF.**—Alt. 360; pop. 600. Named after California pioneer, Judge John Cutler. Chief industry, fruit raising—6,000 tons raisins handled yearly, besides 350 carloads table grapes. Extensive orchards, figs, peaches and oranges. Daily stage, in season, for Gen. Grant National Park passes through Cutler, thence to Kings river Canyon by auto or saddle horses. Santa Fe branch to Minkler and Piedra.

**SULTANA, CALIF.**—Alt. 362; pop. 300. Heart of fruit belt—raisin grapes, table grapes, peaches, figs, apricots and oranges. Fruit ripens very early here.

**NORTH DINUBA, CALIF.**—Alt. 345; pop. (of Dinuba) 5,500. Santa Fe station for Dinuba, in Alta irrigation district; 35 table grape packing houses, 2 dried fruit packing houses, 1 planing mill, etc.

**REEDLEY, CALIF.**—Alt. 347; pop. 3,300. Kings river crossed just north of town. Country devoted to fruit growing and dairying; citrus fruit centers near Mount Campbell district, on base of mountain north; Gen. Grant National Park, Sequoia National Park, Kings and Kern river canyons may be reached from this point.

**PARLIER, CALIF.**—Alt. 346; pop. 850. Center of green and dried fruit belt. Has green fruit and dried fruit packing houses. Ranks first in volume of green fruit shipments. Largest fig tree in world seen here.

**DEL REY, CALIF.**—Alt. 344; pop. 700. Dried fruit industry, peaches, apricots, plums, grapes, figs, prunes; ten fruit-packing plants and three raisin packing houses—ship 15,000 tons annually. Auto trips to High Sierras and Gen. Grant National Park.

**FRESNO, CALIF.**—See page 64.

## BAKERSFIELD TO PIEDRA

**BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.**—See page 64.

**ULTRA, CALIF.**—Alt. 535. Tributary to this station are 1,000 acres planted to grapes, citrus fruits, apricots, plums, etc., mainly owned by World War veterans from England and Scotland. Other tracts aggregate 3,500 acres oranges, lemons and olives. Orange groves extend practically to Porterville.

**PORTERVILLE, CALIF.**—Alt. 470; pop. 6,800. Founded in 1862 by R. Porter Putnam. District noted for variety of farm products grown; citrus fruits, beef cattle, peaches, grapes, cotton, mint and poultry the principal ones. Large magnesite deposits and calcimining plants, canneries and fruit packing houses employ large groups. Large acreage of oranges, lemons pomegranates, and olives. Close to a number of resorts in the High Sierras—California Hot Springs, Camp Nelson, Camp Wishon, Capinero Lodge and others. Saddle and pack stock available at

each for trips into Kern Canyon and Mt. Whitney the highest point in U. S. Giant Redwoods (Big Trees), can be reached by pleasant auto roads. Summer Home resort in redwoods district.

**LINDSAY, CALIF.**—Alt. 389; pop. 3,300. In eastern Tulare county, along Sierra Nevada foothills—noted for orange, lemon and olive groves. Has two olive packing plants, 20 orange packing houses, \$2,000,000 irrigation system; 1920 crop values, \$5,850,000.

**EXETER, CALIF.**—Alt. 396; pop. 2,765. Flourishing town, surrounded by orange groves, vineyards and alfalfa fields. Auto highways to Sequoia National Park.

**OROSI, CALIF.**—Alt. 392; pop. 510. One of the nearest railway stations to points of scenic interest in the High Sierras, including Mt. Whitney. Hub of rich Alta district.

**ORANGE COVE, CALIF.**—Alt. 500; pop. 500. Has five grape-packing houses and two citrus-packing houses. Only three miles from Sierra Nevada, on main road to General Grant National Park and Kings river Canyon.

**MINKLER, CALIF.**—Alt. 403; pop. 75. Has six fruit-packing houses, principally grapes. Kings river nearby in foothills on highway to General Grant National Park. Old village of Centerville, two miles distant, was practically only settlement between Fresno and Bakersfield in pioneer days.

**PIEDRA, CALIF.**—Alt. 527; pop. 100. On Kings river, located in cattle country; average ranch, 2,000 to 5,000 acres; one rock crusher, annual output 5,000 cars; two magnesite calcimining plants. Wagon road and pack trains east into mountain country.

