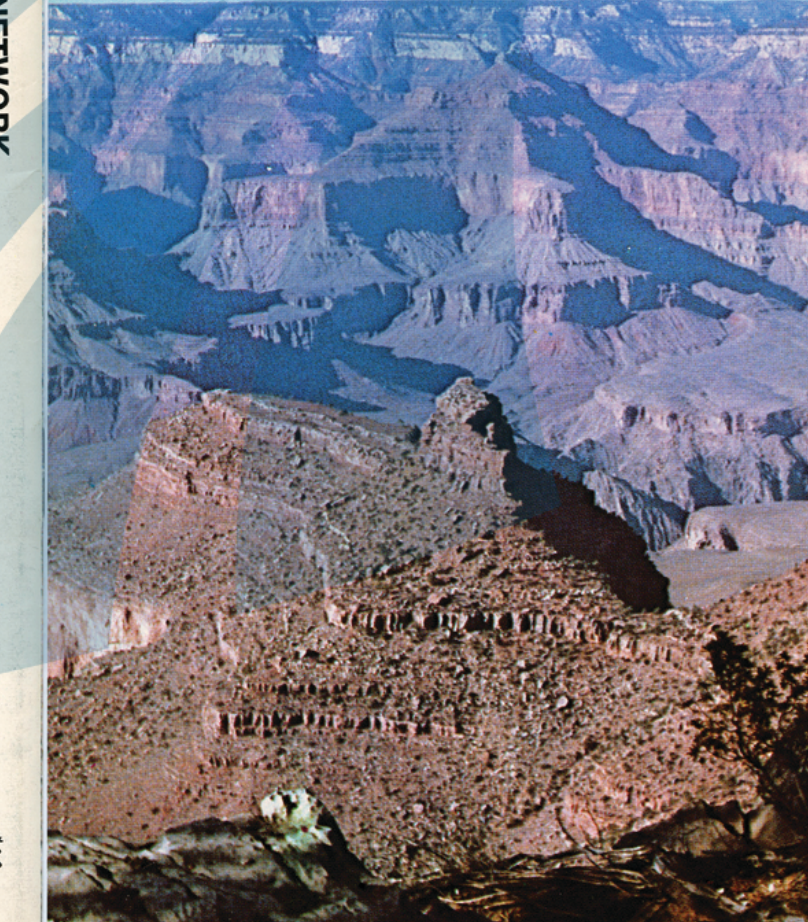


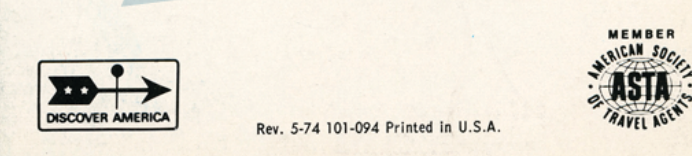
# SOUTHWEST LIMITED



THE AMTRAK NATIONWIDE NETWORK



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**WINSLOW, ARIZ.** (Population 8,066, alt. 4,850 ft.) is known as "The Meteor City" because of Meteor Mountains 23 miles west of the city. Directly north is Navajo country and several Hopi Indian villages continuously inhabited for more than 1,000 years. About 40 miles south, in the country made famous by Zane Grey, is the largest stand of Ponderosa Pine in the nation. Painted Desert is 52 miles northeast.

In 1876, F. F. McMillan stripped a tall pine tree, tied an American flag to it and gave the town of FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ. (Population 26,117, alt. 6,092 ft.) its name. Today Flagstaff is noted for commercial, lumbering, cattle and tourist interests. During the Southwest Indian Pow Wow, 4th-of-July weekend, the city hosts 20 tribal nations.

Lowell Observatory, one of the foremost astronomical observatories in the country, is located on a mountain one mile west. Planet Pluto was discovered there in 1930.

Oak Creek Canyon, considered one of Arizona's most beautiful canyons, inspired Zane Grey's "Call of the Canyon." Arizona Snow Bowl, 15 miles northwest in the San Francisco Peaks, offers a breathtaking view of five states and the Grand Canyon. Museum of Northern Arizona and Pioneers Historical Museum are located in Flagstaff. Antelope, elk, buffalo and other animals roam free in Buffalo Park. This 27-acre forest can be toured via stagecoach or car. Home of Northern Arizona University.

