

Paw. 44



NATIONAL OLD TRAILS HIGHWAY
THE
GRAND CANYON ROUTE



Carl Pedin

FOREWORD

The NATIONAL OLD TRAILS HIGHWAY is the original Trans-Continental Highway. It is made up in part of the Old Santa Fe Trail and the Great Spanish Trail. Since early pioneer days, it has been in general use for east and west across-continent travel.

With exception of a few detours where new surfacing is being laid, the entire highway is an excellent all year route. Almost for the entire length of the highway, it is paralleled by the Santa Fe railroad; which means that the tourist is never very far from some town, and that supplies, hotel accommodations and garage service can be had at reasonable cost.

Clean, sanitary and well kept camp grounds can be found in practically every town. Some of these are municipal grounds maintained by the various cities, others are privately owned and a small charge is made for each car.

From the time that the NATIONAL OLD TRAILS HIGHWAY enters Colorado, it traverses a region of great scenic and historic interest. Many scenic wonders greet the eye of the tourist. Chief amongst these are: Raton Pass, La Bajada Hill, Acoma, the Enchanted Mesa, Petrified Forest, the Grand Canyon and the Tejon Pass.

In New Mexico will be found the remains of a prehistoric civilization that antedates the Christian era. At the Canyon de los Frijoles will be found the most remarkable cliff dwellings in the country. They are easily accessible and can be reached by a few hours drive from Santa Fe. Several other notable cliff dwellings can be reached by a longer drive. Chief amongst these are those on the Gila River and in the Canyon de Chelly out of Gallup.

The Highway leads close by or through numerous Indian Pueblos. Many of these have a civilization dating back hundreds of years. Practically all of them were well established at the time the Spanish Conquistadores came up from Old Mexico in the sixteenth century. They show but little effect of the white man civilization. In all essential respects, their habits and mode of living are the same as they were before the advent of the white man.

In recent years, many roads and so-called "short cuts" have been organized and vigorously advertised to divert tourists from the NATIONAL OLD TRAILS HIGHWAY. With but few exceptions, these roads are anything but short cuts. As a rule they are far from the railroads, which means a higher cost of all necessities. There is little of good road, usually less, on these "short cuts", and towns are as a rule, few and far between.

The large number of auto tourists that annually travel the NATIONAL OLD TRAILS HIGHWAY, some of them for the fourth and fifth time, furnishes the best proof of the desirability of keeping on this MAIN TRAVELED HIGHWAY.

Tourists are advised to call at the offices of the Chambers of Commerce in the towns along the route for more detailed information than space in this folder permits giving. Courteous attendants are always willing to answer questions, list points of interest and map out side trips. Illustrated descriptive pamphlets of the different towns and the surrounding country are to be had for the asking.

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LOG OF National Old Trails Highway "The Grand Canyon Route"

FROM KANSAS CITY TO LOS ANGELES

| Miles from Kansas City | | Miles from Los Angeles |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0 | KANSAS CITY, MO. | 1886 |
| 25 | Olathe | 1861 |
| 54 | Baldwin | 1832 |
| 85 | Scranton | 1801 |
| 144 | Council Grove | 1742 |
| 170 | Herington | 1716 |
| 220 | Lindsborg | 1666 |
| 235 | McPherson | 1651 |
| 269 | Lyons | 1617 |
| 300 | Great Bend | 1586 |
| 324 | Larned | 1562 |
| 350 | Kinsley | 1536 |
| 389 | Dodge City | 1497 |
| 442 | Garden City | 1444 |
| | Center of U. S. | |
| 497 | Syracuse, Kan. | 1389 |
| 514 | Colo.-Kan. State Line | 1372 |
| 543 | Lamar, Colo. | 1343 |
| 581 | Las Animas | 1305 |
| 603 | La Junta | 1283 |
| 691 | Trinidad, Colo. | 1195 |
| 703 | New Mexico-Colo. State Line | 1183 |
| 707 | Summit of Raton Pass | 1179 |
| 716 | Raton, N. M. | 1170 |
| 759 | Springer | 1127 |
| 786 | Wagon Mound | 1100 |
| 828 | Las Vegas | 1058 |
| 903 | Santa Fe | 983 |
| 968 | Albuquerque | 918 |
| 990 | Los Lunas | 896 |
| 1048 | Cubero | 838 |
| 1070 | Grant | 816 |
| 1132 | Gallup, N. M. | 754 |
| 1155 | New Mexico-Arizona State Line | 731 |
| 1237 | Holbrook, Ariz. | 649 |
| 1273 | Winslow | 613 |
| 1338 | Flagstaff | 548 |
| 1356 | Maine (Parks P. O.) | 530 |
| | 64 Miles north to Grand Canyon | |
| 1372 | Williams | 514 |
| 1392 | Ashfork | 494 |
| 1419 | Seligman | 467 |
| 1458 | Peach Springs | 428 |
| 1511 | Kingman | 375 |
| 1566 | Topock, Ariz. | 320 |
| | Colorado River Crossing | |
| 1582 | Needles, Calif. | 304 |
| 1612 | Goffs | 274 |
| 1637 | Danby | 249 |
| 1689 | Ludlow | 197 |
| 1743 | Barstow | 143 |
| 1780 | Victorville | 106 |
| 1824 | San Bernardino | 62 |
| 1848 | Claremont | 38 |
| 1886 | LOS ANGELES, CALIF. | 0 |

ROAD LOG
**National Old Trails
 Highway**
 "The Grand Canyon Route"
KANSAS CITY TO LOS ANGELES

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Altitude 900.

OLATHE, KAN.—25 miles. Population 3500.

BALDWIN, KAN.—29 miles. Population 1,200.

SCRANTON, KAN.—31 miles. Population 3,000.

COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.—59 miles. Population 4,000.

HERINGTON, KAN.—26 miles. Population 4,000.

LINDSBORG, KAN.—50 miles. Population 2,000; altitude 1,300—Is an ideal HOME-TOWN, noted for its Music, Art, Culture and Refinement, located between Wichita and Salina, about 185 miles west of Kansas City, in the richest agricultural district of the state.

Bethany College is located here with its Conservatory of Music and Fine Arts, the largest of its kind west of Chicago, having an average attendance of 1,000 students annually. In the world of music this town is perhaps better known than any other city in America, owing to its Oratorio Society, founded in 1881, a Chorus of 600 voices and Orchestra of 75 pieces, rendering each year at Eastertide, Handel's masterpiece "The Messiah." This Oratorio has now (1924) been rendered 127 times by this organization. The town is also noted for its beautiful shade trees, flower gardens, cement walks and paving, often being referred to as the Park City of the plains. Coronado Heights, an historical place overlooking the Smoky Valley, is one of the beauty-spots of Kansas. Lindsborg, is indeed, an interesting place.

MCPHERSON, KAN.—15 miles. Population 5,000, altitude 1500, has splendid Tourist accommodations of all kinds. Good Hotels, Garages and Restaurants. Tourist Park equipped with shelter house, shower bath, stoves, city water, electric lights, sanitary sewer connections, fuel for cooking. Care taker in charge. A registration fee of twenty-five cents per car per day is made. We welcome Tourists.

McPherson has good schools and churches, two Colleges, fine parks and other civic improvements. Located in a rich general farming community. Good roads in all directions. A progressive community. You will like McPherson. Tourist information bureau at Chamber of Commerce.

CONWAY, KAN.—6 1-2 miles.

WINDOM, KAN.—7 1-2 miles. Population 200, altitude 1600.

LYONS, KAN.—19 miles. Population 3000, altitude 1700.

Lyons, county seat of Rice county, has a population of 3,000. It is noted as the location of two rock salt mines with plants for the manufacture of commercial salt. Both mines welcome visitors. The Western Salt Co., to the north of the trail, is the older and has the longest underground streets. The American Salt Co., to the south, is known as the largest salt plant in the world. Mining, crushing, evaporating and block making may be seen in both plants.

The city has a vast supply of wonderfully pure water

from a subterranean stream flowing east from the Colorado Rockies. The tourist camp at Lyons is in the city park, a beautiful place but two blocks east of the public square. A rural camp is provided at Hartle's Park on the trail, four miles west of the city. Among the other attractions of Lyons are two immense flour mills, a swimming pool and an attractive court house and lawn. A women's rest room and toilet are provided for travelers on the ground floor of the court house. On the south edge of the city is a well-kept nine-hole golf course to which visitors are always welcome without the payment of a green's fee. Lyons is a hospitable city. All visitors have to do is ask and they will receive information, courtesies and service.

