

## Nice to have you with us.

The Southwest Limited provides daily train service between Chicago and Los Angeles. Between these two great American cities lie the fertile plains of America's great Southwest whose Spanish heritage has endured since the time of the conquistadors.

Our route takes us through countryside and towns immortalized in history and legend, through cattle country that was a frontier less than a century ago. Cowboys still earn their wages tending cattle on the Plains, but they are a far tamer breed than their forebears whose names have been etched on the TV and motion picture screens of America.

Today's cowboys and Indians—whose forefathers might have been enemies in the Old West—now live in harmony. Both try to preserve their old-time skills and traditions, and the region's calendar is dotted with state fairs, rodeos and inter-tribal pow-wows where Western traditions are maintained.

There is no finer way to see the Great Plains and the Great Southwest than through the wide, panoramic windows of an Amtrak train. The Southwest Limited is an all-reserved train equipped with high-level lounges and a restaurant-style dining car, all of which may be enjoyed by all passengers.

If you will be with us for the entire route, you'll be crossing two time zones and seven states. There's plenty to see and read about along the way. So, order a beverage and snack and sit back and relax. If you are traveling from east to west, read on. If you are traveling in the opposite direction, simply begin at Los Angeles, at the end of this folder.



Skyline view of Chicago's famous "Loop"

**CHICAGO, ILL.** (Population 3,115,000—Elevation 595 ft.) hardly needs an introduction. America's "second city" is first in many fields, including rail transportation. Though originally settled in 1789 when Jean Baptiste du Sable, a black explorer and fur trader, erected the first permanent building, Chicago experienced a renaissance less than a century later after the Great Fire in 1871. The "new" Chicago has been on the forefront of architectural innovation since then, and its broad streets are lined with buildings that reflect the efforts of many famous architects.

Chicago is a great commercial center. The famous Loop of downtown Chicago holds one of the greatest concentrations of office buildings in America. The Merchandise Mart is a giant wholesale market overlooking the Chicago River, while at the Mercantile Exchange thousands of commodity futures change hands every day in bidding as spirited as that in the stock market.

Today, Chicago is more than a massive industrial trade center. Residents along its glamorous lake shore and sprawling suburbs enjoy vibrant cultural offerings, including the outstanding Chicago Art Institute, renowned Chicago Symphony, fascinating Museum of Science and Industry and countless theaters, galleries and exhibitions. Vacationers—an estimated 5.5 million annually—come to share in this cultural wealth, and another 2.2 million are attracted by the thousand or more conventions and trade shows held at McCormick Place and elsewhere.

Chicago boasts more than 40 institutions of higher learning, including the University of Chicago, Illinois Institute of Technology, Loyola University,

De Paul University and the Circle Campus of the University of Illinois, as well as Northwestern University in suburban Evanston.

**JOLIET, ILL.** (Pop. 78,817—El. 541 ft.) is a growing industrial community in the Des Plaines River Valley, 39 miles southwest of Chicago. Its nickname is Stone City, because many early buildings were made of local limestone. Initially named after Juliet (the town of Romeo was not far away), the community was renamed in honor of explorer Louis Joliet who came through the area in 1673. The last vestige of the metropolitan region's stockyards remains in the form of the Chicago-Joliet Livestock Marketing Center. Among the local industries are steel, oil refining, machinery, to name a few. A 10,000-seat municipal stadium is the pride of the town that is home to Lewis College and the College of St. Francis.

Shale, clay and sand deposits form the rockbed of **STREATOR, ILL.** (Pop. 15,600—El. 625 ft.), which became an early mining town. The original name, Unionville, was changed to honor an early industrialist in a town that has become known as a glass-manufacturing center. Initially, handblown glass came from Streator, but, gradually, this production was supplanted by the mechanized glass-container industry. Streator is the birthplace and gravesite of George "Honey Boy" Evans, a noted songwriter, minstrel show manager and comedian. West of Streator, the Southwest Limited crosses the Illinois River, which flows 420 miles from St. Joseph County, Indiana, to the Mississippi River.

**CHILLICOTHE, ILL.** (Pop. 6,052—El. 490 ft.) is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Illinois River, 18 miles north of Peoria. The city earned its

name when it was founded in 1836 by settlers from Chillicothe, Ohio. Grain processing is a major industry. Located nearby is the 2,896-acre Woodford County Conservation Center.