Motorcoach connections at Flagstaff for Grand Canyon National Park.

**NEEDLES, CAL.** (Population 4,051, alt. 484 ft.), one of the oldest towns on the Mojave Desert, was named for a series of pinnacles which rise abruptly out of the surrounding landscape. A supply center for miners, ranchers, hunters and fishermen, the city is located close to Havasu National Wildlife Refuge and Mitchell Caverns state reserve.

East of Needles, the COLORADO RIVER is crossed.

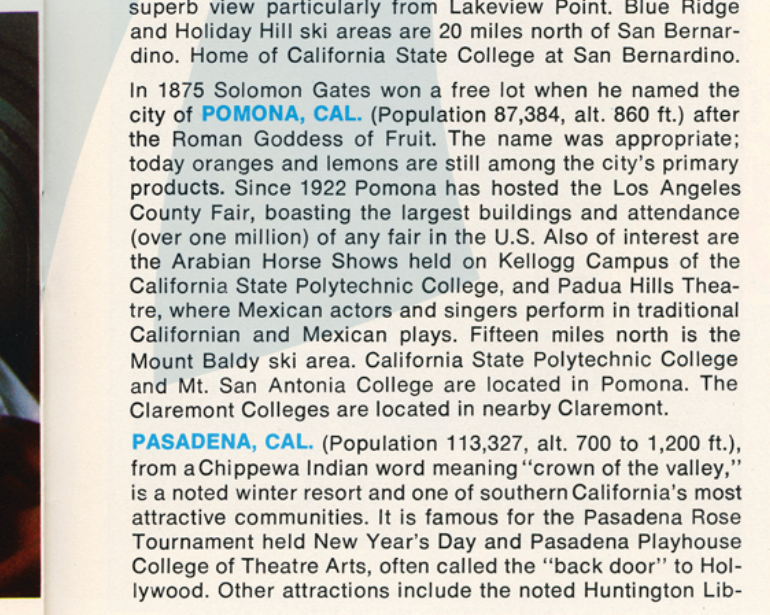
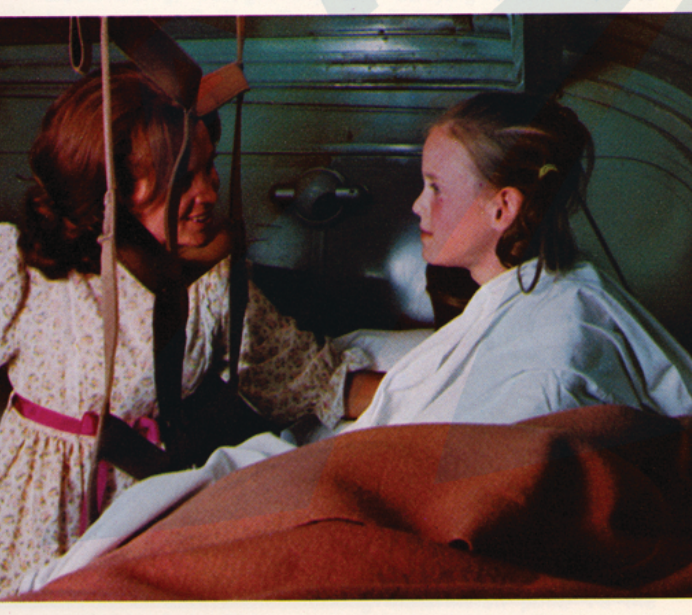
**BARSTOW, CAL.** (Population 17,442, alt. 2,105 ft.) was named in 1886 for William Barstow Strong, president of Santa Fe Railroad. The town took its middle name because of Strong City, Kansas.

This is "high desert" country where evaporation exceeds precipitation; the sun shines virtually all the time and mountains glow with mineral stains. Once Barstow was a desert junction for overland wagon trains and an outfitting station for Death Valley expeditions. Nearby Calico, a booming "silver city" from 1861-1896, was restored in 1950. Lita's Saloon houses an interesting collection of "Gunslingers of the Old West" by Lea Franklin McCarty.