## FRESNO TO SAN FRANCISCO

**FRESNO, CALIF.**—See page 64.

**MADERA, CALIF.**—Alt. 295; pop. 4,000. Santa Fe station for Madera; flume of Madera Lumber company, from High Sierras to Madera. Madera is gateway to Yosemite valley via Wawona-Mariposa Big Trees—journey made in seven-passenger autos. Fish camp and Bass lake summer resort, 60 miles.

**LEGRAND, CALIF.**—Alt. 253; pop. 350. "White Rock," Frémont's guide, east of track.

**PLANADA, CALIF.**—Alt. 228; pop. 200. Several thousand acres of peach, apricot, fig and almond orchards, in vicinity. The Del Monte orchard has rows of trees three miles in length. On Yosemite highway.

**MERCED, CALIF.**—Alt. 172; pop. 7,500. County seat Merced county, near Merced river. Tributary country devoted to dairying, orchards, vineyards, grain and stock ranches; leading county in U. S. in production of figs and sweet potatoes. Merced Irrigation District irrigating 186,000 acres. Gateway to Yosemite National Park (reached by rail to El Portal, thence by auto), Mariposa big trees, Tuolumne big trees and Hetch-Hetchy valley, in High Sierras—also by auto via Wawona and Mariposa grove. Yosemite Valley R. R.

**HUGHSON, CALIF.**—Alt. 120; pop. 600. In Turlock irrigation district.

**RIVERBANK, CALIF.**—Alt. 135; pop. 1,200. Santa Fe division point; fruit growing and dairying; on Stanislaus River; Santa Fe branch to Oakdale, thence Sierra railway to Tuolumne and stage through Bret Harte's country to Yosemite and Calaveras grove of big trees.

**ESCALON, CALIF.**—Alt. 118; pop. 600. Center of 140,000 acre tract irrigated land, divided between south San Joaquin and Oakdale irrigation districts; fruit, alfalfa and dairying; two large lumber yards, planing mill, water works, etc., branch state library. Tidewater & So. Ry.

**STOCKTON, CALIF.**—Alt. 23; pop. 57,000. County seat of San Joaquin county, ranking first in United States in diversity of agricultural products and fourth in value of these products which amounted to \$52,000,000 in 1926. City was named after Commodore Stockton, California's first military Governor, and was one of first outfitting posts established in state during early gold rush. Is close to southern mines districts which are producing large quantities of gold, silver and other minerals. Is located at head of Stockton Channel, terminus of interior tide water navigation. Channel being dredged 26 feet deep,



which will permit 90% of ocean vessels to dock at port of Stockton. 189 factories producing \$38,000,000 worth of manufactured articles this year, and employing 6,000 persons with payroll of \$7,000,000 annually. Products are harvesters, dredging machinery, paper products, leather, trucks, boats, food products, stock feed and mill work. Chief market and shipping point in California for prepared cereals, hay, beans, potatoes, onions, corn, fresh vegetables, and canned fruit. 600 miles of paved highways, and 40 miles of navigable fresh waterways connecting with the Pacific Ocean through San Francisco Bay. Gateway to California's recreational attractions—Big Trees, Lake Tahoe, Yosemite, Mt. Lassen, Sequoia National Park. Regular steamers for passengers and freight ply daily between Stockton and San Francisco. The College of the Pacific is located in Stockton.

**HOLT, CALIF.**—Alt. 9; pop. 400. Potato growing by Chinese, Japanese and Hindu laborers and farmers and Portuguese dairymen; also dairying, celery, corn and beans. This district shipped 2,500 carloads Irish potatoes in 1917 on the Santa Fe alone.

**MIDDLE RIVER, CALIF.**—Alt. 25; pop. 50. Bacon and Woodward islands, in the heart of the "Holland of America," with its 400 miles of navigable waterways and half a million reclaimed acres; devoted to raising of asparagus, onions, beans, corn, barley and potatoes; soil here is composed of peat 12 to 20 feet deep; overflow prevented by levees; large wharf and storage warehouses; good fishing.

**ORWOOD, CALIF.**—Alt. 25; pop. 30. In Delta region. Potatoes, onions, beans, corn, barley.

**KNIGHTSEN, CALIF.**—Alt. 24; pop. 100. Mount Diablo in distance—in olden days Diablo range rendezvous of outlaws. West of Knightsen was Spanish grant of 25,000 acres. First white settlement in 1847. Almond and peach groves, and vineyards; dairying; celery and asparagus. Adjacent to great delta.

**OAKLEY, CALIF.**—Alt. 17; pop. 450. Large asparagus shipping point; asparagus packing house; vineyards and orchards. Oakley to Antioch.