**GALESBURG, ILL.** (Pop. 36,290—El. 781 ft.) was planned before it was settled. A fundamentalist Presbyterian group in Oneida, New York, knew what kind of town it wanted even before the Reverend George Washington Gale was sent off to find a likely site in 1835. The settlers came in 1836. A year later, they built their dream, Knox Manual Training College for Ministers, which was to combine practical and spiritual education. Carl Sandburg was born in a 20-foot-square cottage, now open to the public. Olmsted Ferris experimented with popcorn made from one of the area's important crops, and was asked to give a "command performance" of corn-popping before England's Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. A Ferris relative developed that amusement park favorite that bears the family name, the Ferris wheel. Galesburg is the only location of the 1858 Lincoln-Douglas Debates that retains its original setting. The town also was a station on the Underground Railroad.

West of Galesburg, our route takes us across the mighty Mississippi River via a 24-span, 3,347-foot-long steel bridge. This is the world's largest double-track, double-deck bridge, accommodating both rail and vehicular traffic. From its source at Lake Itasca in northern Minnesota, the Mississippi flows 2,350 miles to the Gulf of Mexico. With its main tributary, the Missouri, "the Father of Waters" drains an area of more than a million square miles, which is one-eighth of North America and two-fifths of the United States.

**FORT MADISON, IOWA** (Pop. 13,966—El. 524 ft.) was an early outpost west of the Mississippi River. When it was built in 1808, it initially served as a territorial fortification and government trading post. After falling to the Indians twice, it was burned down in 1813, when defending soldiers were forced to abandon it. A remaining chimney was used as a landmark for years, and John H. Knapp spurred reconstruction of the area after he put up a cabin and trading post nearby in 1833. Now a light manufacturing center, Fort Madison hosts the Tri-State Rodeo early each September.

**KANSAS CITY, MO.** (Pop. 507,087—El. 804 ft.), with its sister city of the same name in Kansas, is a major commercial, industrial, transportation and cultural metropolitan area of the Midwest. The Missouri River divides the two states. Named for the Kansas, or Kaw, Indians, a Sioux tribe, Kansas City was the starting point of the famed Santa Fe Trail. Westport Square is the restoration of the old provisioning point where westward travelers bought last-minute supplies. Bat Masterson, Wyatt Earp, Doc Holliday and Wild Bill Hickok lived or passed through here when Kansas City was still the Wild West. The Battle of Westport, an important engagement of the Civil War, was fought here.



Kansas City, where famed Santa Fe Trail began

Country Club Plaza, built half a century ago in a flamboyant Spanish style, was the country's first shopping center. Dotted with squares and set off with fountains, Country Club Plaza is a fitting development in a city which claims more than 300 parks and a fountain count second only to Rome's.

The Nelson Gallery-Atkins Museum houses one of the country's finest art collections, notably the Chinese exhibits, and the Kansas City Museum documents the region's history. The Kansas City Philharmonic offers classical concerts, while numerous local jazz-preservation groups keep the sounds of Kansas City jazz alive. The popular Harry S. Truman Sports Complex plays host to many professional sports events. Other favorite visitor attractions are the former President's Library, Office and Courtroom in nearby Independence.

There are 15 colleges in Kansas City, including the University of Missouri at Kansas City, Rockhurst College and the University of Kansas Medical Center. In the middle of the state's farming and dairy region is **EMPORIA, KANS.** (Pop. 23,327—El. 1,138 ft.), a trade, transportation and light manufacturing center set on a low ridge between the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers. The Cottonwood supplied the town with water during a 16-month drought in the late 19th century.

Emporia has developed as its founders must have envisioned, since its name is Latin for "place of trade." William Allen White, famous editor who wrote such important editorials as "What's the Matter With Kansas?," chose to live here instead of accept-

ing offers at newspapers larger than the *Emporia Gazette*. White donated Peter Pan Park to the city in memory of a daughter killed in a riding accident. Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia and the College of Emporia are located here.

**NEWTON, KANS.** (Pop. 15,439—El. 1,439 ft.) was developed in 1872 by Russian Mennonites, whose lasting contribution to the Plains States was the introduction of Turkey Red wheat. Newton became a veritable overnight boom town when the Santa Fe rail line came through. And, for a time, the town was the end of the Chisholm Trail with all the attendant dance halls, saloons and gambling parlors. Just as the Mennonites moved in the railroad moved west to Wichita, and Newton settled down to become a prosperous trading center with a substantial wheat storage and milling industry. Points of interest include Bethel College Art Gallery, Mennonite Monument and Warkentin House, the restored home of Mennonite leader and pioneer Bernard Warkentin. Bethel College was founded in 1893, the first Mennonite college in the U.S.