Scenery is one of Barstow's greatest assets. Many sites are as picturesque as their names: Odessa Canyon, its rock-studded landscape created by volcanic action; Rainbow Basin, with rocks deeply etched in vivid colors; Arton Canyon, created in prehistoric times when Lake Mojave broke through, chiseling a gorge through varicolored layers of rock; and Mule Canyon.

**SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.** (Population 104,251, alt. 1,046 ft.) was discovered by missionaries in 1810 on the feast of San Bernardino de Siena. Located amid deserts, valleys and mountains, the city enjoys a vast citrus industry. National Orange Show, held since 1915, marks the completion of the west citrus crop harvest. Located amid deserts, fiestas and sports events. Rim of the World Highway, a 45-mile scenic mountain road, leads to Big Bear Lake, Snow Summit, Rung Springs, Lake Arrowhead, and Blue Jay and Sky Forests. The highway, varying in altitude from 4,000-7,000 ft., offers a superb view particularly from Lakeview Point. Blue Ridge and Holiday Hill ski areas are 20 miles north of San Bernardino. Home of California State College at San Bernardino. In 1875 Solomon Gates won a free lot when he named the city of POMONA, CAL. (Population 87,384, alt. 860 ft.) after the Roman Goddess of Fruit. The name was appropriate; today oranges and lemons are still among the city's primary products. Since 1922 Pomona has hosted the Los Angeles County Fair, boasting the largest buildings and attendance (over one million) of any fair in the U.S. Also of interest are the Arabian Horse Shows held on Kellogg Campus of the California State Polytechnic College, and Padua Hills Theatre, where Mexican actors and singers perform in traditional Californian and Mexican plays. Fifteen miles north is the Mount Baldy ski area. California State Polytechnic College and Mt. San Antonio College are located in Pomona. The Claremont Colleges are located in Claremont.

**PASADENA, CAL.** (Population 113,327, alt. 700 to 1,200 ft.), from a Chippewa Indian word meaning "crown of the valley," is a noted winter resort and one of southern California's most attractive communities. It is famous for the Pasadena Rose Tournament held New Year's Day and Pasadena Playhouse College of Theatre Arts, often called the "back door" to Hollywood. Other attractions include the noted Huntington Lib-



Spacious and attractive Los Angeles Union Passenger Terminal. Please Note: The map shown in this brochure bears the former train name "Super Chief." Effective May 19, 1974, the name was changed to "Southwest Limited."



"Go west, young man," on Amtrak's Southwest Limited. Enjoy the scenic glory that is Western America.

Even the names along the way have a heroic, sometimes nostalgic, sound: Kansas City . . . Dodge City . . . The Santa Fe Trail . . . Flagstaff . . . Cimarron . . . Taos . . . Albuquerque . . . Gallup . . . Mojave Desert.

Railroads played an indispensable part in the growth and romance of these towns and regions. Now, in a smooth modern train with hi-level coaches and dome lounges, you can sit back and enjoy an unimpaird view of this historic territory.

Besides its comfortable leg-rest coach seats, the Southwest Limited offers a choice of private accommodations — roomettes and bedrooms. Meal service is just as versatile. Choose from the Kachina Coffee Shop with its tasty snacks and beverages, dining penthouse-style in the economical Hi-Level Dining Car, or luxury dining in the Southwest Limited Diner.

We've been working on the railroad — making trains the best way on earth to travel.

Front coach, Grand Canyon National Park—easily reached from Amtrak's Flagstaff, Arizona Station by connecting motorcoach. Please Note: The map shown in this brochure bears the former train name "Super Chief." Effective May 19, 1974, the name was changed to "Southwest Limited."

Algonquin Indians named CHICAGO, ILL. (Population 3,369,369, alt. 590 ft.) for the "wild onions" that grew on the site. The city's first permanent cabin was built in 1779 by Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, a black explorer and fur trader. Many of Chicago's traditional images are inaccurate: the "windy city" is actually the 19th windiest in the country and, although it is the second largest U.S. city, 19% of Chicago is park or playground. Chicago had the country's first skyscraper, 11 stories high. Many buildings were designed by Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright. The nation's center of industrial distribution and transportation, Chicago has a buying income 24% above national average.

