

Mexico. The 33.5-ft. statue, which stands on a 9-ft. base atop the 4,576-ft. mountain, is also called “The Christ of the Rockies.” Each October, thousands of pilgrims climb four miles to the summit in celebration of the “Feast of Cristo Rey” (Christ the King).

U.S./Mexico Border A white post, 30 feet from the tracks on the left, marks our closest approach to the border.

Florida Mountains These loom close to the tracks on the left. Beyond them are the Three Sisters. Cooke’s Peak, 8,408 ft., can be seen on the right. Also look for “Window Peak,” a hole through a ridge in the Floridas at 7,300 ft.

The barren lands between here and El Paso were visited by Pancho Villa and his band in 1916, attacking the border town of Columbus.

The flat top mountain close to the train on the left is an extinct volcano. Ancient lava flows extend nearly to trackside. Rattlesnakes thrive here on the warmth of the lava beds. North of this area was the site of the infamous Lincoln County Wars, which culminated with the killing of Billy the Kid by Pat Garrett at Mesilla.

DEMING The world’s only duck races are held here in August every year. At the crest of the Cookes and Florida Mountain Ranges, Deming produces peanuts, beans, pecans, cotton and grain sorghums on 70,000 irrigated acres. This is the stop for the resort areas to the north around Silver City. South of town is Rock Hound State Park, famed for its rock formations.

Continental Divide Halfway between Deming and Lordsburg, you’ll cross the Divide at an elevation of 4,587-ft. — the lowest railroad crossing of the Divide in the U.S. Waters east of the Divide flow into the Atlantic, to its west, into the Pacific.

LORDSBURG Nestled between the Burro Mountains and the Pyramid Mountains, Lordsburg is an important trade center for Southwest New Mexico.

Note: Arizona/New Mexico State Line. Set your watch back one hour if you are traveling westward between April and October (forward if you are traveling eastward).

Dragoon The Dragoon Mountains were once the base for the Apache Chief Cochise, who led the

Chiricahua band against the U.S. Cavalry in the Southwest Indian Wars from 1861 to 1872, when Arizona lands were finally granted to the Apache people.

BENSON East of Benson, we cross the San Pedro River. This was a stop for the old Butterfield Stage as early as 1860. When the railroad arrived in 1880, it became the shipping point for the mines around Tombstone and the site of the “Gunfight at OK Corral.” The first explorer of this region, in 1539, was the Moroccan, Esteban, the first non-native to set foot in what is now the United States. Glimpsing the sun gleaming on the straw roofs of distant Zuni pueblos, Esteban mistakenly reported them to Coronado as cities of gold, setting off Coronado’s lengthy search for the “Seven Cities of Cibola,” an expedition responsible for the introduction of the horse to the Southwest.

Davis Monthan Air Force Base Along the eastern edge of the base is a vast aircraft “bone yard” where the dry desert climate helps preserve hundreds of stored military planes, such as B-52 bombers. Near the tracks, the Pima Air Museum displays historic aircraft, from World War II bombers to Constellation airliners.

TUCSON Founded in 1776 as a Spanish supply station for nearby Mission San Xavier del Bac, Tucson today is a city of over 400,000, the second largest in Arizona. It is built on the banks of the Santa Cruz River, subterranean except in the rainy season. Tucson is located in a broad valley, surrounded by mountains; the Santa Catalinas on the north, the Rincons on the east, the Santa Ritas on the south and the Tucsons on the west. Tucson features breathtaking desert landscapes, and its pleasant climate makes it a perfect spot for Major League Baseball Spring Training. As we near the station, the University of Arizona is on the right.

MARICOPA This is the stop for those who are traveling to Phoenix/Tempe/Scottsdale. The Maricopa station is actually a classic dome-observation passenger car, named *Silver Horizon*SM, which operated on the pre-Amtrak *California Zephyr*SM between Chicago and Oakland/San Francisco. Maricopa is the home of The Koli Center — “an

adventure back in time” offering equestrian activities and discussions about the spiritual culture of the Maricopa and Pima Indians.

YUMA was named for the Yuma Indians who inhabited the area before Europeans arrived. The sand dunes west of Yuma are probably the most photographed in the world. Today, the city is a popular winter resort with fishing and boating on the Colorado River, which serves as the border between Arizona and California.