CHASE—8 miles. Pop. 350; alt. 900 feet. Modern filling stations, garage, general stores, hotel, cafe. Free municipal camp ground with shade and usual conveniences.

Chase is in the central part of Rice county, is a wheat center, dairying and general farming is also a feature. Rural High School and Consolidated grade schools—one bank and good churches.

ELLENWOOD, KAN.—13 miles. Population 1,200, altitude 1800.

GREAT BEND, KAN.—10 miles. Pop. 5000, alt. 1800, county seat of Barton County, one of the richest agricultural counties of state; has in past 10 years period 3 times been the greatest wheat producing county of Kansas; second county in state in alfalfa acreage; 4,000,000 bushels wheat crop in sight for 1924; one of wealthiest counties per capita in the United States; farming, stock raising and stock feeding are its chief industries. Great Bend has three of finest flour mills in state with daily output of 3,000 barrels; large wholesale grocery; three wholesale poultry packing plants; two wholesale ice cream factories; largest ice manufacturing plant in western half of state; wholesale produce house; second largest creamery in the state and other industries furnishing steady employment for hundreds of men and women at top wages. Trade territory in 35 mile radius is best populated farm section in Kansas, and extends for 100 miles northwest and west. Good roads from all directions. New tourist camp ground with light, fuel and water, on North Main Street in county fair ground. Two hotels. New modern hotel of 54 rooms will be opened about February first. Three railroads. Ten oil wells now going down near Great Bend.

DUNDEE, KAN.—9 miles. Altitude 1900.

PAWNEE ROCK, KAN.—5 miles; pop. 400; altitude 1,950. Garage, rest room, free camp ground, general stores. Pawnee Rock State Park half mile north, scene of many battles, pioneers gathered on this high rock for protection.

LARNED, KAN.—9 miles. Population 4000, altitude 2000.

Larned, county seat of Pawnee County, is a town of 3500 people, a thriving modern city, located at the junction of the Arkansas and Pawnee rivers, which supplies a large trade territory in one of the richest agricultural communities in Kansas. Municipally owned light and water plant, miles of paving, many beautiful homes, fine school system, court house, library. Pawnee county is one of the banner wheat counties in the heart of the great hard wheat belt of Kansas. Large acreage of alfalfa, grain sorghums, Sudan grass and other crops are profitably raised, while there is an increasing interest in the raising of cattle and sheep. County has thousands of acres of irrigable land, underlaid with inexhaustible water at depth of 15 to 30 feet, and sugar beets and other crops are profitably raised under irrigation. Seven miles west of town is old Fort Larned,

pioneer Indian fort established to protect wagon trains over the Santa Fe Trail. On the historic Pawnee west of Larned is located the Larned State Hospital, with its thousand acre reservation and its modern cottage system of caring for the state's unfortunates. The Santa Fe Trail through the county was built and is maintained as a federal aid project, with perfect sandy-clay surface entire distance. Annual rainfall, 20-year government records, 24.26 inches. First class tourists' facilities, hotels, cafes, garages, etc.

GARFIELD, KAN.—10 miles; pop. 350; alt. 2100. General farming, about the center of the wheat belt. Garfield Auto Co., established 1911; general garage work, tires, parts and accessories. Road service, phone 25.

KINSLEY, KAN.—14 miles. Population 2000, altitude 2200.

Kinsley is in the midst of the greatest wheat belt in the country. Tourists who make this part of the Trail in the near harvest season will see miles and miles of golden wheat, a sea of ripening grain, and the town, with many trees in the valley of the Arkansas River.

The high trail, a well graveled road following the curve of the river, has many fine old cottonwood trees on the way, planted by the early pioneers, a monument to their love of trees.

Along the way purple alfalfa fields in bloom, growing forage crops, sorghums, all the maizes as well as the Indian corn, Sudan grass, the new cattle food, and the native grass pastures, make a peaceful panorama of agriculture, as lovely as anything on the Old Trail.

All about Kinsley the country is full of fine cattle, beef and dairy herds, and it is an important poultry district.

A beautiful bridge with curved arches, spans the Arkansas where the Santa Fe Railway crosses, and an old red bridge with willows and cottonwoods peeping thru its sides, carries the motor tourist across. Sometimes the river is a rush of muddy water, again little clear streams wandering over white sand, and again, it is an under ground river.

Kinsley is a good business point, and the tourist will find ample garage facilities for all needs. There are hotel and rooming house accommodations, general stores and two free camp grounds.

OFFERLE, KAN.—8 miles. Population 250, altitude 2300.

SPEARVILLE, KAN.—13 miles; pop. 750; alt. 2,450. General stores, hotel, restaurant, free camp ground. Spearville Garage, R. T. Williamson. Expert mechanical service on any car. Gas, oil, accessories, road service, phone 99.

DODGE CITY, KAN.—17 miles; pop. 6,300; altitude 2,500. Dodge City, Kansas, sometimes called "THE BUCKLE ON THE WHEAT BELT" because of its strategic location with reference to the wheat fields of "THE GREAT SOUTHWEST." It is located on the main line of the A. T. & S. F. and the Dodge City branch of the C. R. I. & P. The Elkhart Branch joins the main line of the A. T. & S. F. at Dodge City. Seven major trails converge at this point, making it a veritable gateway for tourist travel.

These are some of the things which should add to your enjoyment while in Dodge City: a tourist park with free municipal swimming pool, four good hotels, water which is 99.92 per cent pure, and altitude of 2533 feet, a mean temperature of 54.1 degrees, a population of 6,349, and a hearty welcome from the Chamber of Commerce and all the citizens.

Time changes here. Central time at Dodge City, mountain time west.

CIMARRON, KAN.—19 miles. Population 900, altitude 2600. Garages, hotel, restaurant, swimming pool and free

municipal camp ground. Dry farming, wheat and range stock. Irrigation, dairying and alfalfa.

INGALLS, KAN.—6 miles. Garage, hotel, restaurant, camp ground.

PIERCEVILLE, KANS.—14 miles. Point of Rocks. Scene of several frontier Indian fights, two and one-half miles west. Garage, gas, oil, tires and accessories.

GARDEN CITY, KAN.—15 miles; altitude 2,800; population 5,000.

Within the memory of living men, western Kansas was the home of the Savage Red man, and in un-numbered thousands of buffalo, he found his "Pot of Gold."

Later the cowboy and the cattle man dotted the surface with ranch houses and windmills; while the vast herds of scrub cattle and bucking broncos typified the "Pot of Gold."

To-day the large wheat fields, the green topped sugar beets, the waving corn, milo maize and kaffir corn, the fragrant alfalfa and the succulent sudan grass, the broad acres carpeted with the vines of sweet potatoes and melons, the pure bred cattle, and large draft horses and mules, represent the actual coin of the realm as the "Pot of Gold" to be found at Garden City, the metropolis of the western half of Kansas.

Garden City is the county seat of Finney County, and is a thriving growing business center, because of the surrounding country's unusual combination of rich soil, an abundance of water for irrigation, air free from excess humidity, and almost incessant sunshine; all of which guarantees un-failing crops and the best of health for both, man and beast.

While Garden City is the center of the greatest intensive farming section and largest stock industry in the state, it also has the most extensive manufacturing plant in the western half of Kansas, that of a beet sugar factory, which is a leading source of Finney County's prosperity, with an investment including subsidiaries and accessories of about \$8,000,000.00.

Garden City has five miles of brick paved streets; the Santa Fe Trail is paved 30 miles through Finney County, and south of the city a part of the Great Plains Highway also is paved.

Garden City has fine stores, three banks, ten churches, beautiful homes surrounded with trees which make the whole city a veritable park, a Government building, free city mail delivery, four grain elevators, two large alfalfa meal mills, a complete sewer system, an artificial ice plant, absolutely pure soft water, a live active Chamber of Commerce, one of the largest sugar factories in the United States, a large power plant from which emanate over 200 miles of transmission lines extending into the farming communities which render farmers' homes as modern as city mansions, a half-million dollar Building and Loan Association, three city parks, a Government and State Experiment and Demonstration farm, and one of the best and most complete school systems in the West, consisting of elaborately equipped Vocational Agriculture, Domestic Science and Manual Training Departments, and a Junior College accredited for the first two years of college work.