**HUTCHINSON, KANS.** (Pop. 36,885—El. 1,530 ft.) is the seat of Reno County, the largest wheat-producing county in the state. Named after C.C. Hutchinson, Baptist preacher and Indian agent, the town on the north bank of the Arkansas River also has oil fields, salt mines, wheat silos and wheat-processing facilities. The town was plotted in 1871, where the Santa Fe was to cross the river. It was the last site of E.F. Horner's famous portable walnut house. When the railroad was being built, towns wishing to encourage settlement often offered a free plot of land to the builder of the first house. Horner, a shrewd manipulator, built a portable house of walnut wood which he erected on a plot in order to claim the land for himself. Once the claim was established, he moved the collapsible house to another free plot. Horner's house was at various times located in Brookville, Florence, Newton and Hutchinson, where it remained until it was demolished to make room for C.C. Hutchinson's real estate office, hotel and post office.

A cowboy statue on Boot Hill symbolizes **DODGE CITY, KANS.** (Pop. 14,127—El. 2,479 ft.), whose infamous past earned for it the nickname "the wickedest little city in America." Local boosters prefer another nickname, "the buckle on the Kansas wheat belt." The town that was established first as a small Army post in 1835 and as Fort Dodge 30 years later experienced its first boom with the coming of the railroad in 1872. Santa Fe chief engineer A.A. Robinson laid out the town at a time when buffalo herds still roamed the plains. The herds were exterminated by 1875, when the first Texas longhorns were driven up the Texas Trail.

By 1882, Dodge City was a rip-roaring cowboy capital, with the law a hundred miles away. The most famous gunmen of the West came through, and both Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp served as sheriff before moving west to Tombstone, Arizona. Front



Shades of the Old West

Street has been reproduced as it was during Dodge City's wildest days, including the Long Branch Gambling Room with old gambling devices, Old Dodge Jail and Long Branch Saloon. Boot Hill overlooks the city, and its Hangman's Tree which exacted justice on at least three horse thieves is still standing. A re-enactment of a gunfight is played each evening at 8 P.M. Dodge City is the home of St. Mary of the Plains College.

Set your watch at Dodge City for the time change between the Central and Mountain zones. Going west, reset it one hour backward; eastbound, set it one hour forward.

**GARDEN CITY, KANS.** (Pop. 14,790—El. 2,830 ft.) brags of having the world's largest known natural gas field, the largest irrigation area in the Midwest with what amounts to an unlimited water supply, the largest zoo in Kansas, the largest buffalo herd in the Midwest and the largest grain elevator in the world.

**LAMAR, COLO.** (Pop. 7,797—El. 3,603 ft.) was named after L.Q.C. Lamar, a 19th-century Secretary of the Interior. A livestock and grain producing center, Lamar's strategic location has made it into the wholesale and retail headquarters for a tri-state region comprised of southeastern Colorado, western Kansas and the Oklahoma Panhandle.

Because of the wild geese who stop to feed in the grain fields here on their way from Canada to the Gulf, Lamar is known as "The Goose-Hunting Capital of America." The geese attract many hunters to the area during the migratory season. Near the Amtrak line is the Madonna of the Trail monument, one of 12 monuments constructed by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark old national trails. Big Timbers, a 20-mile stand of cottonwood trees along the Arkansas River north and west of Lamar, was a refuge for Plains, Cheyenne, Comanche, Arapahoe, Kiowa and other Indian tribes, while Bent's Second Fort, 10 miles west of town, was one of Colorado's most famous trading posts. The Sand

and Sage Roundup is held in Lamar, which is also the home of Lamar Community College.

**LA JUNTA, COLO.** (Pop. 7,938—El. 4,045 ft.) takes its name from the Spanish word meaning "the junction." The town is the seat of Ortero County, a fertile farming area which produces onions, melons, sugar beets, potatoes, alfalfa, hay and other crops with the water from large irrigation systems. The state's largest cattle auction is held at La Junta, which owes much of its initial growth to its role as headquarters of the Colorado Division of the Santa Fe Railroad. Eight miles to the east of La Junta are the remains of Bent's Old Fort, a chief contact point between Indians and white men, where Kit Carson was once employed.

La Junta, home of Ortero Junior College, is the site of the Koshare Indian Kiva, an organization which performs Indian dances each Saturday throughout the summer in a stockade seating 1,200.

**TRINIDAD, COLO.** (Pop. 10,691—El. 5,985 ft.) was a trading post on the old Santa Fe Trail named for the Spanish "trinity." Built on the foothills of the Culebra Range, Trinidad sits astride the Purgatoire River on the site of an old Indian ceremonial ground. Spanish explorers, notably Juan de Oñate, visited the area as early as 1598, but it wasn't until Gabriel Gutierrez built a cabin in 1859 that a permanent settlement was attempted. At the time when relations between the U.S. and Mexico were strained, there was friction between Spanish settlers and people from "the States." The clashes culminated in the Battle of Trinidad on Christmas Day, 1867, which involved a thousand people. The skirmish was settled four days later when troops from Fort Lyons and Fort Reynolds arrived and put the town under martial law. Situated near Ute hunting lands, the town frequently endured Indian raids. In 1866 Trinidad became the seat of newly formed Las Animas County, Colorado's largest. In addition to agriculture, the county also derives income from coal mines, various mineral deposits, and clay for firebricks. Kit Carson Park, Kit Carson Museum, the Fort Wootton Memorial, the Victorian Bloom Mansion and the Old Baca House and Pioneer Museum are popular attractions in Trinidad, which is also the home of Trinidad State Junior College.

