

along your way

Facts about stations and
scenes on the Santa Fe





South Rim, Grand Canyon National Park
in Northern Arizona

Santa Fe System Lines

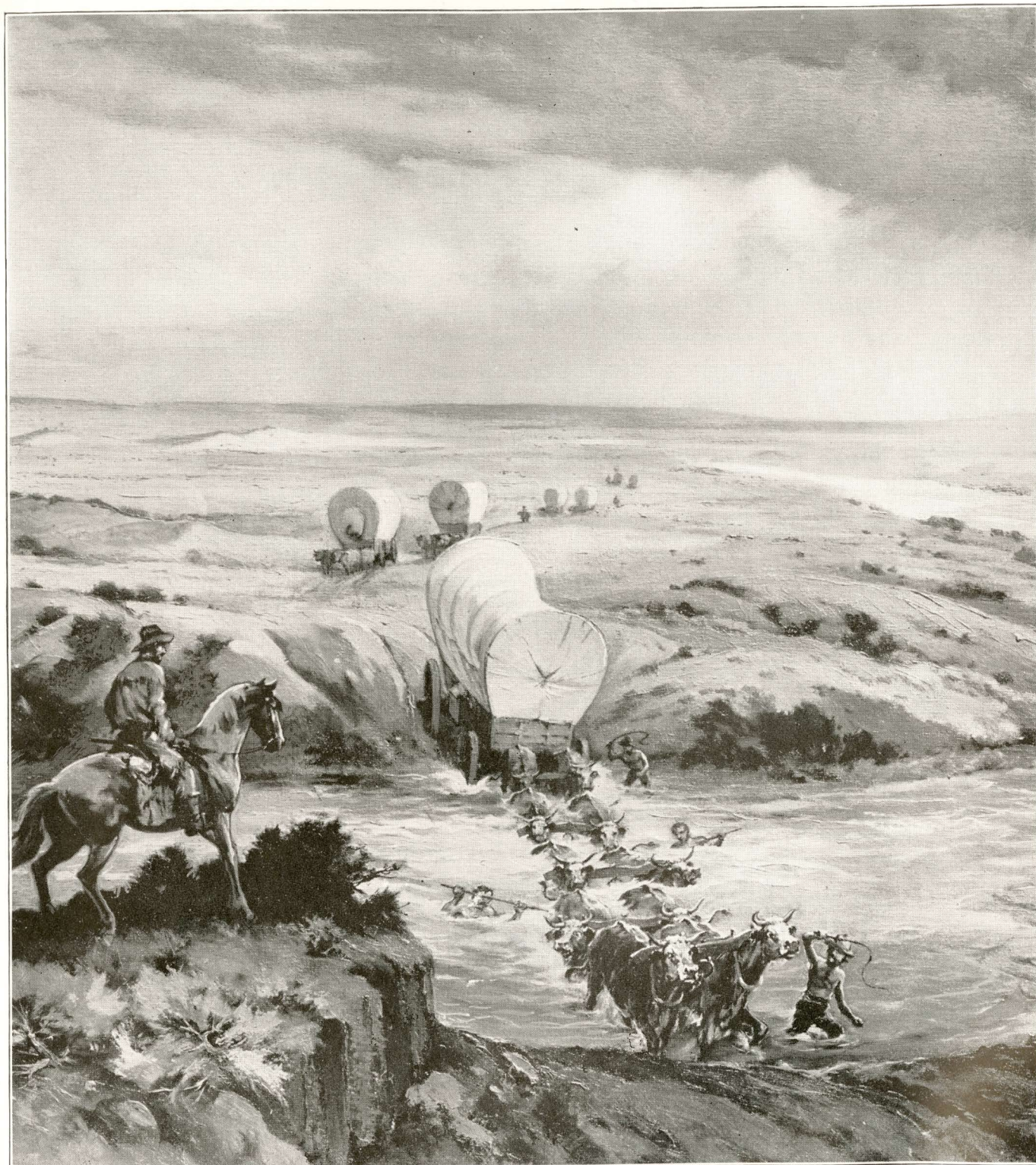
The aim of this publication is to say just enough so that the reader, looking from the car window, can identify places in the landscapes through which the train is passing—the name of that stream and peak, how large a certain place is, who founded it, and following the name of each town the source from which the name was derived, and so on.

In this booklet you will find details of the stations and sights that can 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 and many attractions of California. You will also find herein, a description of the Santa Fe Route to the Gulf of Mexico through Oklahoma and across Texas, as well as details of the route across west Texas.

The description of important operating features of the Santa Fe Railway are also included in this booklet, such as: large terminal yards, shops, centralized traffic control areas, and a few facts about Santa Fe's Dieselization program.

In connection with the Dieselization program, Santa Fe now has 659 Diesel locomotive units, totaling 875,760 horsepower, in operation over the system. This great Diesel fleet consists of 186 passenger units, totaling 306,800 horsepower; 296 freight units, totaling 400,800 horsepower; and 177 switchers, totaling 168,160 horsepower. Santa Fe has the distinction of operating the largest fleet of Diesel locomotives in America and of being the railroad that pioneered the use of Diesel power for heavy freight operations.

The index to stations described in this booklet is on page 44.



Caravan on the Santa Fé Trail in the 1850's crossing the Pawnee River in the Great Bend section of western Kansas near the present-day site of Larned, Kansas, on the Santa Fe main line.

(From a painting by M. Gundlach)

Paths of Empire

The Story of the Old Trails Along the Santa Fe

One set of hoofs or pair of feet can find, but never make, a path. It is the constant repetition of hoofs or feet "going the same way" that beats down the grass, leads to the water hole and the river ford, points out the low place in the mountain, and marks the trail from start to destination.

Feet of the wild animal made the first trails, short or long. Moccasins of the Red Man beat them down and extended them. The conqueror and the religious found and followed them. American hunter and trapper etched them more distinctly afoot or on horse. The creaking wheels of the trader's ox-wagon cut them deeper. Boots of the soldier raised their dust and sank in their mud.

And then, not too many years ago, twin bands of steel defined them permanently. Trains sped along the trail the buffalo or antelope had started; and the Indian, the Conquistador's horses, the steps of the "black robe," the fur hunter's wanderings, the wagon train's camps, and the soldier's campaigns had scratched across the earth.

THE 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 the 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 on page 4 shows the route of this historic trail 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 Streamliner, the journey consumes only 14¼ hours, and the railroad fare is about \$20 one way in chair car.

TRAILS WEST OF SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Shortly after the beginning of the year 1848 gold was first discovered in California and the California territory was transferred to the United States. These great events brought out the real and immediate need for a good transcontinental trail, a route across mountains, rivers and deserts from where the old Santa Fé Trail left off onward to the golden sands of California.

By 1848 early pioneers had started two trails west of Santa Fé—the old Gila Trail and the old Spanish Trail—but both had serious drawbacks. A third, or "middle" trail, not yet so well explored or known, was on the eve of becoming the most favored of all—for foot, for horse, for wagon and later for railroad. Its mileage was right. Its condition was good and its scenery beautiful. Parts of this trail were known as the "Zuni Trail," or later on as the Albuquerque or "middle" route; to the Army Topographical Corps it was the 35th parallel route and this was the path chosen for the modern Santa Fe Railway "Trail of Steel."

Here are a few facts and descriptions of each of the three trails beyond Santa Fé in 1848:

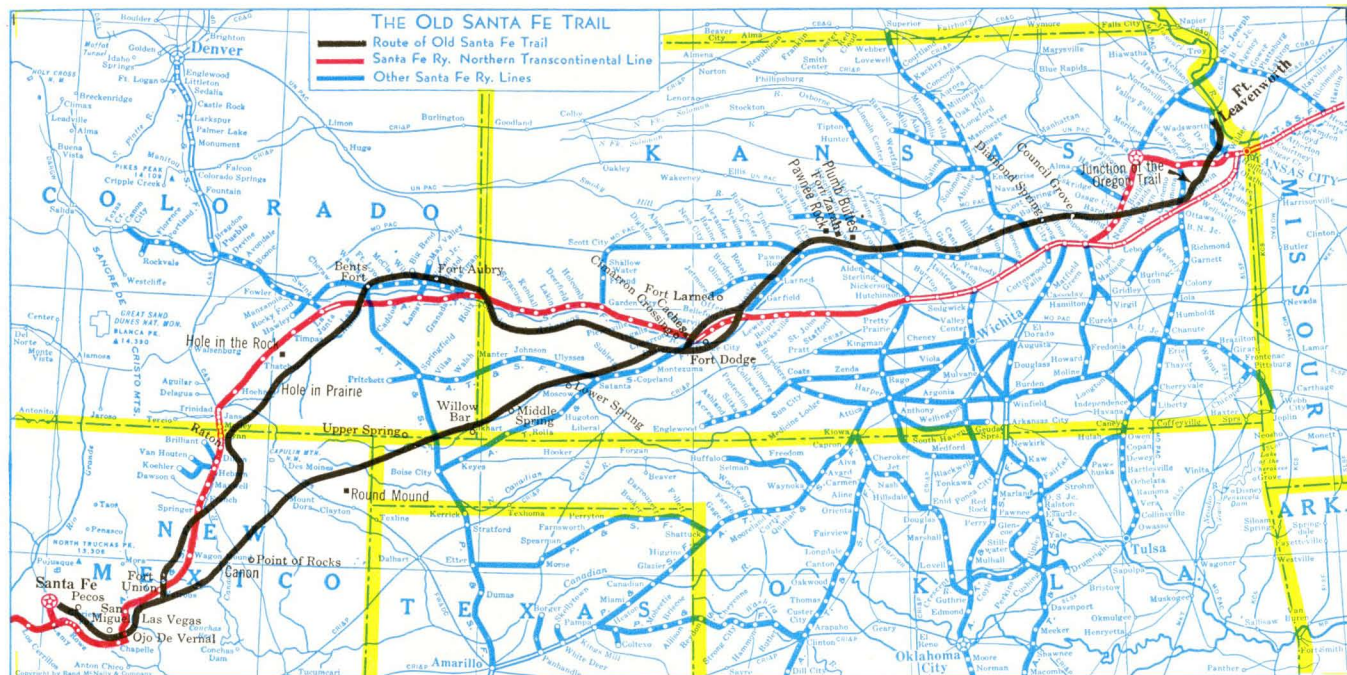
THE OLD SPANISH TRAIL

As Captain Becknell was the father of The Old Santa Fé Trail, so William Wolfskill holds the same relationship to The Old Spanish Trail west from Santa Fe to California.

This northernmost of the three New Mexico-California routes followed the path of Escalante and Dominguez to their crossing of the Green River, then turned southwest to the Virgin River, traversed the Mohave Desert, and arrived at Los Angeles through Cajon Pass—the pass which the Santa Fe Railway follows today. A variation of this route lay farther east of the Cajon Pass and turned northward to the San Joaquin Valley, then cut through the mountains by either the Tehachapi or Tejon Passes.

Jedediah Smith, that famous pathfinder, had traveled the western half of The Old Spanish Trail in 1826, as Escalante and Dominguez had its eastern division a half century before.

In 1828, James Ohio Pattie, trapper, adventurer and "tall tale" teller, covered the western end, but it remained for William



Wolfskill to become the first American recorded who traveled The Old Spanish Trail completely. He led a company of trappers over it between New Mexico and California in 1830-31.

THE OLD GILA TRAIL

As for the Old Gila Trail, besides the Spaniards who made use of part or all of it in earlier times, we know American fur trappers followed it as early as 1826. General Kearny in 1846 marched along the Gila Trail from the copper mines to the Colorado River on his way to San Pasqual and the California revolt. And, under Lt. Col. Cooke, the Mormon Battalion marked a wagon road by way of Guadalupe Pass to Tucson, the Pima villages and the lower Gila, providing another variation of this trail.

What were the advantages and disadvantages of these two westward paths?

The Old Spanish Trail went far enough north to avoid the Apaches, whose name meaning either "enemy" or "robber" bespeaks their constant threat. And there was water along The Old Spanish Trail. But it was by far the longest way to California from Santa Fe.

The Old Gila Trail was much more direct than the Spanish Trail, but it ran through the dangerous Apache Country and water holes were few and far between.

THE "MIDDLE" ROUTE

The third trail, known variously as the Zuni, "middle", or Albuquerque Route, combined the directness of good traveling conditions and comparative freedom from sudden savage attacks. This trail along the 35th parallel was not long in getting the enthusiastic backing of traders, military men and surveying engineers—first as a wagon road, then as the preferred path for a railroad. This is the trail the Santa Fe Railway follows west of Santa Fe, New Mexico to Needles, California.

GENERAL PALMER AND RAILROAD ROUTES

Under the supervision of General William Jackson Palmer further surveys of the 35th as well as the more southern 32nd parallels to the coast were made in 1867-68. His findings are contained in *Report of Surveys Across the Continent in 1867-68*, by W. J. Palmer.

Palmer's most famous railroad work, however, was building the Denver and Rio Grande and fighting for its interests against all comers. Later, during the eighties, he was identified with the construction of Mexican railroads. One line which he built to El Paso ultimately was absorbed by the Nickerson interests.

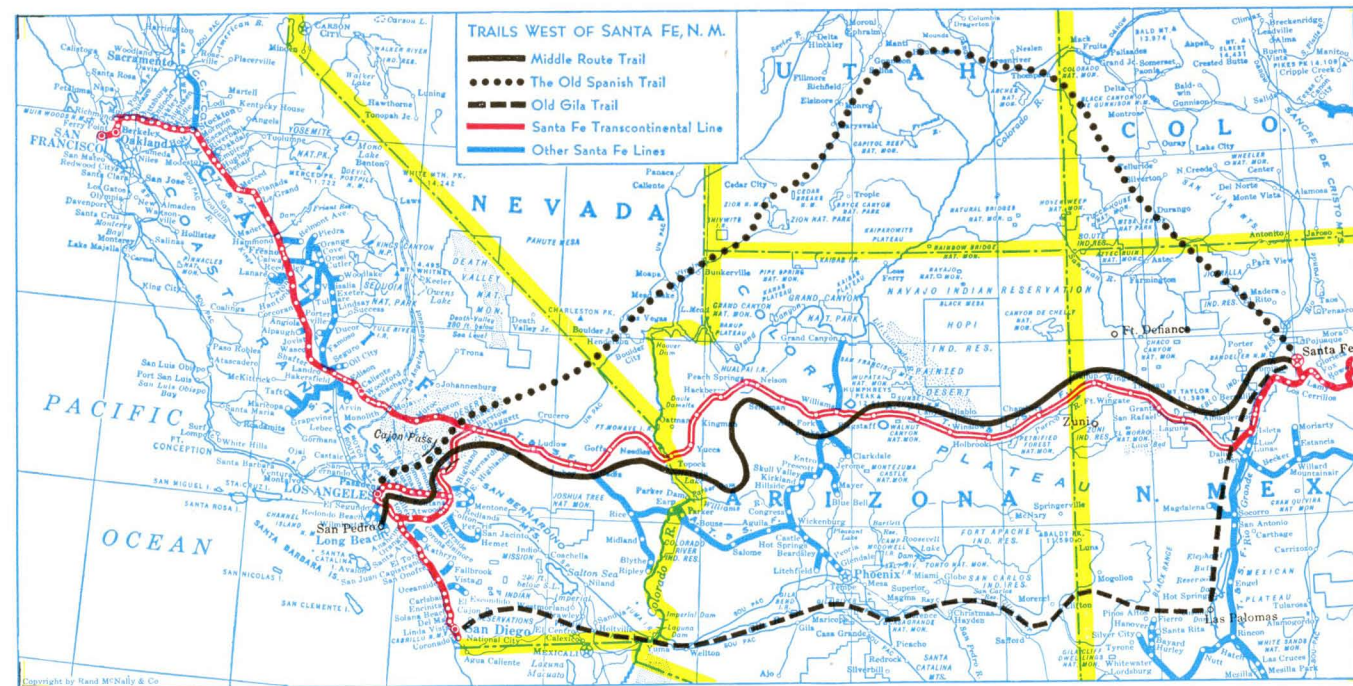
A NEW ERA BEGINS

With the discovery of gold in California and the spreading of this news throughout the country, California began to fill up with people and to fill up fast.

It was more than evident that quick, sure means of communications and paths of travel should link the west and east. The Government began to take an active interest in routes to the Pacific, as a railroad enterprise to the West Coast could no longer be ignored.

Thus, early in the decade of the 50's, a transcontinental railroad project received support of both branches of Congress. On March 31, 1853, an act was passed entrusting the War Department to "make such explorations and surveys as it might deem advisable in order to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean." Last, but not least, the War Department was granted the necessary appropriation.

It was at first intended only to make a reconnaissance of the Southern route and the one through South Pass, but later the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, added the northern route. Davis made a report, December 1, 1853, explaining the routes to



be examined and added copies of the instructions to the various engineers selected. The actual routes reconnoitered were known as those of the 32nd, 35th, 38th and 47th parallels.

"35TH PARALLEL" GROWS IN ENGINEERS' FAVOR

Our interest naturally lies around the surveys made along the 35th parallel of latitude, as that is the route subsequently chosen by the Santa Fe. The above map will show that it is almost a perfect extension, geographically speaking, of The Old Santa Fe Trail.

To Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, Corps of Topographical Engineers, was entrusted the first official survey of the 35th parallel route, although Francois Xavier Aubry, a private trader, had been first to examine it in its entirety from New Mexico to California in 1852. Even before Aubry, Lieutenant James H. Simpson, in 1849, had explored from Albuquerque to Zuni. And two years after Simpson's exploration, Captain Lorenzo Sitgreaves, in 1851, had gone over the western section of the route, from Zuni to the Colorado.

Lieutenant Whipple's party started from Napoleon at the mouth of the Arkansas River, June 24, 1853, and proceeded via Little Rock to Anton Chico, past Tucumcari to Albuquerque, through Central New Mexico to the Mohave Villages, then up the Mohave River and over the Cajon Pass to Los Angeles and terminated at San Pedro the following spring.

In Lieutenant Whipple's *Report of Explorations for a Railway Route Near the 35th Parallel of Latitude, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean*, we read:

"Nearly all the known passes are concentrated near the latitude of 35°, where the interference of the Coast Range with the Sierra Nevada has produced a succession of low broken ridges with valleys between . . . a great portion of the route followed natural channels."

Francois Xavier Aubry was starting eastward with a party on

another of his several explorations for a road from California to New Mexico in the same month of 1853 that Lt. Whipple was heading westward along the 35th, or "Santa Fe", parallel of latitude.

Mr. Aubry made notes of his trip and his diary entry of September 10, 1853 sums up the purpose of his trip: "September 10. At Albuquerque, New Mexico . . . I set out . . . upon this journey simply to gratify my own curiosity as to the practicability of one of the much talked-of routes for the contemplated Atlantic and Pacific railroad. Having previously traveled the Southern, or Gila, route, I felt anxious to compare it with the Albuquerque, or middle, route. Although I conceive the former to be every way practicable, I now give it as my opinion that the latter is equally so, whilst it has the additional advantage of being more central and serviceable to the Union."

BEALE AND HIS CAMELS

Also back in 1853, the indefatigable Beale, shortly to be a Militia General, had explored a Central Route for a railroad across Southern Colorado and Southern Utah to Los Angeles on his way back from Washington to California where he was to take over duties as State Indian Agent. This was the same year Lieutenant Whipple had made his exploration. Busy with Indian affairs during 1854-55 and 1856, General Beale was called upon in 1857 to make a Wagon Road Survey from Fort Defiance, Arizona, to California.

It was this survey which marked out for the first time a practicable highway along the 35th parallel that has been used from that day to this. (For more than half a century the Santa Fe Railway has rolled its trains along this one-time Wagon Road.)

Of this road, General Beale wrote: ". . . It is the shortest (route) from our western frontier by 300 miles, being nearly directly west. It is the most level, our wagons only double-teaming once in the entire distance, and that at a short hill, and over a surface heretofore unbroken by wheels or trail of any kind.

It is well-watered! Our greatest distance without water at any time being twenty miles . . . It crosses the great desert (which must be crossed by any road to California) at its narrowest point. It passes through a country abounding in game, and but little infested with Indians."

And to prove that the route was as good in winter as in summer, Beale retraced it in 1858, going from the Colorado to Zuni in twenty-four days during January and February.

It was on the westbound 1857 trek that Beale took the famous Camel Corps.

The idea of using camels came to him while on a much earlier exploring trip in Death Valley with Kit Carson, as Beale in later years told his son.

Beale never traveled so light that he did not have at least one good book in his pack, and during the Death Valley exploration, he chanced to be reading Abbe Huc's *Travels in China and Tartary*, which had a lot to say about the usefulness of camels in Asia.

Beale was convinced that the introduction of these famous beasts of burden could rob the Arizona desert of half its terrors.

KIT CARSON QUESTIONS CAMELS

Kit Carson, it is said, remained a bit skeptical, but Beale did find one enthusiastic backer in Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War.

David Dixon Porter was sent in 1855 to Tunis to "study camels." He also visited the Crimea where he met some English officers who reported enthusiastically on the service camels had rendered General Napier.

That was enough. Porter hurried to Alexandria and Smyrna, purchased 33 camels. All but one of them were landed safely at Indianola, Texas, in April 1856. Porter was immediately sent back to Asia Minor for 44 more which were debarked later that summer very seasick but still alive.

Some time afterward, the camels being acclimated and ready, General Beale, his men and his Camel Corps set out for Fort Defiance,—there to begin his famous 1857 Wagon Road Survey to the Colorado River, which has been mentioned previously.

"NOBLE AND USEFUL BRUTE...."

Concerning those camels, Beale said:

"An important part in all our operations has been acted by the camels. Without the aid of this noble and useful brute, many hardships which we have been spared would have fallen to our lot; and our admiration for them has increased day by day, as some new hardships, endured patiently, more fully developed their entire adaptation and usefulness in the exploration of the wilderness."

Yes, Beale was enthusiastic about his Camel Corps, but others, unfortunately perhaps, were not.

Two native cameleers had been imported with the camels, and as one old-timer put it, "he didn't know which smelled worse, them drivers or them animals."

At any rate, the natives refused to accompany the surveying trip, the American muleteers never learned to respect the animals. So after a few years of vicissitudes, the Camel Corps was broken up—auctioned off, let loose, disbanded.

For some time, says his son, General Beale kept a few of the camels at his Rancho Tejon, near Bakersfield. He remembers that it was one of his great pleasures as a boy to drive with his father from Tejon to Los Angeles in a sulky behind a tandem team of camels with whom the general could carry on a conversation in Syrian if the occasion arose.

Some travelers, too, of a later year, shocked, surprised and scared to see what looked mighty like a camel wandering lonesomely in southwestern deserts have decided they saw a mirage, or perhaps indulged in a little too much "Taos Lightning" or other western firewater.

But they could have seen real camels, at least until 1899, when it was estimated that the last survivor of the one-time Camel Corps had gone to join his ancestors.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' REPORT OF 1855

Having studied the surveys along the various parallels of latitude, Jefferson Davis wrote in 1855:

"A much larger area of cultivable lands, and a great frequency and extent of forest growth, exist between the Rio Grande and Colorado, on the 35th parallel, than on any other latitude throughout the Western States."

Many historians, as well as engineering experts, firmly believe that had not the Civil War come when it did the first transcontinental railroad, instead of being constructed over the historic but mountainous "Overland Route" (38th parallel), would have been laid down farther south, perhaps along the 35th parallel, below the barrier of winter snows and basically around, not over, the Rocky Mountains. After the Civil War, however, money for construction was in the North, and it was considered imperative to have the first railroad completely in "Union" territory.

THE STEEL SANTA FE TRAIL

Mile by mile, day by day, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe has built along the Old Santa Fe Trail and onward to California. Early stretches of Santa Fe rail reached Hutchinson, then ribboned on to roaring Dodge City, La Junta, Trinidad, then over Raton Pass, and in 1880 it reached old Santa Fé. From there it stretched westward to California, forming a "Path of Empire" along the route of the historical wagon trail of pioneer days.

When you look out of your Santa Fe train window and watch the land fly by, you are looking at historic ground:

There the Conquistador marched, the padre walked, the mountain man trapped, the ox-team strained, the soldier campaigned, the emigrant toiled, the engineers surveyed; and over the footprints of them all was built the Santa Fé!



Burros loaded with firewood passing the 300-year-old Governor's Palace, a landmark of early days in Old Santa Fé.

Brief History of the Santa Fe

The Atchison and Topeka R. R. Co. was chartered by the Kansas territorial legislature February 11, 1859, and organized September 17, 1860. About 1863, the name of the company was changed to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Ground was broken in 1868, and the 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 5; 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 Fé, 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 the 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 1888. 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. In 1928 the Santa Fe acquired the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry.

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

A brief comparison of the Santa Fe of 1870 with the Santa Fe of 1948 reveals these facts:

	1870	1948
Gross operating revenue.....	\$182,580	\$526,733,746
Freight tonnage.....	98,920	63,527,583
Passengers carried.....	33,630	4,584,607

ROLLING STOCK—	1870	1948
Locomotives.....	6	1,693
Freight cars.....	141	79,526
Passenger cars.....		1,715

Santa Fe federal, state and local taxes for the year 1948 aggregated \$69,090,015.47.

Back of a big undertaking one always finds big men. Among those who helped to make the Santa Fe, eight 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; W. B. Storey, president from 1920 to 1933; S. T. Bledsoe 1933 to 1939; E. J. Engel 1939 to 1944; Fred G. Gurley now president.

Today, Santa Fe operates 13,081 miles of railroad compared to the original line of 62 miles in operation in 1870.

Outstanding features of the Santa Fe Railway can be summed up as follows:

The only railroad under one management between Chicago and California;

The only railroad operating to the rim of Grand Canyon;

The railroad with the largest number of freight and passenger Diesel locomotives.

Station by Station Description of the Santa Fe Route Through the Southwest

ILLINOIS is the twenty-second state of the Union; it was admitted to statehood December 3, 1818, and covers an area of 56,665 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; afterward it formed a section of Indiana Territory, and then was made the Territory of Illinois in 1809. Population 7,897,241.

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 in this state with 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 \$5,304,000,000. The meat-packing business of Chicago amounts to upwards of \$500,000,000 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 sixth 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. Santa Fe operates 289 miles of track in Illinois.

CHICAGO to KANSAS CITY

CHICAGO, ILL.—Alt. 590, pop. 3,396,808. Located on west shore Lake Michigan, at mouth Chicago river. Eastern terminal Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System, whose trains arrive and depart from Dearborn Station. The 41 railway lines entering Chicago represent 40 per cent of the mileage of the United States; there are 16 belt lines with 2,122 miles of track; 160 railway yards, 6 major Union Stations, 73 freight stations, and 85 locomotive terminals.

Area of Chicago, 212.8 square miles. Park area, 7,328 acres; boulevards, 227 miles; 208 large and small parks, 97 municipal playgrounds, 13 bathing beaches, 3 natatoriums. Its 1,535 miles of surface, subway, elevated roads and motor coach routes carry average of 2,500,000 passengers daily.