Garden City has two good hotels, the Windsor with 70 rooms, 20 with bath, and the Stone. Good garages and restaurants.

Garden City has one of the best camping grounds in Kansas, located in a 100-acre park, decorated with flowers and a wilderness of trees. The accommodations consist of a large commodious tourist building furnished with

National Old Trails Highway

modern oil stoves, hot and cold water, dining tables, reading and rest rooms, private dressing room for ladies, telephone, and a complete sanitary equipment. The grounds also contain a liberal supply of play ground apparatus, and THE LARGEST CEMENT SWIMMING POOL in the West. Police supervision is provided.

HOLCOMB, KAN.—8 miles. Altitude 2900.

DEERFIELD, KAN.—10 miles. Population 300, altitude 3000, hotel, restaurant, garages, free camp ground. Lake McKenny for fishing 3 miles. Irrigation and dry farming. Sugar beets, melons, alfalfa, winter wheat, kaffir and broom corn.

LAKIN, KAN.—8 miles. Population 700, altitude 3000. Hotels, garages and cafe. Farming and cattle. Dry farming to the North of Old Trails road, irrigated lands to the South. Dairying, corn, hogs, sugar beets, canteloupes and honey dew melons. "Kearney county needs 500 families to settle on this cheap land and 'grow up with the country'."

KENDALL, KAN.—16 miles; Garage, road service, gas, oil, good water.

SYRACUSE, KAN.—11 miles. Population 1600, altitude 3200. The county seat of Hamilton county, Kansas, was founded in the year of 1871 by a colony from Syracuse, New York.

Sayrucuse has had its ups and downs in the pioneering state, but is now putting on a gradual and permanent growth. It is one of the divisions of the Santa Fe railway, all passenger trains east and west stopping at this point. The county is adapted to farming and stockraising and there is no place under the sun where the young man or the man with small means can make a better living or accumulate more of this world's riches than in this western county where the land has a record of paying for itself in one year's crop. Syracuse has a grade A high school, fine churches, and a clean citizenship. It's the place where the Great West really begins.

COOLIDGE, KANS.—15 miles, altitude 3,400; population 200. Restaurant, hotel and Coolidge Garage, general repairing and battery service, welding, gas, oil, tires, road service. Eight artesian wells in radius of three miles. Colorado state line one and three-quarter miles west.

HOLLY, COLO.—6 miles; population 1,200; altitude 3,400. Range cattle and irrigated lands. Dairying, wheat, alfalfa and sugar beets. Hotel Grand, strictly modern, H. & D. Garage and Bruce Repair Shop. General store, restaurant. Shady Rest Camp Ground one mile west. Big shade trees, sanitary, fresh milk, eggs, dairy products. Gas and oil.

GRANADA, COLO.—16 miles; altitude 3,500; population 300. Stock raising and sugar beets, irrigated and dry farming. Free municipal camp ground, general stores, garages and hotel.

LAMAR, COLO.—17 miles; altitude 3,600; population 5,000. Milk condensing plant, flour mill, beet sugar factory, alfalfa meal mills, broom and cement factory. 265,000 acres irrigated lands tributary and great area of dry farming lands. Old Fort Bent 9 miles west.

HASTY, COLO.—20 miles; population 100. Gas station, garage, hotel, store.

LOS ANIMAS, COLO.—17 miles; altitude 3,800; population 2,500. City derives its name from the Spanish "Rio de las Animas Perdidas," "River of Lost Souls. Sheep feeding section, sugar beet factory, U. S. naval sanitarium across river 5 miles northeast, on site of old Fort Lyon,

"The Grand Canyon Route"

built 1867. Here Kit Carson once made his headquarters and the building he occupied still stands. Eleven miles west of Las Animas is the site of Bent Brothers old fort built in 1829. First permanent settlement in Colorado was near Los Animas. In the early seventies Los Animas was noted for the 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.

LA JUNTA, COLORADO.—21 miles; population 7,600, altitude 4,000 feet; La Junta is a Spanish name and means literally translated, "The Junction." The city is the dividing point both on the Santa Fe Railroad and on the Old Trails Road, one branch of each swinging north into Colorado and the other south into New Mexico, Arizona and California. La Junta, according to a recent and careful census has a population of approximately 7600 and is growing rapidly. Its principal industries and resources are the Santa Fe shops, round house, offices etc. and extensive farming and stock raising territory. La Junta has very good hotels, garages and machine shops, as well as numerous camping grounds. It is the natural resting place for the tourist going either east or west, as it was the camping place of the early pioneer before the day of railroads and automobiles.

TIMPAS, COLO.—17 miles; Altitude 4,400; population 100. General store, cafe and garage. Stock raising. Distant view of Pike's Peak 100 miles northwest and Spanish Peaks 75 miles west. Here may be seen cedars and cane cactus, mesquite and sage brush. Mexican adobe houses.

BLOOM, COLO.—14 miles. Altitude 4800.

DELHI, COLO.—5 miles. Altitude 5100.

MODEL, COLO.—22 miles. Altitude 5,500; population 100. This district recently supplied with water for irrigation and is rapidly becoming a prosperous farming section. Ten years ago it was a sheep and cattle ranch.

EARL, COLO.—4 miles; Altitude 5,700; population 50. Irrigation, farming, and grazing. Sunflower Valley south. Raton range to south, Spanish Peaks (Los dos Hermanos, The Two Brothers) and Sangre de Cristo (Blood of Christ) range to the west.

TRINIDAD, COLO.—20 miles. "We Smile and Speak First." Pop. 15,000, altitude 6,200. Its leading industries are: farming, stockraising and coal mining. There are 14 daily passenger trains, 9 schools and 23 churches; 5 modern hotels with a following of most excellent restaurants and cafeterias. One fine city park and one camp ground is provided for the guest. Trinidad is the second oldest town in the State, and its region is rich in history and Spanish legend.

One of Trinidad's greatest assets is its pure, clear, cool, water which is piped thru a thirty-five mile pipe line from the snow-capped mountains of the Sangre de Cristo Range. The entire system is municipally owned. Climate: The summers are bright, but cool; the falls are crisp, but sunny, open and dry. Average rainfall for the past ten years is 17.71 inches and the average mean temperature is 50.53 degrees F. Overlooking the city at the south stands Fisher's Peak, named after a German artillery officer who commanded a battery in the Army of the West that camped at its base in 1846. This wonderful peak rises majestically to a height of 10,280 feet and is considered by many one of the most picturesque in the entire West. Trinidad is planning to build a scenic automobile highway making the summit of this peak, with a view embracing the surround-

National Old Trails Highway

ing country and its snow-clad mountain ranges for a radius of a hundred miles or more, easily accessible.

Trinidad is located on the National Old Trails, Santa Fe Trail, Colorado-to-Gulf, and Plains-Mountains Highways.

Between the cities of Trinidad and Raton is located the famous Raton Pass, which is a part of the most northern trans-continental highway (The National Old Trails Highway), in the United States, that is open to automobile tourist traffic 365 days in the year. This road is all hard-surfaced and is wide enough at all places for two cars to pass. Grades are easy, many cars drive this pass both ways in high. All during the winter months auto traffic flows uninterruptedly over the Raton Pass, auto stages maintaining their regular schedules every day in the year.

For the west-bound auto tourist, Trinidad is the gateway to the Rocky mountains. Nothing could be more interesting than to make the one-day drive of 120 miles out of Trinidad known as the "Circle Drive" thru the San Isabel National Forest. Beyond the rolling country lying to the west of Trinidad, and east of the broad reaches of the great San Luis Valley of Southern Colorado, in the San Isabel National Forest, there rises abruptly a high, sharp line of mountains, dark with forest along their base and white along their summits with everlasting snow. By day they gleam in dazzling white, by night they seem but the ghosts of mountains; and in the evening, when the light on the high peaks turns to rose and violet before it dies, they are beautiful beyond description.

The Sangre de Cristo is a sharp, saw-tooth range containing numerous peaks above 14,000. Sierra Blanca (14,390) is the third highest peak in the state.

In these mountain regions there is much to entice the dweller in the hot lowland cities. Numerous clear, cold streams that have their rise high up amid the peaks and canyons and lovely mountain lakes, mirroring the passing clouds and the forests on their shores, tempt the traveler to tarry awhile and rest. In this country of bright, clear days and crisp, cool nights, one can rest, indeed. Under such conditions camping becomes the ideal existence.