**ANTIOCH, CALIF.**—Alt. 7; pop. 3,100. Rubber and chemical works. Fruit packing houses; asparagus cannery; largest redwood lumber yard in state; largest steel works on Coast, between Antioch and Pittsburg; largest almond orchards in California; largest paper and straw board mills west of Chicago; raise celery, lettuce, asparagus, onions, beans, hemp and grain. Tracks parallel San Joaquin river for several miles; opposite Sherman island; Mount Diablo visible for 25 miles.

**PITTSBURG, CALIF.**—Alt. 21; pop. 7,000. Fisheries shipyard, packing houses, canneries, cold storage plants and largest redwood manufacturing plant in the world. Magnesite, chemical and steel plants, bean elevator, rubber works, Standard Oil warehouse; 5 miles deep water front.

**BAY POINT, CALIF.**—Alt. 7; pop. 2,300. Large chemical factory, foundry, lumber yard and cement plant, employing 1,500 men; on Suisun bay.

**MUIR, CALIF.**—Alt. 170; pop. 50. Santa Fe station for Martinez 2 miles on Suisun bay. Martinez ridge southeast of Arroyo del Hambre, and Franklin ridge southwest. Named for John Muir, noted author whose home was located here. Red oat hay for race horses; orchards and vineyards; viaduct (1,680 feet long, 85 feet high) crossing Alhambra valley, overlooking Martinez and the Carquinez straits, this valley noted for pears.

**GLEN FRAZER, CALIF.**—Alt. 300; pop. 50. In narrow canyon, 1,000 feet from Franklin tunnel, which is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, with concrete wall 3 feet thick—this tunnel pierces Franklin range of hills 300 feet below summit. Through this canyon and down west side Santa Fe track parallels old "tote" trail, established when gold was discovered in Calaveras county. All "tote" teams used this route between Oakland and gold district.

**PINOLE, CALIF.**—Alt. 34; pop. 967. Hercules Powder works; Pinole ridges east.

**SAN PABLO, CALIF.**—Alt. 31; pop. 900. Standard oil company supply tanks; San Pablo bay to west, San Pablo ridge and Berkeley hills to east.