An important industrial city, Chicago is the nation's outstanding meat packing center; the Union Stockyards located here covers 500 acres and employs 25,000 persons. The famous Chicago Board of Trade has made this a center for grain marketing. Lumber too, is important with one lumber yard covering 40 acres. Among numerous other industries located here is the South Water Market, one of the largest of its kind in the world. This market is operated jointly by the Santa Fe Railway and the Illinois Central, and handles approximately 100,000 cars of fruits and vegetables each year.

Executive offices of the Santa Fe Railway located here, with the president and other ranking officials and their staffs occupying approximately seven floors of the Railway Exchange Building on Michigan Boulevard. Santa Fe also maintains important Diesel locomotive shops here in addition to roundhouse and operating facilities to keep its great fleet of transcontinental passenger and freight trains in tip-top running order.

University of Chicago, Northwestern University, De Paul University, Illinois Institute of Technology, Jewish People's Institute, Loyola University, and Loyola Academy are chief educational institutions with approximately 35,000 students. Chicago public school system employs approximately 14,000 teachers and enrolls over 500,000 children annually. Chicago noted for fine hotels, theaters, libraries, "skyscraper" office

buildings and public edifices, including the Art Institute, Chicago Stadium, Museum of Science and Industry, Field Museum of Natural History, Adler Planetarium, Shedd Aquarium, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago Historical Society.

The Santa Fe Railway follows a southwesterly direction 231 miles across the northern part of Illinois. From Chicago tracks run through valley of Des Plaines River to Millsdale station, beyond Joliet. Through this valley also is built Chicago Drainage Canal and old Illinois-Michigan Canal. Chicago Drainage Canal is 39.16 miles long, 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.

McCOOK, ILL.—Alt. 607; pop. 467. From McCook to Joliet are limestone deposits several hundred feet deep; large rock-crushing plants from McCook to Storey on west side of tracks; also two oil refineries and steel construction plant. Home of Electro-Motive Division of General Motors, builders of Diesel Locomotives; J. M. Huber Co.; Reynolds Metal Co.

Cross Des Plaines River

LEMONT, ILL. (means "Little Mountain")—Alt. 594; pop. 2,900. Two aluminum products plants; view of Drainage Canal; oil refinery 3 miles west. Argonne National Laboratory. Also on G. M. & O. R. R.

LOCKPORT, ILL.—Alt. 570; pop. 10,000. New state penitentiary, Lewis School of Science. Locks, hardware factories, oil refinery and cereal mills. Controlling works of Drainage Canal are half mile below depot. Also on G. M. & O. R. R.

JOLIET, ILL. (named for Louis Joliet, French Canadian explorer)—Alt. 537; pop. 49,000. ("Greater Joliet," 75,000) County seat of Will County. 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. Controlling works and dams of Drainage Canal 3 miles north. American Institute of Laundering, national research headquarters. \$2,375,000 high school; public library built entirely by local contributions. Also on G. M. & O., C. R. I. & P., E. J. & E., N. Y. C., C. M. & G. Rys.

MILLSDALE, ILL.—Alt. 523; pop. 20. On east bank Des Plaines River.

Cross Kankakee River

COAL CITY, ILL.—Alt. 572; pop. 1,850. Coal mines; 3 clothing factories; 1 wall paper mill; 1 foundry. Also on G. M. & O. R. R.

STREATOR, ILL. (named for early industrialist, Dr. Streator)—Alt. 625; pop. 18,500. Following products manufactured here—building and paving brick, milk and soda water bottles, auto parts, banana crates, sewer pipe, clothing, drainline, washing machines, auto truck dump bodies, and hydraulic hoists. Superior grade of shale for clay products. 14 churches, four parks, two golf courses. Starved Rock State Park, 18 miles from city. Also on C. B. & Q., G. M. & O. and Wabash Rys.

Cross Vermilion River

ANCONA, ILL.—Alt. 630; pop. 125. Stock-raising district; pure bred Guernsey cattle. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Pekin.

TOLUCA, ILL.—Alt. 702; pop. 1,812. Toluca Garment Co.; Supreme Dairy Products Co.; cheese factory.

Cross Illinois River

CHILLICOTHE, ILL. (Indian name)—Alt. 515; pop. 4,570 for Chillicothe and N. Chillicothe combined. Santa Fe operating terminal and a busy service point. Good fishing and duck hunting in season. Illinois River, crossed east of Chillicothe, is first navigable stream reached after leaving Chicago, with water traffic via Mississippi River to Gulf of Mexico. Santa Fe bridge 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. Four washed sand and gravel plants, one of which is the largest in the world. Transfer point for bus to Peoria. Also on C. R. I. & P. Ry.

PRINCEVILLE, ILL. (named for Daniel Prince, early settler)—Alt. 743; pop. 1,000. Canning factory, also farm and stock raising region. Also on C. R. I. & P. Ry.

DAHINDA, ILL. (Indian name)—Alt. 596; pop. 175. On Spoon River. General farming.

GALESBURG, ILL. (named for its founder George W. Gale)—Alt. 755; pop. 30,000. County seat Knox County. Scene of memorable Lincoln and Douglas debate, October 7, 1856. Educational and industrial center, to which rich farming and stock-raising country is tributary. Public Library, Knox College, Whiting Hall, Brown's Business College, St. Mary's and St. Joseph's academies. In north timber, on headwaters of Henderson River, is located City Park. Largest paving-brick industry in U. S.; one plant alone having output of 100,000,000 bricks annually. Manufactured products include: rolling garage doors, fire doors, farm gates, steel fabricated buildings, outboard motors. Two large wholesale grocery houses, and two wholesale fruit and vegetable houses. Two large creameries.

CAMERON, ILL.—Alt. 783; pop. 250. Two miles northwest is site of Fort Butler, built and occupied by settlers at time of Black Hawk War, 1831-32. Stock raising and farming.

STRONGHURST, ILL. (named for President Strong and Vice President Hurst of Santa Fe Ry. at time city founded)—Alt. 672; pop. 699. Farming and stock-raising region.

LOMAX, ILL.—Alt. 549; pop. 520. Canning factory. Also on C. B. & Q. Ry., T. P. & W. Ry.

DALLAS CITY, ILL. (named for U. S. Secy. of War Dallas under President Polk.)—Alt. 533; pop. 1,250. On east bank Mississippi River. Grain elevators (cap. 55,000 bu.) and feed warehouses. Industries: mattress and button factory; moulding sand mine; Agril lime stone, and rock quarries; commercial fishing on extensive scale; farming and stock raising. \$35,000 recreation park, bathing beach. Also on C. B. & Q. Ry.

PONTOOSUC, ILL. (means "Boat Landing")—Alt. 533; pop. 143. Mississippi River may be seen north of tracks.

Cross Mississippi River

★ 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 principally an agricultural state, famous for its immense crops of corn.

The area of Iowa is 55,986 square miles. Population in 1940, 2,538,268. 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 (carries name of early fort that was named for President Madison)—Alt. 524; pop. 16,147. On west bank of Mississippi River, Santa Fe crosses Mississippi River from Illinois to Iowa on eight-span steel bridge, 3,330 feet long. The 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 is furnished 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. Industries include: Paper mills; garden and yard implement factories; trailer coaches; Sheaffer Pen Co.; and paper boxes manufactured; vegetable canneries. Branch of E. I. Du Pont De Nemours and Co. Also on C. B. & Q. Ry.

SHOPTON, IOWA—This is one of the important mainline shops and division point on the Santa Fe, all trains stop here for

fuel and servicing. Leaving Shopton 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.

★ 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 69,674 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, 1940, 3,784,664.

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.

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."

Cross Des Moines River

DUMAS, MO. (named for person selling land to railroad)—Alt. 558; pop. 20. Just before reaching this point the Santa Fe crosses Des Moines River, boundary line between Iowa and Missouri; bridge is 900 feet long.

WYACONDA, MO.—Alt. 753; pop. 544. Farming, poultry, dairy and livestock raising. Cross Wyaconda (Waken-da) River.

GORIN, MO.—Alt. 700; pop. 520. Cross North Fabius River.

HURDLAND, MO. (named for Mr. Hurd, city founder)—Alt. 826; pop. 325. General farming area. Also on C. B. & Q. Ry.

LA PLATA, MO. (means "Silver Waters")—Alt. 913; pop. 1,700. Stock raising and farming. Transfer point for Kirksville, Mo., the home of osteopathy and A. S. O. Hospital, 14 miles north. Still-Hildreth Osteopathic Sanatorium located at Macon, Mo., 22 miles south. Also on Wab. Ry.

ETHEL, MO.—Alt. 807; pop. 340. Extensive corn-raising region. Chariton river 3 miles east.

BUCKLIN, MO. (named for railroad chief engineer)—Alt. 1,011; pop. 837. Highest point on Santa Fe between Chicago and Kansas City. Also on C. B. & Q. Ry.

MARCELINE, MO. (named after daughter of first resident)—Alt. 857; pop. 4,002. Founded by the Santa Fe in 1887; headquarters Santa Fe Missouri division. Boyhood home of Walt Disney. Coal-mining center.

ROTHVILLE, MO. (named for first merchant of town)—Alt. 693; pop. 200. On yellow creek. Farming and stock raising.

Cross Grand River

BOSWORTH, MO. (named for a former Santa Fe civil engineer)—Alt. 747; pop. 517. Farming and stock raising.

CARROLLTON, MO. (named for Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence)—Alt. 664; pop. 4,008. County seat of Carroll County. On Wakenda creek. Monument erected by U. S. Govt. in memory of Gen. James Shields, hero of three wars, northwest of station. First Mormon war in this region in 1838. Santa Fe enters Missouri river bottoms, rich as Nile Valley. State children's home. Also on C. B. & Q., Wab. Rys.

HARDIN, MO.—Alt. 692; pop. 860. Important shipping point for live stock, grain, and poultry. 2 elevators here with cap. 73,000 bushels. Also on Wab. Ry.

HENRIETTA, MO. (named for Mrs. Henrietta Watkins, wife of city founder)—Alt. 693; pop. 544. Missouri River 3 miles south; to left, on south bank of Missouri River, is the town of Lexington. Near here battles were fought during the Civil War. Junction point Santa Fe branch to St. Joseph. Also on Wab. Ry.

CAMDEN, MO.—Alt. 707; pop. 407. Oldest river town in Missouri. Coal-mining district. Potato shipping point. Also on Wab. Ry.

Cross Missouri River

SIBLEY, MO. (named for Geo. C. Sibley, government agent)—Alt. 782; pop. 250. 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. Farming, stock raising and fruit growing.

COURTNEY, MO.—Alt. 733; pop. 110. Established with coming of Santa Fe. Prior to that time a ferry landing near the sight of present Liberty bridge. Truck farming and livestock raising. Unlimited abundance of limestone.

SUGAR CREEK, MO.—Alt. 756; pop. 1,627. Located on south bank Missouri River. 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. 804; pop. Greater Kansas City,
KANSAS CITY, KAN. }
608,186. Located at confluence of Missouri and Kansas rivers, metropolis of Missouri Valley. Missouri section has population 462,616 and Kansas section 145,570. Kansas City, Kan., is county seat of Wyandotte County. The Kansas City Union passenger station erected at cost of \$50,000,000. 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; 160 passenger trains arrive and depart daily.

The area of Kansas City is 62 square miles and in this area are 1,000 miles of paved streets, 28 parks comprising 3,740 acres. Water plants, owned by municipality, are worth \$27,000,000 and other public property an equal amount. There are 295 churches, and 100 public school buildings with 73,896 pupils enrolled. One of the nation's most modern auditoriums located here seats 24,000 persons.

Kansas City, Mo., was originally Westport, the beginning of the old Santa Fé Trail. 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. 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. At Westport Landing (now within corporate limits) was fought an important engagement during the Civil War; 29,000 men were engaged on both sides.

Today 12 trunk-line railroads center here. Kansas City ranks first in sale of agricultural implements, in sale of seeds, as a hay market, as a primary winter wheat market. It ranks second as a live stock market, and meat packing center, grain market and flour output; third in poultry and egg business and soap manufacture, eighth in bank clearings, eleventh in postal receipts. Headquarters of oil producing and refining companies. Great lumber market.

Kansas City Stock Yards cover 242 acres and can handle an average of 175,000 animals daily. There are 41 grain elevators with storage capacity 62,182,000 bushels. The various flour mills have daily capacity of 29,324 barrels. The largest mail order establishments in the world have located plants in Kansas City. Also on C. B. & Q., G. M. & O., C. G. W., C. M. St. P. & P., C. R. I. & P., Frisco Lines, K. C. Sou., M. K. & T., Mo. Pac., U. P. and Wab. Rys.

For description of route from Kansas City
to Tulsa, turn to page 34.

★ KANSAS ★

Santa Fe tracks extend from the Kansas City Union Station slightly more than a mile before entering Kansas. A glance at your map will show that Santa Fe tracks reach to every part of

this state, except the northwest corner, and our rails serve every important city.

The history of Kansas dates back to 1541 when Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, heading a Spanish exploring party, entered the southwestern part of the state. A great part of the early history and romance of Kansas has been woven around the settling of the west and the famous trails that crossed the state. Lying in the exact geographical center of the United States, Kansas was crossed by nearly every trail that led to the great undeveloped West of the 19th century. Chief of these was the Santa Fé Trail that stretched from Westport Landing (now Kansas City, Mo.) to Santa Fé, N. M.—a distance of 750 miles, 500 of which was in Kansas.

The fertile valleys and flat plains of Kansas has made it outstanding for production of livestock and agriculture. It is first in our nation for production of wheat, normally producing one-fourth of all the wheat in the United States. Also rich in mineral production ranking 9th among the other states. Mineral resources yield: coal, lime, cement, lead, zinc, stone, salt and clay for tile, brick and pottery. Kansas is rapidly becoming a leading oil and gas producing state with the entire western half of its area a potential oil territory.

Area of state is 82,113 sq. miles; population (1940) 1,801,028. Was admitted to the Union in 1861. Capital city is Topeka. State flower, the "Sunflower." Santa Fe is Kansas' largest railroad, operating 2,934 miles of track.

KANSAS CITY to EMPORIA (Via Topeka)

KANSAS CITY, MO.—See opposite column for information.

ARGENTINE, KAN.—This is a Santa Fe division point and important operating terminal with extensive locomotive and car repair shops, and one of the largest inland grain elevators in America. Argentine Yards, the largest on the Santa Fe, have been undergoing a program of improvement and expansion of such importance that two years have been required for its completion. Included in the program has been the construction of a freight car classification hump yard with 56 tracks (where a train of 100 cars may be "humped" and reclassified in about 20 minutes).

MORRIS, KAN. (named for Morris Packing Co.)—Alt. 766; pop. 50. Large Santa Fe stock-feeding yards.

HOLLIDAY, KAN. (named after Col. C. K. Holliday founder and first president of the Santa Fe)—Alt. 760; pop. 163. Junction point where mainline splits. One line running via Topeka, the other via Ottawa Junction. CTC system (Centralized Traffic Control) governs traffic on track between Holliday and Olathe.

WILDER, KAN. (named for D. W. Wilder, author of "Annals of Kansas.")—Alt. 722; pop. 70. Farming; moulding sand; potato shipments. Junction for Santa Fe branch to Leavenworth.

EUDORA, KAN. (means "beautiful")—Alt. 811; pop. 901. 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.

LAWRENCE, KAN. (named for Amos Lawrence, Boston merchant)—Alt. 813; pop. 18,536. Located on Kansas River. County seat of Douglas County. Lawrence is interesting historically and is called "Athens of Kansas." It was founded by New England Emigrant Aid Society. From 1854 to 1860 it was headquarters of Free State party, against which Pro-slavery party was strongly arrayed. City was entered by hostile 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. University of Kansas, located on Mt. Oread, with 26 buildings valued at \$5,200,000, an enrollment of 9,000 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



1—Michigan Boulevard, Chicago. 2—Both Chicago and Kansas City are noted for their great stockyards. 3—Santa Fe Bridge spanning the Mississippi at Fort Madison, Iowa. 4—Typical wheat harvest scene in Kansas. 5—Kansas City Union Station.

school. Industries include flour mills, grain elevators, paper mill and box factory, pipe organ, canning factories; wholesale groceries; planing mill; largest nursery and seed houses in the state. Dam across river provides water power. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Ottawa. Also on Union Pacific R.R.

LECOMPTON, KAN. (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 High School.

TOPEKA, KAN. (Indian word, means "a grand place to dig potatoes")—Alt. 945; pop. 85,177. County seat of Shawnee County. Capital of Kansas, and state's third largest city. Topeka was founded in 1854 at the site of Papan's Ferry where a branch of the Oregon trail crossed the Kansas river as early as 1842. Anti-Slavery leaders framed the Topeka Constitution, 1855, in the first attempt to organize a state government. The next year their legislature was dispersed by U. S. dragoons under orders from President Franklin Pierce. Topeka became the capital in 1861 when Kansas was admitted to the Union and the slavery conflict flamed into rebellion. After the war, in 1868, the Santa Fe railroad, promoted by C. K. Holliday, a city founder, first started building from Topeka. This was the birthplace, in 1860, of Vice President Charles Curtis, part Kaw Indian, the only "native American" to reach so high an office. Topeka is generally considered home of the Santa Fe Railway, with 4,546 employees and important general offices, shops and hospital located here. The shops alone cover 36 acres under roof, in tract of 293 acres, the buildings numbering 202; the shop employees number 2,242; average monthly repairs comprise 32 locomotives, 80 passenger coaches, and 2,500 freight cars. The Santa Fe general store house at Topeka controls distribution of 80,000 different items on 725,000 requisitions a year, or \$175 a minute for supplies. Beautiful new passenger station completed last year now in operation. State asylum for the insane; Winter Veterans Hospital; state industrial school for boys; Washburn Municipal University; Kansas Vocational College (colored), all located here. Menninger Foundation clinic located here. Meat packing and allied products, printing, publishing and flourmilling are principal industries. 23 public parks and many fine residences; 100 churches; 32 public schools. Junction point Santa Fe branch to St. Joseph. Also on Mo. Pac., R. I., and U. P. Rys.

WAKARUSA, KAN. (means "heap deep")—Alt. 947; pop. 120. Wakarusa River; Summer resort, "Kozy Kamp" Park.

CARBONDALE, KAN. (named for Carbon Coal Co.)—Alt. 1,066; pop. 415. 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.

BURLINGAME, KAN. (town named for Hon. Anson Burlingame, formerly U. S. minister to China.)—Alt. 1,044; pop. 1,127. The main street of Burlingame was a part of the 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. Farming, stock raising and coal mining. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Alma.

OSAGE CITY, KAN. (named for Osage Indians)—Alt. 1,077; pop. 2,085. Farming, live stock, and coal mining. Also on Mo. Pac. Ry.

BARCLAY, KAN.—Alt. 1,171; pop. of twp. 75. General farming. Early white settlers mostly Quakers; Osage Indian tribe made this region their home in early days.

Cross Osage River

EMPORIA, KAN. (means "a place to trade—market place")—Alt. 1,138; pop. 14,245. County seat of Lyons County. Near junction of Cottonwood and Neosho rivers. Important Santa Fe main line division point and junction for main line via Topeka and Ottawa Junction. Branch lines to Chanute, Moline and Superior, Nebr. Santa Fe operates large facilities including: roundhouse and shops; sheep feeding barns, with capacity 50,000 sheep; electric sheep-shearing plant; and stock feeding yards. Educational center—Kansas State Teachers College, College of Emporia, and Presbyterian institution, all located here. Rich farming and livestock raising country; corn, wheat, and alfalfa are principal crops. Large blue stem pastures in this area. Home of the late William Allen White, author and editor. Also on M. K. T. R. R.

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 10 for description of stations Kansas City to Holliday.)

ZARAH, KAN.—Alt. 796; pop. 72.

OLATHE, KAN. (means "beautiful")—Alt. 1,023; pop. 5,984. County seat Johnson County. This was the first stagecoach overnight stop on the old Santa Fé Trail southwest of Westport Landing (now Kansas City). State school for education of the deaf. Hyer's boot factory; Blucher boots; Redpath Harvester Co. CTC system (Centralized Traffic Control) governs traffic on 13 miles of track between Olathe and Holliday. Also on Frisco Lines.

GARDNER, KAN.—Alt. 1,065; pop. 511. Old Santa Fé Trail passes through town; several skirmishes were fought here in early days of Civil War. U. S. Naval Air Station 2 miles east.

WELLSVILLE, KAN.—Alt. 1,033; pop. 756. A thriving town in oil and gas belt. Has \$27,000 high school with accredited vocational agriculture dept., and \$9,000 community hall.

OTTAWA JUNCTION, KAN.—Alt. 915. Junction point where line from Tulsa and southern Kansas joins transcontinental main line. About one mile south of the city of Ottawa, mentioned on page 34.

POMONA, KAN. (means "land of fruit")—Alt. 923; pop. 600. On Marais des Cygnes River. Hay, cattle and hog raising. Also on Mo. Pac. Ry.

QUENEMO, KAN. (name of an Ottawa Indian Chieftain)—Alt. 941; pop. 561. On Marais des Cygnes River. Rich farming community; fine high school.

MELVERN, KAN.—Alt. 993; pop. 445. On Old Santa Fé Trail "cut-off." Major crop, soybeans.

LEBO, KAN. (named for early resident)—Alt. 1,154; pop. 590. Coal mining and stock feeding.

NEOSHO RAPIDS, KAN. (Indian name, meaning "clear and cold water.")—Alt. 1,092; pop. 252. On Neosho River. Farming and dairying country.

EMPORIA to NEWTON

EMPORIA, KAN.—See above for information.

PLYMOUTH, KAN.—Alt. 1,132; pop. 113. Alfalfa and stock raising. Two miles south, overlooking Cottonwood River is a large ranch once operated by Fred Harvey.

STRONG CITY, KAN. (named for W. B. Strong, ex-president Santa Fe Railway)—Alt. 1,173; pop. 800. Farming and stock raising. Santa Fe passes through Cottonwood valley, Emporia to Florence. Cottonwood Falls is 1½ miles south.

ELMDALE, KAN.—Alt. 1,194; pop. 247. Alfalfa and stock raising section. Natural gas found in this area; 3 miles west is "Clover Cliff" ranch, of 5,478 acres; both sides of track. Capital Dehydrating Co.

CLEMENTS, KAN. (named for H. C. Clements, Santa Fe Auditor)—Alt. 1,222; pop. 184. 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. Stock raising, alfalfa, wheat, corn. Ranks third among Kansas cattle-shipping points.

FLORENCE, KAN. (named for Florence Crawford, daughter of former governor)—Alt. 1,262; pop. 1,500. Stock raising and farming. Consolidated schools with \$300,000 plant; ice plant, grain elevators; \$90,000 theater. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Ellinwood. Oil fields south and west.

PEABODY, KAN.—Alt. 1,350; pop. 1,368. 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. Agriculture and live stock; markets more fat cattle than any other station in state. Has municipal water plant, and park of 25 acres. Also on C. R. I. & P. Ry.

NEWTON, KAN. (named after Newton, Massachusetts)—Alt. 1,439; pop. 11,057. County seat Harvey County. Santa Fe division point and hub of important mainlines. At this point transcontinental lines separate—one running via La Junta, the other via Amarillo. The mainline from Texas joins transcontinental mainlines here. This is the control station for CTC systems (Centralized Traffic Control) governing traffic on 47 miles of track between Ellinor and Eldorado, Kansas; 39 miles of track between Newton and Mulvane, Kansas; and 21 miles of track between Augusta and Cicero, Kansas, a total of 107 miles all controlled at the fingertips of the dispatchers at Newton. Extensive Santa Fe servicing shops and rail mill located here with approximately 1,000 employees on payroll. Fred Harvey interests include lunch room, laundry, bottling works and farm. Second to the Santa Fe interests in Newton is the flour milling industry, with four mills. Other industries include ice plant, large creamery; feeds, seeds, ice cream and carbonated beverage plant. 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 the first Mennonite college in U. S. which now offers full college course with enrollment of 475 students and faculty of 35. Also on Mo. Pac. Ry.

For description of route from Newton to Belen, via Amarillo and Clovis, turn to page 20.

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For description of route from Newton to Texas points turn to page 35.

NEWTON to KINSLEY (Via St. John)

NEWTON, KAN.—See above information.

HALSTEAD, KAN. (named for Murat Halstead, a noted journalist)—Alt. 1,388; pop. 1,421. Wheat, alfalfa, corn district, and important shipping point for poultry and eggs; a 200,000 bushel elevator; north of track is Riverside park, on Little Arkansas River. Hertzler hospital located here.

BURRTON, KAN.—Alt. 1,450; pop. 850. Named for I. T. Burr, former vice president of the Santa Fe. Also on St. L. S. F. Ry.

HUTCHINSON, KAN. (named for C. C. Hutchinson, founder, Baptist minister, who arranged for townsite for Santa Fe Ry.)—Alt. 1,530; pop. 35,000. County seat Reno County, and fourth largest city in Kansas. On Arkansas River and Cow Creek. This is the heart of the wheat belt. Kansas leads the nation in the number of bushels harvested and this county has been the state's leading wheat producer. Salt was discovered here in 1887 and the mining and refining of this product is one of Hutchinson's most important industries. Today, 4 mines in this area yield approximately 9,000 cars of salt yearly. Large primary grain market,—Board of Trade; and Federal and State Grain Insurance Depts. 10 public storage grain elevators have capacity 17,000,000

bushels, including 2 largest private owned public elevators in Kansas. 4 flour mills here have a daily capacity of 5,900 barrels. Home of Kansas State Fair and location of Kansas State Industrial Reformatory. A progressive city with fine schools, churches and active civic clubs. Junction for Santa Fe lines to Great Bend, and Ponca City. Also on C. R. I. & P. and 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 387 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 from Santa Fe stations in the Colorado section of this valley; and the loading from the Kansas section was comparatively as good.

SYLVIA, KAN. (named for Mrs. Sylvia Robinson, wife of former Santa Fe vice-president)—Alt. 1,734; pop. 610. Oil field area. Farming, stock-raising, fruit-growing and dairying district. Wild duck and geese plentiful on salt marshes 12 miles northwest.

STAFFORD, KAN. (named for Capt. Lewis Stafford)—Alt. 1,857; pop. 1,936. Near Ninescah River; salt marshes few miles northeast. Wheat and stock raising; flour mill; ice plant; oil fields. Also on Mo. Pac. Ry.

ST. JOHN, KAN. (named for Gov. John P. St. John, noted prohibition leader)—Alt. 1,907; pop. 1,690. County seat Stafford County. Farming and stock-raising center. Oil fields.

MACKSVILLE, KAN. (named for George Mack, earlier settler)—Alt. 2,024; pop. 930. On Rattlesnake Creek; important point in wheat belt. Surrounding country underlaid with sheet water, reached by driven wells.