There is much to see and do in Chicago. Among its many visitor attractions are: Chicago Art Institute, which has excellent French Impressionist and Oriental collections; Shedd Aquarium, the first and largest of its kind; Adler Planetarium, with its dome-shaped center chamber; and Lincoln Park and Brookfield Zoo. Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry is a showcase for the wonders of space technology, electronics and industry while the Field Museum of Natural History focuses on advancements in anthropology, botany, zoology and geology. The Academy of Sciences and Chicago Historical Society also have much to offer.

Chicago has forty institutes of higher learning including University of Chicago; Illinois Institute of Technology; Roosevelt University; University of Illinois, Circle Campus; Loyola University; De Paul University; and Northwestern University.

Temperatures in the Chicago area average 26 degrees in January and 75.6 degrees in July.

**JOLIET, ILL.** (Population 78,817, alt. 541 ft.) is a growing community located in the Des Plaines River Valley, 39 miles southwest of Chicago. The city was first known as "Stone City" because a large number of its buildings were made of limestone. Later it was named for Louis Joliet, famous French-Canadian explorer who visited the area in 1673. Today Joliet has 337 manufacturing industries producing more than 1,800 different items. St. Francis College and Lewis College are located in Joliet.

**STREATOR, ILL.** (Population 15,600, alt. 625 ft.), named for early industrialist Dr. Streator, is Illinois' largest capital of the world.

**CHILLICOTHE, ILL.** (Population 6,052, alt. 515 ft.) has the world's largest washed sand and gravel plant.

East of Chillicothe the ILLINOIS RIVER is crossed.

Eastern pioneers came to GALESBURG, ILL. (Population 38,290, alt. 781 ft.) to establish a community centering around a college for the training of ministers. The town was named for its leader, G. W. Gale. In 1858 Knox College was scene of one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. Birthplace of Carl Sandburg, poet and biographer of Lincoln, Galesburg was once selected by noted editor and author Edward Bok as one of the four ideal American cities.

West of Galesburg the MISSISSIPPI RIVER boundary between Illinois and Iowa is crossed. The Mississippi is crossed on a 24-span steel bridge, 3,347 feet long. The bridge has the longest and heaviest swing span ever built and is double-decked to accommodate both vehicle and rail traffic.

**FT. MADISON, IOWA** (Population 13,996, alt. 524 ft.), first outpost west of the Mississippi River, was built in 1808. It was twice taken by Indians and in 1813 was burned by defending soldiers when they were forced to abandon it. Today Ft. Madison is a thriving community known for its Tri-State Rodeo held in late summer and featuring top contestants and well-known personalities.

**KANSAS CITY, MO.** (Population 607,087, alt. 604 ft.) was named for the Kansas Indians (also called Kaw), a Sioux tribe that originally lived at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers. The name means "South Wind People." Many of Kansas City's original buildings are still standing. It owed its own beginnings to fur trade and steamboat transportation on the Missouri River. Today Lewis and Clark Point and the Karsen Coates Parkway offer a panoramic view of the area which was the principal crossing of the Big Missouri River for pioneers starting west.

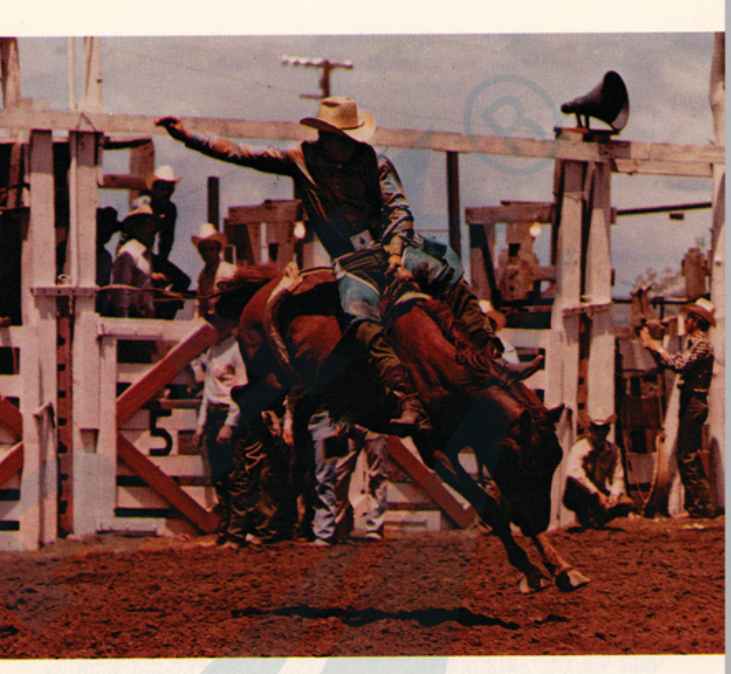
Culturally, Kansas City has much to offer. Linda Hall Library of Science and Technology is second only to Harvard in the scope of its reference materials; William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art is outstanding in the Chinese field, and Kansas City Museum offers exhibits on regional history, anthropology, natural history and North American Indian cultures. Harry S. Truman Library and his home, once known as the "Summer White House," are located in nearby Independence, Mo. Other historical sites include Loose Memorial Park, site of the Battle of Westport (first major Civil War engagement); Old Independence Courthouse, oldest courthouse west of the Mississippi; and a Kansas City jail which held Frank James in 1859.