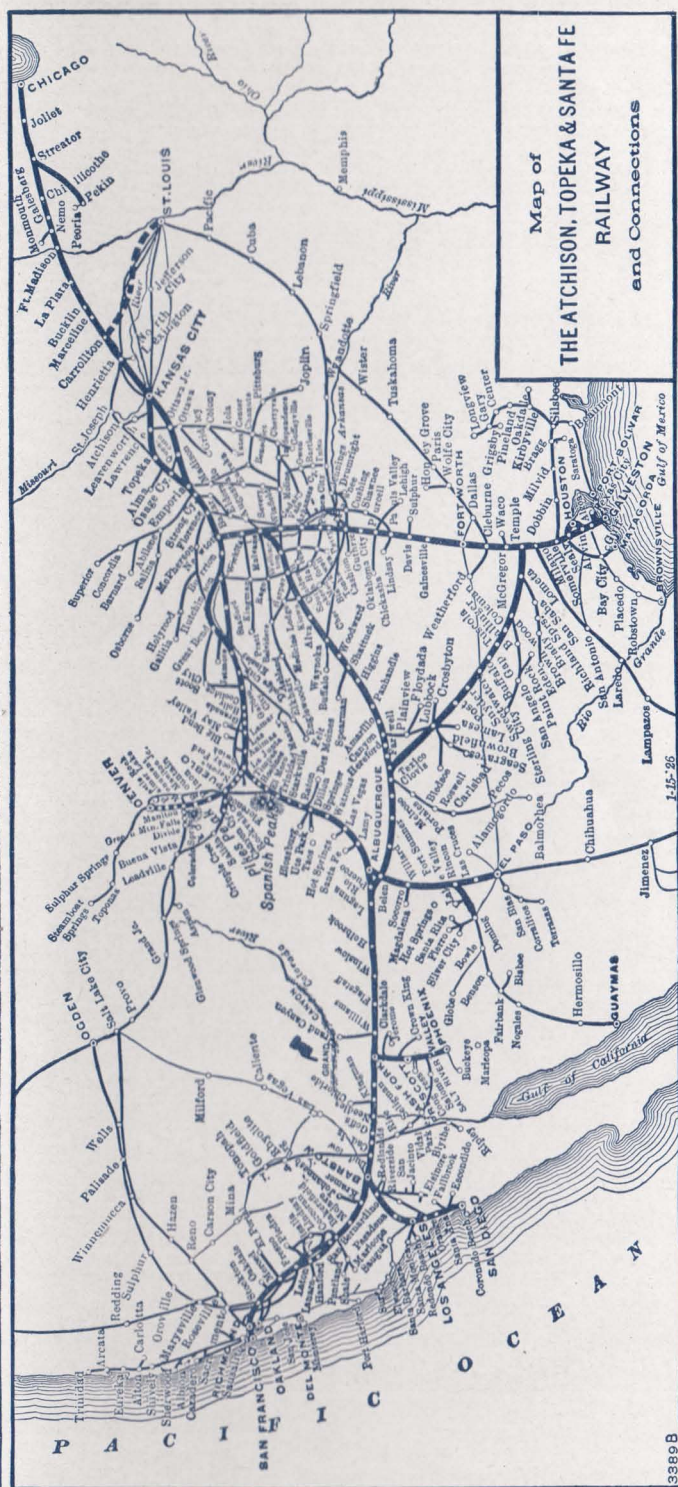
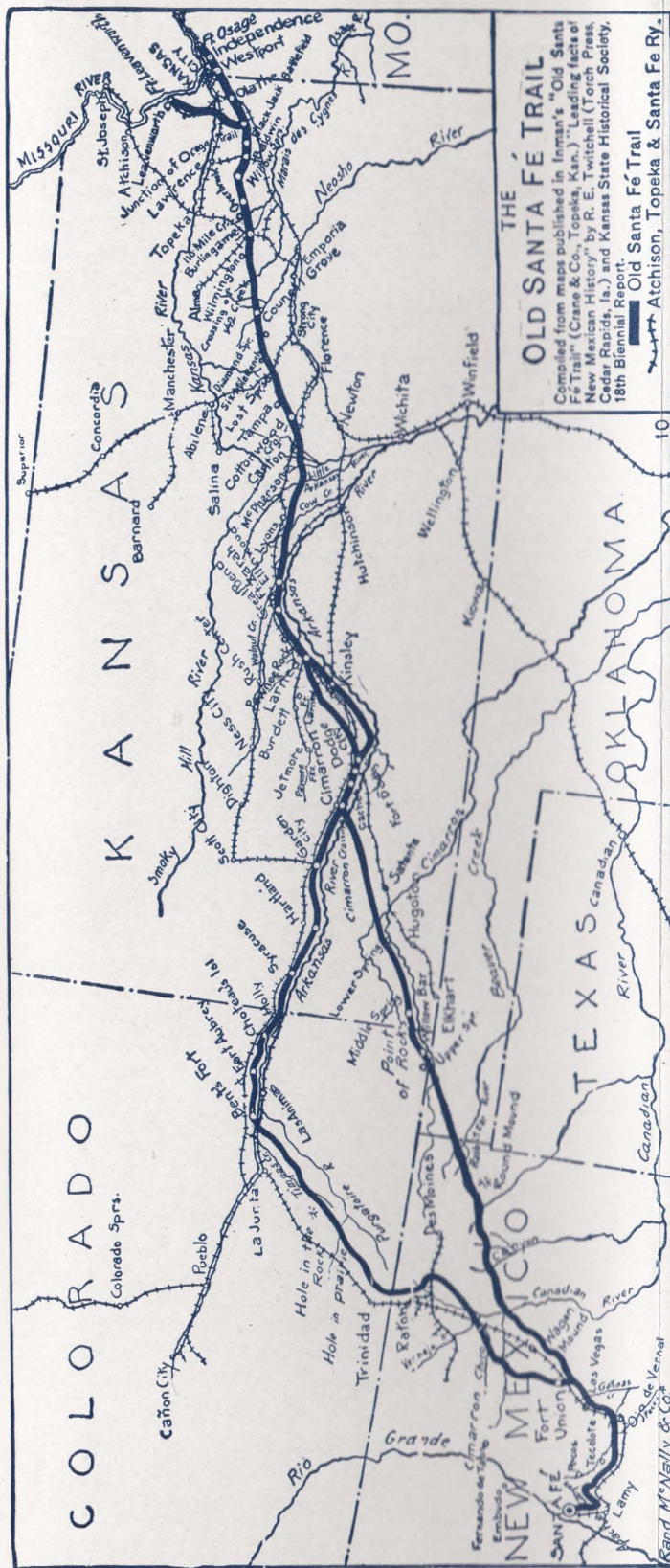
**RICHMOND, CALIF.**—Alt. 6; pop. 31,000. Standard oil refinery, Pullman plant, Santa Fe terminal and numerous other industries. Selected by Henry Ford for his largest Pacific Coast assembling plant. Deep sea vessels load and discharge cargoes. Ranks as fourth port and payroll city on Pacific Coast.