BELPRE, KAN. (means "beautiful prairie")—Alt. 2,082; pop. 290. Live stock, wheat and corn.

Cross Arkansas River

KINSLEY, KAN.—Alt. 2,163, pop. 2,140. County seat Edwards County. Western junction of mainline "cut-off" from Hutchinson. Grain elevators; carload egg and poultry shipping point. CTC system (Centralized Traffic Control) governs traffic on 34 miles of track between Kinsley and Dodge City.

NEWTON to KINSLEY

(VIA GREAT BEND)

NEWTON, HALSTEAD, BURRTON and HUTCHINSON.—See opposite column for information.

NICKERSON, KAN.—Alt. 1,593; pop. 1,052. Named for Thomas Nickerson, former president of Santa Fe Railway. Farming and stock raising; Reno County high school.

STERLING, KAN. (named for Sterling Rosan, an early settler)—Alt. 1,636; pop. 2,224. Location of Sterling College. Industries: one flour mill; four elevators. Also on Mo. Pac. Ry.

ELLINWOOD, KAN. (named for J. R. Ellinwood, former Santa Fe Civil Engineer)—Alt. 1,781; pop. 2,350. Junction for Santa Fe branch to McPherson and Florence. One flour mill, 1,200 barrels daily. Oil wells and supply houses.

GREAT BEND, KAN. (named from "great bend" of Arkansas River)—Alt. 1,846; pop. 10,581. County seat Barton County. Barton County produces several million bushels of wheat annually, and is oil producing center. 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. Has meat packing plant.

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. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Scott City. Also on Mo. Pac. Ry.

PAWNEE ROCK, KAN.—Alt. 1,940; pop. 399. 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. (named for Col. B. F. Larned, Paymaster General at close of Civil War)—Alt. 2,003; pop. 3532. County seat of Pawnee County. Located on Pawnee and Arkansas rivers along old Santa Fé trail. City has \$200,000 court house; new public library, 1 flour mill, 500 barrels daily; dairy center. Old Fort Larned, 6 miles west of city was most important Kansas post on Santa Fé trail. General Hancock and Custer started from here in 1867 on their unsuccessful campaign to subdue the Cheyennes and Sioux. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Jetmore. Also on Mo. Pac. Ry.

KINSLEY, KAN.—See page 13 for information.

KINSLEY to LA JUNTA

KINSLEY, KAN.—See page 13 for information.

DODGE CITY, KAN. (named for old Fort Dodge)—Alt. 2,479; pop. 10,000. County seat Ford County. Established with the coming of the Santa Fe Railway in 1872, Dodge City became the shipping center of the southwest. For 10 years this was the largest cattle market in the world, and for 15 years it was the wildest town on the American frontier, notorious for vice and violence. Famous for restoring law and order at Dodge City were such "two gun marshals" as: Bob Masterson, Wyatt Earp and Bill Tilghmann. Numerous outlaws are buried on Boot Hill which still is an interesting tourist attraction. In the early days Dodge City was a supply depot and base of operations against warring Plains Tribes. Custer, Sheridan, Miles, Hancock, "Wild Bill" Hickok, and "Buffalo Bill" Cody are figures in its history. Today, this is a thriving city with recent improvements including a new Federal Building, \$250,000 Court House, 40-acre City Park containing a \$30,000 Pavilion and \$35,000 Stadium. Industries include: 3 large chicken hatcheries, largest cream and dressed poultry processing plant in Kansas, 2 nurseries, foundry tractor supplies exporters, grain loaders. Santa Fe division headquarters. C. T. C. System (Centralized Traffic Control) governs traffic on 34 miles of track between Dodge City and Kinsley. Junction point Santa Fe branch line to Boise City and Amarillo. Time changes from Central to Mountain. Westbound travelers set watches back one hour, eastbound travelers set watches up one hour.

CIMARRON, KAN. (means "wild and unruly")—Alt. 2,615; pop. 1,350. County seat Gray County. Farming and stock raising section. Headgate of Soule irrigating ditch, first of big irrigation projects in western Kansas. 3 miles west is Cimarron Crossing, a ford on old Santa Fé Trail short cut to Fort Union.

INGALLS, KAN. (named after U. S. Senator John J. Ingalls)—Alt. 2,664; pop. 253. South of station many Santa Fé Trail freighters are buried, they having been killed by Indians.

PIERCEVILLE, KAN. (named for Charles W. and Carlos Pierce, officials of original Atchison, Topeka R. R.)—Alt. 2,751; pop. of twp. 372. Point of Rocks, scene of several frontier Indian fights, is 2½ miles west on north side of track.

GARDEN CITY, KAN.—Alt. 2,830; population 6,325. County seat Finney County. Farm products in this area are: sugar beets, alfalfa, kaffir corn, milo maize, wheat, oats, and others. Important feeding center, also location of beet sugar factory, alfalfa mills, and Swift & Co. packing plant. Site of first Kansas experiments in irrigation; many irrigation pumping plants power-generated at Garden City. World's largest gas field near city. One of the few remaining herds of buffalo roam on preserve just south of the city. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Scott City.

DEERFIELD, KAN.—Alt. 2,948; pop. 364. Northern edge of large gas field. Farming section producing: sugar beets, wheat, alfalfa, hay and alfalfa seed. U. S. irrigation project utilizing underflow by pumping from shallow wells; Lake McKinney (irrigation reservoir), near here.

LAKIN, KAN.—Alt. 2,990; pop. 960. County seat Kearny County. Lake McKinney is 3 miles northeast. Located near Hugoton gas field with 100 gas wells producing 2,500,000,000 cubic feet daily.

HARTLAND, KAN.—Alt. 3,049; pop. to twp. 75. 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.

SYRACUSE, KAN.—Alt. 3,220; pop. 1,454. County seat Hamilton County. Settled in 1872 by colony from Syracuse, N. Y. Old Fort Aubrey was located 4½ miles east. Livestock, grain, and broom corn market. Santa Fe has maintenance and operating facilities here.

COOLIDGE, KAN. (named for T. Jefferson Coolidge, former president Santa Fe Railway)—Alt. 3,341; pop. 149. 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. From La Junta the transcontinental mainline follows a southwesterly course to Trinidad and from there the line runs directly south, passing through Raton Tunnel into New Mexico. The Santa Fe line to Denver swings northwest from La Junta to Pueblo, thence north to Colorado Springs and Denver.

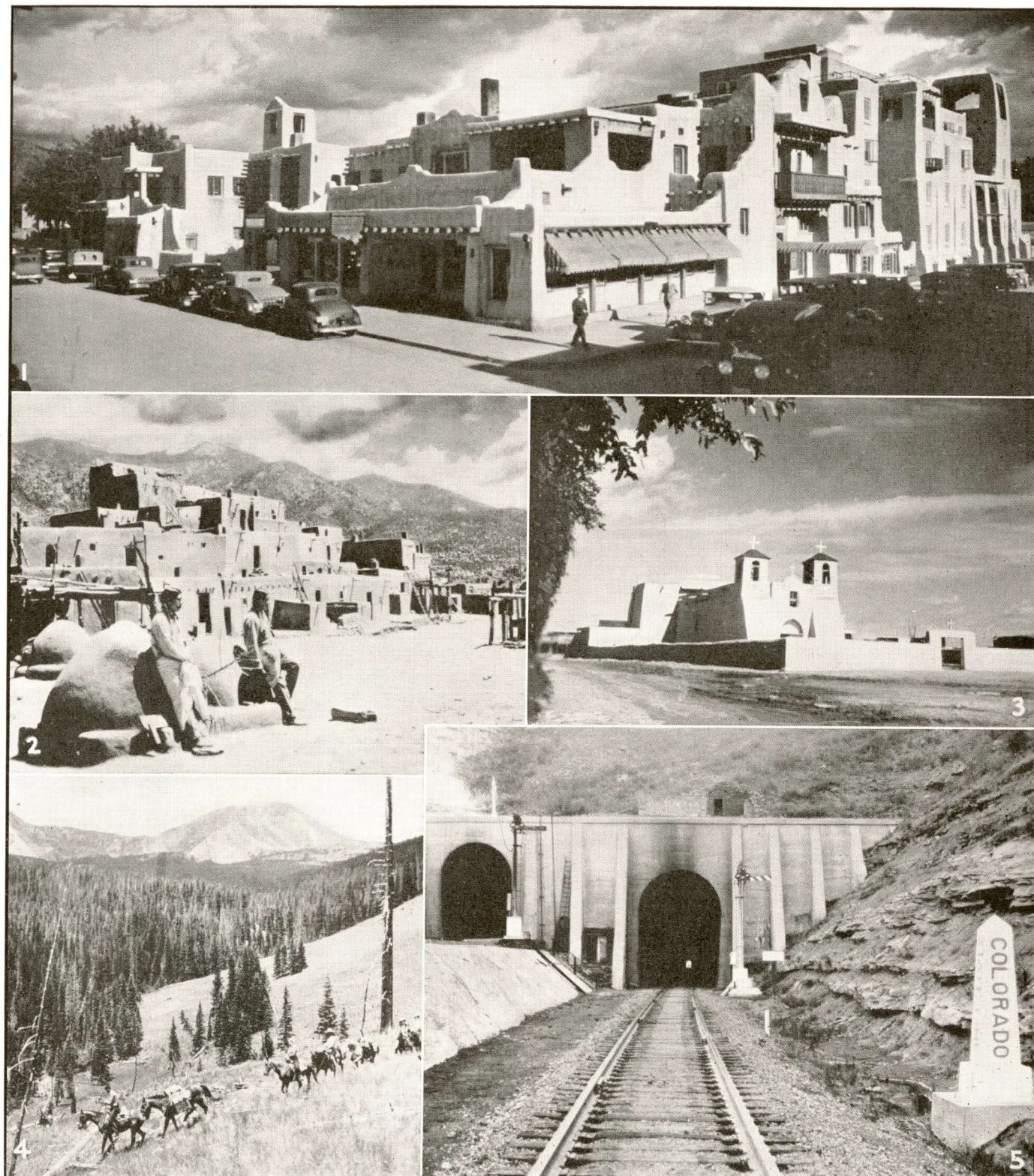
Ruins of prehistoric Cliff Dwellers are found in Mesa Verde National Park and in other parts of southwest Colorado. Capt. Zebulon M. Pike entered what is now Colorado in the autumn of 1806, passed up the Arkansas Valley and then north to the famous peak which now bears his name. Maj. Stephen H. Long 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. Wheat is the principal crop, with hay second. Colorado ranks first among the states in the production of sugar beets and beet sugar, and fourth in available coal supply having the largest deposits of anthracite coal of any state except Pennsylvania. Oil shale is one of the state's richest undeveloped resources.

The Rocky Mountains are in the west-central part of the state and have 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.

Colorado's principal cities are Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Boulder and Trinidad. The population of the state is 1,123,296. Its area is 104,247 sq. miles. The official flower of Colorado is the columbine, found in great abundance in the mountain valleys and on the mountain sides. Santa Fe operates 643 miles of track in Colorado.

HOLLY, COLO.—Alt. 3,380; pop. 864. First station in Arkansas Valley, Colorado. Near station is Santa Fé Trail



1—LaFonda, "The Inn at the end of the Trail," Santa Fe, N. M. 2—Indian Pueblo at Taos, N. M. 3—Ranchos de Taos, a famous southwest mission. 4—Dude Ranching in New Mexico. 5—Raton Tunnel, Raton Pass, N. M., Highest rail point on the Santa Fe. Altitude 7,622 feet.

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, raising alfalfa, sugar beets and turkeys, principal farming industries. Alfalfa meal mill and cooling station.

Cross Arkansas River

GRANADA, COLO.—Alt. 3,473; pop. 532. Stock raising and general farming in 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. 4,500. County seat of Prowers County. Founded in 1887 and named for L. Q. C. Lamar, former U. S. Secretary of Interior. Fifteen miles below the \$15,000,000 John Martin Dam, under construction. Lamar will benefit greatly from this irrigation project. Principal crops: alfalfa, sugar beets, wheat, corn, broom corn, and small grains. Lamar has eight-hundred barrel flour mill and is headquarters for two large alfalfa milling concerns. City prides itself in fine churches, quarter-million dollar county court house, Carnegie library, two hospitals, clinic. Two new and completely air-conditioned hotels, two city parks. Santa Fe branch connects with line built along north side of Arkansas Valley from Holly to Rocky Ford. Lamar is home of Southeast Colorado Livestock and Poultry Show. Site of historic Indian village eight miles west. Site of old Fort Bent nine miles west of Lamar.

CADDOA, COLO.—Alt. 3,757; pop. of twp. 432. One mile east is concrete and earth-filled dam for flood control. Fort Lyon Veterans Hospital, 10 miles west of Caddoa and 6 miles east of Las Animas, on north side of Arkansas River. Near Caddoa the fenced Santa Fe right-of-way is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide. Soil conservation practices were employed here to stabilize active sand dunes along the tracks, and it is necessary for Santa Fe to protect the sand-binding grasses from fire and overgrazing. In order to establish the grasses in the raw drifting dunes, thousands of tons of straw were disked into the sand.

Cross Purgatoire River

LAS ANIMAS, COLO.—Alt. 3,877; pop. 4,000. County seat Bent County. Located at head of Caddoa reservoir which has capacity for storing 15,000,000 acre feet of water held by Caddoa Dam. Sheep feeding center and farming section producing sugar beets, alfalfa and corn. Veterans administration facility 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. The Santa Fe came to Las Animas in 1875. Junction point for branch to Amarillo.

LA JUNTA, COLO.—Alt. 4,045; pop. 10,000. (Pronounced La Hoon-tah.) County seat of Otero County. Important terminal and division point for Santa Fe Railway. At this point the line from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo connect with Santa Fe's northern transcontinental mainline. Large railroad shops and general office of Santa Fe with 2,000 employed. Center of fertile farm section producing onions, cantaloupes, sugar beets and many other crops under large irrigation systems.

La Junta has a fine school system and a modern Junior College, and is location of Santa Fe and Mennonite Hospitals. The Old Santa Fé Trail passes through here. 5 miles east is original Ft. Bent. Mountains, including Pike's Peak (14,109 ft.) 100 miles west, can be plainly seen on clear days.

For description of route from La Junta to Denver, turn to page 40.

LA JUNTA to ALBUQUERQUE

LA JUNTA, COLO.—See opposite column for information.

TIMPAS, COLO.—Alt. 4,410; pop. 57. On Timpas Creek. Old Santa Fé Trail crosses 400 feet east of depot; distant view of Spanish Peaks and Greenhorn Mountains visible on west and Pike's Peak to northwest, the former 75 miles distant and the latter 100 miles. Stock raising section.

EARL, COLO.—Alt. 5,672; pop. 75. Irrigation farming and grazing section. Sunflower Valley between Earl and Hoehnes, south side of track; Raton Range to south; Spanish Peaks (or Los dos Hermanos "The Two Brothers") and Sangre de Cristo (Blood of Christ) Range to west.

HOEHNES, COLO.—Alt. 5,703; pop. of twp. 837. Old Santa Fé Trail runs through town. View of snow-covered Spanish Peaks, Simpson's Rest and Fisher's Peak. On Purgatoire River, locally called "Picketwire." In Sunflower Valley, noted for alfalfa, pinto beans, sugar beets, vegetables, wheat and forage crops.

EL MORO, COLO.—Alt. 5,833; pop. of twp. 511. On Purgatoire River. 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. 18,500. 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent. 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 4,000 feet above the city to the south, named for artillery officer in Kearney's Army of the West. Simpson's Rest (470 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 cottages for summer visitors, reached over auto road, and leading to Monument Lake Resort. 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. Leading crops of Las Animas county are wheat, corn, oats, beans, sugar beets, and alfalfa. About 100,000 head of cattle and sheep pastured on nearby ranges. \$1,000,000 municipal waterworks system and a \$100,000 federal building. Brick and tile factory, planing mills and bottling works, electric light and gas plant; creamery, ice cream and candy factories, also many large wholesale houses located here; foundry and machine shops. 26 coal mines in this section. Also on Colo. & Sou. and D. & R. G. W. R. R.

STARKVILLE, COLO.—Alt. 6,328; pop. 1,650. 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. Coal mining section.

MORLEY, COLO.—Alt. 6,940; pop. of twp. 443. In heart of Raton Pass; Dick Wootton's old ranch house north side of track between here and Wootton. Mining center.

WOOTTON, COLO. (Post office Morley)—Alt. 7,526; pop. 15. Dick Wootton, for whom station is named, ran a roadhouse here, in pioneer days, and maintained toll road until the railroad came. Stock raising in foothills.

RATON PASS and RATON TUNNEL—Railroad follows Old Santa Fé Trail through Raton Pass; Colorado-New Mexico state line post at east end of tunnel entrance; 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 (7,622 feet) between Chicago and California is near west end old tunnel. Before tunnels were built summit was surmounted by a "switchback." U. S. military forces in the forties suffered terrible hardships crossing the mountains here.

★ NEW MEXICO ★

A look at your map will show how Santa Fe tracks criss-cross the state of New Mexico. The northern transcontinental mainline enters the state at Raton; the southern line at Texico. Both of these lines converge at Rio Puerco and from there form a parallel double track line to the Arizona border. An important extension from the mainline reaches across the southern part of the state from Albuquerque to El Paso. Another important line extends from Clovis to Pecos. Total Santa Fe mileage in New Mexico is 1,337 miles. Area of state is 122,634 square miles. The altitude of the northern tablelands is from 6,000 to 7,000 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.

Seven National Forests in the state cover 8,500,000 acres, including vital watersheds, vast timber stands, summer livestock ranges, fish and game habitats and recreation areas.

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 1920 was 360,350; since increased to 500,000.

The principal crops 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. Potash, silver, coal, iron, lead, zinc, gypsum, copper, molybdenum, lumber, lime and clay are the principal sources of wealth. Since 1930 oil has become a major industry. New Mexico ranks high among oil producing states. 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 Radium Hot Springs, 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 1610.

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 10 years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed. The motto of this commonwealth is "We Grow as we Go."

RATON PASS, N. M.—Highest rail point on Santa Fe Lines, altitude 7,622 feet. Located near the Colorado-New Mexico State Line, this pass has been famous in the history of the west from the early days of the explorers and covered wagon caravans to the building of the Santa Fe Railway. Today a passenger almost crosses the Colorado-New Mexico State Line underground. State line marker is only a few feet from the eastern entrance of twin tunnels that Santa Fe has built at the top of the pass, tunnels are approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long.

RATON, N. M.—Alt. 6,666; pop. 7,594. County seat Colfax County. Gateway to Cimarron Valley, Taos Indian pueblo and the scenery and excellent fishing in the Carson National Forest. Colfax county has coal deposits estimated at 30,000,000,000 tons. Stock raising and fruit growing section. Old Santa Fé Trail passes through town, which locality was then known as Willow Springs. Skyline Drive on crest of range, Raton to Trinidad, 25 miles. Four miles west are ruins of old Clifton House, a lay-over point on Old Santa Fé Trail. Shops and roundhouse of A. T. & S. F. Ry. and state miners' hospital here.

HEBRON, N. M.—Alt. 6,156; pop. 30. Mining and stock raising; Van Houten coal mines 7 miles northwest. West fork Red River east of track; branch line to Van Houten. Red River Peak 4 miles northwest.

MAXWELL, N. M.—Alt. 5,885; pop. 650. On Canadian River. 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. of twp. 350. Fruit growing, farming, dairying, and stock raising; headquarters Antelope valley irrigation district. Near junction Vermejo and Canadian Rivers; Sangre de Cristo Mountains on west horizon. Dawson coal mines 19 miles northwest. Valley of Canadian River is traversed from Dillon to French. Also on S. P. Ry.

SPRINGER, N. M.—Alt. 5,769; pop. 1,500. On Cimarron River; farming, fruit growing, cattle and sheep; important shipping point; stock feed mill. New Mexico State reformatory located here. View to west of "Old Baldy," highest peak Cimarron Range, Rocky Mountains.

WAGON MOUND, N. M.—Alt. 6,177; pop. 979. Town named after hills east of track which bears fancied resemblance to old prairie schooner. 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. Stock raising, lumbering and farming.

VALMORA, N. M.—Alt. 6,330; pop. 125. Sanatorium for tubercular patients, on Mora River and Coyote Creek. Sanatorium owned and operated by 35 of the largest employers in Chicago and St. Louis, principally for their employees. Traverse valley of Mora River. State game refuge. Ruts of Santa Fé Trail are visible near the mesa.

WATROUS, N. M.—Alt. 6,398; pop. of twp. 600. Old name La Junta de los Rios. Located at west end of Mora (Shoemaker) Canyon near junction Mora and Sapello rivers. Farming, cattle, sheep raising and lumbering. Ruins of old Fort Barkley and of prehistoric Indian pueblo nearby; old Fort Union, 8 miles northwest.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Alt. 6,392; pop. 15,000 (combined with East Las Vegas). On Gallinas River. County seat San Miguel County. Irrigated and dry-farming district of 140,000 acres;

Storrie irrigation project waters 12,000 acres. Stock raising, fruit growing and dairying; principal crops—small grain, alfalfa, peas, lettuce, sugarbeets and forage. Important cattle, sheep and wool market; lumbering, brick plant, creamery, lime kilns, and planing mills. Division point for Santa Fe Ry. New Mexico Highlands University; Immaculate Conception, and Loretto Academy, St. Anthony's Sanatorium, Las Vegas Hospital and State Hospital for insane located here. Scenic Highway up Gallinas Canyon to El Porvenir and other points in this recreational area of the Santa Fé National Forest. 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, 26 miles over surfaced highway. Good fishing is found north of Las Vegas in numerous streams rising in Sangre de Cristo Mountains in the National Forest. Old Fort Union, 25 miles north. Historic old "Plaza" on west side; here General Stephen W. Kearney took possession of New Mexico in 1846.

CHAPELLE, N. M.—Alt. 6,068; pop. 150. On western edge Tecolote grant. 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 site of first relay station on old Las Vegas-Santa Fé stage line. Stock raising and dry farming.

RIBERA, N. M.—Alt. 6,019; pop. of twp. 327. 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 Kearny's Army of the West camped in 1846 prepared for battle with Mexicans under Governor Armijo.

Cross Pecos River

ROWE, N. M.—Alt. 6,804; pop. of twp. 500. Located here is partly restored ruins of old Pecos church, built about 1617; also adjacent, ruins of Indian pueblo of Cicuyé, once largest settlement in New Mexico; continuously occupied 1,200 years. In Coronado's time Cicuyé 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 Cicuyé 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.

GLORIETA, N. M.—Alt. 7,421; pop. of twp. 381. Head of Glorieta Pass; starting point for excursions through Santa Fé National Forest; country dotted with prehistoric ruins. Trout fishing and hunting in season. Ranch resorts in Pecos Canyon. U. S. Forest Service rents sites for summer cottages on upper Pecos. The Pecos River rises 35 miles north, in a great wilderness area of the Santa Fé National Forest where peaks rear above 13,000 ft., and flows south into Texas. Thompson Peak (altitude 10,546 feet) is 7 miles northwest. Accelerated soil erosion is especially noticeable through here.

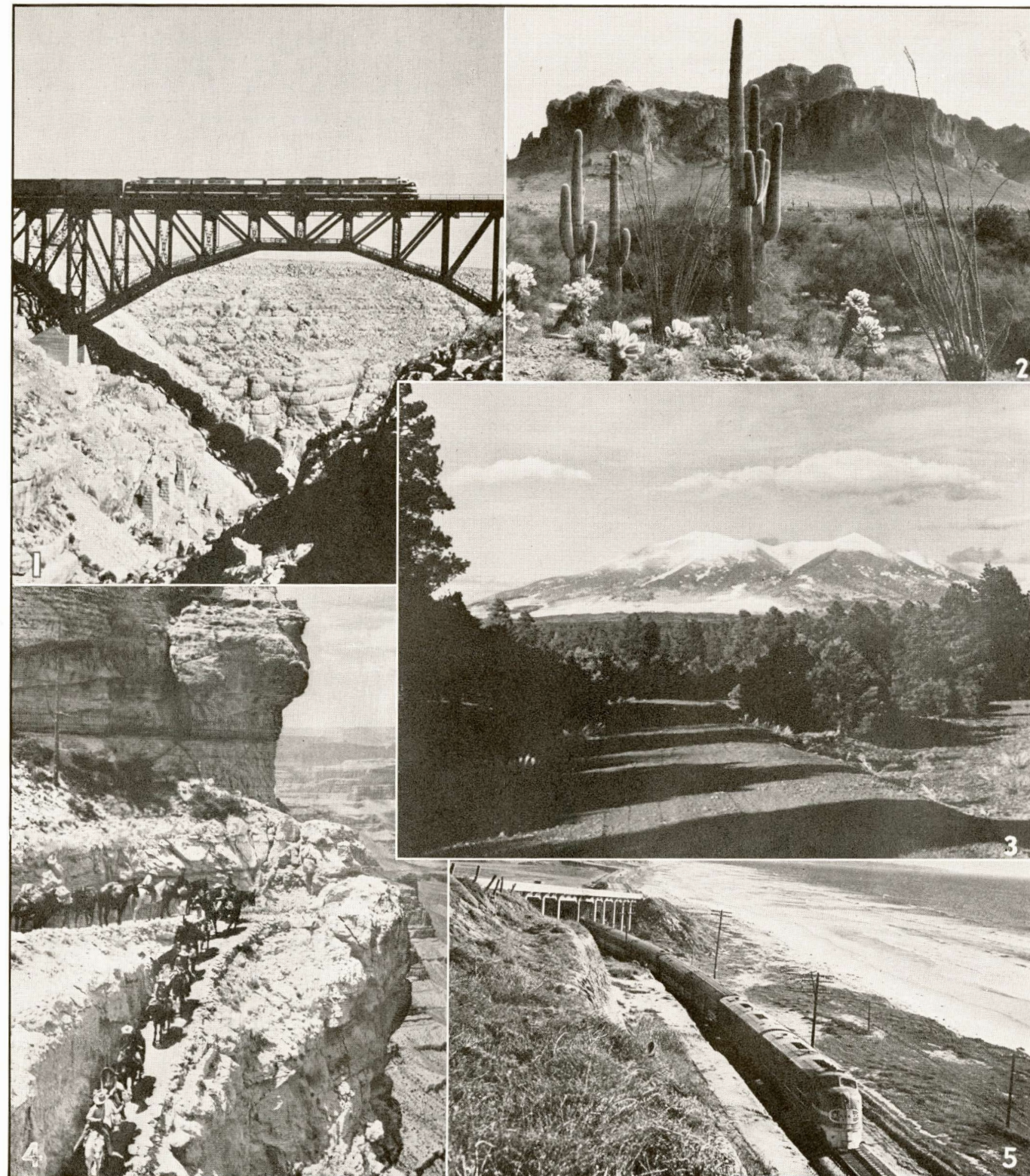
LAMY, N. M.—Alt. 6,457; pop. of twp. 329. Named for Archbishop Lamy, pioneer Catholic ecclesiastic after American occupation in 1846. After leaving Canyoncito, train passes through rugged Apache Canyon, where the Mexicans attempted to stop progress of American army of invasion under General Kearny, August 18, 1846. Important battle of Civil War fought here in 1862. Apache Canyon gorge cuts through solid granite, the only place in New Mexico where the railway traverses the oldest strata of the Rockies. Passengers change at Lamy for Santa Fé, capital of New Mexico and oldest city of Southwest.