The start of the Circle Drive is made from Trinidad, driving over the hard-surfaced Stonewall road, which brings one, after a thirty-mile drive, to the famous Stonewall. Going thru the Stonewall Gap, continue on this road, passing by Monument Lake, and enter the Forest. Leaving the Forest at Cuchara Camps, continue to La Veta, from there drive to Walsenburg, and from Walsenburg, over a forty-mile hard-surfaced road, back to Trinidad.

Tourists should call at the Trinidad-Las Animas Chamber of Commerce for more detailed information, maps, folders, etc.

STARKVILLE, COLO.—4 miles; Altitude 6,300; population 1,600. Coal mining. On north boundary of the famous Maxwell Land Grant, 1,750,000 acres, formerly the Beau-bien and Miranda grant. In 1870 large bands of Jicarillo Apaches and Utes lived on this grant. Maxwell was noted trapper, scout and feudal lord of the frontier.

SUMMIT RATON PASS—12 miles; altitude 7,800 feet.
RATON, NEW MEXICO—10 miles. Raton is a city of 5,000 people—situated at an elevation of 6,666 feet, and the natural gateway to a great scenic region. THE NATIONAL OLD TRAILS road follows the historic Santa Fe Trail through the city. El Capulin—an extinct volcano, is a short ride from the city. The Cimarron River is a crystal clear mountain stream which

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RATON PASS

flows at the base of the Palisades—noted for their beauty. The ancient Indian Pueblo of Taos is reached from this point, ever an interesting motor road thru the mountains. Raton is a beautiful little city admired by all who come within her gates. Ten miles of shaded streets lined with beautiful shade trees and lawns. Ample hotel and garage accommodations, besides three tourist camp grounds. Twenty-four-hour-a-day service. Three fine school buildings. Churches of all denominations. Visit us a few days and you will want to make your home with us.

MAXWELL, N. M.—28 miles; Altitude 5,900; population 400. Cattle, hog raising, dairying. Headquarters Maxwell irrigated lands, about 23,000 acres. First farming in Colfax county was done by Kit Carson and Lucien D. Maxwell in 1843.

FRENCH, N. M.—5 miles; Altitude 5,800; population 200. Fruit growing, farming, dairying and stock raising. Sangre de Cristo mountains on west horizon.

SPRINGER, N. M.—10 miles. Population 1200, altitude 5800. Center of large irrigated, dry farming and grazing district. On main line Santa Fe. Municipal water and sewer system. Good hotel accommodations and garages. Postal and Western Union telegraph and telephone. Side trips to Cimarron Canon and mountains to west. Fishing trips to lakes nearby and mountain streams.

WAGON MOUND, N. M.—29 miles; altitude 6,200; population 900. Stock raising, lumbering and farming. Town named after hills east of track which bear fancied resemblance to old prairie schooner, landmark on the old Santa Fe Trail. Scene of many Indian fights and hold-ups.

WATROUS, N. M.—25 miles. Population 300, altitude 6400.

Center of a very old and prosperous district growing alfalfa and truck crops. One of the oldest trading posts in northern New Mexico and on the original Santa Fe Trail. A number of very old ranch houses constructed before the Mexican War are to be found in the near vicinity of the town. Among the oldest places are the Old Ranch Inn, the Phoenix Ranch and the Clyde Ranch. Within a quarter of a mile from Watrous is the Phoenix Lake, one of the most beautiful spots in the state. Excellent camping is provided, club house, bath house and boats. Eight miles west of Watrous old Fort Union will furnish the tourist with a side trip filled with historic interest. This fort was abandoned in 1879.

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LAS VEGAS, N. M.—20 miles; alt. 6,600. "Las Vegas is Spanish for "The Meadows." It is a fitting name of the gem city of the green foothills, with broad grass and farm lands on the east and pines and fir timbered mountains on the west. It is New Mexico's educational center. It is a city of pavements and modern buildings, population 10,000, yet it is a city of old romance too. Here passed the Spanish explorer Coronado in 1541, long before Plymouth Rock; here stopped the traders' caravans of the Santa Fe Trail since 1821, circling in the old plaza for protection from Indians. Here General Kearny, with his Irish Brigade, stood on an adobe house-top and proclaimed the sovereignty of the Stars and Stripes in 1846. Here Billy the Kid, famous Lincoln county bandit, killed his first man. Here it was that the Immortal Teddy gathered his Rough Riders for their first Reunion after the Spanish War. Here is the rich romance of the old pioneers. **For the Tourist**—Las Vegas has a thousand attractions, is a city of Historical interest, and with every one a cool climate and a **WARM WELCOME**.



A MOUNTAIN TROUT POOL, LAS VEGAS

Dozens of trout streams are in the mountains nearby. Deer, bears, mountain lions, bobcats and many other game animals can be killed in season.

Old Hermits Peak, 10,000 feet above the sea, is an easy side run of 18 miles over good roads from Las Vegas. There are good bass and trout lakes within 3 to 12 miles from town.

Our mountains are covered with cool aspen, pine and fir and the Santa Fe National Forest asks you to use them. There are snow peaks, too, farther up than Hermit's Camp in the woods free.

"Old Town" is a bit of old Spain in a modern setting. Its green plaza is picturesque with dark-eyed Spanish *Senoritas* and *Caballeros*.

"The Grand Canyon Route"



AN ASPEN GLADE NEAR LAS VEGAS—COOL!

Five miles out are the Montezuma Hot Springs and the beautiful Montezuma College.

There are modern camp grounds at the city's edge.

Climate—We are 6,600 feet in the air and it is cool up here in the summer without being severe in the winter.

Las Vegas is called the Land of Sunshine and Health, with its 350 days of sunshine and sufficient rains.

Our Special—The Cowboys' Reunion every 4th of July. This is the classic of the cow country, with hundreds of bow legged cowboys in town. Out where the West remains.

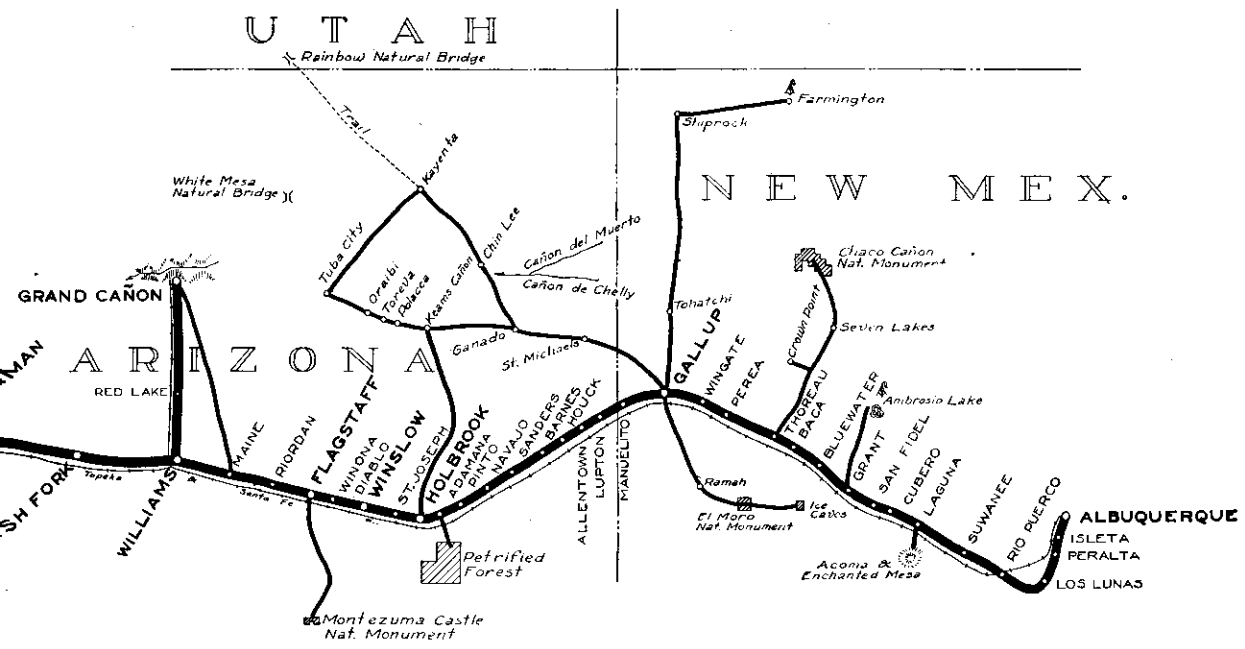
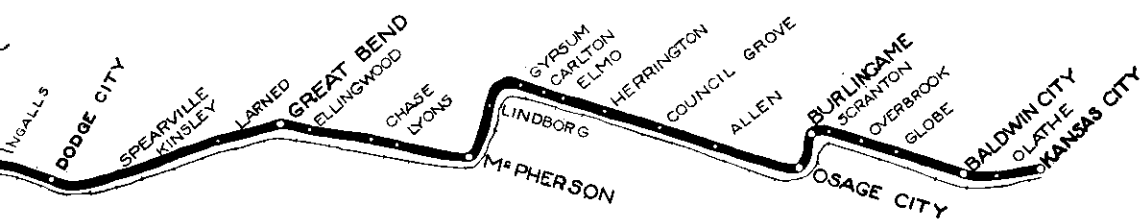
For the Settler—50,000 acres of irrigated land available, of which 18,000 are already under cultivation. We raise the famous head lettuce for Philly and New York.