Excelsior Springs, Missouri, famous mineral spa, is a thirty-five minute drive from Kansas City. Often called the "City of Beautiful Homes," Kansas City is home to fifteen colleges including University of Missouri at Kansas City, Kansas City Art Institute, Rockhurst College and University of Kansas Medical Center.

**EMPORIA, KAN.** (Population 23,327, alt. 1,138 ft.) is a cattle, manufacturing, and transportation center. Emporia, from the Latin meaning "a place to trade," was named after a historic market center on the African coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Home of William Allen White, editor of the "Emporia Gazette" and famous for editorials such as "What's the Matter With Kansas?" Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia and College of Emporia are both here.

**NEWTON, KAN.** (Population 15,439, alt. 1,439 ft.) was settled by Mennonites from southern Russia and named after Newton, Massachusetts, in 1893 Bethel College, first Mennonite college in the U.S., was founded. Points of interest in Newton include Bethel College Art Gallery; Mennonite Monument; Harvey County Park; and Warkentin House, restored home of Bernard Warkentin, pioneer and Mennonite leader.

**HUTCHINSON, KAN.** (Population 38,885, alt. 1,530 ft.), fifth largest city in the state, was named for C.C. Hutchinson, Baptist preacher and Indian agent. Truly the heart of the wheat belt, Hutchinson is located in the largest wheat-producing county in Kansas, the state which leads the U.S. in number of bushels harvested. Salt mining and refining is a second important industry.



A cowboy statue standing on Boot Hill symbolizes DODGE CITY, KANSAS'S (Population 14,127, alt. 2,479 ft.) infamous cattle market and the "wickedest little city in America." Wyatt Earp, Bat Masterson, "Doc" Holliday and H. B. "Ham" Bell were among those who tried to "clean 'er up."

Formerly old Fort Dodge, the site was selected by General Grenville Dodge as a protection point for the Santa Fe Trail. Today Dodge City carefully preserves traces of its notorious past. Front Street (visible from the train—right side going west) has been reproduced as it was in 1872, the height of its vice and violence. Long Branch Gambling Room features the original gambling devices; old Fort Dodge Jail has been grimly standing since 1864, and visitors can actually order a glass of Sarsaparilla in the Long Branch Saloon. Boot Hill overlooks the city; its Hangman's Tree exacted justice on at least three horse thieves. Dodge City even re-enacts a gun fight each evening at 8 o'clock. Home of St. Mary of the Plains College.

Set your watches at Dodge City for the time change between Central and Mountain Times. One hour backward, going west; one hour forward, going east.

**GARDEN CITY, KAN.** (Population 14,790, alt. 2,830 ft.) has a lot to brag about. It is the world's largest known gas field; largest irrigation area in the Midwest with unlimited supply of underground water; home of the largest Kansas zoo, buffalo herd in the Midwest and grain elevator in the world.

**LAMAR, COLO.** (Population 7,797, alt. 3,693 ft.) is south-eastern Colorado, western Kansas and the Oklahoma pan-handle. Besides its strategic geographic location, Lamar enjoys sunshine over 95% of the year.