SANTA FE, N. M.—Alt. 6,986; pop. 27,000. County seat of Santa Fé County; terminus of Old Santa Fé Trail; capital of New Mexico. Oldest capital in United States (founded about 1610 by the Spaniards as La Villa Real de la Santa Fé de San Francisco de Assisi, "Royal City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis Assisi"); Sangre de Cristo Range 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. Gen. Lew Wallace wrote part of "Ben Hur" in this building. State Art Museum and colony of famous artists make Santa Fé a mecca for art students and art lovers. San Miguel Chapel contemporary with Palace. Old Spanish Cemetery, Rosario Chapel and Cemetery; Catholic cathedral is imposing structure, as are also Scottish Rite Temple and Federal building. U. S. Indian school and state penitentiary located here. Headquarters of Santa Fé National Forest, covering 1,230,000 acres. Ruins of Fort Marcy, built by American troops at time of occupation in 1846, overlook city. Headquarters building of Third Regional area National Park Service on same premises. Also Museum of Navajo Ceremonial Art. In vicinity cliffs of Puyé and Pajarito Plateau contain many prehistoric 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. 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. 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. St. Vincent Sanatorium in city. Turquoise mine in mountains south. In Frijoles Canyon, Bandelier National Monument, scene of Bandeliers "Delight Makers," are prehistoric pueblo of Tyuonyi and many cliff dwellings. Indian-detour motor cruises from La Fonda provide a delightful way to explore the New Mexico Land of Pueblos. La Fonda, located here, is one of the most colorful hotels in America. Designed in the traditional southwestern style, this fine hotel is under Fred Harvey management.

KENNEDY, N. M.—Alt. 6,010. 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. of twp. 765. 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 southwest; 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 3 miles north of station, worked by Indians for many centuries, and later owned by Tiffany & Co.

DOMINGO, N. M.—Alt. 5,249; pop. of twp. 1,012. Near site of ancient pueblo of Guipuy on Galisteo River, destroyed more than 200 years ago. 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. 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 18th century. Both Indian villages may be seen from trains. In vicinity are Indian pueblos of Cochiti, Zia and Jemez, which



1—Santa Fe freight train crossing Canyon Diablo in Arizona. 2—Arizona Desert scene. 3—San Francisco Peaks (Alt. 12,611 feet) near Flagstaff, Arizona, can be seen from the train window. 4—On the Trail down Grand Canyon. 5—San Diegoan Streamliner along ocean between Los Angeles and San Diego.

were scenes of many battles during Pueblo rebellion of 1680, when Spaniards were driven out. Jemez Mountains and the Valle Grande, largest extinct volcano crater in world, 25 miles northwest; Jemez medicinal hot springs in Jemez Mountains. On Black mesa, before reaching present pueblo of San Felipe, may be seen ruins of Katishtya pueblo and its old church erected in 1694. From Domingo to Albuquerque and to Isleta, railway runs down valley of Rio Grande del Norte.

ALGODONES, N. M.—Alt. 5,088; pop. of twp. 867. Within 8 miles of ruins of Tunique and other ancient pueblos. Just before reaching San Felipe pueblo, train crosses Arroyo Tunique, where one gets view of ruins old church on mesa above village.

RUIZ, N. M.—Alt. 5,060. 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. of twp. 3,100. Settled by descendants of Bernal Diaz del Castillo, associate of Cortez. First winter camp of Spanish explorers under Coronado in 1540-41, was located 1 mile from here, near Pueblo of Puarra, ruins of which have been reconstructed with a museum built on the site. Sandia pueblo lies four miles south of station. Four miles west is Santa Ana pueblo. Sandia Mountains are due east; Cibola National Forest extends from near Bernalillo southward in the mountains to a point east of La Joya. Northwest of town are Jemez hot and cold springs, whose waters contain sulphur and soda. Don Diego de Vargas died at Bernalillo, April, 1704; his last campaign started here. Indian festival occurs at Santa Ana in July, and at Zia in August. Ruins of Jemez mission church near Hot Springs. Fruit growing and stock raising. Lumber company employs 200 men at Bernalillo, logs for which are hauled from Jemez Mountains in Santa Fe National Forest. Gateway for the San Juan natural gas and oil basin.

ALAMEDA, N. M.—Alt. 4,980; pop. of twp. 1,006. 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. 62,188. On Rio Grande River; 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 Fe and El Paso during Spanish and Mexican occupancy, and site of United States military post 1846 to 1867. Important Santa Fe terminal point and headquarters for large shops. Santa Fe operates \$200,000 plant for creosoting ties, with daily capacity 4,000 ties. Santa Fe hospital, St. Joseph's hospital and several tuberculosis sanitariums located here. 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, stone, furniture, harness, farm machinery and ice; also location of 25 wholesale houses and large sawmill, sash and door factory. Southwestern headquarters of U. S. Forest Service, administering 13 National Forests containing 20,000,000 acres; also regional office for the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, serving 173 Soil Conservation Districts containing 96 million acres in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah. Center for touring, hunting, fishing, winter sports. Educational institutions include: 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); Menaul Presbyterian Spanish-American school (145 pupils), St. Vincent's academy, Harwood Methodist school for girls, Catholic orphanage.

The Alvarado, adjacent to station, is one of the most colorful hotels of Fred Harvey system. Built in old Spanish Mission style with 120 rooms; dining room, coffee shop, sunny patio and all

modern facilities. Guests have country club privileges. In Alvarado annex is the Fred Harvey Indian Building with one of the most extensive collections of Mexican and Indian arts and crafts relics in United States.

For description of route from Albuquerque to California points, turn to page 24.

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For description of route from Albuquerque to El Paso, turn to page 41.

NEWTON to BELEN

(VIA AMARILLO AND CLOVIS)

NEWTON, KAN.—Turn to page 13 for information.

SEDGWICK, KAN. (named for General John Sedgwick)—Alt. 1,385; pop. 832. Earliest settlement in Harvey County. It was a cattle market long before Newton or Wiehita.

VALLEY CENTER, KAN.—Alt. 1,355; pop. 800. Farming and stock raising. Oil field. Community High School.

WICHITA, KAN. (means "Scattered Lodges")—Alt. 1,300; pop. 190,296. Named from an Indian tribe whose ancestors inhabited the ancient "Province of Quivira"; the Wichita Indians moved away in 1867. County seat Sedgwick County; incorporated 1870. Located at junction Arkansas (Ne Shutsa) and Little Arkansas rivers. Center of midcontinent oil fields; headquarters for oil production, Kansas and northern Oklahoma; 2 large oil refineries. Important grain market and Board of Trade. Nation's 4th milling center; elevator capacity 15,845,000 bushels. Stock yards and six packing houses—daily killing capacity 5,550 head. Largest broomcorn market in the world and outstanding thresher and implement market; headquarters Federal Farm Loan Bank. Three large airplane factories and numerous related industries. Forum convention hall seats 5,500 persons. Located here are: Friend's university; Wichita Municipal university and Mount Carmel academy; Kansas Masonic home and finest Scottish Rite temple in the West. Union passenger terminal, erected at cost of \$2,500,000. Santa Fe maintains important shops here that builds many of its freight cars. Junction point Santa Fe branch lines to Pratt, and San Angelo, Presidio. Also on C. R. I. & P., Mo. Pac., Midland Valley, St. L.-S. F. Rys.

MULVANE, KAN. (named for Joab Mulvane, railroad contractor)—Alt. 1,222; pop. 2,250. Large sand plant. Truck farming, also wheat and alfalfa. Santa Fe hospital.

BELLE PLAINE, KAN. (means "Beautiful Plain")—Alt. 1,205; pop. 1,000. On Cowskin creek, between Arkansas and Minnecah rivers; townsit located in 1871. Wheat and alfalfa, farming, stock raising and fruit growing.

WELLINGTON, KAN. (founded in 1871 and named after the Duke of Wellington.)—Alt. 1,205; pop. 8,100. County seat Sumner County. Two large flour mills, capacity of 2,500 barrels per day, and grain elevators with capacity 2,450,000 bu. This is an important division point and busy terminal for transcontinental freight traffic moving Santa Fe. Extensive shop facilities here are needed to keep heavy freight traffic rolling. Also location of tie treating plant.

ARGONIA, KAN. (named for the Greek ship "Argus" which Jason sailed in search of the Golden Fleece)—Alt. 1,246; pop. 608. On Chikaskia River. General farming, and dairying in the alfalfa country. 5 grain elevators, 60,000 bushels capacity. \$80,000 high school building; \$25,000 grade school building; \$10,000 community building and auditorium. First lady mayor in U. S. Also Mo. Pac. R. R.

HARPER, KAN.—Alt. 1,417; pop. 1,705. Farming, fruit growing and dairying. Carrie Nation started her anti-saloon drives here. Central point for poultry and egg production. In old days important shipping point for cattle from Panhandle. Junction point Santa Fe branches to Ponca City and Hutchinson.

ATTICA, KAN.—Alt. 1,443; pop. 710. General farming and live stock section; wheat a specialty. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Belvidere.

KIOWA, KAN. (named after Indian trading post)—Alt. 1,326; pop. 1,476. Farming and grazing; milling grain. Where Mrs. Carrie Nation (noted prohibition lecturer) smashed first saloon. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Guthrie. Also on Mo. Pac. R. R.

For information about the State of Oklahoma, turn to page 35.

CAPRON, OKLA.—Alt. 1,282; pop. 147. Located in Northwest Oklahoma which is primarily a cattle and wheat country; also noted for alfalfa and small grains, including broom corn and milo maize. New \$48,000 high school. Has two grain elevators. **ALVA, OKLA.** (named for Alva Adams, Santa Fe attorney). Alt. 1,327; pop. 5,044. Total capacity of wheat storage here, 2,485,000 bu. County seat Woods County. Wheat and stock raising district. Northwestern State Teachers College. Roller mills, capacity 1,400 barrels daily. Home of Scott Cummins, the Pilgrim bard. Also on C. R. I. & P. Ry.

AVARD, OKLA.—Alt. 1,489; pop. 110. On south fork of Eagle Chief Creek. Wheat and live stock section. Also on St. L.-S. F. Ry.

WAYNOKA, OKLA. (taken from Indian word Winneoka, meaning "Good Water")—Alt. 1,464; pop. 2,840. Santa Fe division point. Iceing station and stock feeding point. Salt plains, 20 miles northwest. Glass sand. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Buffalo, Okla.

Cross Cimarron River

CURTIS, OKLA.—Alt. 1,940; pop. 70. Canyons north and east of track, from 100 to 200 feet deep. Noted for purity of water. Forty years ago was famous cattle shipping point.

MOORELAND, OKLA. (named for surrounding terrain which is similar to English moors)—Alt. 1,883; pop. 811. Unique bat caves near tracks. New hospital here, one of seven in Oklahoma with rating of A. Industries: creamery producing 650,000 lbs. of butter annually; storage elevator of 100,000 bu. capacity. Diversified farming area, good dairy herds.

Cross North Canadian River

WOODWARD, OKLA. (named for B. W. Woodward, railroad director)—Alt. 1,904; pop. 6,500. County seat Woodward County. Extensive ranch and livestock section. Within high content lime and phosphorus region. U. S. Agricultural Experiment Station for 5 states, also location of U. S. Dairy Experiment Station. 1,800 acre Wolf Creek U. S. Flood Control Lake located here. Also on M. K. T. Ry.

GAGE, OKLA. (named for L. J. Gage, U. S. Secy. of the Treasury, under President McKinley)—Alt. 2,128; pop. 839. Fifty years ago buffalo used to roam here in large herds. Broomcorn, kaffir corn, wheat, principal crops. Artesian well one mile east, flow 8,000 gallons a minute—water has medicinal properties.

SHATTUCK, OKLA. (named for George O. Shattuck, former director of Santa Fe)—Alt. 2,237; pop. 1,750. Extensive wheat, produce and cream market. Oldest town in western Oklahoma. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Morse, Texas.

For information about the State of Texas, turn to page 36.

HIGGINS, TEX. (named for G. H. Higgins, Santa Fe stockholder)—Alt. 2,560; pop. 740. Near Oklahoma-Texas state line. From Higgins to Texico the Santa Fe crosses that section of Texas properly known as the "Panhandle." Wheat is extensively grown; also alfalfa, kaffir corn, milo maize and broomcorn. Stock raising is one of the leading industries.

Cross South Canadian River

CANADIAN, TEX.—Alt. 2,331; pop. 2,141. County seat Hemphill County. On Canadian River and Red Deer Creek. One of the largest cattle loading points in North Panhandle.

MIAMI, TEX. (believed to be named for tribe of Ohio Indians)—Alt. 2,736; pop. 711. County seat Roberts County. Located under the bluffs and along the edge of the great plains of Texas; also near Fort Elliott and Adobe Walls battlefield.

PAMPA, TEX. (means "level plains")—Alt. 3,226; pop. 12,889. County seat of Gray County. Noted winter wheat section. Oil, gas and carbon black center. Seventy-seven industrial firms and 33 oil field supply companies in vicinity. Junction Santa Fe branch line to Clinton, Okla.

WHITE DEER, TEX.—Alt. 3,340; pop. 733. Heavy wheat

shipping point. Four grain elevators, warehouses, many good stores located here. Junction Santa Fe branch to Skellytown.

PANHANDLE, TEX.—Alt. 3,443; pop. 1,000. County seat Carson County. Junction point Santa Fe branch line to Borger, located in heart of great Panhandle oil and gas field.

AMARILLO, TEX. (Spanish, means "yellow")—Alt. 3,676; pop. 65,000. County seat, Potter County. Leading range cattle shipping center in U. S., with extensive stock yards. Agricultural section with terminal grain elevator capacity of 7,480,000 bushels. Numerous wholesale and farm implement distributing houses. U. S. Helium plant. Palo Duro Canyon State Park, near Amarillo, ranks among the scenic gorges of North America—15,000 acres of colorful canyons. An important city for the Santa Fe, Amarillo is headquarters of the Panhandle and Santa Fe Ry. whose offices occupy an 11-story building in center of town. The dispatcher's office in this building contains control machines for CTC (Centralized Traffic Control) between Pampa, Texas, and Waynoka, Oklahoma, a distance of 152 miles of track, and also between Canyon, Texas, and Texico, New Mexico, a distance of 74 miles of track, making a total of 226 miles all controlled at the fingertips of the dispatchers in this up-town office. Large locomotive shops and other extensive operating facilities located here. Also on C. R. I. & P. and F. W. & D. C. Rys.

CANYON, TEX. (named because of close proximity to Palo Duro Canyon)—Alt. 3,626; pop. 2,614. County seat Randall County. 13 miles from scenic Palo Duro State Park. Center of registered Hereford breeding of Southwest; one of the finest Jersey herds in Texas, wheat-farming belt. West Texas State College. Grain elevators. 12 miles from Buffalo Dam forming largest lake in the Panhandle.

HEREFORD, TEX. (named after Hereford cattle raised in vicinity)—Alt. 3,798; pop. 4,000. County seat Deaf Smith County. Irrigation in shallow water country by pumping system. Wheat, vegetable and livestock section. Elevator, capacity 2,000,000 bushels.

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For information about the State of New Mexico, turn to page 17.

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FARWELL, TEX., AND TEXICO, N. M.—Alt. 4,129; pop. 986. Located on New Mexico-Texas state line. Junction point where Santa Fe lines from North-South-Central and West Texas join the transcontinental mainline.

CLOVIS, N. M. (named for Clovis, King of Franks, founder of French Kingdom)—Alt. 4,225; pop. 21,000. County seat Curry County. Major livestock, farming, and industrial center. Capacity of stockyards 25,000 head. Principal crops: wheat, sorghum, grain, corn, broom corn. Modern center of large trade area. Santa Fe division headquarters and location of locomotive and car shops. C. T. C. (Centralized Traffic Control) controlled from Clovis, governs traffic on 97 miles of track between Melrose and Joffre, and 107 miles between Vaughn and Belen, a total of 204 miles of track. Junction point Santa Fe line to Carlsbad (nearest rail point to Carlsbad Caverns), and Pecos. Time change—westbound travelers set watches back one hour; east-bound travelers set them up one hour.

For description of route from Clovis to Carlsbad, turn to page 39.

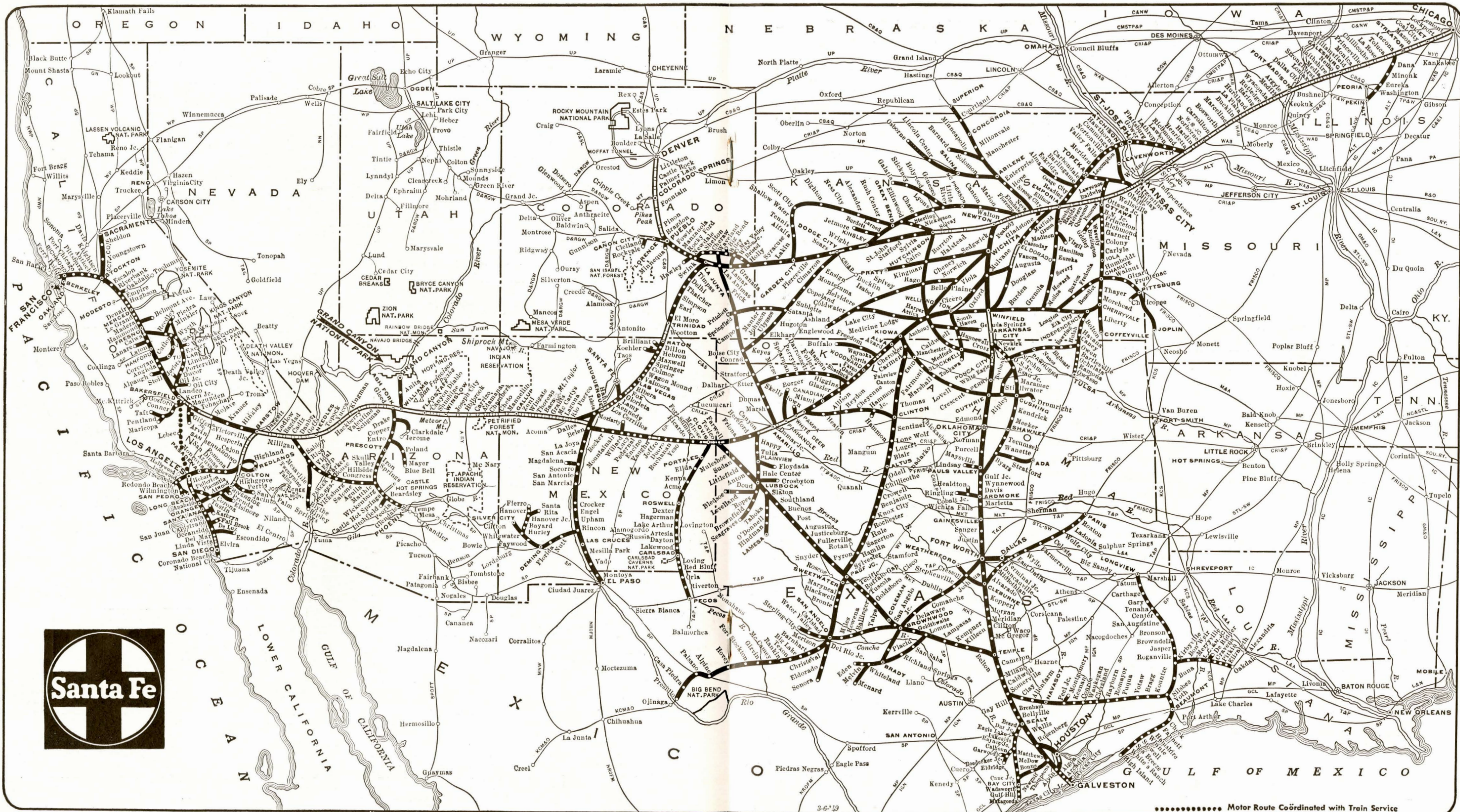
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For description of route from Clovis to Texas points, turn to page 39.

GALLAHER, N. M. (named for T. B. Gallaher, former General Passenger Traffic Manager, Santa Fe)—Pop. 50. Location of large military air base. Farming and live stock section.

FORT SUMNER, N. M.—Alt. 4,040; pop. of twp. 1,666. On Pecos River. County seat De Baca County. 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. Alfalfa, fruit and cantaloupes raised by irrigation on 10,000-acre tract divided into small farms. Heavy shipping point for cattle.

Cross Pecos River



VAUGHN, N. M. (named for Major G. W. Vaughn, former Civil Engineer for Santa Fe)—Alt. 5,952; pop. 1,200. Sheep and cattle country. Santa Fe division point. Also on Sou. Pac. Lines.

ENCINO, N. M. (Spanish for "evergreen oaks")—Alt. 6,087; pop. of twp. 610. Old stone fort, 2 miles east from depot and half mile from track on south side—about 80 years old. One of largest high grade staple wool-producing points in New Mexico.

WILLARD, N. M. (named for Willard Hopewell, builder of Santa Fe Central Ry.)—Alt. 6,106; pop. 461. Geographical center of state. In Estancia Valley, the streams run out onto the plains and shortly disappear, creating a large underground water supply, probably one of the largest shallow water belts in the U. S. Few miles east is chain of natural salt lakes—2 to 4 miles wide and 16 miles long.

MOUNTAINAIR, N. M. (name adapted from city location, highest point on Santa Fe's southern transcontinental line)—Alt. 6,499; pop. 2,000. 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 Chillili, 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. 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. Five 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. Farmers near here have increased bean yields 70% by practicing soil conservation methods like terracing and contour cultivation.

BELÉN, N. M.—(Spanish, means Bethlehem.) Alt. 4,785; pop. 3,035. In heart of Rio Grande Valley. Farming, fruit growing, sheep and cattle raising; has flour mills. Junction point where line to El Paso joins transcontinental mainline. Manzano Mountains lie 20 miles east. Town founded by Spanish; has houses more than 100 years old. Santa Fe yards for handling heavy movement of transcontinental traffic.

For description of route from Belen to
El Paso, turn to page 41.

ALBUQUERQUE to ASH FORK

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Turn to page 20 for information.
Cross Rio Grande River

ISLETA, N. M.—Turn to page 41, for information.
Cross Rio Puerco River

RIO PUERCO, N. M. (Spanish, means "dirty river")—Alt. 5,099; pop. 20. On Rio Puerco River, 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. 15. 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. (Spanish, means "lake")—Alt. 5,788; pop. of twp. 800. Station for Laguna pueblo, 3 miles distant, inhabited by 1,091 Indians, founded in 1699. Twelve miles south lies the "sky city" of Acoma ("people of the white rock"), an Indian pueblo on a mesa 400 feet high. The Enchanted Mesa, is on way to Acoma; the Indian tradition is that on this mesa was situated prehistoric village of Katzimo.

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. (Spanish, means "copper")—Alt. 5,924; pop. of twp. 1340. 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 Cebolita Mountains, south.

ACOMITA, N. M.—Alt. 6,034; pop. 25. 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. (name derived from ranch crossed by original rail line)—Alt. 6,168. 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.

GRANTS, N. M. (named for Grant Brothers, contractors of original rail line)—Alt. 6,457; pop. 3,600. Center of sheep industry in this section. Zuni Mountains southwest. San Rafael Mexican village on way to Zuni Mountains. At both San Rafael and Cubero strange rites of Penitentes are performed. Four large vegetable packing sheds. Large fluor spar ore deposits, and largest pumice ore deposit in U. S. found here.

REID, N. M.—Alt. 6,541. Nearest view of Mount Taylor.

BLUEWATER, N. M.—Alt. 6,628; pop. 900. Mormon settlement south of track in wide valley. Low cone, north of track, called Pintedra ("inkstand"), whence lava once flowed. Dam at head Bluewater Canyon in Zuni Mountains 10 miles northwest forms lake 7 by 3 miles in extent, which has been stocked with bass and trout. Commercial growing of carrots, lettuce, cauliflower, beets, beans and cabbage done here.

CHAVES, N. M. (named for Spanish land grantee)—Alt. 6,988. Steep and highly-colored red sandstone cliffs or mesa fronts north of track, from here to beyond Gallup.

THOREAU, N. M. (believed named for Henry David Thoreau, author and philosopher)—Alt. 7,117; pop. of twp. 1,800. 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 60 miles north; Crown Point Indian Agency 30 miles north.

GUAM, N. M. (named after Pacific Island)—Alt. 6,993; pop. 20. 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. 12. Puerco Creek and Zuni Mountains on south. Heavy white pine timber district in Zuni Mountains.

WINGATE, N. M. (named for Captain Benjamin Wingate)—Alt. 6,736; pop. of twp. 461. On the south is 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. (named for Tom Gallup, locating engineer for the old Atlantic & Pacific R. R.)—Alt. 6,506; pop. 8,000. County seat McKinley County. Most extensive coal-mining district in western New Mexico. Was station on old Pony Express—old building still standing. Important trading point for Navajo reservation to north and Zuni reservation south. U. S. Indian agency at Window Rock, 26 miles northwest, administers entire Navajo reservation of 16,000,000 acres in New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. The Navajos number about 50,000. 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

beautiful ornaments set with turquoise. Old military posts at Ft. Defiance, 33 miles northwest and Ft. Wingate, 14 miles east. Canyon de Chelly, and Canyon del Muerto, which join Chinle valley and contain many prehistoric cliff dwellings, are 95 miles northwest of Gallup by auto; Kit Carson captured hostile Navajos here in 1863. Rainbow Natural Bridge, on the north slope of Navajo mountain was first discovered in 1909; reached via Chinle and Kayenta by motor and saddle trip.

Zuni Pueblo, population 2,021, largest Indian pueblo in U. S., is 38 miles south of Gallup. U. S. Govt. Indian school, hospital, and sub-agency for these Indians at Blackrock, 36 miles south of Gallup. Hawiaku, 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, most famous of Zuni ceremonials, is usually held early in December.

Annual Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial is held at Gallup—usually the middle of August.

Chaco Canyon National Monument, 98 miles northeast, contains finest prehistoric ruins in United States. National Geographic Society has made 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.

Gallup is the gateway to Mesa Verde National Park, about 165 miles north. Mesa Verde contains the finest cliff dwelling ruins in the U. S.

This is one of the gateways to Hopiland and Snake Dance, via St. Michaels (Franciscan mission for Navajos), Ganado and Keam's Canyon, through Navajo reservation. Fred Harvey station hotel, El Navajo, contains famous Navajo sand paintings.

Gallup is a busy mainline terminal on the Santa Fe. Improvements made in district terminal yards here have increased capacity of yards an additional 695 cars.