Note: The train follows the Gila River, which forms the northern boundary of the Gadsden Purchase. The time change occurs here during the winter. When eastbound from October to April, set your watch ahead one hour before arriving. When westbound, set your watch back one hour as you depart.

PALM SPRINGS Joshua Tree National Park, where the Mojave and Colorado deserts join, is located nearby. As the proclaimed “Jewel among Desert Cities,” the city honors its pioneers, benefactors and celebrities who have contributed to the growth and charisma of the town with the growing “Walk of Stars” on Palm Canyon Drive. The city also features great golf and an Aerial Tramway from desert floor to mountaintop.

ONTARIO This is home of the 1.7-million-square-foot Ontario Mills Mall, Southern California’s largest outlet shopping mall and entertainment center. Ontario was one of the nation’s first totally “smart” communities with common fiber telecommunications networks as part of the supporting infrastructure.

POMONA Named in 1875 for the Roman goddess of fruit, the name is just as apt today, with the citrus orchards still important to the area’s economy. In addition, the unique agricultural department of California State Polytechnic College lies to your right.

El Monte Leaving the freeway at Temple City, we cross the Rio Hondo (concrete lined) and pass El Monte Airport. El Monte is named for Mount Wilson, which rises 5,700 feet high. Near El Monte, we cross the usually dry San Gabriel River.

California State University at Los Angeles The university is visible on the right. Next, your train travels up the center strip of the San Bernardino Freeway (Interstate 10).

LOS ANGELES The sprawling metropolis of Los Angeles began in

1781 as El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora de la Reina de los Angeles. This urban mecca was founded 12 years after Fra Junipero Serra set out in 1769 to establish a chain of missions stretching up the coast of California. The Los Angeles Union Station sits astride the route connecting the missions — El Camino Real, the “Royal Road,” and is known as the “Last of the Great Stations” to be built in the U.S. The Spanish Mission-Art Deco style building was built in 1939 by the Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, and reflects both Los Angeles’ earliest heritage and the great film tradition that enabled the area to transform into the mega-city we see today.

Across the street from the station is the historical park of Olvera Street, lined with brightly colored Mexican shops and old buildings, marks the village’s original site.

As we arrive at the station, we cross the Los Angeles River, a usually dry, concrete-lined channel recognizable from a multitude of movies and TV shows. Dominant above the LA skyline is City Hall, and on the nearby hill lies Dodger Stadium.

SCENIC PHOTO TIPS

The “camera” symbol on your Route Guide Map marks the best spots, so have your camera ready! Outside Shots: Medium-speed films (ISO 200 or higher) are recommended for shooting scenery through the train windows. If your shutter speed is adjustable and light conditions permit, set it at a higher speed (1/125 or 1/250 sec.) for the clearest results. Hold your lens close to the window to eliminate glare and reflections. Inside Shots: Flash is recommended. To avoid glare and reflections, do not point the flash directly at the windows.

HOST RAILROADS

are the freight and commuter railroads that Amtrak contracts with to operate Amtrak passenger trains. Chicago-Joliet — Canadian National (CN); Joliet-Ft. Worth — Union Pacific (UP); Ft. Worth-Temple — Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF); Temple-Los Angeles — Union Pacific (UP).

A heartland journey from the Windy City through the wide-open excitement of the Lone Star State to sunny California.

WELCOME ABOARD

On board, you will experience the comfort and relaxation of the *Texas Eagle*SM between the skyscrapers and fascinating architecture of Chicago and the historical city of San Antonio. Travel the Land of Lincoln across the Mississippi through the Osarks to Little Rock and the Piney Woods of East Texas to cosmopolitan Dallas and on to Fort Worth, Austin and San Antonio. Three days a week, the *Texas Eagle* connects with the *Sunset Limited* at San Antonio enroute to Tucson and Los Angeles. We are happy to have you aboard today and want to ensure your trip is everything you want it to be. If there is anything that can be done to make your trip more enjoyable, please do not hesitate to call upon any train employee.

THE TRAIN STAFF

The staff of the *Texas Eagle* is here to make your trip a special and unique experience.

Conductor is responsible for the entire On-Board Services staff as well as ticket collection, the safety of passengers and the safe operation of the train.

Dining Car Steward is responsible for the operation of the Dining Car and Dining Car staff.