Raton Pass at the Colorado-New Mexico state line is the highest point on the Southwest Limited's route. This 7,588-foot-high pass has been important in the history of the Southwest. Originally it was an Indian trail that followed Raton Creek. The route then became part of the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail, replacing the Cimarron Branch because of its dangerous desert stretches. Little overland traffic took the route until the supply trains and the artillery of Kearney's Army began in 1846. Dick Wootton, a colorful character in the region, had a ranch near the pass, and set up his own private toll-gate. The Santa Fe cut into Wootton's business when it began laying tracks in the area in 1878. Today, the Southwest Limited's route over the top of the pass is a

one-and-a-half-mile-long tunnel just south of the state line.

**RATON, N. MEX.** (Pop. 6,692—El. 6,666 ft.), at the base of the spectacular Sangre de Cristo Mountains, is the gateway to the Cimarron Valley, Taos Indian pueblo, Taos Ski Valley, Red River ski area and Capulin National Monument. The town is a stock-raising, railroading and coal center as well as a historical watering spot between Wootton Ranch on the pass and the Canadian River. Badlands topography of flat mesas and conical hills of lava provides a dramatic panorama which can be seen from a chairlift that operates in the summer to the top of the pass. A national touring theatre called the Kaleidoscope Players is headquartered in Raton.

**LAS VEGAS, N. MEX.** (Pop. 13,835—El. 6,392 ft.) was settled in 1823 when Luis Maria C. de Baca was granted land for himself and his 17 sons. In spite of Indian problems, he settled near the present town and started a small *ranchito*. The first community, established in 1833 on the west bank of the Gallinas River, is now known as Old Town. Until the coming of the railroad, Las Vegas, which means "the meadows" in Spanish, was a typical adobe village, on the Santa Fe Trail. By 1879, New Town on the east side of the river had become home to as wretched a band of rascals and cut-throats as ever roamed the West, but they were ultimately driven out by a vigilante band of local citizens. Billy the Kid was briefly incarcerated in the Las Vegas jail. Annual events are the Teddy Roosevelt Rough Riders Association Reunion, the San Miguel County Fair (September) and the Annual Cowboys Reunion (August). Highlands University is located in Las Vegas.

**LAMY, N. MEX.** (Pop. 195—El. 6,457 ft.) is Amtrak's stop for Santa Fe, the capital of "the land of enchantment." Known as "the city different," Santa Fe offers a variety of attractions, such as Old Town, the Santa Fe Opera, regional theatre, and the campus of the State University.

**ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.** (Pop. 243,751—El. 5,196 ft.) was named for the Duke of Albuquerque, Viceroy of Spain from 1702-12. The original townsite dates from 1706. Known as Old Town, it holds traditional fiestas and religious ceremonies. Mass has been held at the Church of San Felipe de Neri every Sunday since 1706. Albuquerque's setting in the Rio Grande Valley is spectacular with the Sandia Mountains rising 6,000 feet above the mesa to the east, and a chain of mountains including five extinct volcanoes to the north and south. Albuquerque was an isolated frontier town during the Civil War, alternately in the hands of Union and Confederate forces. Its first real connection with the outside world came about when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad reached here in 1875. Development of irrigation systems brought agriculture to the region and eventually a canning and processing industry to the city.

The oldest metropolitan city west of the Mississippi, Albuquerque is also the largest metropolitan and commercial center in New Mexico. It has sun-