**BERKELEY, CALIF.**—Alt. 40; pop. 85,000. Directly opposite the Golden Gate; seat of university of California, largest institution of learning in world—campus of 1,000 acres; most notable features are the Greek theater, a classic open-air auditorium that seats 10,000 persons and cost \$50,000, and the Sather campanile, 307 feet high, costing \$150,000; the Greek theater is modeled after the one at Epidaurus in Greece. State school for deaf and blind, Pacific school of religion—both large institutions. Berkeley hills, back of city, reach height of 1,750 feet.

**OAKLAND, CALIF.**—Alt. 14; pop. 342,000. On continental side San Francisco Bay. Important shipbuilding point. Diversified industrial center including about 1,800 industries. Natural inland harbor 27 miles waterfront, for improvement of which bond issue \$9,960,000 is being expended. Government will expend \$750,000 harbor work here in 1928. Principal products, internal combustion engines, both gas and oil, copra and cocoanut products, cotton fabrics, wire cloth, dyes, automobiles, trucks, tractors, canned fruits, canned vegetables, soap, fuel and lubricating oils, steel castings, steel shapes, lumber, cans and canning machinery, chemicals, paints, ink, farm machinery, stoves, washing machines, leather clothing. Hotels: Oakland, \$3,000,000; St. Mark, Leamington, Claremont, Key Route Inn. Forty-three parks, aggregating 418.3 acres. Municipal playgrounds 15, aggregating 458.54 acres. Lakeside Park five blocks from city hall on Lake Merritt. Million dollar civic auditorium, 8 country clubs, 2 public golf links. City is center of elaborate system paved highways, including highland drive through millionaire residential section, skyline boulevard along crest of Coast Range. California School of Arts and Crafts, Mills College, famous women's institution located here. Network of interurban trolley lines, 2 ferry systems to San Francisco, terminus Santa Fe Railway on east side of San Francisco Bay. There are 8 banking systems in Oakland, total bank deposits for 1927—\$188,863,436; bank debits \$2,707,226,000; building permits \$20,794,669; water tonnage 4,540,440. City rapidly becoming important importing and exporting point. Central operating terminal transcontinental air mail and headquarters coastwise air mail. Oakland municipal airport one largest in country, also starting point of successful flights to Hawaii.

**SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.**—Alt. 15; pop. 723,256. The San Francisco bay region of 198 square miles, comprising San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, etc., has approximately a million and a half inhabitants. Largest harbor on Pacific coast; San Francisco bay discovered 1769 and first ship entered harbor 1775; in 1776 Franciscan fathers founded Mission de los Dolores de Nuestra Padre San Francisco de Asis; first actual settlement in 1835 (Yerba Buena trading post). City entirely rebuilt since great fire in 1906. From Ferry point to Market Street ferry station is 7 miles, passing Angel island (U. S. Govt. quarantine station), Alcatraz island (military prison) and Mare island (U. S. navy yard). Mount Diablo rises close to Suisun shore and Mount Tamalpais' peak dominates the north—reached by ferry to Sausalito, train to Mill Valley, and cog railway to summit, thence to Muir Woods National Monument, a grove of big trees. The Golden Gate is seen from beyond Alcatraz—name given by Frémont in 1848, to straits between bay and ocean. San Francisco is noted for its bohemian cafes, its great hotels, its 32 parks, including mammoth Golden Gate Park, its Cliff House, on the ocean front, its clubs and theaters, its Presidio—military headquarters—and its Chinatown. Thirty-five miles water front. Bank clearings in 1927, \$194,557,623 weekly. Steamers sail to all Pacific ports; there are six principal boat lines with frequent sailings to Japan, China, the Philippines, Java, Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia. In addition there are sailings to Los Angeles, Puget Sound, Central and South America, and Alaska. Northern terminus of Santa Fe transcontinental lines.





W. J. BLACK, Passenger Traffic Manager  
 The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System  
 CHICAGO





Scenes in Grand Canyon National Park

1—Outlook from El Tovar Hotel. 2—Phantom Ranch—a vertical mile below the rim. 3—Suspension Bridge across Colorado river, near Phantom Ranch.

4—Tonto Trail—inner Canyon. 5—Hermit Cabins, with Hermit Peak in Background.

May 1928—50M

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