Schools: The best, and plenty of them, including the State Normal University and the Montezuma College, with their Summer Schools of 1,000 to 1,500 students.

Modern hotels, big business houses, cattle, sheep. Modern garages.

Git Fer Las Vegas—Las Vegas is a clean, cool town, on the clean, cool National Old Trails Highway. Don't go bustin' through the desert country, but take the National Old Trails Highway, which is hard surfaced under Federal Aid, throughout the State of New Mexico.

ROWE, N. M.—41 miles; Altitude 6,800; population 200. Partly restored ruins of old Pecos church built about 1617. Adjacent, ruins of Indian Pueblo of Cicuye, once largest settlement in New Mexico; continuously occupied 1,200 years. In Coronado's time Cicuye comprised two communal structures, 4 stories high with 500 warriors. These



NATIONAL OLD TRAILS HIGHWAY

"The Grand Canyon Route" --- "Railroad All the Way"

KANSAS CITY to LOS ANGELES

Albuquerque Auto Trades Association ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

National Old Trails Highway

ruins have been partly excavated by expedition under auspices Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

PECOS—6 miles. An old Spanish settlement on the banks of the Pecos River. Prehistoric ruins of Pecos near here. Garage, hotel and store.

PIGEON'S RANCH—5 1-2 miles. An old stage station on the Santa Fe Trail where horses were changed and where food and lodging was obtained by the travelers. The old government well is still in use. Here was fought one of the last battles of the civil war and relics of that conflict are still being found in the surrounding hills.

GLORIETA, N. M.—1 1-2 miles; Altitude 7,400; population 250. Head of Glorieta Pass. Starting point for excursions thru Pecos National forest. Country dotted with pre-historic ruins. Thompson peak, 10,546 feet, is 7 miles northwest. Good general store, gas station, garage.

APACHE CANYON—So named from the many battles here fought with the Indians.

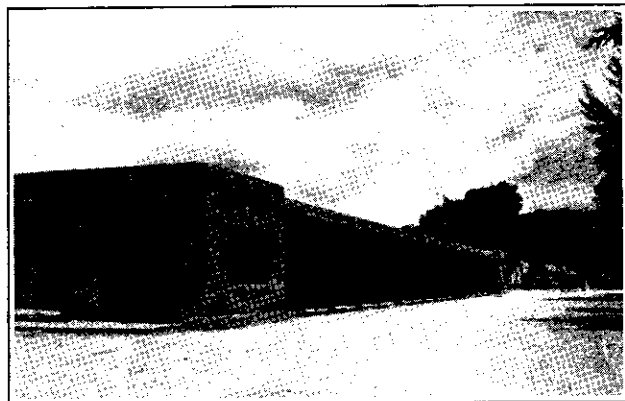
CANONCITO—(Little Canyon), 5 miles. A stopping place for the state coaches in the days of the pioneers. Water.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.—16 miles; population 10,000; altitude 7,000. In a setting that antedates Bayylon, surrounded by the majestic Santa Fe range of mountains, rests this quaint and beautiful old "City of the Holy Faith" which was founded in 1598. Here are located the oldest church (or mission) and the oldest governmental building in the United States, the latter having been the seat of government from the time DeVargas re-conquered the country from the Indians, over 300 years ago, until 1887 when the new Capitol Building was completed.

Here was the end of the Santa Fe Trail where the pioneers, driving the covered wagons which constituted the commerce of the prairies, found rest and recreation after their arduous and dangerous treks across the wilderness.

Santa Fe is truly "The City Different" for no other city can truthfully boast of an exclusive style of architecture; a wonderful, health-giving all year climate; of so many points of historic interest or a Fifty Mile Square so full of pre-historic wonders, romance and historic interest as you will find in and around Santa Fe.

Tourists should call at Chamber of Commerce office for full information on Santa Fe and vicinity. Free maps, illustrated folders, etc.



PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS

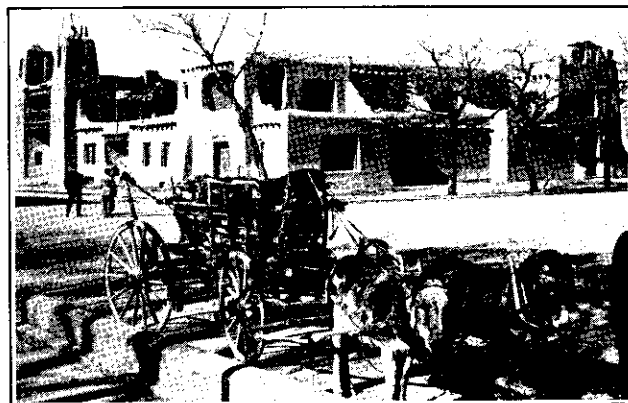
PHOTO BY BRADFIELD

Among the many points of interest in the city are:

"The Grand Canyon Route"

The Palace of the Governors—Where in 1605 DeVargas established the seat of government for the then vast domain called New Mexico. This building was continually used as the executive office, and residence, of the Governor from 1605 until 1887. This building now houses the New Mexico Historical Society and a portion of the exhibit of the Museum of New Mexico.

The Museum of New Mexico—A remarkable building, a reproduction of the church (or mission) at Acoma Indian Pueblo. This building has an interesting exhibit of Indian and Mexican handicraft and of painting by prominent artists who have their homes in and around Santa Fe. It also contains an auditorium unique in design and finish.



MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO

PHOTO BY BRADFIELD

San Miguel Church—(or Mission) on the South side of the city, near which is located the oldest residence in the United States.

The Cathedral of Saint Francis—One of the old places of worship. The remains of De Vargas are buried here.

Old Rosario Chapel—Built centuries ago, within the confines of the old burial ground. Half mile northwest of the Plaza.

The Ruins of Old Fort Marcy—Built by General Kearney after he took possession of the city for the United States, in 1846. Half mile northeast of the Plaza.

The State Capitol Building—The interior finished in native marble. Three blocks south of Plaza.

The Scottish Rite Cathedral—A replica of the Court of Lions of the Alhambra at Granada, Spain. Four blocks north of Plaza.

ROUND ABOUT SANTA FE—Within "The Most Wonderful Fifty Mile Square in America," of which Santa Fe is the center, are numerous things of pre-historic and historic interest well worth the tourist's time to see and explore.

THE INDIAN PUEBLOS—From 9 to 50 miles distant, each of which is distinctive.

THE FRIJoles CANYON—38 miles north, where the pre-historic cliff-dwellings are located.

THE PICTURE ROCKS—25 miles south, are remarkable for the size and clearness of the paintings, done many centuries ago.

THE PETRIFIED FOREST—Near Cerrillos, 25 miles south. The entrancing scenery in Santa Fe Canyon, and "The Switzerland of America" in the Pecos country.

LA BAJADA—21 miles. A remarkable engineering feat



PUEBLO OF TAOS

PHOTO BY BRADFIELD

is the road up this hill, a rise of 700 feet in one and one-half miles. Wide enough for two cars to pass easily anywhere, with a volcanic rock wall on the outside, this drive is absolutely safe for the most timid driver. The panoramic view obtained from this drive is beautiful beyond description. Water at the foot of the grade.