Lounge Car Attendant is responsible for the operation of the Cafe/Lounge Car.

Sleeping Car Attendant is responsible for providing all services for passengers ticketed in Sleeping Car accommodations including room preparation, luggage service and any assistance necessary to ensure a comfortable journey.

Train Attendant is responsible for providing service for passengers ticketed in coach. This includes seat assignment, pillow service, luggage service and any assistance to ensure a comfortable journey.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Sleeping Car accommodations provide private rooms with amenities for day and night use. From Roomettes to Bedrooms featuring private lavatory and a shower. Sleeping Car accommodations will suit any need and can be described in more detail by any member of the crew. Please consult with the conductor regarding available rooms. Amtrak’s Metropolitan Lounge[®] is available in Chicago for First Class Service passengers.

Coach seating provides a wide reclining seat with a leg rest. Free pillow service is also available.

Dining Car service offers a wide range of complete meals prepared on board except between Fort. Worth and San Antonio. There is cold meal service for sleeping car passengers between Fort. Worth and San Antonio. The Dining Car Steward will make announcements throughout the trip regarding service hours.

Sightseer Lounge/Cafe Car is the perfect car for scenic viewing and lighter fare. Large panoramic windows provide the perfect atmosphere for viewing and making new friends. The Cafe is located on the lower level of this car.

Information contained in this route guide as well as described amenities and other on-board features are subject to change without notice. Tipping is certainly not required, but it is a much appreciated way to let employees know they have made your trip more enjoyable.

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AMTRAK[®] SMOKING POLICY

Smoking is prohibited entirely on board the *Texas Eagle*. Passengers may smoke on station platforms as announced by train crews, and must remain next to the train, ready to board immediately upon hearing the locomotive horn and verbal “All Aboard” calls.



ROUTE GUIDE

Chicago ★ St. Louis ★ Little Rock

Dallas ★ San Antonio ★ Los Angeles



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TEXAS EAGLE SM

On the route of the *Texas Eagle* SM you will travel between Chicago – “The Windy City” – and San Antonio, “The home of the Alamo” – by way of St. Louis, “The Gateway to the West,” and the sunbelt states of Arkansas and Texas. At San Antonio, the *Texas Eagle* connects to the *Sunset Limited* en route to El Paso, Tucson and Los Angeles.

This guide is written from north to south. The guide includes information on sights and interesting facts about towns along the route. Note that all **AMTRAK® STATIONS** are in capital letters to set them apart from **towns and regions** through which the *Texas Eagle* travels but makes no stop. Use this guide along with an Amtrak timetable to determine station times.

CHICAGO Birthplace for the steel-frame skyscraper, it boasts one of the continent’s tallest skyscrapers – the 110-story, 1,454-ft. Sears Tower – which stands just two blocks from Union Station. Chicago Union Station, completed in 1909, is the only surviving example of Chicago’s great turn-of-the-century train stations. Chicago is one of the largest marketing and transportation centers in the Midwest, as well as one of the largest rail centers in the U.S.

As you continue south, you’ll cross the Chicago River, famous as “the river that flows backwards” because of its westward course away from Lake Michigan. Sanitary engineers reversed its flow in the early 1900s in an attempt to prevent a recurrence of epidemics – giving the city the world’s only river that flows backwards. The Chicago River was largely responsible for Chicago’s early settlement, following the discovery by French explorers Louis Joliet and Pere Jacques Marquette in 1673. They discovered that the river’s arms reached nearly to the drainage basin of the Mississippi River system, forming a natural route for early trappers and traders.

Bridgeport This heavily industrialized section of Chicago was settled by Irish immigrants who built the Illinois and Michigan (I&M) Canal between 1836 and 1848.

Willow Springs In abrupt contrast to the city, numerous deer can often be spotted in the heavily-wooded forest preserve here.

JOLIET Union Station opened in 1912 and was restored in 1993. The large castle-like native stone building visible to the east is a high school. In 1876, railroad magnate Jacob A. Henry constructed the imposing mansion located on the hillside east of the tracks, using the largest limestone slabs ever quarried in the area.

Kankakee River This tributary of the Illinois River was followed by French explorer La Salle in his 1682 voyage claiming the Mississippi watershed in the name of his king, Louis XIV.