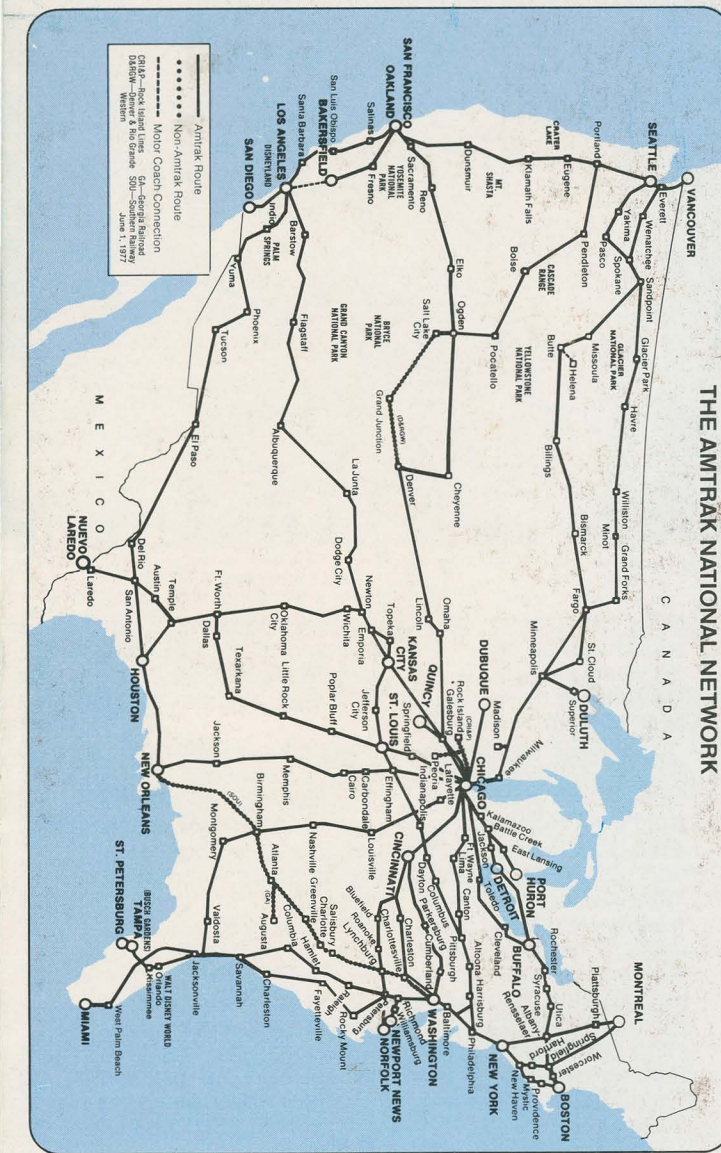
Historic mission church, Albuquerque

shine nearly every day of the year. Boasting a very youthful population, it is the home of the University of Albuquerque, the University of New Mexico, the New Mexico Arts and Crafts Center and the annual New Mexico State Fair.

More than half of the population of **GALLUP, N. MEX.** (Pop. 14,596—El. 6,506 ft.) consists of Hopi, Navajo and Zuni Indians. The town was developed from the one-saloon, one-general-store hamlet called Blue Goose as a result of a coal prospecting expedition by two engineers for the Santa Fe Railroad in 1879. Gallup quickly became an important Indian trading center, a role it still fills for 1,580 square miles of northwestern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona. It is also a center for Navajo wool and piñon nuts. Gallup is important as the gateway to Zuni Pueblo, the only surviving pueblo of this tribe. Late each November or early in December, the Zuni hold their famous Shalako ceremony, where the gods enter the village to bless the Indians' houses. An annual Intertribal Indian Ceremony was started in August 1922 to preserve customs and crafts.

Gallup is the jumping-off point for several important tourist destinations of the Southwest, notably Mesa Verde National Park, 165 miles to the north. In this park are the finest cliff dwellings in the U.S. Canyon de Chelly National Park was another home to cliff dwellers, who left many paintings as a visible record of their lives. Considered one of the natural wonders of the Navajo world, this canyon was the site of the last stand of the Navajo against Kit Carson's troops. Northeast of Gallup is Chaco Canyon National Monument, one of the Southwest's largest pueblos and most extensive surface ruins. Nature's magnificent red sandstone towers, once home for many Indian tribes, rise in Monument Valley on the great Colorado plateau, attracting thousands of sightseers each year.





**WINSLOW, ARIZ.** (Pop. 8,066—El. 4,850 ft.) was settled in 1882 as a division point of the Santa Fe Railroad. Called "Meteor City" because of the Meteor Mountains 23 miles to the west, Winslow is south of Navajo country. Several Hopi villages have been continuously inhabited for more than a thousand years. The largest ponderosa pine stand in the nation is 40 miles to the south, while the Painted Desert is 52 miles to the northeast.

In 1876, at F.F. McMillan's place, beside a spring, westbound scouts stripped a tall pine tree, tied an American flag on top and gave the town its name—**FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.** (Pop. 26,117—El. 6,092 ft.). Located high on the Coconino Plateau with the San Francisco Peaks towering to over 12,000 feet 15 miles away, the settlement began to grow around a store opened near McMillan's spring. The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (later called the Santa Fe) arrived in 1882, and thereafter lumbering, cattle and commercial enterprises grew. Flagstaff is the seat of Coconino County—the second largest in the United States with more than 18,623 square miles—nearly the size of Vermont and New Hampshire combined. Lowell Observatory, from which the planet Pluto was discovered, is located one mile west of the city.