MANUELITO, N. M.—Alt. 6,252; pop. 47. 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 name Arizona was originally Arizonac, signifying "small springs" or "few springs" and was given to a little settlement near Nogales. 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 progress was made in christianizing the Hopis. In 1860 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 19,000,000 acres, occupied by over 62,500 Indians. 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. American traders and explorers penetrated this region early in the 19th century, and Arizona became a territory in 1863. It became a state in 1912. The area of Arizona is 113,906 square miles, with altitudes varying from 100 to 13,000 feet above sea level, and within its borders the climate from every zone except the humid tropics is represented. This state embraces eight National Forests, with 11,400,000 acres. Many of its mountains are extinct volcanoes—the San Francisco Peaks, of which Santa Fe passengers obtain an exceptionally fine view from the train, are eruptive cones. There are nearly 8,500 irrigated farms comprising 825,000 acres in this state, the Salt River U. S. Reclamation Project waters 240,000 acres. Citrus fruits, dates, grains, lettuce, cantaloupes, cotton and alfalfa reach perfection in certain sections, especially 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 as well as marble. Navajo blankets, also Apache, Hopi and Pima baskets are highly-prized industrial products.

The population of Arizona in 1944 was 700,000, capital city is Phoenix, the state flower is the saguaro cactus blossom and the motto is—"God Enriches". In this state the Santa Fe Railway operates 816 miles of track. Our transcontinental mainline enters from the east at Lupton and from the west at Topock. A branch extends north from Williams to Grand Canyon, and another branch with sidelines runs from Ash Fork to Phoenix. From Wickenburg a line extends to Parker, thence to Cadiz.

LUPTON, ARIZ. (named for George W. Lupton, former Santa Fe official)—Alt. 6,159; pop. 75. 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. (named for James D. Houck, sheepman)—Alt. 5,960; pop. 69. Trading post, founded in 1879. Indian name is Mi-E-Toh. Situated at junction Black Canyon and Rio Puerco rivers, on old Santa Fé Trail.

NAVAJO, ARIZ. (Indian name for "a pool where cattle drink")—Alt. 5,630; pop. 50. 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 Zuñi Indians, on ranch 40 miles south, where Zuñi ceremonies occur every four years. Mineral water of great efficacy.

ADAMANA, ARIZ. (named for Adam Hanna, a Scotch sheepman)—Alt. 5,292; pop. of twp. 25. On Rio Puerco River. A few miles south of track lie 3 of 5 pertified forests, located in this region; 2 are nine miles north of track. 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.

HOLBROOK, ARIZ. (named after H. R. Holbrook chief engineer of the old Atlantic & Pacific R. R.)—Alt. 5,080; pop. 2,000. 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 River Apache country south. Apache Ry. to south taps large forest of pine timber, on Sitgreaves National Forest, with 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. 5,080; pop. 450. Prosperous Mormon settlement, established in 1876. Large area irrigated from reservoir filled from Little Colorado River by dams.

Cross Little Colorado River

WINSLOW, ARIZ. (named for General Edward N. Winslow, former president St. Louis & San Francisco R. R.)—Alt. 4,843; pop. 6,088. "The Meteor City," so-called on account Meteor Mountain, 23 miles west of the city. Mountain's crater is 600 feet deep and three miles around and was formed by a huge meteorite. Distinctive Fred Harvey station hotel, La Posada, built in the Spanish rancho style with spacious gardens. Near by Winslow are Hopi Indian Villages, Navajo country, Rainbow Bridge and beautiful Flagstaff region. Hopi buttes discernible on northern sky-line. Little Colorado River crossed 2 miles east; this stream empties into Colorado River at Grand Canyon. Painted Desert northwest can be seen and enjoyed from Painted Desert Inn operated by Fred Harvey. Cattle and sheep raising section. Winslow is an important Santa Fe division and shop point. Through this section of country passengers will see Santa Fe's fleet of giant freight Diesel locomotives at work pulling long freights up mountain grades and over desert sections. These big locomotives are well suited for this type of railroading. Important district terminal yards here have been increased to accommodate additional traffic. Other improvements include shops to service Diesel locomotives.

CANYON DIABLO, ARIZ. (Devil's Canyon)—Alt. 5,418; pop. 36. Train passes over gash in plateau 225 feet deep, 550 feet wide and many miles long, on high steel bridge. Beyond Canyon Diablo lies Canyon Padre, where begins immense Coconino National Forest, part of largest forest of ponderosa pine in world.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ. (Boston immigrants arriving here in 1876 stripped a small pine tree and used it as a flag staff—hence the name Flagstaff)—Alt. 6,902; pop. 8,500. County seat of Coconino County with area of 18,236 square miles. Situated in Coconino National Forest. First sawmill on Santa Fe railway established here 1882, has operated continuously, with sustained yield of timber assured from Coconino National Forest. Arizona State College. San Francisco Peaks rise to nearly 13,000 feet, forming part of great volcanic uplift and highest point in Arizona. To the north rises Mt. Elden, 9,300 feet. North ten miles is Sunset Mountain, extinct volcanic cone of cinders and almost pure sulphur. 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—8 miles northeast is Montezuma's Well. Northeast 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; Navajo Bridge, near historic crossing over Big Colorado River; Rainbow Natural Bridge and Monument Valley, etc. Picturesque Oak Creek Lodge, 20 miles south. Lowell Observatory, seen on hill to right on leaving station, is noted for its astronomical studies of planet Mars. Ten miles north, at foot of Peaks, is Fort Valley, U. S. Forest Service experiment station. Two 50,000,000-gallon concrete reservoirs supply town and railroad with mountain water. 1,750 ft. ski tow and ski runs selected by U. S. Forest Service on San Francisco Peaks. Annual Southwestern Indian Pow-Wow.

ARIZONA DIVIDE—Alt. 7310 ft. Sign along right-of-way marks the location between Flagstaff and Williams. To the west the watershed slopes down gradually to the Colorado River near Needles, California, and to Winslow on the east.

WILLIAMS, ARIZ. (named for Bill Williams, noted Indian Scout and guide to Gen. Fremont in 1848.)—Alt. 6,748; pop. 3,000. Gateway to Grand Canyon National Park. Junction Santa Fe main line with branch line to Grand Canyon, 64 miles north. In heart of Kaibab National Forest, at foot of Bill Williams Mountain. Horse and foot trail to summit of mountain. Williams is a recreational center—horseback riding, fishing and hunting in season; winter sports; 9-hole golf course. Lumbering and stock raising. Sycamore Canyon, 24 miles south, often called "Miniature Grand Canyon"; 3,000 feet deep, 3 to 5 miles wide. White Horse Lake 19 miles south; picnic grounds, fishing, swimming. Scenic road through game area to unique mining town of Jerome. Bottomless Pit, of unknown depth, viewed from train between Williams and Ash Fork. Bill Williams Ski Area, 4 miles south. Fred Harvey hotel named after Fray Marcos de Niza, first white man to reach Arizona.

GRAND CANYON, ARIZ. (name was first applied in 1869 by Major John Wesley Powell, noted geologist)—Alt. (Hotel El Tovar) 6,868; pop. 700. Grand Canyon National Park embraces a great gorge, 217 miles long, from 4 to 18 miles wide, with maximum depth of one mile. It is 64 miles north of Williams. The canyon was discovered in 1540 by early Spanish explorers, but Major J. W. Powell was first white man to explore river and canyon. He voyaged the Colorado river from source to mouth in 1869; a memorial has been erected on the canyon rim by the government. Since Powell's time, several exploring parties have traversed this "titan of chasms" by boat. On rim, near railroad terminal, is El Tovar Hotel, (named for Don Pedro de Tovar of Coronados' army of 1540), built of pine logs in rustic style. Also Bright Angel Lodge and Cabins. Both are under management of Fred Harvey. There are many things going on at Grand Canyon, such as motor trips, camping trips, foot trails to explore, and horseback rides. Trail trips into the Canyon are made on muleback, with experienced guides. East of El Tovar, are Yavapai and Desert View points. The Grand Canyon Rim Drive with its numerous vistas provides the best way to see the Canyon from above—the West Rim Drive to Hermit's Rest (8 miles) and the East Rim Drive to Yavapai Point (observation station) and Desert View (26 miles). At Desert View point, overlooking a section of the Painted Desert, stands the Watchtower, a re-creation of the

prehistoric towers erected by ancient inhabitants of the American Southwest. A replica of Hopi Indian pueblo faces El Tovar; members of Hopi tribe live and work here. Suspension bridge across Colorado River, 11 miles from El Tovar hotel, affords direct access by trail to Phantom Ranch in the Canyon's bottom and to North Rim. The south rim of Canyon is 7,000 feet above sea level, therefore cool all summer. Hotel and trails open all year. (See Santa Fe folder giving complete Grand Canyon information).

ASH FORK, ARIZ. (named because of ash trees growing in townsite)—Alt. 5,128; pop. of twp. 800. Junction point where line to Phoenix branches from the transcontinental mainline. Picacho butte and Mount Floyd rise west and northwest. Cathedral Caves, in solid rock, 12 miles south. Cattle and sheep raising.

For description of route from Ash Fork to Phoenix, turn to page 42.

ASH FORK to CADIZ

ASH FORK, ARIZ.—see above for information.
SELIGMAN, ARIZ. (named for C. E. Seligman, construction engineer for original railroad)—Alt. 5,234; pop. 925. Stock raising, sheep, cattle. Havasu Canyon 67 miles north, tributary of Grand Canyon—home of Havasupai Indians on smallest reservation in the United States. Numerous waterfalls, the highest in Arizona being found here. Three of the largest cattle ranches in Arizona located to the south—the Double O, the 3-Vs and the Baca Grant and Burro Creek Ranches. Time changes from Mountain to Pacific—Westbound travelers set watches back one hour, eastbound travelers set watches up one hour. From Crookton to Seligman is descent of 450 feet. Santa Fe division point also location of district terminal yard. To accommodate heavy mainline traffic through this terminal Santa Fe has enlarged yards to handle additional traffic.

PEACH SPRINGS, ARIZ. (named for springs located here)—Alt. 4,796; pop. of twp. 496. Earliest point from which Grand Canyon was visited. 20 miles north is proposed site for Bridge Canyon Dam. Road to Havasupai Canyon, home of Havasupai Indians, 18 miles north.

HACKBERRY, ARIZ. (named for nearby mine)—Alt. 3,545; pop. of twp. 176. Stock-shipping point; 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. (named for Lewis Kingman, locating engineer, old Atlantic & Pacific R. R.)—Alt. 3,335; pop. of twp. 7,000. Center and county seat of rich mineral and grazing area of Mohave County. County contains richest deposits of diversified minerals in Southwest. Kingman is gateway to Hoover Dam and connected with the largest man-made structure by a paved modern highway. Three-fourths of the shoreline of Lake Mead and half of Lake Havasu are contained in the county. Hualpai mountain park is contained in Hualpai mountains, 12 miles southwest of Kingman, offering winter and summer playground at 6,000 ft. level. Kingman is a thriving, modern town, a tourists', hunters' and fishermen's paradise.

YUCCA, ARIZ. (name derived from many yuccas growing in this vicinity)—Alt. 1,789; pop. of twp. 75. Shipping point for lead, copper, zinc and gold mines to south and east. Three miles west is the Black Mesa, a volcanic flow.

TOPOCK, ARIZ. (means "bridge")—Alt. 496; pop. of twp. 106. Colorado River crossing—state boundary between Arizona and California. Headwaters of Lake Needles, formed by Parker Dam. New double track bridge here opened for traffic March 7th, 1945. This new bridge is an impressive engineering feat. It consists of three 350 foot deck truss spans over main river channel with girder approaches of 150 feet on the east and 300 feet on the west. Abutments and piers supported on reinforced concrete cylinders down to solid rock, a maximum depth of 123 feet below water level. This construction required men to work under 52 lbs. air pressure which is about the limit of human endurance, and then only in 30 minute shifts.

Cross Colorado River

★ 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 through Tehachapi Pass and San Joaquin Valley to San Francisco. There are 1,519 miles of Santa Fe tracks operated in this state.

California is the second largest state in the Union. The coast line is more than 1,200 miles long. The area of the state is 158,297 square miles. It embraces the highest point (Mt. Whitney—Alt. 14,495) and the lowest point (Death Valley—Alt. 276 below sea level) in the United States, also the greatest variety of temperature, rainfall and products of soil and the largest irrigated area. Estimated population for 1948—10,048,150.

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 Transportation System.

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; 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 United States. It became a state September 9, 1850.

Sources of wealth are gold, oil, citrus and deciduous fruits; dairy and live stock interests and minerals. California supplies the world with four-fifths of the raisins consumed. There are about 150,360 farms comprising 30,437,005 acres. It has about 135,676 irrigated farms, comprising 4,746,632 acres.

Capital of state is Sacramento. The official flower is the poppy; the motto "Eureka" ("I have found it").

NEEDLES, CALIF. (named from The Needles across the river in Arizona.)—Alt. 476; pop. 6,500. Santa Fe division point; largest icing plant on desert; district terminal yards located here have been increased to accommodate an additional 796 cars. Mojave Desert extends from Colorado river west to Mojave, 240 miles. Mojave Indians (about 200) live in suburbs and on reservation about 12 miles distant; Indians noted for bead work. Mountains to the south are the Chemehuevis. Parker Dam, south, creates Lake Havasu, 50 miles long. Source for Metropolitan Water District pumping plant which starts water into the 292 mile Colorado River aqueduct, serving 13 cities in the district. Boat club, golf course, good fishing, bathing and surf-boating. From Needles to Barstow and Mojave, tracks cross the Mojave Desert.

GOFFS, CALIF.—Alt. 2,585, pop. 25. Summit steep climb westward from Needles and eastward from Cadiz. From Goffs to Cadiz the railway runs southwest across plain where annual precipitation is less than six inches. 30 miles to north are New York Mountains, a summer vacation spot.

ESSEX, CALIF.—Alt. 2,000; pop. 75. Gateway to Mitchell's Caverns, distance 22 miles on east slope of Providence Mountains. Caverns surrounded by largest growth of cacti found in Mojave Desert. Piute Mountains to east. Training area for General Patton's troops during World War II.

DANBY, CALIF.—Alt. 1,353; pop. 29. Two wells, 500 feet and 900 feet deep. Paintrock mines 15 miles west. Old Woman Mountains southwest; Clipper Mountain north.

CADIZ, CALIF.—Alt. 815; pop. 50. Junction point for Santa Fe line to Parker and Phoenix. To the east is Ship Mountain; to north are Marble Mountains, beyond which are Providence and Granite Mountains. West of Cadiz is Bristol Lake, a dry salt bed. Important railway water and fuel station; fuel storage 1,500,000 gals. Average consumption 42,000 gals. fuel oil and 448,800 gallons water daily.

CADIZ to BARSTOW

CADIZ, CALIF.—See above for information.

AMBOY, CALIF.—Alt. 611; pop. of twp. 621. Small salt refinery at Saltus siding. Bristol Mountains to north, from Amboy to Ludlow; cinder cone 200 feet high near Amboy on Black lava flow 5 miles in diameter, geologically recent.

BAGDAD, CALIF. (name inspired by Bagdad, Iraq)—Alt. 782. Extinct volcanoes northwest and southeast. Lead and Bullion Mountains to south, silver and lead found in these mountains. Old camp of General Fremont 15 miles west.

LUDLOW, CALIF.—Alt. 1,778; pop. of twp. 300. Thirty miles west of Death Valley Junction, by motor, in Death Valley is Furnace Creek Inn—Season Nov. 1st to May 1st. Gold and silver mines in this area.

NEWBERRY, CALIF.—Alt. 1,827; pop. 62. Natural caves in Newberry Mountains to the south once inhabited by Indians. Old Camp Cadiz, frontier government post, on Mojave river 10 miles northeast; walls standing.

DAGGETT, CALIF. (named for John Daggett, former state official)—Alt. 2,002, pop. 112. Early-day outfitting point for Death Valley borax mines. Calico Mountains to north which reputedly produced 80 million dollars of silver in old days. 15 miles east is Camp Cady, government fort used by General Fremont. Waters of Mojave River disappear in a sink 40 miles to the north-east, and surface water is not seen from Barstow to river's end except during high-water seasons. 3 U. S. Marine Corps Storage and Repair depots. Junction point with Union Pacific R. R.

BARSTOW, CALIF. (named for William Barstow Strong, former president of Santa Fe)—Alt. 2,105; pop. of 6,500. On Mojave River. Junction where Santa Fe Lines divide, one line running to Los Angeles and Southern California points; the other line to San Francisco and Northern California points. This is an important Santa Fe terminal and division point. Extensive improvements have been made in rail facilities located here. Beds for additional yard tracks have been blasted from solid rock to increase yards to handle more than one thousand additional cars. New shops have been installed here to service Santa Fe's Diesel freight locomotives. These big locomotives are well suited for pulling long freights over mountainous country and through desert sections. Mining, stock raising, fruit raising, dairying and agriculture principal activities. Close to Calico and Waterman mines, which produced many millions dollars' worth of silver in early days. Near Grape Vine station, on old stage route to El Paso.

For description of route from Barstow to Fresno and San Francisco, turn to page 31.

BARSTOW to SAN BERNARDINO

BARSTOW, CALIF.—See above for information.

HELENDALE, CALIF. (named for daughter of A. G. Wells, former Santa Fe official)—Alt. 2,424; pop. 16. Santa Fe tracks follow valley of Mojave River, Barstow to Victorville—river full of quicksand in places. Chalk mill at Bryman siding 5 miles south; scene of big battle with Indians many years ago at Point of Rocks.

ORO GRANDE, CALIF. (Spanish, means: "Big Gold.")—Alt. 2,631; pop. 350. Old mining camp. Considerable mining. Huge deposits silica, limestone and aluminum silicate. Large

cement plant. Route of old Mormon trail. Several Mormon families still here. Cattle raising and ranching.

Cross Mohave River

VICTORVILLE, CALIF. (named for J. N. Victor, construction superintendent of original railroad)—Alt. 2,714; pop. 3,307. Resort region; many dude ranches. Center of farming and mining area. Silica, limestone and building stone quarries, also large cement plant. Alfalfa, cattle and poultry chief products. Ry. station for inland towns of Phelan, Adelanto, Applevalley, Lucerne and Big Bear Valley. On Mojave River.

SUMMIT, CALIF. (derives name from location atop Cajon Pass)—Alt. 3,820; pop. 28. Southern California is reached by a double-track line through San Bernardino and San Gabriel ranges at Cajon Pass. 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. (Spanish, means: "long box")—Alt. 2,924. Santa Fé R. R. operation station. Snow-covered peak in background on right is "Old Baldy" (San Antonio), 10,080 feet. Old Mormon Trail through here used by gold seekers in 1849. Mountains abound in silica sand, limestone and feldspar.

KEENBROOK, CALIF. (name derived from Keene homestead)—Alt. 2,475. On south side Cajon Creek. On left side is Cajon Peak, about 5,000 feet high; Cajon Canyon, from summit to Devore; once called Murder Canyon. 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 to Glen ranch resort and numerous outing camps.

DEVORE, CALIF. (named for John Devore, rancher)—Alt. 2,025; pop. 39. Fruit growing vineyards; stock raising and dairying; first view San Geronio (highest peak in Southern California, 11,485 feet), San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains.

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF. (Spanish for "Saint Bernardinus")—Alt. 1,077; pop. 63,000. Known as the "friendly 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. This is a Santa Fe division point and important operating terminal, largest Santa Fe shops in the west located here. Surrounded by orange groves. Auto road 100 miles long to summer resorts along crest of San Bernardino Mountain Range 7,000 feet high. San Bernardino has an \$800,000 Junior College, a \$406,000 high school, an \$80,000 Y. M. C. A., a \$200,000 municipal auditorium. New Arrowhead Springs Hotel 9 miles from Santa Fe depot.

SAN BERNARDINO to LOS ANGELES

(VIA PASADENA)

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.—See above information.

REDLANDS, CALIF.—Alt. 1,356; pop. 18,500. Noted as city of beautiful scenic trails and views. Hub of recreation center of Southern California; winter and summer sports all available. Surrounding territory produces apples, peaches and cherries. University of Redlands, Watchorn Lincoln Shrine, Asistencia de Mission San Gabriel located here. Over 16,000 acres orange groves surround city, shipping more than 5,000 cars annually, making it world's navel orange center. Many olives packed and shipped each year.

MENTONE, CALIF. (named for Italo-French resort)—Alt. 1,800; pop. 3,000. About 6,000 producing acres of citrus groves, including Crafton and Greenspot sections. One of leading poultry districts in this section. Old Mill Creek "zanja", built by Indians over a century ago, has intake here.

EAST HIGHLANDS, CALIF.—Alt. 1,333; pop. 1,025. First white settlement in 1858. First orange trees planted 1864. Annual output oranges, 1,000 to 1,600 cars.

HIGHLAND, CALIF. (derives name from geographical location)

—Alt. 1,314; pop. of twp. 6,273. Orange-growing section in foothills of San Bernardino Range. Famous for its navel oranges.

RIALTO, CALIF. (Spanish meaning "exchange or market")—Alt. 1,203; pop. 3,100. Citrus fruits and grapes. Nearest mountain resort, Glenn Ranch in Lytle Canyon, 16 miles.

FONTANA, CALIF. (Spanish meaning "poet-fountain")—Alt. 1,245; pop. of twp. 7,500. Largest poultry district in So. California. 5,000 acres oranges, summer grapefruit, diversified farming, grapes and walnuts. Largest hog farm in world. Henry J. Kaiser steel mill located here is one of the first integrated steel plants west of the Rocky Mountains.

ETIWANDA, CALIF. (named for Indian chief)—Alt. 1,123; pop. of twp. 1,051. Noted for large shipments of table and wine grapes—large acreage of oranges and lemons.

CUCAMONGA, CALIF. (means "land of many waters")—Alt. 1,113; pop. of twp. 5,300. District comprises 4,000 acres oranges and lemons, 12,000 acres grapes, producing 60,000 tons annually, and 2,000 acres peaches; extensive wineries. Garrett and Company's vineyard here is largest in the world.

UPLAND, CALIF. (name derived from geographical location)—Alt. 1,210; pop. 6,800. Beautiful residential district at foot of the Sierra Madre range of mountains. Adjoins ONTARIO, a modern prosperous city of 26,000 population. Rich citrus, agricultural and horticultural district.

CLAREMONT, CALIF. (named for city in New Hampshire)—Alt. 1,144; pop. 3,100. At Claremont are located Claremont College, Pomona College, Scripps College for women, the Norton and Webb school for boys, and Girls Collegiate School. California's first citrus association packed first oranges, shipped from California, on platform of old Santa Fe Station in 1893.

POMONA, CALIF. (named for Roman Goddess of Fruit)—Alt. 860; pop. 32,600. Important industries located here include: oranges, lemons, olives, fruit canneries, walnuts, grains, alfalfa, poultry, dairying, sugar beets. Home of Los Angeles County Fair, largest group of buildings and largest attendance of any County Fair in United States.

LA VERNE, CALIF. (named for city planner)—Alt. 1,144; pop. 4,000. Orange and lemon groves; packing houses; La Verne College. Metropolitan Water District has \$5,000,000 softening and filtration plant.

SAN DIMAS, CALIF. (Spanish for "Saint Dimas")—Alt. 942; pop. of twp. 3,500. Orange and lemon groves; fruit packing and shipping establishments, citrus nurseries. San Dimas Canyon 3 miles distant; huge dam impounds lake 2½ miles long for irrigation and recreation. County playgrounds.

GLENDORA, CALIF. (named for Dora Whitecomb)—Alt. 747; pop. 5,000. Nestling at foot of Sierra Madres. Ideal modern city of homes. Gateway to southern California's most picturesque mountain wonderlands.

AZUSA, CALIF.—Alt. 612; pop. 9,000. San Gabriel mountains on right; cross San Gabriel Wash between Azusa and Duarte; many mountain resorts in Sierra Madre range north.

Cross San Gabriel River

MONROVIA, CALIF. (named for William Newton Monroe)—Alt. 435; pop. 18,300. At base Sierra Madre mountains, mouth of Monrovia Canyon. City has million-dollar municipal water plant. Industries include water heater factory, date packing plants, and fruit packing houses.

ARCADIA, CALIF. (means "rural simplicity")—Alt. 495; pop. 18,410. At foot of Mount Wilson. 15 miles northeast of Los Angeles, on site of Lucky Baldwin's famous ranch. 95% residential community. Fine schools and churches. \$206,000 Pony Express Museum. Santa Anita Race Track located here. Ideal climate; citrus and deciduous fruits. Truck gardening; poultry raising.

SANTA ANITA, CALIF. (means "Little Saint Ann")—Station for SIERRA MADRE—Alt. 775 to 1,500; pop. 5,000. Famous Wisteria Vine. City of fine homes, churches and schools.

LAMANDA PARK, CALIF. (named for Mrs. Amanda Rose)—Alt. 734; pop. 14,000. Citrus fruits; packing houses. San Gabriel Mission is 3½ miles south, founded in 1775. Mount Wilson observatory is about 5½ miles north.



1—California Mission. 2—The Chief in mountains of New Mexico. 3—Boating near San Diego, California. 4—Los Angeles Union Station.

PASADENA, CALIF. (means "crown of the valley")—Alt. 700 to 1,200 ft.; pop. 106,450. Founded in 1874. Ideal home city at foot of Sierra Madre mountains. Pasadena City College; John Muir College; California Institute of Technology, Polytechnic high school, and 9 schools for girls; 45 public schools; 103 churches located here. Luxurious resort hotels, Huntington, Maryland, Green, Constance—open all year. Famous Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Pasadena Rose Tournament, New Year's Day, is of national interest. Carnegie solar observatory on Mount Wilson reached by auto road. San Gabriel Mission adjacent to Pasadena. City has 5 golf courses and comprehensive park system. Colorado street bridge, 1,470 feet long and 140 feet high.

SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF.—Alt. 659; pop. 18,300. Local government and postal facilities distinct from city of Pasadena, which it joins on the south.

Cross Los Angeles River

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Alt. 286; pop. 1,904,725. County seat of Los Angeles County which has 3,803,700 inhabitants. Founded September 4, 1781, as the "City of the Angels"; second town officially incorporated (1850) in California territory of the U. S.—old Spanish church, built in 1821, faces old plaza; General Frémont, the Pathfinder, raised the Stars and Stripes here in 1846. In 1830, fifty years after founding, population was only 1,200. Los Angeles is the metropolis of the Southwest. In addition to the University of California in Los Angeles, the University of Southern California and Occidental College there are ten other colleges and 429 public schools. Public library has 40 branches. No city of its size has such extensive urban and interurban railways, all electric (city lines, 722 miles, interurban, 853 miles). Public parks number 101—one of them, 4,226 acres, is the largest municipal park in the U. S. Los Angeles harbor is now one of the great harbors of the world. Its growth has been phenomenal, and the Santa Fe Railway has built an extension 12 miles long to make Los Angeles harbor one of its Pacific terminals. Leading seaside resorts of Los Angeles are Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Del Rey, Long Beach, and Catalina Island. 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. Griffith Observatory and Planetarium located on Mt. Hollywood in Griffith Park within city. A supplementary water supply is brought to the city, a distance of 238 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. New Colorado River Aqueduct supplies additional water from that source to the 13 cities in Metropolitan area. Los Angeles is important hub of Santa Fe coast lines in addition to being terminus of transcontinental lines. General office maintained here is headquarters for Santa Fe coast lines operation. Also on: S. P., U. P. and P. E. Rys.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Alt. 300 to 1,100; pop. 250,000. Located on the southern slopes of the Santa Monica Mountains. Amusement center of Southern California, with many fine restaurants and theatres. Movie capital of the world, 96% of American movies are made here by 26 studios and 90 producing companies. Radio center of Pacific Coast. Industrial section composed of many manufacturers of specialized merchandise.