Dwight The small white Pioneer Gothic Church here was attended by Edward, Prince of Wales, while visiting nearby Blackstone in 1860 to hunt grouse (prairie chickens). Just beyond the station

is a clock-topped, one-story brick bank, one of only three banks ever designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, and the only one still standing. You’ll then cross the Vermillion River as you approach our next stop.

PONTIAC Founded in 1837, Pontiac is named for the Ottawa Indian Chief who once dominated the region. Development of the town began in 1837. Restored historic buildings, brick streets, swinging bridges and beautiful parks highlight the downtown area.

BLOOMINGTON-NORMAL Site of Abraham Lincoln’s “Lost Speech” (so named because no record exists today), which started his trip to the Presidency. In his day, Bloomington resident George A. Pullman found great success. Pullman’s “Pioneer,” the most luxurious sleeping car then devised, was too wide to operate on most railroads. When President Lincoln was assassinated, Pullman offered the free use of this car to Mrs. Lincoln for the presidential funeral train. She accepted, and the railroads made the alterations necessary for its use. The way was paved for Pullman’s name to become synonymous with railroad sleeping cars.

NORMAL Named for the teacher’s college, Illinois Normal School, which has become Illinois State University.

Funks Grove The only stand of virgin timber in Illinois was donated to the state by the Eugene Funk (Funk Seeds) family.

LINCOLN This is the only city named for Abraham Lincoln before his election as President. A statue in Lincoln of a watermelon slice at the south end of the depot commemorates Abraham Lincoln’s christening of the town at this spot, using

the juice of a watermelon taken from a nearby cart. As a youth, Lincoln lived 30 miles west of here at New Salem. It was there that he unsuccessfully courted Ann Rutledge.

SPRINGFIELD Near the geographical center of Illinois, Springfield became the state capital in 1837, thanks to a campaign led by new president Abraham Lincoln. “To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything,” he remarked as he left for Washington for the last time. Reminders of Lincoln are everywhere: the only house he ever owned; the parlor where he was married;

his law office; and the tomb where he, his wife and three of their children are buried.

ALTON Once a river port, Alton was the scene of the seventh and last of the Lincoln-Douglas debates in 1858. Today, Alton attracts visitors with museums, outdoor recreation and a riverboat casino.

Wood River The Lewis and Clark Expedition camped nearby for a year before beginning their expedition west. To the distant right (but not visible) is Lewis and Clark State Park, marking the point where the Missouri River joins the Mississippi.

Eads Bridge The train passes under this bridge, the oldest in St. Louis (completed in 1874). The bridge was designed by James B. Eads, a self-taught engineer. Eads had never designed a bridge before, but he refused to accept the belief that the Mississippi was too wide and swift to be bridged at St. Louis. The bridge’s steel spans were the longest ever built at the time.

The Gateway Arch Residing as the tallest monument in the nation at 630 ft., the Arch is just south of the Eads Bridge. The train tunnel takes you under the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Park, which honors Thomas Jefferson and marks St. Louis’s role in the westward expansion movement. At the base of the Arch, the Old Cathedral is St. Louis’s

earliest church, which is over 160 years old. **Busch Memorial Stadium** On your right is the home of the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team.

ST. LOUIS Founded in 1764, St. Louis was named for the canonized crusader Louis IX. Transfer of the Louisiana Territory to the U.S. was made here in 1804, the same year Lewis and Clark launched their expedition. By 1817, the first steamboat arrived, and with it a nearly endless stream of pioneers heading for the Santa Fe, California and Oregon Trails. St. Louis’s Forest Park hosted the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition, immortalized in the movie “Meet Me in St. Louis.” The exposition introduced the world to hot dogs and ice cream cones.

Leaving St. Louis, you’ll pass through various forests. Big game in the forest include white tail deer and turkey. Smaller fowl include quail, woodcock, doves, ducks and geese. The forest’s small animals

include rabbit, raccoon, squirrel, opossum, woodchuck, bobcat and coyote.

POPLAR BLUFF For years, Poplar Bluff was a “home away from home” for train crews from Little Rock or St. Louis. Railroad hotels and boarding houses lined the downtown streets, and the Missouri Pacific railroad was the city’s major employer.

WALNUT RIDGE One of the first cities in Arkansas to embrace Amtrak service, Walnut Ridge is where its historic 1908 train was completely renovated. Walnut Ridge serves adjacent retirement communities as well as the larger city of Jonesboro, home of Arkansas State University.

