Through the picture windows of Southern Pacific's fleet of modern streamliners, you look out on more of the magnificent and varied scenery of the West and Southwest than on any other railroad. From Portland, near the mouth of the Columbia, to New Orleans and the Mississippi Delta, Southern Pacific passengers view a scenic bonus ranging from Oregon's lush mountain and river country to the subtle beauty of the great Southwestern desert, from the heights of the rugged Sierra to the breakers of the blue Pacific. Scenic highlights from the areas served by Southern Pacific appear on the following pages.
One of the world's most inspiring views, San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge spans the famous strait between this beautiful city and the green hills of Marin County.

In the heart of San Francisco, Mission Dolores, founded in 1776 by Father Junipero Serra, was first named in honor of St. Francis of Assisi. Common usage soon named it Mision de los Dolores from a nearby marsh known as Laguna de Nuestra Senora de los Dolores (lagoon of Our Lady of Sorrows).
Los Angeles are two famous Southern Pacific routes—the Coast Line which skirts the Pacific Shore for 113 miles of its 450-mile length and the San Joaquin Line through the fabulously fertile inland valleys of this scenic state.

Downtown Oakland—growing center of the "East Bay," a complex of industrial and residential communities that lie along the east shores of San Francisco Bay. Its port facilities rank among the leaders of the nation. Scenic and educational centers are located throughout the area. The hills beyond contain beautiful residential districts.

Famous seafood restaurants and gift shops surround the mooring space for San Francisco's colorful fishing fleet at "Fisherman's Wharf." A "must see" for every visitor.

San Francisco's famous Cable Cars pass through equally famous China Town, largest Chinese community outside the Orient. Fascinating shops and exotic Cantonese food rank high for visitors and San Franciscans alike.

A gnarled and twisted Monterey Cypress tree tops rocky Midway Point, overlooking the crescent of Carmel Bay. Nearby Monterey, once capital of California under Spanish rule, contains the best-preserved original Spanish buildings in California.
Tall trees, 3,000-foot cliffs and cascading waterfalls tumbling from high ledges characterize Yosemite National Park in California. This titan granite formation, known the world over, is Half Dome — seen here from the park's level valley floor.

"Grizzly Giant," is considered to be the oldest tree in Yosemite National Park's Mariposa Grove. This giant sequoia soars 209 feet above the forest floor.
There's a touch of the Riviera along Santa Monica Beach, pictured here from Pacific Palisades. The highway skirting the beach is world-renowned Ocean Boulevard.

Most beautiful and widely known mission in the Franciscan chain is that at Santa Barbara. Of Spanish and Moorish architecture, it was built in 1815 to replace an earlier church destroyed in the 1812 earthquake.

MacArthur Park near downtown Los Angeles is one of many lovely parks in the extensive Los Angeles area. Broad Wilshire Boulevard which crosses this green expanse passes through the "Miracle Mile" shopping and office area just beyond the park.
San Francisco’s fabulous view from the crest of Nob Hill takes in its financial and business districts, the waterfront, San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, Yerba Buena Island and the hills of Oakland and Berkeley in the East Bay.

The stately gold-domed Capitol Building at Sacramento, California, was dedicated in 1861—only seven years after the city was named state capital—and completed 13 years later.

In winter, Donner Lake, cupped in a glacial hollow near the Sierra summit, lies beneath a blanket of snow and ice. It was here that the Donner Party wagon train became snowbound on the last day of October, 1846. Only 45 of 81 emigrants survived the ordeal. In the background is Southern Pacific’s transcontinental Overland Route.
"Capital of the Comstock," Virginia City, Nevada, was the wild and fabled center of the silver boom during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Nestled on a mountain side just 20 miles from Reno, its early-day atmosphere remains alive today as a fascinating center for tourists.

The forested shores of Lake Tahoe (Indian name for "Big Water") are just a few miles south of Truckee in the heart of the Sierra Nevada. In the distance is the Nevada shoreline of this incredibly beautiful lake which is world renowned as both a summer and winter playground.