WINGFOOT, CALIF. (name derived from trademark of Goodyear Rubber Co.)—Alt. 172; located in south section of Los Angeles; a manufacturing district; industrial tracks serving 350 industries including Los Angeles plant of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

INGLEWOOD, CALIF.—Alt. 150; pop. 42,500. Center of world's aviation industry. Home of world's largest chinchilla farm and Hollywood Park Race Track.

SAN BERNARDINO to LOS ANGELES

(VIA FULLERTON)

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.—See page 28, for information.

COLTON, CALIF. (named for D. D. Colton, railroad official)—Alt. 977; pop. 14,000. Important junction point for Santa Fe

and other transcontinental lines. Principal industries: Portland cement plant; one large million-dollar pre-cooling plant, also railroad car shops and 2 citrus packing houses. Also on: S. P. U. P., and P. E. Rys.

Cross Santa Ana River

HIGHGROVE, CALIF. (name derived from orange groves on hill slopes)—Alt. 944; pop. 2,500. Orange growing community. Noted for high quality of citrus fruits. Aberhill clay pits and clay products factory. Junction point Santa Fe branch line to San Jacinto. **ALESSANDRO** is in center of dry farming section; nearby is March field air service pilot school. **PERRIS** (pop. 763) 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. 3,550) 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. 1,800) 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." **ELSNORE** (pop. 2,658) is located on shore of Lake Elsinore and surrounded by mountains; fruit ranches and farms; hot springs, sanitariums and hotels. At **MURRIETA** (pop. of twp. 969) 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. 851; pop. 50,324. 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 6,758 carloads. 200 miles of paved boulevards, through orange and lemon groves. Easter service annually held on summit of Mt. Rubidoux. Sherman Institute (U. S. Indian school), 850 Indian pupils from 60 tribes. Industries include: Riverside Portland Cement plant; Hunter-Douglas Corp.; Food Machinery Corp.; A. M. Lewis Wholesale Grocery; citrus fruit-packing houses, Mission Inn, unique hotel patterned after old California missions, occupies entire city block. CTC (Centralized Traffic Control) governs traffic on 43 miles of track between Riverside and Fullerton.

ARLINGTON, CALIF. (name selected by popular vote of community)—Alt. 806; pop. 6,732. Old gold mines in foothills south of track. Citrus and deciduous fruits, general farming, dairying and poultry raising. Canneries and fruit packing establishments. La Sierra College. National home Neighbors of Woodcraft.

CORONA (Spanish for "crown")—Alt. 602; pop. 11,500. Located at foot of Santiago Peak (elevation 5,680 ft.) on north slope of Santa Ana range. One of largest citrus shipping centers in U. S.; 7,500 acres of citrus; 10 packing houses and home of world's largest lemon products plant. Corona lies in center of renowned 3-mile circular Grand Blvd. of Barney Oldfield-Ralph de Palma days of auto road racing. Center of farming and deciduous fruits, nuts, grain, clay products, commercial rock and gravel, granite quarries, lime, gypsum and industrial glass sand. Glen Ivy Hot Springs and Hotel 9 miles southeast. **PRADO DAM**, 5 miles west of Corona, across Santa Ana River, is earth-filled flood control dam, conserving 4,000 acre feet annually. Lake Matthews (Cajalco Dam), largest storage basin of Colorado River Aqueduct system, 5 miles southeast. **NORCO** (4 miles north) site of Corona Naval Hospital.

Cross Santa Ana River

PLACENTIA, CALIF. (means "pleasant place")—Alt. 224; pop. 2,100. Average 3,500 cars of quality citrus fruit shipped each year through 5 packing houses. Oil industry.

FULLERTON, CALIF.—See page 31.

LA MIRADA, CALIF. (Spanish, means "the view")—Alt. 96; pop. 213. Orange, lemon, walnut and olive groves; oil wells; olive oil factory; fruit packing houses.

LOS NIETOS, CALIF.—Alt. 159; pop. 1,500. Industrial center for adjacent oil fields. Three miles northeast is **WHIT-**

TIER, home of Whittier College. A city of 23,000 with beautiful homes, schools and public buildings. The hacienda of the last Mexican governor of California is located at the edge of the city.

Cross San Gabriel River

RIVERA, CALIF. (Spanish, means "river way")—Alt. 155; pop. 1,200. Avocado and Valencia orange groves. Montebello oil field 3 miles distant. Pico house, first two-story adobe built in California, 2 miles north, on El Camino Real.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Turn to page 30, for information.

LOS ANGELES to SAN DIEGO

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Turn to page 30, for information.

SANTA FE SPRINGS, CALIF.—Alt. 280; pop. 200. Scene of sensational oil development beginning in October, 1921. At peak of oil activity population exceeded 2,000. Production area amounted to 1,650 acres with 500 wells. The field was one of the world's largest producers of high gravity oil.

FULLERTON, CALIF. (named for G. H. Fullerton, president of Land and Development Co. that founded the town)—Alt. 161; pop. 13,500. Valencia orange orchards, walnuts and oil wells. 22 packing plants, with capital of \$3,000,000. Annual output of field and orchard products over \$10,000,000. CTC system (Centralized Traffic Control) governs traffic on 99 miles of track between Fullerton and San Diego. Another CTC installation governs 42 miles of track between Fullerton and Riverside. Also on S. P.; U. P. and P. E. Rys.

ANAHEIM, CALIF. (derivation of name means "river home")—Alt. 138; pop. 14,500. Founded 1857 as co-operative colony by Germans from San Francisco. Center of Valencia orange culture in frostless belt. 10 citrus packing houses, walnut packing house, chemical plant. Also on S. P.; U. P. and P. E. Rys.

Cross Santa Ana River

ORANGE, CALIF.—Alt. 172; pop. 10,632. Surrounded by citrus groves; 4 citrus and 2 walnut packing houses. Cable, cordage and cotton mill plants, silk hosiery mills, gold beating.

SANTA ANA, CALIF. (named for Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana)—Alt. 135; pop. 46,630. County seat Orange County. Orange and lemon packing houses, pipe manufacturing, glass-works, wholesaling, canning and fruit industry center. Bowers Memorial Museum. Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Gardens. Oil wells at Huntington Beach. Also on S. P. and P. E. Rys.

IRVINE, CALIF.—Alt. 197; pop. 25. 50,000 acres lima beans, 20,000 acres barley, 10,000 acres sugar beets. Laguna Beach, bathing resort reached from Irvine.

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CALIF.—Alt. 104; pop. 1,300. English walnuts, barley and beans, oranges, cattle raising, pottery. 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; 3 miles south it is joined with shores of the Pacific.

OCEANSIDE, CALIF.—Alt. 60; pop. 13,000. Gateway to Mount Palomar Observatory, world's most powerful telescope. Camp Pendleton, largest Marine Corps Base on 150,000 acre Santa Margarita Ranch, and Naval Hospital, both permanent installations. Important winter and summer vegetable shipping point, also beans and live stock. San Luis Rey Mission 4 miles, built in 1798, now a Franciscan Seminary. San Antonio de Pala Mission 25 miles, Warner's Hot Springs 50 miles east. Mt. Ecclesia, headquarters Rosicrucian Fellowship, one mile. Oceanside is important summer resort with sport fishing pier and three miles of fine sandy beach.

ESCONDIDO, CALIF. (Spanish, means "hidden")—Alt. 700; pop. 5,500. 22 miles from ocean on branch from Oceanside. Trading center for about 15,000 from northern part of San Diego County. Principal industries are citrus, with 4 large packing houses, avocados, grapes, poultry and dairy ranches. Walnuts and deciduous fruits. Abundant irrigation water from Lake Wohlford and Lake Henshaw. Is southern gateway to Palomar Mountain, location of world's largest telescope. Famous Battle of San Pasqual, last and most severe battle of California conquest, was fought here.

CARLSBAD, CALIF.—Alt. 41; pop. 4,200. S. D. Army and Navy Military Academy. California Carlsbad Mineral Springs Hotel. Bulbs, flowers; sub-tropical fruits and vegetables grown commercially. 5 miles to San Luis Rey Mission.

ENCINITAS, CALIF. (name means "Little Oaks.")—Alt. 79; pop. 6,000. Encinitas beach, in foreground; foothills dotted with native live oaks, in background. Good fishing in ocean.

CARDIFF, CALIF. (named for "Cardiff-by-the-Sea," Wales)—Alt. 44; pop. 800. Business section all built in mission style. Fine beach for bathing. Olivenhain colony devoted to raising beans.

SOLANA BEACH, CALIF. (Spanish, means "sunny place")—Alt. 65; pop. 1,500. Gateway for more than 20 square miles of irrigation land famous for avocados and winter vegetables. Distribution point for oil, lumber, building supplies.

DEL MAR, CALIF. (Spanish, means "of the Sea")—Alt. 123; pop. 975. Three miles of fine bathing beach and fishing pier; famous Torrey Pines. Rail and ocean terminus for Rancho Santa Fe, exclusive community of country estates and site of The Inn. Del Mar Race Track and Rancho Santa Fe Golf Course. Hotel Del Mar.

LINDA VISTA, CALIF.—(Spanish, means "pretty view")—Alt. 377. Station for Camp Kearney, Camp Elliott and Camp Miramar.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF. (bay was named "San Diego de Alcala" by Sebastian Viscaíno, Spanish explorer in 1602. City named after bay)—Alt. 13 to 500, pop. 385,000. On San Diego Bay, discovered in 1542 by Cabrillo. County seat San Diego County. One of world's greatest harbors, with 22 square miles area; first Pacific port in United States north of Panama; more than \$300,000,000 invested in Navy shore establishments. First mission in California established in 1769. Curious ocean caves at suburb of La Jolla, where is located Scripps Institute of Oceanography. On Coronado Peninsula, opposite city, is famous resort hotel, Hotel del Coronado and Navy's greatest air base, North Island. On Point Loma, harbor entrance, is United States naval radio station, Fort Rosecrans, United States fuel depot and quarantine station. In Point Loma area are nation's largest naval training station, Marine Corps base and harbor facilities for pleasure and small commercial boats. Balboa Park is home of nation's largest naval hospital. In the park is found a heritage of beautiful buildings known for their architectural splendor. It is site of museum, third largest zoo in world, other important features. The city counts 486 separate industries including the Consolidated Aircraft Corp., which adjoins the \$2,500,000 municipal airport. The city operates two piers, costing \$2,250,000. City has 30 large hotels; 4-year state college, junior college; 160 churches; 7 golf and country clubs; 7 bathing beaches. Tijuana, Mexico, 15 miles south. Terminus Santa Fe Ry., and S. D. & A. Ry.; coast steamship lines.

BARSTOW to FRESNO

BARSTOW, CALIF.—Turn to page 27 for information.

Cross Mohave River

KRAMER, CALIF.—Alt. 2,483. Fourteen miles north is Frémont Peak, where General Frémont camped; Saddleback Mountain, 5 miles northwest, extinct volcanic crater.

MUROC, CALIF. (named for Corum Brothers—reverse spelling)—Alt. 2,279; pop. 44. 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. Here is located largest airplane bombing field (in area) in the U. S. and testing field for jet planes.

MOJAVE, CALIF. (named after Indian tribe)—Alt. 2,745; pop. 1,800. Los Angeles water-supply viaduct from Owens Lake crosses tracks north of town—226 miles long, cost \$25,000,000. Unusual mountain scenery between Mojave and Tehachapi. Gold Queen Mine, recently sold for 3½ million dollars, located short distance south of here. Santa Fe and Southern Pacific operate over joint track between Mojave and Tehachapi.

TEHACHAPI, CALIF. (Indian name)—Alt. 3,963; pop. 1,685. 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. Trains require extra engines in this section. Parklike forests of oak and pine. Has oldest bank in state.

CALIENTE, CALIF. (Spanish, means "warm, hot")—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 250,000 horse power in electricity. Gold and silver mines.

BAKERSFIELD, CALIF. (named for Col. Thomas Baker, early settler)—Alt. 404; pop. 45,000. County seat Kern County, which is about size of state of Massachusetts. Located at south end San Joaquin Valley on Kern River, are 250,000 acres land, irrigated by 1,500 miles canals and ditches. General farming, cotton raising, dairying, stock ranches; large oil and gas fields, tributary to Bakersfield. Many important manufacturing industries, including iron, pipe and cement works, planing mills, railroad shops and ice plants located here. Important Santa Fe terminal yards located here are being expanded to accommodate 300 additional cars of traffic. Junction point Santa Fe branches to Maricopa, Taft, Di Giorgio and Arvin. Also on S. P. Ry.

SHAFTER, CALIF. (named for Spanish war general—William R. Shafter)—Alt. 347; pop. 10,500. Potatoes, onions, cotton and hay grown in this section. Large number of oil wells. 22 potato packing warehouses. 4 cotton gins.

WASCO, CALIF. (named after Indian tribe)—Alt. 353; pop. 4,300. Farming, vineyards, orchards, cotton gins. Site of world's deepest oil well, 16,004 feet. Dairying and livestock. Lost Hills oil fields 20 miles west.

CORCORAN, CALIF. (named for former Santa Fe official)—Alt. 210; pop. 3,600. Principal industries dairying, pure-bred live stock and hogs. Reclaimed Tulare Lake grain district 4 miles west, heavy yields wheat and barley. Cotton gins, cotton oil and linseed oil plants. Stock yards also located here. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Fresno via Visalia.

HANFORD, CALIF. (named for James Hanford, former railroad paymaster)—Alt. 248; pop. 8,600. County seat Kings County. Dairying and fruit growing; grain, cotton, hay, and pure-bred live stock. One of largest milk condenseries in west. Largest muscat raisin vineyard in world containing 1,320 acres. Old Tulare Lake, on south, once was greatest inland body of water in west. Lake bottomlands produce heavy grain crop per acre. Half mile below Santa Fe bridge is site of Kingston, an old stage route, Monterey to Visalia—scene of exploits Joaquin Murietta, bandit. Mussel slough made famous by Frank Norris in "The Octopus." King county has most famous oil field in world—Kettleman Hills. Hanford has a \$500,000 school system and \$225,000 civic auditorium. Also on S. P. Ry.

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

CALWA, CALIF. (name is abbreviation of California Wine Assn. Cal-W-A)—Alt. 291; pop. 500. Santa Fe terminal and shops, ice plant and foundry. Located in heart of fruit and raisin district.

FRESNO, CALIF. (Spanish, means "ash")—Alt. 296; pop. 102,000. County seat Fresno County. Center of dried fruit and sweet wine industries of the world. The district produces annually 250,000 tons of raisins. Thirty wineries in 25 mile radius have combined storage capacity in excess of 81 million gallons. District also noted for table grapes, peaches, figs, citrus fruit, dairying, alfalfa, cotton, flax, grain and stock raising. County ranks second in United States for agricultural wealth. Site of Fresno State College. Nearby scenic points include: Friant Dam, Millerton Lake, Kearney Boulevard, Kearney Park, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Van Ness Boulevard, Fig Gardens and Roeding Park. Gateway to three national parks—

Yosemite, Kings Canyon and Sequoia and also to Huntington Lake and the High Sierras. Santa Fe division headquarters and operating terminal. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Visalia, Tulare and Porterville.

For description of route from Corcoran to Fresno, turn to page 43.

FRESNO to SAN FRANCISCO

FRESNO, CALIF.—See opposite column for information.

MADERA, CALIF. (Spanish, means "timber-wood")—Alt. 295; pop. 7,530. County seat Madera County. State highway to Yosemite Valley via Wawona-Big Trees, 86 miles. Fish camp and Bass Lake summer resort, 60 miles.

LeGRAND, CALIF. (named for W. LeGrand Dickinson, early day land owner)—Alt. 253; pop. 400. "White Rock," Fremont's guide, east of track. Grain elevator. Almond orchards. Cattle and tomato shipping point.

PLANADA, CALIF. (Spanish, means "level ground")—Alt. 228; pop. 500. Several thousand acres of peach, apricot, fig and almond orchards, in vicinity. Largest turkey farm in world located here. Dehydraters and drying yards. On Yosemite highway.

MERCED, CALIF. (Spanish, means "mercy")—Alt. 170; pop. 16,000. County seat Merced County. Near Merced River. Tributary country devoted to dairying, orchards, vineyards, grain and stock ranches; most agriculturally diversified county in the state. Gateway to Yosemite National Park, Mariposa big trees, Tuolumne big trees and Hetch-Hetchy valley, in High Sierras—or by auto via Wawona and Mariposa grove.

EMPIRE, CALIF.—Alt. 128; pop. 350. Junction with Modesto & Empire Traction Co., which serves city of **MODESTO**, pop. 17,200, county seat Stanislaus County. Center of fruit shipping industry for county.

RIVERBANK, CALIF. (name derived from geographical location)—Alt. 135; pop. 1,500. Santa Fe division point and important terminal with large track yards that are being expanded to take care of 200 more cars. Fruit growing and dairying section. On Stanislaus River. Junction point 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. (Spanish, means "stepping stones")—Alt. 118; pop. 1,250. Center of 140,000 acre tract irrigated land, divided between south San Joaquin and Oakdale irrigation districts. Principal industries: fruit and alfalfa raising and dairying. 2 wineries; one large lumber yard, planing mill. County library.

STOCKTON, CALIF. (named for California's first military governor, Commodore Stockton)—Alt. 23; pop. 70,989. County seat of San Joaquin County, ranking first in United States in diversity of agricultural crops and sixth in value of these products. Was one of first outfitting posts established in state during early gold rush. Near southern mining districts which are producing large quantities of gold, silver and other minerals. Located at head of 32 foot Channel, 88 miles inland from Golden Gate. Has berthing facilities for 8 ocean-going vessels in heart of rich agricultural and industrial center. 292 factories producing \$45,500,000 worth of manufactured articles. 1,000 miles of fresh navigable waterways providing the best bass fishing in the United States, and connecting with the Pacific Ocean. The oldest co-educational college in California, the College of Pacific is located here. Stockton is the gateway to California's greatest scenic attractions. Big Trees, Lake Tahoe, Yosemite, Mount Lassen, Sequoia National Park. Also on S. P. and W. P. Rys.

Cross San Joaquin River

MIDDLE RIVER, CALIF. (name derived from geographical location)—Alt. 25; pop. 80. Bacon and Woodward islands, in heart of the "Holland of America," with its 400 miles of navigable waterways and half a million reclaimed acres; raising asparagus, onions, beans, corn, barley and potatoes. Soil here is com-



1—California Orange Grove. 2—Laguna Beach, California. 3—Yosemite. 4—Oakland-San Francisco Bay Bridge.

posed of peat 12 to 20 feet deep; overflow prevented by levees. Large wharf and storage warehouses.

*Cross Middle River
Cross Old River*

KNIGHTSEN, CALIF. (named for G. M. Knight, farmer, who donated land for railroad)—Alt. 24; pop. 300. 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. (named for oak trees growing here)—Alt. 19; pop. 761. Tomato packing houses; vineyards and orchards, Oakley to Antioch.

ANTIOCH, CALIF. (means "desirable location on water")—Alt. 7; pop. 6,000. Fruit packing houses; 2 asparagus canneries; largest almond orchards in state; largest paper and straw board mills west of Chicago. Raise celery, lettuce, asparagus, onions, beans, hemp and grain. Mount Diablo visible. Large ship-building yard. Also on S. P. Ry.

PITTSBURG, CALIF. (named after Pittsburgh, Pa.)—Alt. 21; pop. 16,000. Important industrial city. Chemical, steel, rubber, lumber, fishing and asbestos plants. Deep, government maintained water front. Also Contra Costa Canal.

PORT CHICAGO, CALIF. (name inspired by the city of Chicago, Ill.)—Alt. 7; pop. 3,500. Large chemical factory, 2 large oil refineries. U. S. Navy ammunition depot. Also on S. P. Ry.

GLEN FRAZER, CALIF. (named for resident of valley)—Alt. 300; pop. 10. In narrow canyon, 1,000 feet from Franklin tunnel, which is 1½ 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.

SAN PABLO, CALIF. (Spanish, means: "Saint Paul")—Alt. 31; pop. 23,860. Standard oil company supply tanks; San Pablo bay to west, San Pablo ridge and Berkeley Hills to east. Also on S. P. Ry.

RICHMOND, CALIF.—Alt. 43; pop. 101,519. Standard oil refinery, Pullman plant, Santa Fe terminal and numerous other industries. Henry Ford's largest Pacific Coast assembling plant located here. Deep sea vessels load and discharge cargoes. Also on S. P. Ry.

BERKELEY, CALIF. (named for Bishop George Berkeley, philosopher, poet and educator)—Alt. 0 to 1,300; pop. 111,070. Located opposite Golden Gate. University of California, largest university in the world—notable features are Greek Theater, classic open air auditorium; Sather Campanile, 307 feet high; Charles Franklin Doe Memorial Library, 500,000 volumes; Life Science Building, costing \$2,000,000; California Memorial Stadium, costing \$1,500,000 and seating 90,000; International House costing \$1,700,000, student dormitory and social center. California State School for Deaf and Blind; Pacific School of Religion. 212 major industrial plants located here. Also on S. P. Ry.

OAKLAND, CALIF. (name derived from oak trees)—Alt. 0 to 1,800; pop. 460,000. Third largest city in California. On mainland side San Francisco Bay. Alameda county population 735,000.

Eastern terminus of San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. 200 nationally known manufacturers have plants here, total factories 1,305. A natural inland harbor with 21 miles of waterfront. Principal products: engines, copra and coconut products, cotton fabrics, wire cloth, dyes, automobiles, trucks, tractors, canned fruits and vegetables, soap, fuel and lubricating oils, steel castings, lumber, cans, glass, chemicals, paints, ink, farm machinery, paper, stoves, refrigerators, washing machines and leather clothing.

Forty-seven parks aggregating 634 acres. Four country clubs and three public golf links. Highland Drive passes through millionaire residential section of Piedmont, and Skyline Drive along Coast Range. California School Fine Arts, Mills College, and University of California reached by rapid electric lines and

busses. Terminus of Santa Fe Railway and two other transcontinental lines. Oakland important exporting and importing point. Oakland Municipal Airport, rated among first in the nation. Also on: S. P.; and W. P. Rys.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. (Spanish, means "Saint Francis")—Alt. 0 to 938; pop. 807,700. The headquarters center for over 235 Federal Agencies and many hundred firms of national reputation. San Francisco is the commercial center of the Bay Area containing an estimated population of 2,121,000. The Bay Area was one of the foremost shipbuilding centers in the nation's war production program as well as one of the nation's outstanding ports of embarkation in behalf of the war effort, where following the outbreak of war more military cargo was cleared than in any other port in the nation. Here in San Francisco is a highly diversified and well integrated development composed of manufacturing, trade, commerce, and finance. Here also are educational facilities covering all fields. Few cities in the world offer finer or more diversified educational opportunities. San Francisco Bay discovered 1769 and first ship entered harbor 1775; in 1776 Franciscan fathers founded Laguna de Nuestra Senora de los Dolores (Mission Dolores); first actual settlement in 1835 (Yerba Buena trading post). Though the city's history dates back to founding of the nation, the commercial and residential areas are relatively new having been built since the great fire in 1906. San Francisco is surrounded on three sides by waters of the Pacific Ocean, Golden Gate, and San Francisco Bay; its institutions enjoy international prestige; its doors open to vast transportation system including, transcontinental rail and highway facilities, air transport services, and steamships that traverse the great waterways of the world. San Francisco is noted for its bohemian cafes, its great hotels, its 53 parks, including mammoth Golden Gate Park, its Cliff House on the ocean front, its clubs and theaters, its presidio—military headquarters—its Chinatown, and its Fisherman's Wharf. 17½ miles of berthing space in the harbor. Two of the foremost bridges in the world, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge—the largest—and the Golden Gate Bridge—the longest single suspension span in the world, 4,200 feet—have tied together San Francisco and the other major communities in the Bay Area into one compact social and economic metropolitan area. Also on: S. P.; W. P.; and N. W. P. Rys.

KANSAS CITY TO TULSA

KANSAS CITY, MO.—For information of stations Kansas City to Ottawa Jct. turn to pages 10 and 12.

OTTAWA, KAN. (named for Indian tribe—means: "to trade")—Alt. 908; pop. 10,150. 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 port for Ottawa Indians. Rev. Jothan Meeker established mission near here in 1837. Ottawa university, a Baptist institution, founded here by John Tecumseh Jones, chief of Ottawa tribe, in 1854. Most important industries are: Santa Fe shops and car works; 700 bbl. flour mill; wire fence, gas and kerosene engines, electric milkers, brake shoes; condensed milk, butter and ice cream factories. Junction point for Santa Fe branches to Lawrence and Burlington. Also Mo. Pac. Ry.

GARNETT, KAN. (named for W. A. Garnett, who largely financed building of town)—Alt. 1,062; pop. 2,990. County seat of Anderson County. Center of rich farm and poultry area. Industries include factories manufacturing: church furniture, poultry coops, cement blocks and drainage tile. Lake Garnett, covering nearly 50 acres, is located in city's 242-acre park. Anderson County Fair buildings, lighted stadium and swimming pool are a part of the city park. Also on Mo. Pac. R.R.

IOLA, KAN. (named for Mrs. Iola Colborn, first woman born on townsite)—Alt. 968; pop. 7,500. County seat of Allen County. Location of plants of: Lehigh Portland Cement Co.; Pet Milk Co.; United Brick and Tile Co.; and others. City has one of most complete park systems in Kansas and is location of one of biggest county Fairs in state. Also on MKT and Mo. Pac. R. R.s.

HUMBOLDT, KAN. (named for Baron Von Humboldt, German naturalist)—Alt. 983; pop. 9,213. Originally settled by a colony of Germans who fled that country to escape political persecution. Early day stage station. Town burned by rebel guerrillas during Civil War. First independent oil refinery west of Mississippi was built here. Industries include: Monarch Cement Co.; Humboldt Brick and Tile Co.; 3 pumping stations. Neosho River runs through the west limits of the city. Also on MKT R.R.