LITTLE ROCK Located along the south bank of the Arkansas River, Little Rock became the territorial capital in 1821. The city was called “La Petite Roche” by early French explorers and is sometimes called the “City of Roses.” Little Rock has survived the notoriety it achieved in the early days of school desegregation to become known as a city of warm

hospitality. The present state capitol was completed in 1915 after sixteen years of construction. The Clinton Presidential Center and the lively River Market district are only blocks away.

Homan This is where you begin to see pecan groves, evidence you are now definitely in the South. From here south, virtually every town’s water tower gives testimony to its high school football team loyalty.

MALVERN Originally called Rockport and located on the Ouachita (“WASH-i-tah”) River, the town moved trackside and changed its name when railroads replaced riverboats. Malvern was once the connecting point for the famous Diamond Jo narrow-gauge railway to the resort city of Hot Springs. The Diamond Jo line’s former steam locomotive roundhouse, on the north side of the tracks, is the last such structure in Arkansas.

ARKADELPHIA Once an important steamboat landing, Arkadelphia is now the home of Ouachita Baptist University

and Henderson State University. Nearby attractions include the archeologically significant Caddo Indian mounds and the Crater of Diamonds State Park, one of the world’s only diamond bearing sites open for public prospecting.

TEXARKANA, ARK/TEX The state line bisects the center of the station platform – when the *Texas Eagle* stops, the west end of the train is in Texas and the east end is in Arkansas.

Jefferson Early prominence as a port and industrial center earned Jefferson the name “Mother of Texas.” This town aroused Jay Gould’s ire because of its greater interest in river boats than in the railroad he wanted to build here, prompting him to predict “grass will grow in your streets.” The cemetery on your right is one of the oldest in Texas.

MARSHALL When Texas seceded from the Union in 1861, Marshall became prominent. Riding tack and ammunition were produced here for the Confederate army. After the fall of

Vicksburg, Marshall became the Western Capital of the Confederacy and served as the wartime capital for Missouri’s exiled governor. Each October, Marshall is the site of the East Texas Fire Ant Festival.

The impressive Texas & Pacific station was built in 1912 and restored in 2001 after it was rescued from demolition by determined citizens. The adjacent Ginocchio Hotel is an 1896 railroad eating house that, according to local legend, might be haunted.

LONGVIEW Site of one of the world’s great oil fields, Longview is 43 miles long and five miles wide and was discovered in 1931. Summer in Longview brings the AlleyFest street festival of arts and crafts, activities, music, exhibits and food and one of the nation’s largest hot-air balloon festivals. Passengers to Houston, Galveston and Shreveport/Bossier City connect to Thruway Motorcoaches here.

MINEOLA Mineola’s historic downtown area has been revitalized and now houses a variety of restaurants, antique shops and other businesses. First Monday Trade Days in nearby

Canton is a huge flea market, nationally recognized by treasure hunters.

DALLAS Founded as a trading post in 1841, Dallas acquired its cosmopolitan flavor early, with the 1855 founding of a cooperative, utopian colony of Belgian, French and Swiss artists, musicians, writers and scientists. The view of the skyline from the train is excellent with the Bank of America Plaza, the third tallest building in Texas and the 18th tallest building in the United States. The railroads made Dallas an important transportation hub, and an oil boom in the 30s brought wealth that is still evident.

Now a symbol of Dallas, Pegasus (the flying red horse) tops the former Mobil Oil headquarters. To your left, the 540-ft. Reunion Tower overlooks the Hyatt Regency Hotel and should be familiar to you from TV’s *Dallas*.

FORT WORTH A former stop on the historic Chisholm Trail, Fort Worth still honors its “Cow Town” heritage. In the

early 1870s, not content to watch longhorns thunder through on cattle drives to Kansas railheads, Fort Worth decided to become a railhead. After the railroad backers went bankrupt in 1873, a determined group of citizens formed the Tarrant County Construction Company to finish the 26-mile track that would link Fort Worth with the Texas & Pacific Railroad. In 1876, the Texas & Pacific state land grant was to expire. The railroad had to reach Fort Worth before the legislature adjourned or it was doomed. The residents of Fort Worth banded together and worked around-the-clock. As time was running out, the City Council reportedly moved the city limit a few miles east to meet the tracks. On July 19, 1876, the residents celebrated as the first train pulled into town establishing Fort Worth as a shipping point.