Reno, Nevada, "Biggest Little City in the World" and year-round fun center of the West. Famous resort areas—Lake Tahoe, Squaw Valley, Mount Rose and Reno Ski Bowls and the Northern Sierra Nevadas—all lie at Reno's doorstep.
Southern Pacific trains "go to sea" when they cross Utah's Great Salt Lake on a 32-mile-long fill, constructed by the railroad to eliminate the long historic pioneer line around the north end of the lake through Promontory, where the memorable "Last Spike" was driven.

Lofty spires rear skyward from Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City's world-famous Temple Square. Builders labored 40 years to complete the Temple. Domed Mormon Tabernacle, home of the world-renowned Tabernacle Organ, seats 8,000.
A common sight in the Great Plains States along the Overland Route—originally followed by Western Pioneers—are grazing herds of white-faced Herefords.

The famous "Loop" in downtown Chicago, eastern terminus of both the Overland and Golden State Routes.

About an hour’s drive east of Portland, Oregon, Mount Hood rears its snow-capped crown a dramatic 11,225 feet above sea level as seen here across the broad expanse of the “City of Roses.” The towering cone is clearly visible to the east as you leave the city.

The tree-lined banks of Oregon’s Rogue River are typical of the lush river and mountain forest scenery prevalent throughout the state.

Leading industry in Oregon is lumbering—typified here by this old sawmill, deep in the heart of the state’s timber country. It is typical of many smaller mills throughout Oregon’s vast lumber-producing areas.
The deep blue waters of Crater Lake in Oregon are ringed by multicolored cliffs—rising from 500 to 2,000 feet above lake level, which in turn is 12,000 feet above sea level. Crater Lake National Park is 62 miles by motor stage from Klamath Falls.

The beautiful Columbia River, coursing its way through the mile-wide Columbia Gorge, as seen from Vista House at Crown Point, 28 miles east on a scenic drive from Portland.
Snow-capped Lassen Peak, 45 miles east of Redding, California, on the Shasta Route, is the key attraction in Mount Lassen Volcanic National Park. The peak—towering high above Lake Almanor and the surrounding Northern California countryside—is the only recently active volcano in the continental United States.

Lumber mill in the shadow of Castle Crags State Park in Northern California's Sacramento River Canyon. The rose-white granite spires rise a sheer 6,000 feet above the forested slopes. Scene of battle between early settlers and Modoc Indians in 1855.

Second largest concrete dam in the world, Shasta Dam has formed Shasta Lake covering 35,000 acres with a shoreline 365 miles long. Mount Shasta looms in the background. Part of the Shasta-Cascade wonderland—25 million acres of primitive country in southern Oregon and northern California.
Shasta Springs' water falls, on a little plateau above the narrow Sacramento River Canyon near the town of Mount Shasta. Naturally carbonated water with a high content of iron and magnesia is bottled at the springs and marketed nationally.

Minating the Northern California landscape in every section, Mount Shasta—sixth largest mountain in California—is more impressively beautiful than Mount Shasta, the highest. This extinct volcano soars to a height of 14,161 feet and on its slopes is one of the state's newest skiing resorts. The mountain centers a year-round vacation area known as the "Shasta-landscape Wonderland."
One of more than one thousand swimming pools in the immediate vicinity of Palm Springs, Southern California resort capital, where pool-and-patio relaxation is the order of the day.

Busy Los Angeles residents speed from their homes in widespread outlying communities to jobs across town or downtown on a complex of freeways strategically located to speed the flow of traffic. Typical is this scene on the Hollywood Freeway with the Los Angeles Civic Center Plaza in the background.

Hollywood Bowl—scene of outstanding musical concerts and other events—is the world's largest natural amphitheatre. The lights of Hollywood gleam in the distance.
A date grove in the Coachella Valley between Palm Springs and Indio. Hoods over the date bunches protect them from rain and birds. Citrus trees grow among the date groves.

Spring rains transform usually arid Southern California desert regions into a beautiful and subtle blend of color as wildflowers burst magically from the dry desert floor.