CHANUTE, KAN. (named for Octave Chanut, railroad construction engineer)—Alt. 940; pop. 10,000. Cement plant, 2 oil refineries, packing plant, dress factory, and egg and poultry plant located here. City of fine churches and schools. Junction point for Santa Fe branch lines to Pittsburg and Joplin, and to Emporia. Also on MKT R.R.

Cross Verdigris River

INDEPENDENCE, KAN. (named after Independence, Iowa)—Alt. 800; pop. 15,500. County seat of Montgomery County, principal trading center for the farmers of the county. Local industries include: 4 elevators, 3 lumber yards, plants of the Universal Atlas Cement Co., Rilco Products; Fram Corp.; Hopkins Mfg. Co., M. & M. Manufacturing Co. Also home office headquarters for the Union Gas Co. and Sinclair Prairie Oil Co. Junction point for Santa Fe branch to Wellington. Also on Mo. Pac. R. R.

CANEY, KAN. (named for canebrakes near town in early days)—Alt. 815; pop. 2,800. The gateway to the Osage and Flint Hills pasture regions. Pipe line center.

Cross Caney River

DEWEY, OKLA.—Alt. 750; pop. 2,200. Dewey Portland Cement plant; foundry; dairy products, alfalfa dehydrating plant.

BARTLESVILLE, OKLA. (named for Joe Bartles, city founder)—Alt. 700; pop. 23,500. County seat of Washington County. Located on Caney River. First oil well drilled in Oklahoma located here in Johnston Park and is still producing. General office center for Phillips Petroleum and Cities Service Oil Co. Plants of National Zinc Co. and Reda Pump Co. also located here. Center of prosperous agricultural and livestock district. City has 31 modern churches and a fine educational system including a new Junior College. Frank Phillips' famous Woolarac Ranch located near here. Also on MKT R.R.

TULSA, OKLA. (named for Creek Indian clan)—Alt. 750; pop. 185,000. County seat of Tulsa County. Known as the "Oil Capital of the World." Tulsa is the manufacturing and wholesale center of the many varied industries of the region—oil exploration, refining, transportation, lumbering, cotton production and manufacturing, coal mining; brick tile, glass and oil field equipment manufacturing and distribution. In the neighboring city of Sand Springs is the Commander Mills, largest textile mill west of the Mississippi River. Tulsa is the site of the International Petroleum Exposition, largest exposition held regularly by any single industry. The city's six public library buildings containing 165,761 volumes include an outstanding petroleum technical library. Of special tourist interest is Tulsa's Philbrook Art Center and Indian Museum, originally the "Italian Palace" home of Waite Phillips, donor, who has provided permanent endowment. Here is housed a large collection of Indian lore and art assembled from all parts of the historic Southwest. Tulsa has 18 good hotels with 3,000 rooms; Coliseum seating 8,500 and Convention Hall, 3,000. Tulsa's famous Mohawk Park includes 2,700 acres of landscaped gardens, woodland, lakes, picnic grounds, golf courses, and zoo, and is the third largest municipally-owned park in the United States. Beautiful Spavinaw Lake and the Lake O' the Cherokees, east of the city in mountainous Ozark setting, offer complete outing facilities, sail-boating, motor-boating, canoeing; both lakes are well stocked and form a fisherman's paradise. Also on St. L. S. F. and MKT R.R.s.

NEWTON to FORT WORTH-DALLAS

NEWTON, KAN.—Turn to page 13 for information.

WINFIELD, KAN. (named for Rev. Winfield Scott)—Alt.

1,120; pop. 9,500. County seat Cowley County. Home of Southwestern College and St. John's College. Junction point for Santa Fe branch lines east to Independence, and west to Harper. Also on Mo. Pac. and St. L. S. F. R.R.s.

ARKANSAS CITY, KAN. (named for location on Arkansas River)—Alt. 1,118; pop. 15,500. Pioneer merchants in the late 1870's planned to make this city a river shipping point. Steamboats ascended the Arkansas and tied up at the city wharves, but the river failed to run enough water. Division point and shops of Santa Fe. Flour mills, elevators, refinery, meat packing, and creameries are principal industries. Center of fertile diversified agricultural district. Chilocco Agriculture and Mechanical School for Indians near city. Also on Mo. Pac. R.R.

Cross Arkansas River

★ OKLAHOMA ★

All the world is familiar with the story of "The Run" on April 22, 1889. On that day 100,000 American citizens entered the area in the central part of the Indian Territory, which henceforth was known as Oklahoma. Chance and speed of transportation determined the ownership of 8,000,000 acres of land and city lots, for the law provided that the individual who arrived first after leaving the borders of the territory would obtain title to it. The Santa Fe helped bring in these first settlers.

Oklahoma became the 46th state of the Union in 1907 with President Theodore Roosevelt signing the proclamation. It is the 15th state in area and larger than any state east of the Mississippi. Total area 69,414 square miles. Lying entirely in the Mississippi River basin, drainage flows into that stream through the Arkansas and Red Rivers and their tributaries. The surface of the state as a whole is a plain inclining from the northwest to the southeast, yet it is broken by four minor ranges of mountains and low lying hills. The highest point of elevation is found on the Black Mesa, in the extreme northwestern part of Cimarron County in western Oklahoma, at 4,500 feet. Oklahoma has been frequently called a geologist's paradise, for nature was lavish in bestowing varied types of soils, rock formations and minerals indiscriminately within her borders. In the east are heavily wooded mountains; in the west are extensive plains. To further display its geological freaks, nature placed in northwest Oklahoma the Great Salt Plains. This gigantic deposit is said to be the residuum of a great prehistoric inland sea from which the water drained to form the present salt plain.

Third youngest state in the Union, Oklahoma ranks second in production of winter wheat; third in petroleum production; fourth in cotton, in lead production and in pecan production; sixth in output of gypsum; seventh in grape production; eighth in crop acreage; ninth in value of all crops and in aviation; eleventh in number of cattle; twelfth in corn production. Its name is derived from two Choctaw Indian words meaning "Red People"; the state tree is the redbud; the state flower is the mistletoe; state colors are green for youth and vigor and white for purity and fairness; the state motto is "Labor conquers all things." Santa Fe operates 1,477 miles of track in Oklahoma.

NEWKIRK, OKLA. (named for Master Mechanic Kirk of the Santa Fe)—Alt. 1,150; pop. 2,800. County seat of Kay County. Junction point for Santa Fe branch line to Shawnee. Industries include farming, dairying and poultry raising. Farmers' Co-operative elevators 72,000 bushel capacity.

PONCA CITY, OKLA. (named after Ponca Indians.)—Alt. 1,005; pop. 21,794. Early history and founding of city dates back to "Cherokee Strip" run. An important oil center—location of large refineries of Cities Service and Continental Oil Co.—main office of latter firm. Also home of Lew Wentz oil producing enterprises and division geologic department Carter Oil Co. International Milling Co.; Mid-American Clothing Mfg. Co.; Nickles-Schwenk Corp., rebuilders of Diesel engines. Center of thriving agricultural and livestock area. Milling an important industry. Parks—playgrounds—schools are unusually fine for city of this size. Cross branch of Arkansas River between Ponca City and Perry. Junction point Santa Fe branch line to Hutchinson. Also on Rock Island R.R.

PERRY, OKLA. (named for J. A. Perry, member of Cherokee commission)—Alt. 990; pop. 6,045. County seat of Noble County. Also on St. L. S. F. Ry.

Cross Cimarron River

GUTHRIE, OKLA. (named for Judge John Guthrie, Santa Fe director)—Alt. 940; pop. 12,018. County seat of Logan County. Was original capital of the Territory and the State of Oklahoma. Possibly the oldest city in the state. Noted as the fraternal capital of Oklahoma, being state headquarters of Grand Lodge A.F. and A.M., I.O.O.F. and A.O.U.W. Location of 3½ million dollar Scottish Rite Temple, possibly the most imposing building in the state. Cross Cimarron River just north of city. Junction point Santa Fe lines to Cushing and Kiowa. On these lines are several flourishing towns, including **ENID**, Okla. pop. 33,000, County seat of Garfield County and important grain center. **STILLWATER**, Okla. pop. 16,097, County seat of Payne County and home of Oklahoma A&M College. Recognized as the agricultural capital of Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. (name derived from Oklahoma, meaning "red people")—Alt. 1,262; pop. 285,000. State capital and largest city in Oklahoma. Located within a few miles of the geographical center of the state, and in the center of one of the largest high gravity oil fields in the world. Oil drilling and manufacture of oil tools and machinery are principal industries—meat packing also important. Oklahoma City's impressive skyline includes many fine hotels and modern office buildings. Fine residential section. Educational facilities include University of Oklahoma Medical School and Oklahoma City University. \$10,000,000.00 civic center; outstanding parks and zoo; historical building and museum located here. New modern depot built and used exclusively by Santa Fe. Also on St. L. S. F., M. K. T. and Rock Island R.Rs.

Cross North Canadian River

NORMAN, OKLA. (named for Col. A. E. Norman, government surveyor)—Alt. 1,170; pop. 11,429. County seat of Cleveland County. Location of University of Oklahoma, Central State Hospital and Navy training schools and hospitals.

Cross South Canadian River

PURCELL, OKLA. (named for E. B. Purcell, Santa Fe director)—Alt. 1,029; pop. 4,844. County seat McClain County. Founded as a division point on the Santa Fe in 1887 when the G. C. & S. F. line from the Red River met the A. T. & S. F. line from the north. The history of Purcell and McClain County centers around toll bridge spanning Canadian River connecting towns of Purcell and Lexington. Original bridge built in 1911 has been replaced by the modern \$800,000 structure that tracks pass under north of station.

Cross Washita River

PAULS VALLEY, OKLA. (named for Smith Paul, early settler)—Alt. 926; pop. 5,300. County seat of Garvin County. Farming community. Oil fields within 25 miles of city. Tracks cross Washita River north of city. Junction point for Santa Fe branch lines to Shawnee and Lindsay.

Cross Washita River

WYNNEWOOD, OKLA. (named for pioneer settlers Wynne and Wood)—Alt. 975; pop. 3,300. Located on the Washita River. Good farming section producing cotton, corn, alfalfa and peanuts. Santa Fe tracks cross Washita River north of city and following river through picturesque hilly country south for approximately 25 miles.

ARDMORE, OKLA. (named after Ardmore, Pa.)—Alt. 876; pop. 20,000. County seat Carter County. Located in part of Oklahoma originally in Indian territory belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. Headquarters for major and independent oil companies operating in Southern Oklahoma; and commercial air training base. Oil provides principal city income, but is also important farming and ranching center. Beauty spots nearby are—Turner Falls, Cedarvale; Prices Falls, Platt National Park and Lake Murray State Park. Junction point for Santa Fe branch to Healdton and Ringling. Also on St. L. S. F. R. R.

Cross Red River

★ TEXAS ★

In Texas the Santa Fe operates 3,693 miles of track, including three main lines. One connects the Gulf with the Great Lakes, the other connects 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.

Austin is the capital of the state. The capitol cost nearly \$4,000,000; it is second in size to the capitol in Washington.

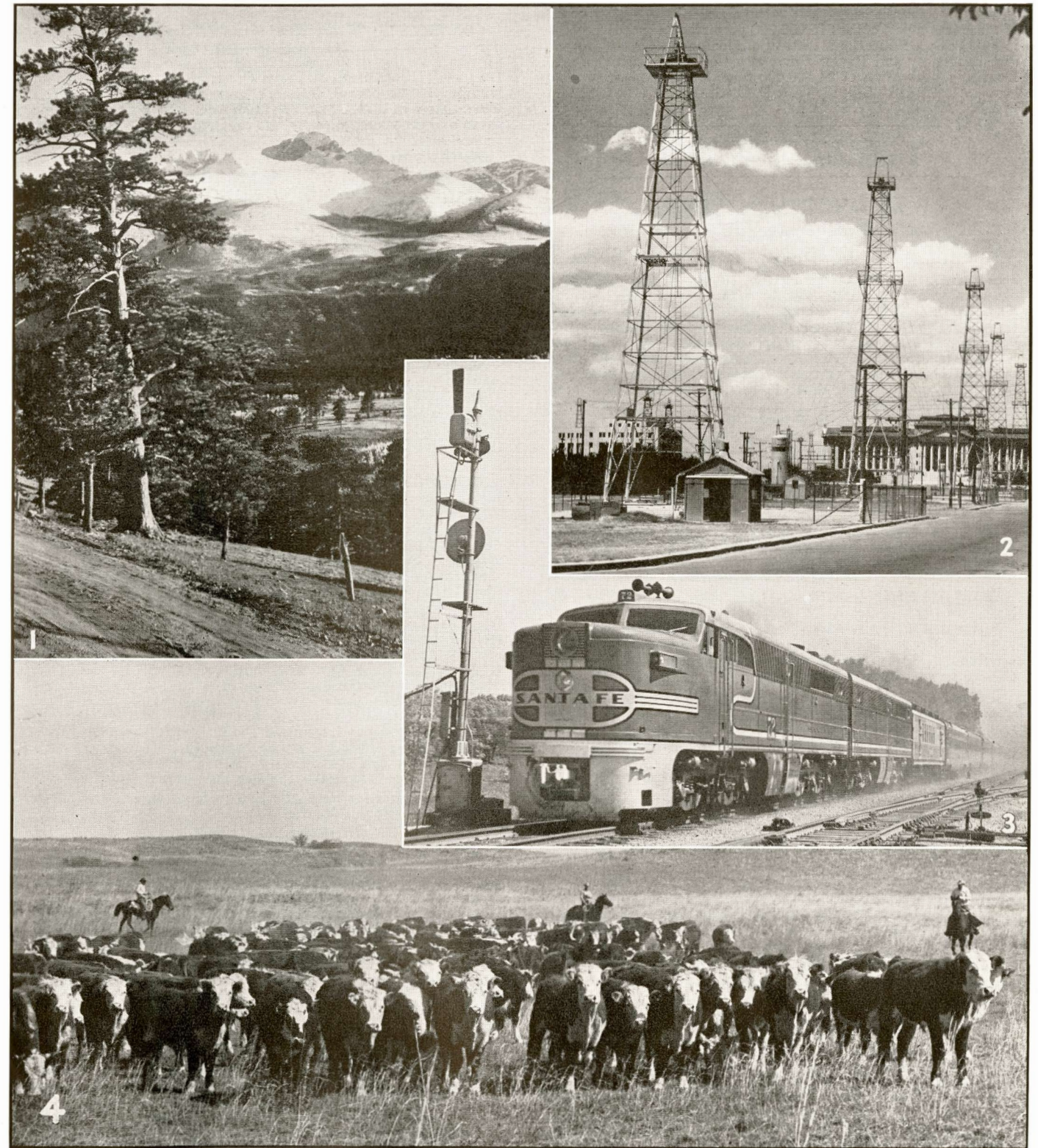
The principal products of Texas are cotton, sugar, oil, sulphur, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, grain, forage crops and fruits. The "Lone Star State" is largest state in the Union; area is 265,896 square miles. Name is of Indian origin and means "friends." Official state flower is the bluebonnet. Population, 1940—6,414,824.

GAINESVILLE, TEX. (named for General Edmond P. Gaines, hero of Fort Erie)—Alt. 738; pop. 13,000. County seat of Cooke County. Located in a fertile farm valley that produces wheat, corn, oats, cotton, peanuts and a variety of feed crops. Oil development in this area is becoming very productive—more than 1,700 producing wells in Cooke County ranging from 700 to 5,000 feet in depth. Gainesville Community Circus. Also on MKT R.R.

Santa Fe Railway enters Texas across Red River approximately six miles north of Gainesville.

FORT WORTH, TEX. (Originally established in 1849 as Camp Worth—named after Brig. Gen. William Worth.)—Alt. 670; pop. 330,561. County seat of Tarrant County. Fort Worth, today ranks as the largest livestock and packing center in the south, and the largest flour and feed milling center in the southwest. Also one of the four great oil centers in the world. A friendly—lively city noted for its beautiful homes and parks. Home of Texas Christian University and three other colleges. Lake Worth and Eagle Mountain Lake both within a few minutes drive of the city offer many recreational attractions. Santa Fe tracks pass large stock yards and packing plants north of city. Large flour mills adjoining tracks in this section as well as Municipal Airport. Santa Fe division headquarters and junction for lines to Brownwood and Dallas. Also on C. R. I. & G.; St. L. S. W.; Sou. Pac.; Tex. & Pac.; B. R. I.; MKT; Ft. W. & D.; and St. L. S. F. R.Rs.

DALLAS, TEX. (named for George Mifflin Dallas, vice-president of the United States under Polk.)—Alt. 512; pop. 475,000. County seat of Dallas County. City founded in 1841 by John Neely Bryan. One of the principal industrial cities of the southwest. Among our nation's cities, Dallas ranks: 1st as a spot cotton market; 2nd in manufacture of wash dresses; 3rd in manufacture of millinery; 4th in insurance; 5th in distribution of dry goods and apparel. Noted as a leading educational and cultural city because of its fine schools, museums and active civic organizations. Among its chief cultural assets is the Civic Center group



1—Long's Peak, Rocky Mountain National Park, near Denver, Colorado. 2—State Capitol Grounds, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 3—The new Texas Chief between Chicago and Texas. 4—Texas cattle herd.

of museums, a part of the \$15,000,000 permanent exposition plant in Fair Park. Educational institutions include, Southern Methodist University and Baylor University College of Medicine and Dentistry. Location of \$1,500,000 Southwestern Medical College. Also on CRI & G; Ft. W. & D. C.; St. L. S. F.; St. L. S. W.; MKT; S. P.; and T. & P. R.Rs.

For description of route from Fort Worth to San Angelo, see page 39 opposite.

FORT WORTH to TEMPLE

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Turn to page 36 for information.

CLEBURNE, TEX. (named for the Confederate General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne)—Alt. 758; pop. 15,558. County seat of Johnson County. Located in the center of North-Central Texas' active farming area that for a 10-year average has produced 900,000 bushels of oats, 200,000 bushels of corn—131,000 bushels of hay—80,000 bushels of grain-sorghums annually. Important city for Santa Fe with approximately 1,300 employees working in locomotive shops, car shops, storehouse and other branches of the operating department serving Gulf Line territory. Junction point for Santa Fe branch lines to Dallas-Paris, also to Weatherford.

Cross Brazos River

MORGAN, TEX. (named for Thomas Morgan, Santa Fe stockholder)—Alt. 720; pop. 503. Also on MKT R. R.

MERIDIAN, TEX. (Due to city's close proximity to the 98th meridian, Major George B. Erath, surveyor of original township, suggested it be named Meridian)—Alt. 790; pop. 1,200. County seat of Bosque County. Located on banks of Bosque River in fertile river valley section. 600-acre Meridian State Park in nearby Basque hills provides many recreational features as well as good fishing in 75-acre park lake.

Cross Bosque River

CLIFTON, TEX. (name derived from limestone cliffs surrounding town)—Alt. 670; pop. 1,732.

MCGREGOR, TEX. (named for Dr. G. C. McGregor)—Alt. 713; pop. 4,000. Grain center. Location of cotton compress, warehouse, and several milling companies and Texas A. & M. College Experimental Farm. Also on St. L. S. W. R.R.

TEMPLE, TEX.—Alt. 736; pop. 25,000. "The Hospital Center of the South." Following hospitals located here: Scott and White; King's Daughters; G. C. & S. F. Railway; Woodson Ear, Eyes, Nose and Throat; and McCloskey General (Military) Hospital. City founded in 1881 by the Santa Fe Ry., and named after the railroad's chief engineer. Today—this is a Santa Fe division point and important junction where north and south mainline links with mainline from the west. Important soil conservation center—east of city is famed Elm Creek soil conservation project containing the largest block of solidly-controlled farms for erosion in the world. Also on MKT R.R.

For description of route from Temple to Clovis, see page 39 opposite.

TEMPLE to GALVESTON

TEMPLE, TEX.—See above for information.

ROGERS, TEX. (named for John D. Rogers, Santa Fe director)—Alt. 60; pop. 1,000. Agriculture and stock farming section.

CAMERON, TEX. (named for Capt. Ewing Cameron, a member of the famous Mier Expedition)—Alt. 402; pop. 6,000. County seat of Milam County, one of the leading agricultural counties of Texas. On the Little River in fertile soil area especially adapted to fruit and truck farming. Also on Sou. Pac. R.R.

CALDWELL, TEX. (named for John Caldwell, lawyer and landowner)—Alt. 406; pop. 2,162. County seat of Burleson County. Established in 1840, Caldwell has thrived from farming, dairying and cattle raising. Also on Sou. Pac. R.R.

SOMERVILLE, TEX. (named for Albert Somerville, first president G. C. & S. F. Ry.)—Alt. 250; pop. 2,000. Junction point for Santa Fe line to Beaumont, Longview and Louisiana points. City located just north of Yegua Creek which was the northern boundary of Stephen F. Austin's land grant from the Mexican Government in 1821. Santa Fe maintains roundhouse, car repair sheds and switching yards. Also location of Santa Fe's largest tie and lumber treating plant.

BRENHAM, TEX.—Alt. 350; pop. 8,500. County seat of Washington County. Established in 1844, and named in honor of Dr. Richard Brenham, hero of the Mier expedition to Mexico. A thriving, friendly city, Brenham prides itself in a fine school system, 3 hotels, 2 hospitals and a progressive business section. Also on Sou. Pac. R. R.

BELLVILLE, TEX. (named for James and Thomas Bell)—Alt. 264; pop. 1,346. County seat of Austin County. A trade center to a large agricultural area. Bellville Yards south of the city serves as operating and maintenance shops for the Santa Fe.

SEALY, TEX. (named for George and John Sealy of Galveston)—Alt. 203; pop. 2,000. Junction point Santa Fe branch line to Matagorda. Industries include: Mattress Factory; Oil Mill and Manufacturing Co. Principal farm crops include: cotton, corn, feeds, rice and peanuts. Also on MKT R.R.

ROSENBERG, TEX. (named for Henry Rosenberg, Galveston philanthropist)—Alt. 90; pop. 3,452. A crossroad city—being a junction for the Santa Fe and Sou. Pac. mainlines as well as junction for three important highways.

Cross Brazos River

HOUSTON, TEX.—Alt. 54; pop. 612,000. County seat of Harris County. Largest city in Texas. Founded in 1836 by J. K. and S. C. Allen and named after General Sam Houston, commander of Texan forces and first president of the republic. Much of Texas' history centers around this city and area. First railroad in Texas operated out of Houston. The battle for Texas independence was won at nearby San Jacinto on the Houston Ship Channel where now stands a monument 564 feet high. Today, Houston is Texas' largest city—one of our nation's leading ports and an important oil center. Approaching the city from almost any direction travelers can see oil wells, pump stations and refineries. Other industries include: shipbuilding, cotton compressing and warehousing, rice milling, oil field equipment manufacturing. Home of several fine schools, including Rice Institute; University of Houston; Baylor Medical College. Residence sections reputed to be the finest in the South. A new CTC system (Centralized Traffic Control) controls traffic on the 24 miles of track between Houston and Alcoa. Also on Sou. Pac.; Mo. Pac.; MKT and B. R. I. R.R.

ALVIN, TEX.—Alt. 50; pop. 3,087. Rice farming, oil, dairies, cattle. Junction for Santa Fe line to Houston and cut-off to Richmond. Also on Mo. Pac. R.R.

Cross Galveston Causeway

GALVESTON, TEX. (named for Count Barnardo de Galvez, early Viceroy of Mexico)—Alt. 17; pop. 78,000. Located on Galveston Island, two miles off the Texas mainland. Island is approximately 30 miles long, and from one to two miles wide. County seat of Galveston County. Cabeza de Vaca, landing on this island after being shipwrecked, was the first white man to set foot on Texas' soil. Here too, the famous buccaneer Jean LaFitte made his headquarters in the 19th century. General Bankhead Magruder and Confederate Forces fought an important Civil War battle here and recaptured island from Federal troops. Today, Galveston is considered "Port and Playground of the Southwest." A fine natural harbor fronted with modern dock facilities make this the world's largest sulphur and one of the leading cotton ports. Gulf front of the island has one of the finest natural beaches in the world and is famous for fishing and bathing. 17-foot seawall 7½-miles long extends across main beachfront of island. Resort facilities include \$1,500,000 pleasure pier and fine hotels. Location of medical branch University of Texas and several large hospitals. Santa Fe maintains 11-story general office station-building as headquarters for G. C. & S. F. Ry. Also on Sou. Pac.; Mo. Pac.; and MKT R.R.

FORT WORTH to SAN ANGELO

(VIA DUBLIN)

FORT WORTH, TEX.—Turn to page 36 for information.

GRANBURY, TEX. (named for Gen. H. B. Granbury)—Alt. 725; pop. 1,500. County seat Hood County. General farming and cattle raising section. Cross Brazos River north of city.

STEPHENVILLE, TEX. (named for J. M. Stephen, early settler)—Alt. 1,285; pop. 4,768. County seat of Erath County. Diversified farming, featuring peanuts, fruits, produce, dairying, poultry, stock raising. John Tarleton Agricultural College.

DUBLIN, TEX. (derived from name of Dobkins, early settler)—Alt. 1,460; pop. 2,546. Center of diversified farming section. Industries include: peanut mill; milling and cotton compressing. Also on MKT and W&S R.Rs.

COMANCHE, TEX. (named for Indian tribe)—Alt. 1,360; pop. 3,500. County seat Comanche County. Diversified farming section—one of the largest peanut producing counties in the nation. Other crops are cotton, sorghum, corn and grains. Large peanut and pecan shelling plant, cheese factory, and poultry dressing plant make up principal industries.

BROWNWOOD, TEX.—See below.

SANTA ANNA, TEX. (named for Indian Chief Santanta)—Alt. 2,000; pop. 1,600. Located on the south slope of Santa Anna Mountain. Silica sand deposit in this mountain is used for glass making and supplies most glass factories in Texas. Original discovery of natural gas made near here—this community, one of first to put this gas to domestic and industrial use.

BALLINGER, TEX. (named for W. P. Ballinger, Santa Fe stockholder and attorney)—Alt. 1,660; pop. 7,000. County seat Runnels County. City created at a lot sale June 29, 1886 under auspices Santa Fe Ry. Industries include: creameries, cheese plant, cotton compress, hatcheries and others. Santa Fe crosses Colorado River south of city. Also on T & P R.R.

SAN ANGELO, TEX. (derived from name of Catholic nun, "Angelina")—Alt. 1,847; pop. 37,000. County seat Tom Green County. City history dates back to establishment of old Fort Concho in 1868, built as a military outpost for protection against the Indians. One of the greatest livestock regions in America, also an important oil producing section. Located on the Concho River. Important trading center of southwest Texas with industries producing dairy products, cotton seed, sheet metal, furniture, and other products. Junction for Santa Fe lines from Sweetwater, Coleman and Presidio, and Sonora.

TEMPLE to CLOVIS

(VIA SWEETWATER-LUBBOCK)

TEMPLE, TEX.—See page 38 opposite for information.