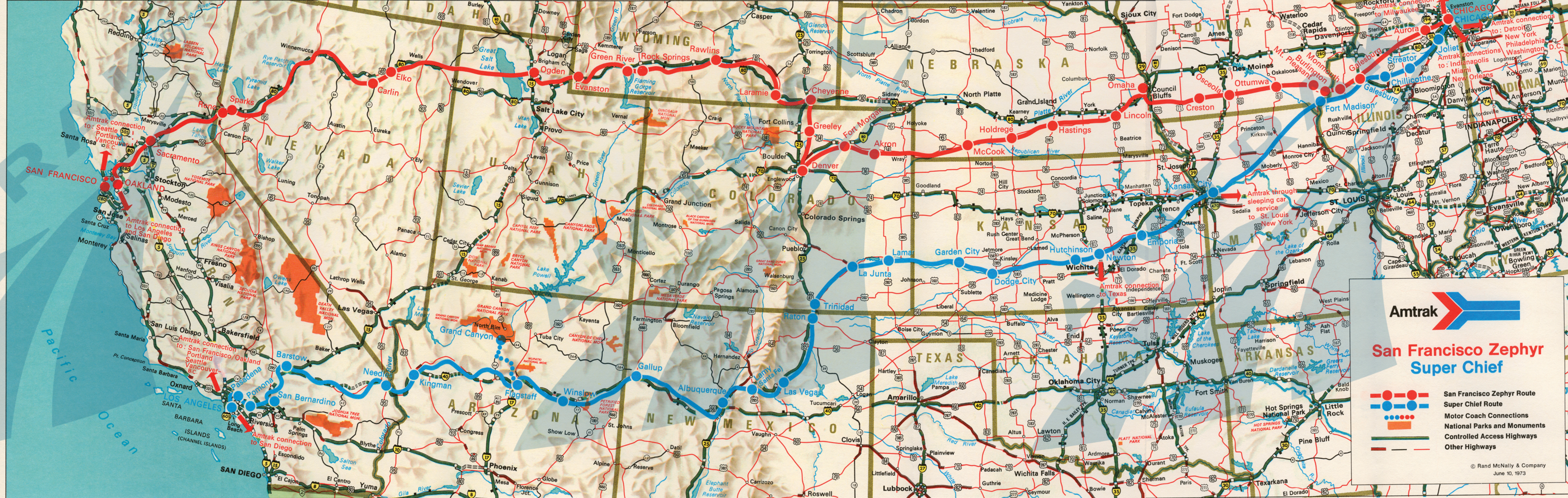
rary and Art Gallery, Carnegie Solar Observatory on nearby Mount Wilson, and Santa Anita Race Track. Area colleges include Pasadena City College, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena College and Fuller Theological Seminary.

**LOS ANGELES, CAL.** (Population 2,816,061, alt. 316 ft.) is a most unusual city. Not the kind of city which can be explored on foot. LA is a sprawling umbrella for many intermingled communities, each with its own identity and attractions. Founded as the "City of the Angels" in 1781, LA was so lawless during the gold rush of 1849 that it became known as Los Diablos—"the Devils."

With 557.9 square miles within its city limits, LA is the largest city in California in both population and territory. The city owes its growth to the fruit industry, radio and TV, the production and refining of oil and tourism. Among Los Angeles's many historical sites are Old Mission Church, oldest religious building in the city founded in 1814 and still in service; and the oldest street, Olvera Street, restored in 1929 and scene of Mexican handicrafts and Las Posadas Christmas celebration.

Two attractive modern complexes, the Civic Center and the Music Center for the Performing Arts, have done much to brighten the appearance of downtown LA. The Music Center has much to offer besides its design: it regularly hosts excellent ballets, symphonies, dramas and operas.

Places of interest in LA include Exposition Park, California Museum of Science and Industry; LA County Museum of Natural History; LA County Museum of Art; Helms Hall sports library and museum; LA Municipal Art Gallery; and Farmers Market outdoor shopping center. Home of University of California in Los Angeles, University of Southern California, Occidental College, Loyola University of Los Angeles, California State College at Los Angeles, San Fernando Valley State College, Los Angeles City College, Immaculate Heart College, and Mount St. Mary's College.



### San Francisco Zephyr Super Chief

- San Francisco Zephyr Route
- Super Chief Route
- Motor Coach Connections
- National Parks and Monuments
- Controlled Access Highways
- Other Highways

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