Today, Fort Worth features attractions such as the Stockyards National Historic District and Will Rogers Memorial Center, site of the nation’s oldest indoor rodeo. At the Intermodal Transportation Center, you can make connections with the *Heartland Flyer*® for trips to Oklahoma City.

CLEBURNE Founded in 1854 as prominent geological feature where the flat prairie is abruptly pierced by limestone hills. Your route parallels the fault all the way from here to San Antonio.

MCGREGOR An agricultural community, this town is Amtrak’s gateway to Waco, which is 17 miles east. Waco is the home of Baylor University and the Fort Fisher Texas Ranger Museum.

TEMPLE Named for a Santa Fe surveyor, Temple is a town the railroads built. The restored Santa Fe depot is also a museum and community center. Thruway Motorcoaches provide service to Killeen and Fort Hood, the world’s largest military installation and home of the U.S. Third Army.

TAYLOR As a railhead for cattle drives of the 1870s, by 1882, Taylor was served by two railroads (Missouri Pacific and Missouri-Kansas-Texas).

AUSTIN Before statehood, Austin (then named Waterloo) was the capital of the Republic of Texas. Built on hills overlooking the Colorado River Valley, Austin is home to University of Texas, the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum and the largest urban bat colony in North America (under the Congress Avenue bridge crossing the Colorado River).

SAN MARCOS Home of Texas State University, San Marcos is also alma mater of President Lyndon Baines Johnson. The Republic of Texas Chilympiad (chili cooking contest) is held here each year.

New Braunfels This town is rich with German heritage. “In New Braunfels... Ist Das Leben Schoen!” (In New Braunfels, life is beautiful.) the town

Camp Henderson, the town changed its name in 1867 to honor Confederate General Pal Cleburne. The farming crops and ranching of livestock rub shoulders in this area. For many years, Cleburne was the site of a major locomotive shop of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. The Cleburne intermodal station serves both Amtrak and local bus transit.

Balcones Fault Approaching the Brazos River, the abrupt change in topography from flat to hilly marks the Balcones Fault, or Escarpment, a

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gargoyle-like rock formations protrude from the narrow walls of Eagle Rock Canyon.

SANDERSON West of the station, the brick ruins of the Sanderson Wool Commission reflect the area’s long association with sheep ranching. Early cattle and sheep men, carousing in the town’s saloons, gave it a “wild and woolly” reputation.

Warwick Flat The great Comanche War Trail, which stretched 1,000 miles from Chihuahua to upper Texas, is crossed here. Pronghorn antelope and mule deer are both plentiful in this area. Watch also for javalina (wild pigs) and long-eared jackrabbit.

ALPINE You’ll pause briefly at this Spanish-style station. Alpine is a popular stop for tourists heading to Big Bend National Park, 80 miles to the south.

Marfa The Presidio Courthouse, built of native stone in 1886, is the domed building on the right. Near Marfa, adobe walls surround a former camp for World War II German POWs.

Note: Time Zone Change. Near Van Horn set your watch back one hour – eastbound, set watches forward.

Sierra Blanca This is the site of the only adobe courthouse still in use in Texas. Nearby is the 6,970-ft. Sierra Blanca Peak, which appears lighter than the surrounding mountains because of its soapstone content.

Ysleta Site of the oldest surviving identifiable Native Americans in Texas, the Tigua Indians of Ysleta del Sur Pueblo, Ysleta is also home to the second oldest, continuously used church in the U.S. (1682).

EL PASO Surrounded by the Franklin Mountains, El Paso is named for the ancient pass created here by the Rio Grande, “El Paso del Rio del Norte.” The handsomely restored railroad station was built in 1904. Designed by the Chicago firm of Daniel H. Burnham, which also designed Washington’s Union Station, the El Paso station is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Traveling from San Antonio to El Paso, you’ll understand why the old phrase of Texas travelers was, “Sun is riz, sun is set, here we are in Texas yet!”

Rio Grande River As you cross the river, you enter New Mexico, the “Land of Enchantment,” and leave Texas, the “Lone Star State.” To your left, the crucifixion-topped peak of Sierra de Cristo Rey marks the meeting of Texas, New Mexico and

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