The old fear of La Bajada has been removed. This "Descent" on the Old Trail between Santa Fe and Albuquerque has been reduced to a drive of safety and beauty. Motorists now seek what formerly they avoided, the even the danger of old La Bajada was largely mythical.

Convict labor, under direction of the Highway Department, has been used to widen the entire alignment, to bank and widen all curves, install adequate drainage, and to build a rock guard rail the entire length of the hill.

A re-location was made of the upper portion of La Bajada which reduced the grade from an average of 7 1-2 per cent to an average of 5 1-2 per cent, and eliminated seven hairpin curves. The new line reaches the mesa somewhat east of the old view without abruptness and offers a more pleasing view of the Canyon.

JAMES A. FRENCH,
State Highway Engineer.

DOMINGO, N. M.—5 1-2 miles; Altitude 5,300; population 100. Camping sites, gas, oil, water and groceries. Near site of ancient Pueblo of Guipuy, destroyed more than 200 years ago. Two miles west, on the east bank of the Rio Grande, is pueblo of Santo Domingo, inhabited by 800 Pueblo Indians who farm, raise sheep and goats, also make pottery and bows and arrows. Lieutenant Pike passed thru Santo Domingo in 1807. Six miles west, on the Rio Grande, is the pueblo of San Felipe.

BERNALILLO, N. M.—22 miles; Altitude 5,000; population 1,000. Settled by descendants of Bernal Diaz del Castillo, associate of Cortes. Fruit and stock raising. First winter camp of Spanish explorers under Coronado in 1540-41. Don Diego de Vargas died at Bernalillo, April, 1704. Sandia Mountains due east. Concrete road from here to Albuquerque.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO—16 miles; alt. 5,000; population 30,000; Visitors to Albuquerque will find themselves in a thoroughly modern town. Paved streets,

street cars, excellent lighting, and attractive buildings give it the metropolitan aspect of a much larger city than it is. For visitors, its first class hotels, garages, and tourist camps make it an especially desirable place to break a long transcontinental drive. A surprise to many travellers is that Albuquerque is emphatically a garden town. People expecting to find a desert country will be amazed and delighted at the long tree-shaded streets, well-kept lawns, and flower gardens which bloom in this climate from early February until after Thanksgiving.

But apart from all this the real interest of Albuquerque is in its background and in its location in the center of the Indian country. Founded in 1706 as the Spanish villa of San Felipe de Albuquerque, the town has taken part in the long history of New Mexico under Spanish viceroys, Mexican governors, American military officers and the government of the territory and finally the state of New Mexico. The Old Town plaza was the center of its life for 200 years before the coming of the American army in 1848. It was then a military post from which expeditions went out against the Apache and Navajo Indians. It was an important trading post, it saw the comings and goings of wagon trains, pony express, hunters, trappers, miners, cowboys—all the picturesque and varied life of the frontier.

Then in 1880 Albuquerque saw the coming of the railroad and the building of the modern town which has usurped the name of Albuquerque. In Old Town the points of interest, besides the plaza itself, are the church of San Felipe de Neri, which was built in 1706, the home of Governor Armijo, the last governor under the Mexican dispensation, and the site of the old barracks.

Not far from the town is the government Indian school where much may be learned of the efforts of the United States to Americanize the original Indian owners of the land. The University of New Mexico, in addition to being a fully accredited college, is interesting for its architecture, which is an adaptation of the Indian pueblo style. This and the early Spanish domestic architecture have been used in buildings throughout the city to lend it character and distinction.

Nobody should be satisfied with a stop in Albuquerque which does not also include an introduction to its background—the most foreign land in the United States and one of more varied beauty than any on the continent. A break of a day or two in a long journey offers not only the rest and recuperation of the best hotel service, but a chance to get a touch of romance into the soul and to refresh the mind and eyes with mountain scenery.

Located in the center of the Indian country, Albuquerque is the metropolis of a region which typifies two ancient cultures—that of the aboriginal Indian and that of his Spanish conqueror, who first discovered New Mexico in 1540 and whose language, customs, and fine old-world courtesy still prevail here.

All up and down the valley and in the mountains are tiny Mexican hamlets. Here the people still live much as they did 300 years ago, raising their crops of beans, chili and small fruits and grain, herding sheep, observing the feast days of the church.

PUEBLO OF ISLETA

Travelers with only a few hours to spend should by all means visit Isleta, an Indian pueblo in which are living over a thousand people, descendants of the



RUINS OF TYUONYI

PHOTO BY BRADFIELD

very people who were living there when the first Spanish expedition came up the valley in 1540. It is still a self-governing republic, owing allegiance and deference only to the government of the United States. It owns and controls its own lands, and its people are very proud of the fact that they are absolutely self-supporting.

The men of Isleta, as of most other pueblos, are farmers and sheep-raisers. They raise enough to live on and they trade with the whites for machine-made articles and for luxuries. The women are potters who may often be seen at work. They make finely balanced jars, painted in intricate designs. Only the most primitive materials are used, but a well-made jar or tinaja will last for years, it will hold water and it can be used as a cooking vessel.

While pottery is the special art of Isleta, as of most of the pueblos, it is not unusual to find men making moccasins of deer-skin which they have tanned to perfection, and decorating them with beads. In addition to the homes, which are most artistic and very clean, visitors to Isleta will be interested in its mission church which was built in 1620. Its adobe walls are 7 feet thick and it contains several old paintings which probably came from Mexico.

PUEBLOS OF SAN FELIPE AND SANTO DOMINGO

All that is typical of Isleta may also be seen in San Felipe, 32 miles north of Albuquerque, or in Santo Domingo, 19 miles farther. These pueblos both have charming mission churches, more picturesque than that of Isleta. Both have the additional craft work in turquoise, which is found in the Cerillos mountains. It is said that the Indians have ancient and secret mines where they find the beautiful blue stones, but whether that is true or not, they have them in great numbers and polish them skillfully.

JEMEZ

A trip which may be taken comfortably in a day from Albuquerque is that to the Jemez country. At Jemez Springs 65 miles from Albuquerque, are boiling springs of great medicinal value. It is at an altitude of 6,000 feet, there is a fine stand of timber, smaller trees, and a comfortable all-year climate. The Jemez river is a trout stream, well stocked and accessible, and the country offers hunting in season. All this for the sportsman. A modern hotel with every convenience is located at Jemez Springs.

For the student of history and archaeology, there are the ruin of the old pueblo of Jemez and its mission,

which was destroyed in the Indian uprising of 1680. The pueblo of Jemez is also interesting, especially on fiesta days when it attracts numbers of Navajos from their reservations to the west. But in any season and under any conditions this trip offers the most variety in one day, as it includes mountains and desert, a Navajo trading post, hot springs, a modern pueblo, an ancient ruin, the famous Soda Dam, and color and rock formations as fine as any on the continent.

With the completion of the Forest Service Road, which will be open for the summer of 1925, Albuquerque will be the terminus of one of the finest circle drives in the country. There will be a good road for 65 miles out from Albuquerque across the mesa, up into Tijeras Canyon, into Tejano Canyon, across the divide which offers a marvellous panorama, and down the beautiful Ellis Canyon into Bernalillo and back into Albuquerque. This trip also offers trout fishing and cool mountain air. Even before the completion of the new road, both Tejano and Ellis canyons are open to motorists and offer a delightful bit of variety in a trip across the dusty continent.

"CITIES THAT DIED OF FEAR"

The Sandia Mountains also offer trips southward from Tijeras Canyon through quaint little Mexican villages to the "Cities that Died of Fear". These are a group of Indian villages which were probably harried out of existence by marauding bands of Apaches and Navajos and which are now forgotten mounds. They offer, however, a rich field for exploration and a harvest of arrow heads, potsherds, and other relics for those who like to excavate.

PETRIFIED FOREST

Little known, but full of interest is the Petrified Forest of New Mexico which lies near Cerrillos and is readily accessible by a short run from the main road. While not as well known or as great in extent as the Petrified forest of Arizona, this New Mexico forest is full of interest. Specimens of rock from there show very clear markings, fine color, and scientists say that when the trees are excavated they will be greater in extent than that of Arizona. Trees of 65 feet in length are now fully visible. This region is also interesting for the ruins of the prehistoric pueblo of San Marcos which has been partially excavated and which is notable for offering fine examples of the different periods of the art of pottery making. The pueblo is in the middle of the forest, a most unusual and interesting feature.