Ever-changing sand dunes etched against a backdrop of the rugged Panamint Mountains in Death Valley National Monument, California. Roughly 100 miles separates Bad Water, Death Valley—the nation’s lowest point at 228 feet below sea level—and the nation’s highest point, Mount Whitney, which soars to an imposing 14,495 feet in Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park.
Giant Saguaro and wooly Cholla cactus form a beautiful desert setting for rugged Superstition Mountain near Phoenix, Arizona.

One of the oldest cities in the United States is Tucson, Arizona, founded under Spanish rule at the end of the 17th century. The city came under Mexican rule in 1822 and was acquired by the United States in the Gadsden Purchase of 1853. Modern Tucson, seen here from a vantage point in the mountains high above the city, is a booming center of industry and desert resorts.

An ideal winter climate keynotes Arizona's attraction as a winter resort and dude-ranch center for sun and pleasure seekers from all over the world. Here pool-and-patio fun are made delightfully easy at a Phoenix resort.
North of El Paso near Alamogordio, New Mexico, lies White Sands National Monument—140,000 acres of dazzling white gypsum sand, windblown into dunes more than 100 feet high. There is little vegetation. Animal life, extremely light in coloration, has adapted itself to the environment.

Aerial view of El Paso, Texas, just across the border from Juarez in Old Mexico. El Paso, blessed by the sun, centers another area of "dude" ranches and growing industry in the Southwest.

The "Giant" and "Twin Domes" in the "Hall of Giants" section of the "Big Room" in Carlsbad Caverns National Park, an hour's drive northeast of El Paso. This spectacular underground wonderland, known the world over, contains seven miles of corridors and vast chambers filled with colorful and fantastic formations of great beauty.
A delightful way to sightsee through the Vieux Carré, New Orleans’ historic and beautiful Old French Quarter. After dark, the Quarter vibrates with gaiety and excitement, the beat of Dixieland music and continuous entertainment.

The “Shadows” on Bayou Teche near New Iberia, Louisiana, is one of many ante-bellum plantation homes in Louisiana’s beautiful and historic Bayou Country.

Completed in 1794, historic St. Louis Cathedral faces upon Jackson Square in the heart of New Orleans’ Old French Quarter. Originally a Spanish provincial church in brick and stucco, the building has undergone many changes. The present facade dates from about 1850.
Louisiana's State Capitol building at Baton Rouge is a modern adaptation of classic architecture. Located on the edge of University Lake, the structure is surrounded by a beautifully landscaped 50-acre park.

North America's first apartment houses are the Old French Quarter's Pontalba Buildings—twin structures facing each other across historic Jackson Square. The buildings were erected in 1851 by the Baroness de Pontalba. They are especially noted for cast-iron grillwork, imported from France.

Fastest growing city in the Gulf Southwest—Houston, Texas—where new construction constantly etches a changing skyline on this center of the petroleum and chemical industries.
San Jacinto Monument, memorializing the Battle of San Jacinto in which Texas won independence from Mexico, rises 500 feet above the battle site, a few miles south of Houston. It stands beside the ship channel which has made Houston a leading seaport—although located 60 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

The famed Alamo—historic shrine of Texas' liberation from Mexico—flies the state flag of Texas. Located in downtown San Antonio, this area also features the San Antonio River, its banks beautifully landscaped as it winds between modern office buildings.

The office of Judge Roy Bean, legendary western figure who established his own law "West of the Pecos," at Langtry in West Texas. The coming of the Trans-Texas railroads brought new law and order to the territory.
North Central Avenue in downtown Phoenix, Arizona, in the "Valley of the Sun." A leading winter resort area, Phoenix is one of the fastest growing cities in America and has become a major center for industry and agriculture.

Grotesque Saguaro cacti stretch giant arms skyward in Saguaro National Monument near Tucson. Native only to a limited area, many are estimated to be 250 years old and weigh up to 14 tons. Water content makes up nearly 90 per cent of their mass.

Disneyland, fabulous Southern California attraction for young and old. Here is "Town Square" on "Main Street"—typical small town in the early 1900's. "Frontierland," "Tomorrowland," "Adventureland," "Fantasyland"—these are the dream worlds created by Walt Disney for children from 2 to 82.