BELTON, TEX. (named for P. H. Bell, former governor)—Alt. 530; pop. 6,500. County seat of Bell County. Location of Mary Hardin-Baylor College "The Vassar of the Southwest." Cross Little River east of city. Also on MKT R.R.

LAMPASAS, TEX. (Spanish, means "water lilies")—Alt. 1,025; pop. 5,000. County seat of Lampasas County. Center for large assemblage and shipping of: wool, mohair, grain, pecans, cattle and poultry. Location of one of the largest egg-breaking and powdering plants in the south. Also on Sou. Pac. R.R.

GOLDTHWAITE, TEX. (named for J. G. Goldthwaite)—Alt. 1,574; pop. 1,414. In the exact geographical center of Texas. County seat of Mills County.

BROWNWOOD, TEX. (named for Henry S. Brown, early Texan)—Alt. 1,340; pop. 26,000. County seat of Brown County. Recognized as an important retail, wholesale and distributing center for Central and Southwest Texas. 35 manufacturing concerns located here produce brick, tile, flour, feed, auto trailers and many other products. Brownwood has fine educational facilities and is home of Howard Payne and Daniel Baker colleges. City's 30 churches represent 15 denominations. Junction point for Santa Fe lines to Ft. Worth—Temple—Menard and West Texas. Santa Fe has maintenance and operating facilities here. Lake

Brownwood, covering 7,400 acres—and with a shoreline of 90 miles, is 8 miles north of the city.

COLEMAN, TEX. (named for Robert M. Coleman, Texas pioneer)—Alt. 1,710; pop. 7,000. County seat of Coleman County. Principally an agricultural community, but becoming an important retail and distributing center in this section.

SWEETWATER, TEX.—Alt. 2,340; pop. 11,500. County seat Nolan County. Agriculture and livestock; cotton seed products; gypsum plant. Junction of Santa Fe lines to Presidio on Mexican border. Santa Fe roundhouse and shops located here. Also on T. & P. Ry.

SNYDER, TEX. (named for Peter Snyder, early settler)—Alt. 2,316; pop. 3,815. County seat Scurry County. Adjacent to large oil fields. Center of important grain and cotton section. Also on R. S. & P. Ry.

POST, TEX. (named for C. W. Post, famed breakfast food manufacturer)—Alt. 2,602; pop. 2,000. County seat Garza County. Center of large oil field. Agricultural and livestock section. Postex Cotton Mill; cotton gins.

SLATON, TEX. (named for O. L. Slaton)—Alt. 3,163; pop. 4,200. Division headquarters for Santa Fe and location of locomotive and car repair shops. Country adapted to cotton and small grain farming. Location of cotton seed oil mill and grain elevator. Junction for Santa Fe branch line to Lamesa.

LUBBOCK, TEX. (named for F. R. Lubbock, former governor)—Alt. 3,251; pop. 44,839. County seat Lubbock County. Industrial center of large agricultural and livestock section known as the South Plains of Texas. Headquarters for many large oil companies. Home of Texas Technological College. Third largest livestock market in west Texas. "Hub" for Santa Fe lines to Amarillo, Crosbyton, Bledsoe and Seagraves. Also on F. W. & D. C. Ry.

SHALLOWWATER, TEX. (name derived from local water conditions)—Alt. 3,297; pop. 750. Cotton, small grain, alfalfa and vegetable growing section. Irrigation from shallow wells by pumping system.

LITTLEFIELD, TEX. (named for G. W. Littlefield, state capitalist and banker)—Alt. 3,553; pop. 4,307. Important cotton and grain farming section. Some irrigation from shallow wells. Cotton gins; oil-mill; grain elevators. Livestock feeding pens.

SUDAN, TEX. (name after Sudan region of Africa)—Alt. 3,749; pop. 750. Cotton and small grain farming section; livestock feeding. Cotton gins and grain elevators.

MULESHOE, TEX. (named for Muleshoe Ranch)—Alt. 3,791; pop. 2,100. County seat Bailey County. Cotton, small grain and vegetable growing section. Irrigation by pumping system from shallow wells. Livestock.

FARWELL, TEX. AND TEXICO, N. M.—See page 21.
CLOVIS, N. M.—Turn to page 21 for information.

For description of route from Clovis to California, turn to page 21.

CLOVIS to PECOS

CLOVIS, N. M.—Turn to page 21 for information.

PORTALES, N. M. (Spanish, means "porches")—Alt. 4,004; pop. 5,091. County seat of Roosevelt County. Leading industries: agriculture, live stock, dairying, poultry, market gardening and canning plant. Alfalfa, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peanuts, cantaloupe, strawberries, grown by irrigation.

ELIDA, N. M. (named after Elida, Ohio)—Alt. 4,350; pop. 451. Prominent cattle shipping point. Agricultural and dairy section. Track crosses Pecos River north of station of Ewell.

ROS WELL, N. M. (named for Roswell C. Smith)—Alt. 3,565; pop. 18,000. County seat of Chaves County. Third largest city in state. 80,000 acres of irrigated lands in this section growing: cotton, alfalfa, grain, fruit and vegetables. Largest artesian well in world producing 9,100 gallons a minute is one of hundreds furnishing water for irrigated farming. Center of large cattle and sheep section. Climate ideal for sufferers from throat and

chest diseases. Home of New Mexico Military Institute; gateway to Lincoln Nat'l Forest, Bottomless Lakes State Park and Billy-the-Kid country.

HAGERMAN, N. M.—Alt. 3,424; pop. 855. Extensive alfalfa, orchard, farming and stock raising territory; also cotton and hay. Alfalfa meal factory. Mineral wells.

ARTESIA, N. M.—Alt. 3,400; pop. 3,991. Named after numerous artesian wells that supply water for irrigation. Center of largest artesian belt in world. Stock raising, alfalfa, cotton principal crops; garden truck, dairying, poultry. Oil center of New Mexico. Tracks cross Rio Penasco, Seven and Pecos Rivers between Artesia and Carlsbad, and run only a short distance from Lake McMillan.

CARLSBAD, N. M.—Alt. 3,107; pop. 15,000. County seat of Eddy County. 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. World's largest potash deposits are near Carlsbad. The beds lie below the surface and the crude salts are mined by the shaft method. Local refineries concentrate the crude salts. Nearest rail point to Carlsbad Caverns National Park. These caverns comprise by far the largest and most spectacular underground wonder in the known world. See special Santa Fe folder giving complete information and photos of Carlsbad Caverns. Big game and bird hunting in season in plains and mountains nearby.

PECOS, TEXAS—Alt. 2,580; pop. 4,840. County seat Reeves County. Ranching and irrigated farming section. Alfalfa, cotton and cantaloupes principal crops. Also on T. & P. and Pecos Valley Southern Rys.

LA JUNTA to DENVER

LA JUNTA, COLO.—Turn to page 16 for information.

SWINK, COLO.—Alt. 4,116; pop. 450. Has \$1,500,000 beet sugar factory, also important onion shipping point. \$150,000 high school located here. General farming and stock raising.

ROCKY FORD, COLO.—Alt. 4,163; pop. 4,500. The melon and seed capital of the world, located in the heart of the fertile Arkansas Valley. Rocky Ford growers supply 90 percent of all cantaloupe seed sold and planted in the world and about the same ratio of cucumber seed and many other varieties of vegetable, flower and grain seed. "Watermelon Day" first Thursday in September is well known throughout the country. 5,000 carloads onions produced here in 1943. Excellent high school, 17 churches, Carnegie library. Beet sugar factory, cattle, sheep and hog feeding.

MANZANOLA, COLO.—Alt. 4,235; pop. 525. Farming, stock-raising, fruit-growing and sheep-feeding district; especially noted for honeydew melons.

FOWLER, COLO.—Alt. 4,330; pop. 1,200. Principal industries are sheep and cattle feeding, hog-raising and poultry. Alfalfa meal mill and canning factory. Center of pinto bean industry. Sugar beets and onions grown here.

NEPESTA, COLO.—Alt. 4,356; pop. 87. Arkansas River, Greenhorn Mountains and Pike's Peak may be seen from here. Alfalfa, sugar beets, and melons. Also on Mo. Pac. R.R.

Cross Arkansas River

BOONE, COLO.—Alt. 4,457; pop. 352. Farming center. Greenhorn Mountains on the Southwest. Also on Mo. Pac. R.R.

Cross Fountain River

PUEBLO, COLO.—Alt. 4,690; pop. 79,039. Junction of Fountain and Arkansas rivers. County seat Pueblo County. Important manufacturing center and metropolis of southern Colorado, industries include: great iron, steel and chemical plants, large flour mill; Lincoln Packing Company plant. Mineral palace, 4 hospitals here including State Hospital for the Insane. The Greenhorn Range of the Rockies and the Spanish Peaks (12,720 ft. and 13,620 ft.) also Pike's Peak may be seen from Union Depot. Was Indian trading post in early days. Gateway to San Isabel National Forest summer resorts. From

Pueblo to Denver the Rampart Range of the Rockies is to be seen west of tracks. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Canon City. Also on Colo. & Sou., D. & R. G. W., and Mo. Pac. Rys.

PINON, COLO.—Alt. 4,989; pop. 116. On Fountain River; agriculture, dairying, stock raising. View of Rockies to west, from Pike's Peak to Spanish peaks. Also on D. & R. G. W. Ry.

FOUNTAIN, COLO.—Alt. 5,520; pop. 577. On Fountain river. Farming, fruit growing, dairying and stock raising, feed mill. Water is piped twelve miles from Fountain Canyon, in mountains.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Alt. 6,032; pop. 45,000. 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. Among points of interest nearby are Manitou Springs (alt. 6,335 ft.); Garden of the Gods; Ute Pass, full-size model of cliff-dwelling; Monument Valley Park; Wild Animal Zoo; Will Rogers Memorial Shrine of the Sun; North Cheyenne Canyon and High Drive; South Cheyenne Canyon and Seven Falls; Williams Canyon and Cave of Winds, and Mount Manitou Scenic incline. Pike's Peak cog-road, by which ascent of peak is made, starts from Manitou Springs—the Peak is also reached by Auto Highway. A one-day sight-seeing tour is across the range to Cripple Creek by rail or auto; other trips are: Gold Camp Road, Rampart Range Road and Broadmoor-Cheyenne Mountain Drive. The Colorado Springs and Broadmoor golf clubs have fine courses; celebrated mineral springs at Manitou Springs. Exhibits of fine arts and crafts may be seen at the Fine Arts Center. Also on C. R. I. & P., C. & S. and D. & R. G. W. Rys.

MONUMENT, COLO.—Alt. 6,986; pop. 192. 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. Also on D. & R. G. W. R. R.

PALMER LAKE, COLO.—Alt. 7,240; pop. 350. Summer tourist resort, on watershed between Platte and Arkansas rivers; two parks, Glen Park and Pine Crest. 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 north 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. Also on D. & R. G. W. R. R.

LARKSPUR, COLO.—Alt. 6,697; pop. of twp. 222. 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, and 2 miles beyond is Perry Park Ranch. View of Pike's Peak to South-west. Also on D. & R. G. W. R. R.

CASTLE ROCK, COLO.—Alt. 6,208; pop. 800. 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. Also on D. & R. G. W. R. R.

SEDALIA, COLO.—Alt. 5,823; pop. of twp. 450. 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. Also on D. & R. G. W. R. R.

LITTLETON, COLO.—Alt. 5,352; pop. 2,720. County seat Arapahoe County. Pure-bred livestock center, dairying and truck gardening, grain elevator. Coleman Motor Corp.; Red

Comet, Inc.; Ko-op Rubber Welding System. 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. Also on D. & R. G. W. R. R.

DENVER, COLO. (named after Gen. J. W. Denver, first federal governor of Kansas territory)—Alt. 5,280; pop. 405,100.

On South Platte River. Capital of Colorado. Metropolis of packing, 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 one day and twice crosses the Continental Divide. Among important buildings are: United States mint, State capitol, City and County Building, Auditorium, State Museum, Colorado Museum of Natural History and Federal Building. Has an area of 65 square miles; 48 parks, with area of 2,035 acres connected by 58 miles of boulevards; 650 miles of paved or oiled streets; longest concrete viaduct in U. S. Civic center, costing \$11,000,000. Denver Union Stock Yards, largest feeder sheep market in the world. Principal manufacturing interests are meat packing, machine shops, food stuffs, tire factories, mills and brick and tile factories. Numerous flouring mills with output of approximately 4,800 barrels daily. 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, consisting of 25,000 acres and connected by a 100-mile boulevard. 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, 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. Also on C. R. I. & P., Union Pacific, Colo. & Sou., D. & R. G. W., C. B. & Q., Denv. & Inter-Mountain, Denv. & Salt Lake Rys.

ALBUQUERQUE to EL PASO

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Turn to page 20 for information.

ISLETA, N. M. (name means "little island.")—Alt. 4,891; pop. 1,100 Indians, who are very industrious horticulturists and agriculturists. 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. 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. From Albuquerque to San Marcial, railroad line closely follows the Rio Grande; Manzano (apple) Mountains, east and south of Isleta.

BELEN, N. M.—Turn to page 24 for information.

SOCORRO, N. M.—Alt. 4,570; pop. 5,200. County seat Socorro County. Fruit growing, mining and stock raising section. 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. Near site where atomic bomb was first tested.

SAN ANTONIO, N. M.—Alt. 4,519; pop. of twp. 452. Farming and fruit raising in valley. Carthage coal mines 10 miles east. Magdalena Mountains 15 miles west. Valley has been settled for 300 years. Site of ancient pueblo of Senecu.

SAN MARCIAL, N. M.—Alt. 4,438; pop. 150. Stock raising section. 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 San Marcial to Rincon railroad runs east of Fray Cristobal Range and Sierra de los Caballos. 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. Tracks cross Rio Grande River at this point.

Cross Rio Grande River

ENGEL, N. M.—Alt. 4,747; pop. 152. Stock raising area. 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, 2,638,000 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. 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. Engel is the Santa Fe Railway gateway to **HOT SPRINGS, N. M.** Located 5 miles south of Elephant Butte Dam, this city is noted as the "health capital of the Southwest." Waters from natural hot springs located here bring relief from rheumatism, arthritis and other diseases. The combination of mineralized hot springs and mild dry sunshiny climate is unique in the United States. Location of Tingley Hospital for Crippled Children, for the treatment of infantile paralysis. Excellent fishing and hunting resort.

RINCON, N. M.—Alt. 4,042; pop. 1,250. Cotton, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, poultry, dairying and stock raising. Manganese deposits 1 mile west. Large deposits of fine clays (suitable for pottery, tile and brick) 1 mile north. Near Selden (beyond Rincon) was located old Fort Selden (1865-1891). Jornada Range ten miles east, San Andreas range to north. 27 miles up the Rio Grande river is located the CABALLO DAM completed October 1938 by U. S. Reclamation Service at approximate cost of two million dollars. Track follows river Rincon to El Paso traversing Selden Canyon for part of that distance. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Deming, Hurley and Silver City.

LAS CRUCES, N. M.—Alt. 3,860; pop. 13,000. County seat Dona Ana County. Farming, fruit growing and mining; also 20,000 acres cotton; cantaloupes and truck gardening. Organ Mountains, elevation of 9,103 feet, lie 15 miles east. Radium Springs Health Resort 17 miles north.

MESILLA PARK, N. M.—Alt. 3,857; pop. of twp. 2,243. In Mesilla Valley, under Elephant Butte Dam. Cotton, alfalfa, cantaloupes, corn, dairying and livestock; abundant yields. College of agricultural and mechanical arts. Old Mesilla Mexican village, 2 miles west, once capital Arizona Territory, and site of signing treaty between U.S. and Mexico ceding Gadsden Purchase.

EL PASO, TEXAS—Alt. 3,687; pop. 97,966. 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, stock yards and other industries. 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. El Paso

is the largest city between San Antonio and Los Angeles, or between Denver and City of Mexico. Fine hotels, including El Paso del Norte, Hilton, and Cortez Hotel. Scenic drive encircles Mount Franklin at 4,500 feet altitude. Loretto College and Academy, Radford School for Girls, and Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy located here. Also on: Nat'l Rys. of Mex., Sou. Pac., Texas & Pac. Rys.

ASH FORK to PHOENIX

ASH FORK, ARIZ.—Turn to page 26, for information.

DRAKE, ARIZ. (named for W. A. Drake, chief engineer of original railroad)—Alt. 4,649; pop. 18. 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. 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 Hueitlapanecas, who abandoned them in 544; cliff dwellings along Verde River were occupied by the Chicamecs. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Clarkdale.

DEL RIO, ARIZ. (Spanish, means "the river")—Alt. 4,429. At southern end Chino Valley. One of the few valleys in Arizona having a surplus water supply; about 3,000 acres under cultivation.

ENTRO, ARIZ. (Spanish, means "enter")—Alt. 5,168. Junction to Mayer and Humboldt; this is in midst of Granite Dells, a worthy rival of the Garden of the Gods.

PRESCOTT, ARIZ. (named for W. H. Prescott, noted historian)—Alt. 5,389, pop. 10,000. County seat Yavapai County. Headquarters, Prescott National Forest. 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 capital of Arizona—old log building—still stands. Captain King made this locality famous in one of his novels of army life. 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. Annual Smoke Snake Dance held in August. Junction point Santa Fe branch to Mayer.

IRON SPRINGS, ARIZ. (named after local springs)—Alt. 6,032; a summer resort, located on Prescott National Forest.

SKULL VALLEY, ARIZ.—Alt. 4,260; pop. 80. Farming, cattle raising and apple orchards. A former Apache Indian settlement; many battles fought here. Mining, copper and zinc; some gold placers.

WICKENBURG, ARIZ. (named for Henry Wickenburg, early miner)—Alt. 2,077; pop. 1,043. Junction of Santa Fe "cut-off" line from Phoenix to Los Angeles with line from Ash Fork. "Dude Ranch Capital" of Arizona. 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. Winters are warm and dry.

CASTLE HOT SPRINGS, ARIZ.—Alt. 1,967; pop. of twp. 500. Railroad station for Castle Hot Springs Hotel and a group of dude ranches located 24 to 30 miles east in foothills of Bradshaw mountains. Castle Hot Springs is a high-class fall, winter and spring resort.

Cross Aqua Fria River

MARINETTE, ARIZ. (named for Marinette, Wisconsin)—Alt. 1,148; pop. of twp. 576. On Agua Fria River, irrigation by elec-

tric pumps augmented by gravity flow during freshets; 20,000 acres under irrigation with diversified farming, principal crop is cotton.

PEORIA, ARIZ. (named for Peoria, Illinois)—Alt. 1,144; pop. of twp. 2,200. Here the Salt River valley opens up fine irrigated lands. 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.

GLENDALE, ARIZ.—Alt. 1,154; pop. 9,500. 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 cantaloupes and head lettuce. U. S. Govt. poultry experimental station.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Alt. 1,080; pop. Metropolitan Phoenix, 200,000. 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; many resort hotels and guest ranches; numerous sanitariums. Ideal farming section; lands under irrigation from Roosevelt reservoir and Salt River project of U. S. Reclamation Service and other projects. Large groves of orange, olive, lemon, grapefruit, date. Long avenues of palms, pepper trees and other semi-tropical foliage in suburbs. Phoenix controls its own water supply from Verde River. Transportation system municipally owned. State capitol is situated in a beautiful park. Many fine office and business buildings—churches, schools, hotels, theaters, etc. Headquarters, Tonto National Forest. Fine resort hotels including Arizona Biltmore, Westward Ho, Camelback Inn, Jokake Inn, Paradise Inn, Adobe House at Scottsdale, Wigwam Ranch at Litchfield Park, and San Marcos at Chandler. Business, social, and country clubs. U. S. Indian School, one of the largest in United States. Papago Park four miles east of city. Encanto Municipal Park. Remains of large prehistoric pueblos and irrigation canals in valley.

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 artificial lake, 28 square miles in area. When full, reservoir contains 1,381,580 acre feet, or three years' supply for 200,000 acres. Four other dams furnish storage and power for the farmers of the valley. In addition there are several smaller irrigation projects. A scenic highway, one of the most noted in the U. S., extends over valley and mountain country past several artificial lakes to the Great Roosevelt Dam, and returns via the southwestern Arboretum at Superior.

PHOENIX to CADIZ

(VIA WICKENBURG)

PHOENIX TO WICKENBURG—See information in opposite column and above under Ash Fork to Phoenix information.

WENDEN, ARIZ.—Alt. 1,910; pop. of twp. 111. Harqua Hala Range to south, and Hareuvar 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. (named for Mrs. Grace Salome Pratt)—Alt. 1,865; pop. of twp. 250. Founded 1904 by Dick Wick Hall, author of Salome Sun western stories. 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. (named for Tom Bouse, early storekeeper)—Alt. 998; pop. of twp. 427. Mining. Desert and mountain scenery. Quartzite placer mines 20 miles. Excellent hunting.

PARKER, ARIZ. (named for Earl H. Parker, Santa Fe civil engineer)—Alt. 458; pop. of twp. 2,000. 40 miles to old LaPaz gold diggings, and copper mines near by. Parker Dam, forming a part of the giant 392-mile Colorado River Aqueduct of the

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, located a short distance up stream. A short distance from Parker is the largest natural growth of palm trees in the State.

Cross Colorado River

VIDAL, CALIF.—Alt. 627; pop. 68. Founded in 1906. Mt. Savajoa 12 miles north, Pyramid Mts. 30 miles northeast. Copper, silver and gold mining; gypsum and clay beds. Colorado River 5 miles east. Fishing, hunting. Goat dairy.

RICE, CALIF. (named for railroad official)—Alt. 976; pop. 52. Turtle Mountains to north; Coxcomb Mountains to south. Junction point Santa Fe branch line to Midland and Blythe. Metropolitan Water District Aqueduct to north of track, which has capacity of one billion gallons of water a day. Iron Mountain to west, at which point aqueduct water is raised by pumping plant into the Iron Mountain Tunnel.

CADIZ, CALIF.—Turn to page 27, for information.

For description of route from Cadiz to other California points turn to page 27.

CORCORAN to FRESNO

CORCORAN, CALIF.—Turn to page 32 for information.

TULARE, CALIF. (means "place of rushes or tulles, reeds")—Alt. 283; pop. 10,376. Industries: dairying, poultry, pure-bred stock; table and raisin grapes; deciduous fruits, alfalfa and cotton. Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, 66 miles east. When General Frémont camped here, in 1847, was inhabited by Kaweah Indians. Also on S. P. Ry.

VISALIA, CALIF. (name derived from family name "Vise")—Alt. 334; pop. 9,000. 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 Whit-

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TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT AGENCIES

Albuquerque, N. M., Santa Fe Station.	Detroit 26, Mich., 1225 Lafayette Bldg., 149 Michigan Ave.	Minneapolis 2, Minn., 938 Northwestern Bank Bldg.	San Antonio 5, Tex., 1115 Majestic Bldg.
Alhambra, Calif., 106 W. Main St.	El Paso, Tex., Sheldon & El Paso Sts. on Pioneer Plaza.	New Orleans 12, La., 307 Pere Marquette Bldg.	San Bernardino, Calif., Santa Fe Sta.
Amarillo, Tex., Masonic Bldg.	Flagstaff, Ariz., Santa Fe Station.	New York City 18, 500 Fifth Ave.	San Diego 1, Calif., Cor. 5th Ave. and B St.
Atchison, Kans., Masonic Bldg.	Fort Worth 2, Tex., 808 Houston St.	Oakland 12, Calif., 401 14th St.	San Francisco 2, Calif., 136 Geary St.
Atlanta 3, Ga., 1314 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg.	Fresno 1, Calif., Santa Fe Station.	Oklahoma City 2, Okla., 112 N. Robinson St.	San Jose, Calif., 700-701 Commercial Bldg.
Bakersfield, Calif., Santa Fe Station.	Galveston, Tex., 411 22nd St.	Palm Springs, Calif., 404 N. Palm Canyon Drive	San Pedro, Calif., 819 So. Pacific Ave.
Beaumont, Tex., 413 Perlinstein Bldg.	Glendale 4, Calif., 107 S. Brand Blvd.	Pasadena 1, Calif., Santa Fe Station.	Santa Ana, Calif., 301 N. Main St.
Berkeley 4, Calif., 2140 Center St.	Hollywood 28, Calif., 6405 Hollywood Blvd.	Philadelphia 7, Pa., 1114-16 Lincoln Liberty Bldg.	Santa Barbara, Calif., 29 W. Carrillo St.
Beverly Hills, Calif., 9429 Wilshire Blvd.	Houston 2, Tex., Esperson Bldg., 800 Travis St.	Phoenix, Ariz., 102 N. First Ave.	Santa Fe, N. M., 101 E. San Francisco St.
Boston 16, Mass., Rooms 4-5 Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.	Huntington Park, Calif., 7136 Pacific Blvd.	Pittsburgh 19, Pa., 1222 Gulf Bldg.	Santa Monica, Calif., 430 Santa Monica Blvd.
Buffalo 2, N. Y., 1408 Liberty Bank Bldg.	Indianapolis 4, Ind., 210 Guaranty Bldg.	Pomona, Calif., Santa Fe Station.	Santa Rosa, Calif., 456 Tenth St.
Chicago 4, Ill., 179 W. Jackson Blvd.	Inglewood, Calif., 314 E. Hillcrest Blvd.	Portland 5, Ore., 1201 American Bank Bldg.	Seattle 1, Wash., The 1411 Fourth Ave. Bldg.
Chicago 4, Ill., 238 So. Michigan Ave.	Kansas City 6, Mo., 1100 Baltimore Ave.	Pueblo, Colo., 401 N. Union Ave.	Stockton 3, Calif., 101 E. Weber Ave.
Cincinnati 2, Ohio, 701 Dixie Terminal Bldg.	Leavenworth, Kan., 781 Shawnee St.	Riverside, Calif., Santa Fe Station	Topeka, Kans., Santa Fe Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio, 750 Union Commerce Bldg.	Long Beach 2, Calif., 117 Pine Ave.	Sacramento 14, Calif., 1000 10th St.	Tulsa 3, Okla., 417 S. Boston Ave.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Santa Fe Station.	Los Angeles 14, Calif., 601 S. Hill St.	St. Joseph 2, Mo., 505 Francis Street.	Washington 5, D. C., 525 Shoreham Bldg.
Dallas 1, Tex., 1315 Commerce St.	Lubbock, Tex., Santa Fe Station.	St. Louis 1, Mo., 296 Arcade Bldg.	Whittier, Calif., 148 N. Greenleaf Ave.
Denver 2, Colo., 524 17th St.	Mexico City, Mex., Bolivar No. 22-B.	Salt Lake City 1, Utah, 811 Continental Bank Bldg.	Wichita 2, Kan., Allis Hotel, 200 S. Broadway.
Des Moines 9, Ia., 601 Equitable Bldg.	Milwaukee 3, Wis., 401 Majestic Bldg.	San Angelo, Tex., Room 204, P. & S. F. Passenger Station.	Wichita Falls, Tex., 608 Staley Bldg.

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