Oak Creek Canyon, one of Arizona's most beautiful gorges, inspired Zane Grey's *Call of the Canyon*, and the Arizona Snow Bowl in the San Francisco range offers a breathtaking view of five states and the Grand Canyon. The Museum of Northern Arizona and Pioneers' Historical Museum are located in Flagstaff, as is 217-acre Buffalo Park, where antelope, elk, buffalo and other animals run free. The Nahohi Southwest Indian Pow-Wow takes place each 4th of July weekend with 20 tribes participating. Northern Arizona University is in Flagstaff.

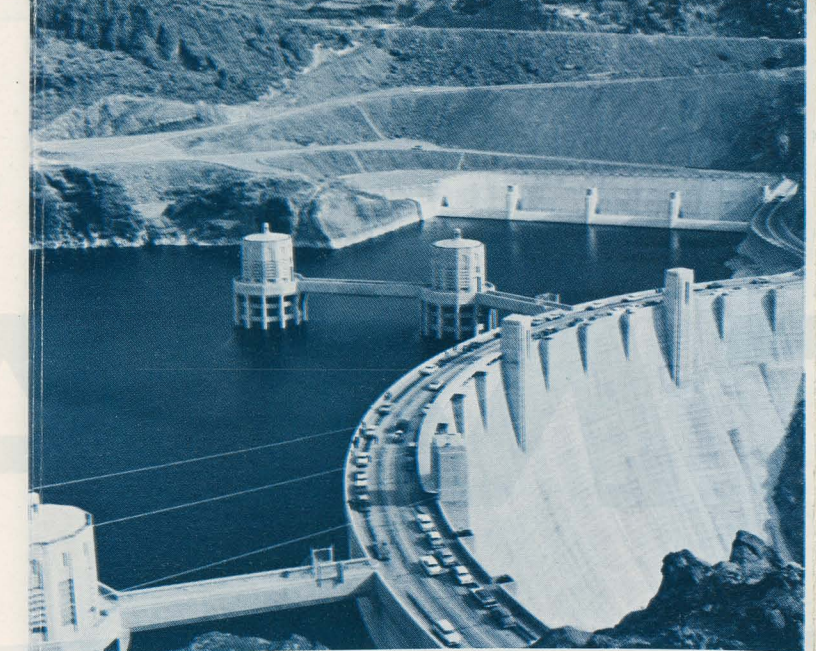
Motorcoach connections at Flagstaff can be made for Grand Canyon National Park.

**KINGMAN, ARIZ.** (Pop. 7,312—El. 3,335 ft.). Since 1882, Kingman has been the shopping and shipping center for what is still a sparsely populated grazing region on former Hualapai Indian lands. The town had a gold-mining boom, and it is occasionally possible to see a prospector—burro, pack and all—heading for the hills to seek his fortune. Davis Dam was completed in 1951 to supply the Southwest with hydroelectric power, and 67-mile-long Lake Mohave is a recreation area. Kingman is the gateway to the Hoover Dam.

At Kingman, set your watch for the change between Mountain and Pacific time. Going west, set it back an hour; going east, set it ahead an hour.

East of Needles, the Southwest Limited crosses the Colorado River, which flows 1,450 miles from Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado to the Gulf of California in Mexico. The river forms the border between Arizona and California, and its dams supply hydroelectric power.

**NEEDLES, CALIF.** (Pop. 4,051—El. 484 ft.) was established in 1883 as a way station on the Santa Fe Railroad and named for an isolated group of spires



Monumental Hoover Dam

15 miles southwest in Arizona. Today, tourism, railroad yards, and compressor stations and offices for three transcontinental pipeline companies provide income. Mining towns built for gold and non-metallic ore rushes and ghost towns dot the countryside surrounding this community in the Mohave Desert, where the recorded temperature is often the highest in the United States. The Mohave Indians still work on ranches near this town, which is shaded with palm, cottonwood, tamarisk and pepper trees. Needles is close to Havasu National Wildlife Refuge and Mitchell Caverns. Lake Havasu City, with its transplanted London Bridge, is to the southeast.

**BARSTOW, CALIF.** (Pop. 17,442—El. 2,105 ft.), in the beautiful Mohave country, was named in 1886 for Santa Fe Railroad president William Barstow Strong. The town took his middle name because Strong City, Kansas, had already used his surname. A mining center in the 1880s and 1890s, Barstow is near the Calico Mountains which yielded \$86 million in silver in 15 years. Once a desert junction for overland wagon trains and an outfitting station for Death Valley expeditions, Barstow is now the location of the large Santa Fe diesel repair shops. In 1920, the railroad needed more land and bought out the entire low-lying business district, and the business firms rebuilt on adjacent hills. Nearby Calico, for six decades a dust-shrouded ghost town, was restored in 1950 with private funds. Barstow's annual Mardi Gras takes place every Halloween and features 70 or more colorful floats.