In addition to these interesting side trips from the city and the comfort and convenience which Albuquerque can give the traveller who wishes to rest from an arduous trip, it is so situated as to offer interesting detours to its guests as they come and go.

Between Albuquerque and Santa Fe, for instance, detours may be made for San Felipe and Santo Domingo, and every traveller who has ever crossed it will not forget the famous La Bajada, one of the most wonderful bits of roadway on the continent. It is a triumph of engineering for the road is so well made that its rise of 800 feet and its 22 curves are perfectly safe. And the panorama of mountain and mesa which unfolds as the road mounts is a view which can never be forgotten.

LAGUNA

Going westward, Laguna, which is on the highway, is worth a visit of an hour. It is not one of the oldest pueblos in the state, but the facade of its mission church is beautiful and it is full of architectural surprises. The church's interior is quaint in the extreme, with its carved pulpit, its frescoes, its painting on a buffalo hide, its altar

piece done crudely by native craftsmen evidently under the direction of some old Franciscan monk.

ACOMA—ENCHANTED MESA

Just beyond Laguna, at Casa Blanca, one may leave the highroad and drop into a veritable land of enchantment, that of Acoma and the Enchanted Mesa. This is one of the two detours which may be made between Albuquerque and Gallup and it is one which everyone should take if possible. Leaving Casa Blanca, which is three miles beyond Laguna, the traveller soon feels that he has left the world behind, a feeling which grows as the old rock formations begin to impress him and as he gets closer and closer to the Enchanted Mesa, a 500 foot rock, old ivory in color, and the scene of many legends. A mile beyond it is Acoma, the "city of the sky" which sits as it has for 400 years on its rocky island defying time or man to make it change. On top of that rock is a well-made village inhabited by a fine type of people and having the largest mission church in the country. In fact the Acoma church covers more ground than any church building in the United States, with the exception of St. John's in New York City. The climb of 400 feet up from the plains is difficult but not impossible for anyone who is well. And it has the added thrill of the ancient hand and foot holes cut in the rock, nobody knows how many generations ago. Acoma is unique and as wonderful in its way as any place on the continent.

At Grants, a second detour can be made by way of Inscription Rock, the ice caves, Ramah and the pueblo of Zuni.

ISLETA—12 miles; elevation 4950; a quaint pueblo, a town of one thousand Indian farmers. Adobe out-door bake ovens. Kiva ceremonial houses of perfect Indian architecture.

LOS LUNAS—10 miles; 1000 population; elevation 4850; a quaint Spanish-American town, county seat of Valencia county. Alfalfa, fruit and garden produce raised on fertile land irrigated by canals from the Rio Grande river.

Tourist Information Bureau maintained here, where maps and accurate information can be obtained. Manager is well versed in road conditions, points of interest, resources and general information, garages, camp grounds, stores, etc. Beautiful home of Eduardo Otero, sheep raiser on left before turning west. State Highway Equipment camp on left at edge of town.

Road traverses great grazing country famous for sheep raising, crosses Rio Puerco (dirty river) 17 miles west, where new concrete bridge will replace present bridge. On right east of Suwanee in canyon may be seen irrigation project to furnish water for a large tract on 87,000 acre Antonio Sedillo land grant.

MT. TAYLOR—Elevation 11,000 feet; covered by millions of feet of pine timber, may be seen ahead to right of road. This mountain is in view of traveler as far as Thoreau.

SUWANEE—14 miles; railroad station, cattle and sheep shipping point. Plains of Buena Vista.

LAGUNA INDIAN RESERVATION—Line 13 miles.

Laguna Indian women sell hand made pottery on road-side near—

MESA NEGRA—First Laguna village on right near railroad. Gypsum beds to right against bluff. Road follows San Jose River into Old Laguna.

LAGUNA INDIAN PUEBLO—Founded in 17th century by Indians from Acoma and other pueblos. Picturesquely located with old mission church built one hundred years before any California Mission was started. Largest Elk Skin painting ever made hangs beside altar, open to the public.

NEW LAGUNA—Three miles; elevation 5800 feet. Hotel Acoma, modern and artistic, across from Santa Fe depot-store and camp ground with garage. Gateway to Acoma, 15 miles, oldest continuously inhabited town in the United States.

ACOMA—One of the wonders of America, is located on a sheer cliff 400 feet high, accessible only on foot. All food and fuel is packed by patient Indians, who have lived here for centuries. Coronado visited here in 1540. The town is built in terraces 40 feet high and 1000 feet long. The cemetery around the church took 40 years to build while the church took centuries. It was begun in 1627, the rafter logs were packed on human backs from the mountains 30 miles away.

CUBERO—8.4 miles; elevation 6150 feet. Quaint Spanish town, good water, store and camp ground.

SAN FIDEL—4.4 miles; store and camp supplies, best view of Mt. Taylor here.

GRANTS—18 miles; elevation 6450; population 500. Road approaches Grants through great Lava Beds from extinct volcanoes. Shipping point for pinon nuts, wool, hides, pelts sheep, cattle and lumber. Stores, hotels, garages and camp grounds. Oil structures near by.

BLUEWATER—13 miles; elevation 6650. A Mormon settlement. Bluewater-Toltec irrigation project building, empounds water for 10,000 acres. Store and hotel.

THOREAU—21 miles; elevation 7,200 feet; located close to Zuni mountains which lie all along to South. Lumbering, Navajo trading point, Crown Point Indian School to north 35 miles. Chaco Canyon National Monument, where National Geographic Society is spending \$75,000 this year, the fourth, excavating and preserving great prehistoric ruins, 65 miles northeast.

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE—Three miles; elevation 7265 feet.

ZUNI MT.—Uplift, largest oil structure in state being drilled, to south of highway.

PEREA—11 miles; logging railroad enters Zuni mountains to McGaffey's lumber camp to south.

FT. WINGATE—Old military camp to south, being remodeled into Navajo Indian Industrial School.

Fifty million pounds of T. N. T., left from World War in sight in houses to left on military reservation.

To right, Navajo church and Kit Carson Cave, in beautiful red sand stone bluff. Rehoboth on left. A charitable institution for the Navajo Indians conducted by the Christian Reformed Church. Boarding school of 110 pupils, hospital in connection.

GALLUP—Altitude 6600 feet. "The Land of Enchantment", in a valley bordered by colorful cliffs, is a city of 6000 people. It is the greatest sales point for the Navajo Indian Rugs in the world, handling 90 per cent of the entire production of the Navajo Tribe. It is the center of enough semi-bituminous coal to supply the United States for 500 years. It has one of the finest water systems in the west, obtaining its supply from a well 1700 feet deep. Three banks handle the business created from a rich hinterland producing coal, fire-clay, sheep and wool, cattis, farming products, lumber and oil. The recently discovered oil fields about Gallup are attracting the attention of the world and promising structures on all sides indicate a roseate future. Gallup has to offer most interesting sights, historic, archaologic and scenic.

A radiating system of roads leads the traveler to **Zuni**—38 miles south, largest town of communal Indian dwellings in the United States.

Inscription Rock—49 miles southeast, near irrigated valley

inscriptions of early colonizers from Spain from 1606 to that of Ramah. It bears prehistoric pictographs and Spanish 1774.

PERPETUAL ICE CAVES—68 miles southeast.

KID CARSON CAVE and NAVAJO CHURCH—8 miles east.

Canyon de Chelly—85 miles northwest, near Chin Lee, Arizona, wonderful cliff in a red sand stone canyon 1500 feet deep.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK—175 miles north. Gallup is the designated gateway to this series of pre-historic cliff dwellings. **AZTEC RUINS** in San Juan Basin 149 miles north. **HOGSBACK OIL FIELD** 82 miles north.

Third Annual Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial—A unique effort to visualize Indian customs, ceremonies, sports and artistry and achievements of the arts of peace of 12 different tribes, September 10th, 11th and 12th, 1924.

Gallup Harvey House "El Navajo" decorated by the sacred Sand Paintings of the Navajo Indian Tribes. Built at a cost of \$250,000, is becoming the mecca for discerning writers, artists, historians and business men.

MANUELITO, N. M.—17 miles west; altitude 6300 feet. Home of Mike Kirk, "Honest Indian Trader," originator of the Inter-Tribal Ceremonial and authority on Indian arts and customs.