Scenery is one of Barstow's greatest assets. Coupled with clean air and abundant sunshine, Barstow's scenic setting has made it the fastest-growing city in the San Bernardino Valley. Picturesque sites include rock-studded Odessa Canyon,

colorful Rainbow Basin, gorgelike Afton Canyon and Mule Canyon.

**SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.** (Pop. 104,251—El. 1,046 ft.) was named by Padre Francisco Dumetz, who entered the valley with a group of missionaries on May 20, 1810, the feast day of San Bernardino of Siena. In 1851, Captain Jefferson Hunt arrived with 500 Mormons from Salt Lake City, who bought the Rancho San Bernardino the following year and built a town modeled after Salt Lake City. Although they only stayed there until 1857, at which time Brigham Young recalled them to Salt Lake City, the town still bears the stamp of a mixed Spanish and Mormon heritage. Located amid deserts, valleys and mountains, the city is the center of one of the fastest-growing regions in the country. The National Orange Show has taken place each May since 1915 after the winter citrus crop harvest, featuring rodeos, fiestas and sports events. Rim o' the World Highway is the scenic route to Big Bear Lake, Snow Summit ski area, Lake Arrowhead, Blue Jay Forest and Sky Forest. California State College at San Bernardino is located here.

Solomon Gates won a free lot in **POMONA, CALIF.** (Pop. 87,384—El. 860 ft.) in 1875 for naming the city after the Roman goddess of fruit. With the advent of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the formation of the Pomona Land and Water Company, settlers arrived in increasing numbers. The sheep of Mission San Gabriel, tended by Indian herdsmen, grazed 150 years ago where now exists a progressive city built around a thriving citrus industry. Since 1922, Pomona has been the site of the Los Angeles County Fair, boasting the largest attendance (more than a million a year) of any fair in the U.S.

Arabian horse shows are held in Pomona, and Mexican plays and musical performances are produced at the Padua Hills Theater. Mount Baldy ski area is 15 miles north of the city where California State Polytechnic College and Mt. San Antonio are located.

**PASADENA, CALIF.** (Pop. 113,327—El. 700-1,200 ft.), from a Chippewa Indian word meaning "crown of the valley," developed as a noted winter resort that has been described as "the city Los Angeles grew around." In the foothills of the Sierra Madre overlooking the San Gabriel Valley, Pasadena is best known for the Tournament of Roses Parade and Rose Bowl invitational college football game which takes place each New Year's Day. The famed Pasadena Playhouse, now the State Theater of California, and its College of Theater Arts have been called "the back door to Hollywood." The Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Carnegie Solar Observatory on Mt. Wilson and Santa Anita Race Track are in Pasadena, as are Pasadena City College, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena College and Fuller Theological Seminary.

**LOS ANGELES, CALIF.** (Pop. 2,816,061—El. 316 ft.) is the largest city in California and the third largest in the United States in population and area.



Sutter's Fort, Sacramento



Hollywood's legendary street corner

The population growth of Los Angeles and all of coastal Southern California has been staggering.

Los Angeles' development stems from the 1880s, almost a century after its founding as El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula.

A massive real estate boom was sparked by the influx of settlers, which was reinforced when oil was struck in 1892. Soon 1,400 oil derricks appeared all over the city, on lawns, in backyards, in chickenyards.

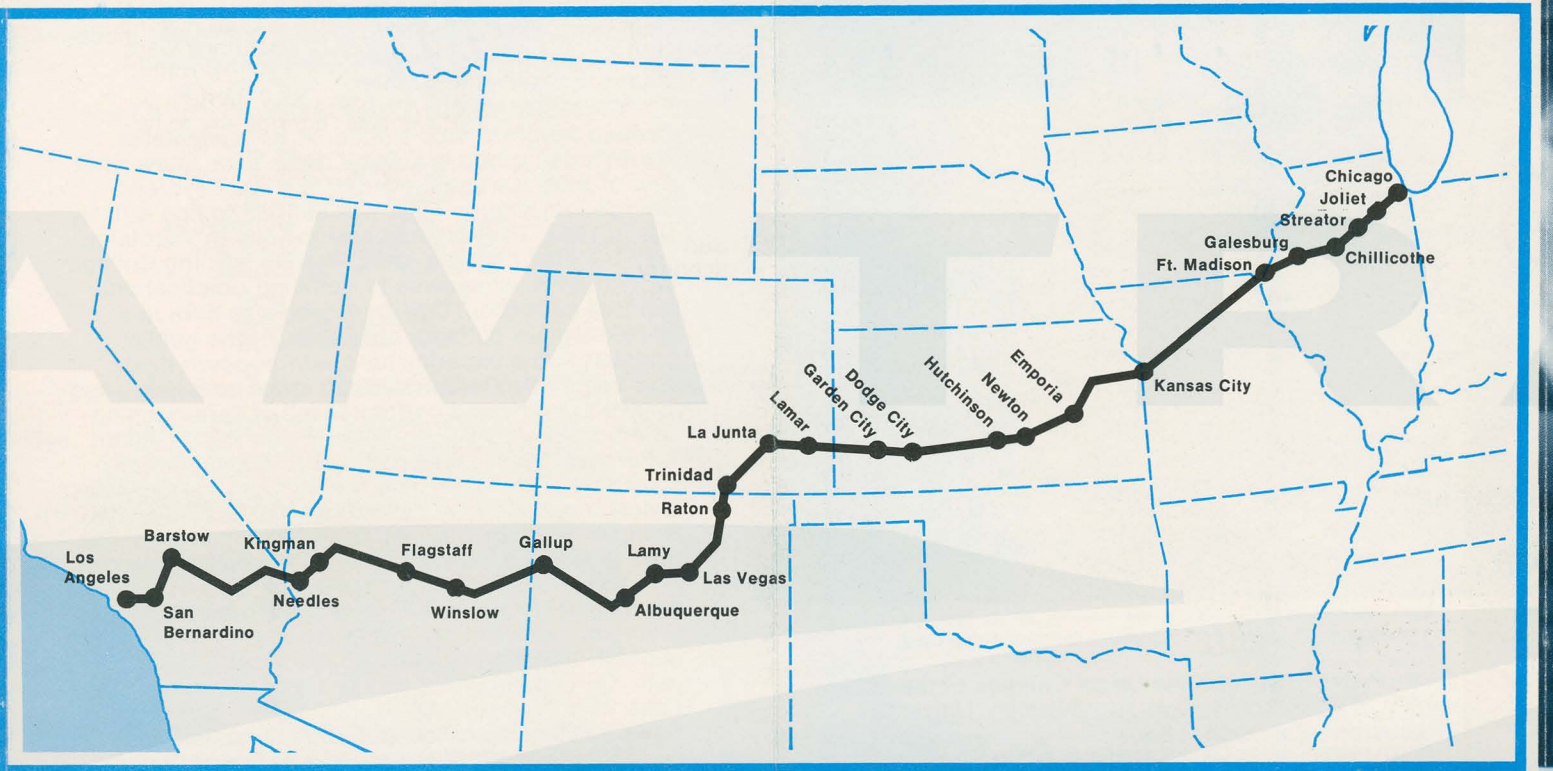
The Pueblo de Los Angeles is a state historical monument built in and around the old Spanish Plaza, featuring old houses, hotels, the Plaza Church and other attractions. Nearby are the Civic Center and the Music Center, new complexes which have done much to perk up downtown Los Angeles.

Naming the attractions of Los Angeles means a long, long list, highlighted by, but not limited to, Exposition Park, California Museum of Science and Industry, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, County Museum of Art, Helms Hall, Municipal Art Gallery, Farmers Market and more.

Educational facilities include the University of California at Los Angeles, University of Southern California, Occidental College, California State College at Los Angeles, Los Angeles City College, Immaculate Heart College and Mt. St. Mary's College.

We trust you had a comfortable trip aboard the Southwest Limited, and hope that your coach accommodations or private sleeping accommodations were to your liking. If you have traveled the entire route of the Southwest Limited, you have just experienced a more than 2,000-mile stretch of America the way no motorist or air traveler ever has or ever will. Should you travel this way again, you might want to try the Southwest Limited's sister train, the San Francisco Zephyr. The Zephyr links Chicago with San Francisco via a different route with different scenery.

On your next trip, consider one of the convenient rail connections Amtrak offers to all regions of the



Enjoy sit-down table service in the dining car.

Relax and make friends in the lounge car.



Fine table wines are available for your dining pleasure.

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Los Angeles	.....	(213) 624-0171
Colorado	.....	800-421-8320
Illinois (except Chicago)	.....	800-972-9147
Chicago	.....	(312) 786-1333
Indiana	.....	800-621-0353
Iowa	.....	800-621-0353
Kansas	.....	800-421-8320
Missouri	.....	800-621-0317
New Mexico	.....	800-421-8320

For other locations, consult your telephone directory.

We hope you enjoyed this running description of the Southwest Limited's historic route, and we thank you for traveling Amtrak. It's always nice to have you with us.

Welcome aboard  
**Amtrak's**  
**SOUTHWEST LIMITED**

The scenic route  
across America's Great Plains  
and historic Spanish Southwest.