NEW MEXICO-ARIZONA STATE LINE—Six miles west. Store and camp ground at Lupton, Arizona. Elevation 6100 feet.

SANDERS—elevation 5900 feet; 22 miles west; three stores and camp grounds.

NAVAJO—14 miles west, elevation 5700 feet. Store, camp ground lodging for 14 people and meals served.

PAINTED DESERT—14 miles; This world famous bad lands was named by the Spaniards. They are painted in a profusion of colors, here a patch of ten, twenty, perhaps fifty miles in diameter, of white, next to it an area equally large of black and here, there, everywhere, patches of blue, red, green, orange, madder, lake, violet, yellow, pink—every color known to man. It resembles an artist's palette daubed with paint. Two miles west of view of the Painted Desert obtained from road, signs lead one and one half miles north to Lookout point where another splendid view of the desert can be obtained, by descending down into the desert a couple of hundred feet one enters the World Famous Black Petrified Forest. Here trees lie prone on the ground, half buried, some of them eighty feet in length and several feet in diameter. Everyone should take 30 minutes and view these two world famous attractions.

HOLBROOK—27 miles west; population 1600; elevation 5200 feet. Good hotels, garages, stores and camp grounds. Gateway to Hopi Indian Country (World Famous Snake Dance in August).

PETRIFIED FOREST, NATIONAL MONUMENT—24 miles southeast. Railroad to McNary, in largest pine forest in world, connects with Santa Fe here. 1500 employes work in three shifts. Enormous grazing and farming region surrounds Holbrook. Departure from here to White mountains where fishing and hunting abound.

ST. JOSEPH—11 miles; elevation 5000 feet.

LITTLE COLORADO RIVER—Bridges 19 miles west.

WINSLOW—Population 4500; elevation 4950; Harvey House, railroad division point, hotels, garages and modern camp grounds. Another gateway to Hopi Land 75 miles

north. Navajo Indians 26 miles west at Leupp Indian School. Painted Desert 17 miles northeast, Bruchman's Indian Curio store, an unique collection of Indian goods from all tribes.

METEORITE MOUNTAIN—22 miles west and one mile off road. A large crater one mile wide and 600 feet deep formed by falling meteor. Recovered particles analyze six per cent platinum.

CANYON DIABLO—8 miles (Devil's Canyon) named by Forty-Niners owing to difficult crossing enroute to California Gold Fields.

FLAGSTAFF—37 miles; elevation 6900 feet; population 4000.

A fine municipal camp ground and play ground in city park, finely paved streets, pure mountain water from San Francisco Peaks, 12,320 feet high, in view for miles to north of road. Lowell Observatory for astronomical study. Excellent schools, including Northern Arizona State Normal School, splendid homes. Lumbering, sheep, cattle and farming in mountain valleys. Cliff dwellings in Walnut Canyon, Montezuma Castle National Monument and Montezuma Well, an additional gateway to Hopi and Navajo Indian country and the famous Rainbow Natural Bridge. Fishing and boating in Lake Mary and Mormon Lake, 6 and 15 miles in circumference. Oat Creek Canyon (made famous from Zane Grey's novel "The Call of the Canyon.")

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK—The Grand Canyon of Arizona, "most sublime of all earthly spectacles" and the greatest example of erosion in the world, invites the traveler looking for new scenes and colorful surroundings.

The Park is situated in the northwestern part of the state of Arizona in the heart of historic America and in close proximity to three Indian Reservations, the Havasupai, the Hopi and the Navajo.

Automobile tourists coming east or west along the National Old Trails Highway, branch off at either Maine or Williams, and a run of approximately 64 miles from either place brings one to the Rim of the Canyon. The roads are in good condition all year around, with the exception of the winter months, when snow sometimes makes travel to the Park by automobile, doubtful. It is suggested that during periods of inclement weather, inquiries be made at the garages in Williams or Flagstaff as to the condition of the approach roads, before making the trip. Road conditions are wired in to both towns from the Superintendent's office in the Park, when it is thought that automobile travel is impossible over either of the roads.



TYPICAL INDIAN ADOBE HOUSE

Tourists are well repaid for the time taken for the trip to the Canyon. There are other Canyons, perhaps more colorful, but not half as stupendous or awe-inspiring. To fully realize its magnitude, its impressiveness, its magnificence, its glory at sunrise and its beauty at sunset; to know the Canyon by the light of a full moon; before or after a rain or snow storm; to feel the stillness of it all, one must see for oneself. It has never been interpreted by word of mouth, by pen or on canvass.

There is no charge for entering the Park or for using any of the public camp grounds, of which there are four, provided for the convenience of the automobile tourist by the Government. Many automobile and trail trips can be taken by visitors to the Park.

The suggestion is made that when automobile tourists arrive in the Park, they stop at the Government Information Bureau, where they can get reliable information covering the Canyon and vicinity and other National Parks and Monuments.

The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior invites you to be its guest in Grand Canyon National Park.

The Havasupai Indians, for generations, have claimed great healing virtue in the water known as Rowe's Well. A free camp ground surrounds this; the only living water on the south rim of the Canyon.

An inspiring and interesting lecture, illustrated with the only moving picture of the Colorado River, is given daily at Kolb Brothers, studio.

THE GATEWAY CITY, WILLIAMS—Nestled among the majestic Pines at the foot of historic Bill Williams Mountain, is the junction of the main line of the Santa Fe and Grand Canyon Railway. Here the traveler on the Old Trails Highway diverges north by good roads, 64 miles, to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. This road follows the railway, thus giving added security to the Auto Tourist, making the trip for the first time.

Cattle, sheep and lumbering are the main industries. Climatic conditions are ideal. Here, the healthseeker or the sportsman finds his goal. The hills abound with deer and wild turkey, numerous small lakes are stocked with bass. Lion, bear and wolves, while a menace to the stock industry, offer thrills for the big game hunter.

ASHFORK—19 miles west; elevation 5150 feet; population 400. Harvey House, stores, garages, camp grounds. Santa Fe line to Pheonix.

SELIGMAN—25 miles; population 400; elevation 5250 feet. Harvey House, hotels and garages, camp grounds and all accommodations. Division point to Santa Fe.

PEACH SPRINGS—41 miles; elevation 4800 feet, stores, camp grounds. On Hualpai Indian Reservation of 875,000 acres. These Indians are self supporting through live stock. Supply point for proposed \$35,000,000 Diamond Creek Power Dam on Colorado River.

HACKBERRY—24 miles; elevation 3550 feet. Lodgings, stores and garages. Cattle shipping point, located between Peacock Mountains south and Music Mountain to the north.

KINGMAN—27 miles; elevation 3350 feet. Good hotels, Harvey House, camp grounds with shower bath and rest rooms. Gold, silver and lead mining in hills.

OATMAN—24 miles; population 1000; elevation 2650. Stores, hotels, garages and camp grounds.

One mine near here has produced enormous amounts of gold to date. The largest undeveloped gold mining field in the United States.

TOPOCK, ARIZ.—25 miles; small village with good accommodation in all lines.

Topock Bridge connects Arizona and California.



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NEEDLES—16 miles. Harvey House, hotels and garages, stores and camp grounds. Population 3500; elevation 500 feet.

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AMBOY—50 miles west; elevation 600; population 50. Store, modern camp ground, garage and good hotel. Salt mines, 99 per cent pure gypsum mines with production worked into wall plaster.

LUDLOW—28 miles; population 350; elevation 1800 feet. Store, camp ground, hotel. Terminus of Tonopah and Tidewater railroad. Copper mines south of town.

DAGGETT—46 miles; elevation 2000 feet; population 100. Stores and garages, camp ground. Gateway to Famous Death Valley and 40 mule team borax field. Some of original old wagons can be seen here. Calico Silver Mine has valuable property.

BARSTOW—9 miles; population 500; elevation 2100 feet. Harvey House, hotels, garages, camp grounds etc. Division point of Santa Fe railway. Supply point for gold and silver mines.

ORO GRANDE—32 miles; elevation 2650 feet. Camp ground and store and garage.

VICTORVILLE—5.5 miles; elevation 2750; garage and camp grounds, stores and hotels. A new farming community is being developed here.

SAN BERNARDINO—41 miles; population 27,000; elevation 1050; division point on Santa Fe. Everything a city affords.

LOS ANGELES—62.2 miles.

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