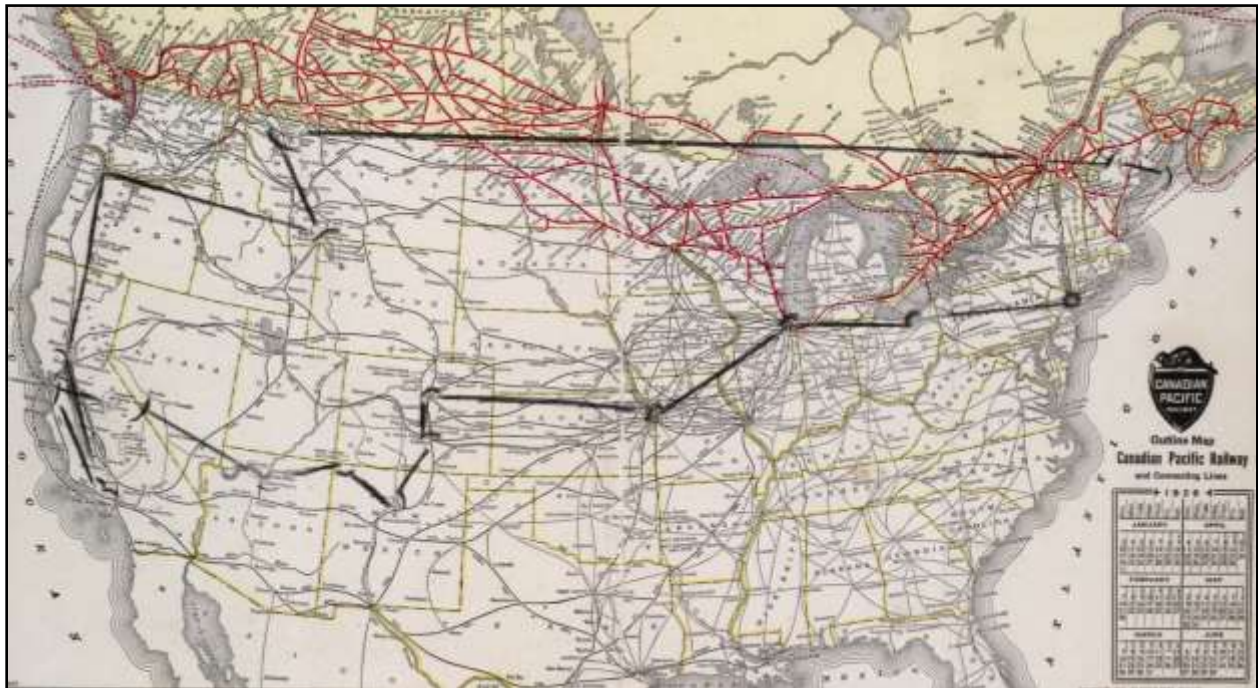
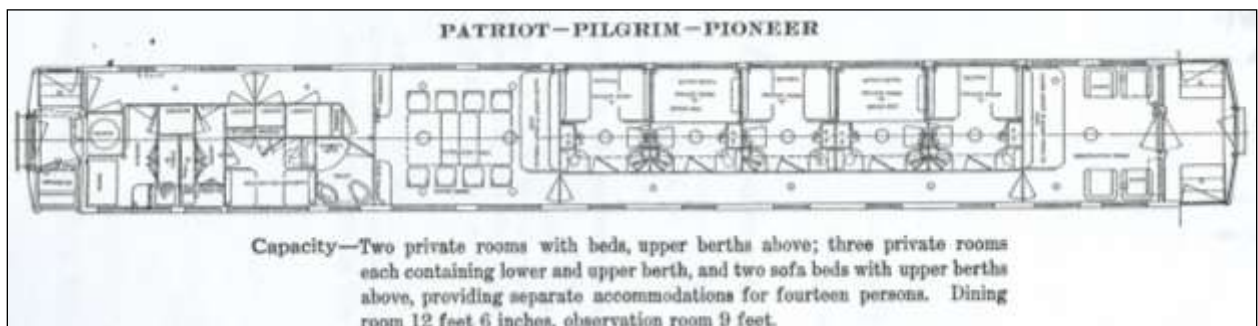


We traveled west in a private Pullman railway car. . . . We left the car on sidings at various points along the way and visited national parks and other sites of interest by automobile. In addition to Mother, Father, Laurance, Winthrop, and me, our group included a French tutor and a young doctor from the Rockefeller Institute Hospital. We completed a ten-thousand-mile circuit of the country in a period of two months.

(David Rockefeller)



Map used to mark out the route of the 1926 Western trip. (Rockefeller Archive Center.)



Floor plan of the "Pioneer" Pullman sleeping car used in the 1920 trip. In 1926, the family traveled in a similar Pullman, the "Advance." (Rockefeller Archive Center.)

Yellowstone Trip - 1926
 2 days
Western trip 1926 file

PACKING LIST:

- 2 Pairs Khaki riding breeches
- 1 Flannel Khaki shirt
- 2 Khaki shirts
- 1 Cardigan or old coat
- 1 Heavy sweater
- 1 Pair high hunting boots
- 1 Pair high russet shoes
- 2 " heavy - 2 pairs medium, soles
- 1 " Heavy canvas puttees
- 1 " light "
- 1 Hatbox
- 1 Huffle bag
- 1 Trench
- 1 Felt hat
- 1 Bath towel; 2 face towels
- 1 Pair gamutlet gloves
- 1 Mosquito helmet
- 1 Pair pajamas
- 2 Suits under-clothes
- Handkerchiefs
- Toothbrush
- Toothbrush holder
- Tooth powder
- Soapy box
- Soap
- Mirror
- Drinking cup
- Neck handkerchief
- Flash light and Edison battery
- Fine mosquito netting, 3 yds by 1 1/2 yds.
- toilet paper
- Citronella

Western Trip - 1926
file

PACKING LIST:

- 2 Traveling suits
- 2 Pairs russet shoes - 1 high, 1 low
- 1 Pair Khaki riding breeches
- 1 " canvas puttees
- 1 Felt hat
- 1 Overcoat
- 1 Handkerchief
- 1 Pair motor glasses
- 1 light sweater
- 2 Suits pajamas
- 12 Handkerchiefs
- 12 Colored shirts
- 4 White shirts
- 2 suits underwear
- 2 Pairs socks
- 1 Belt

The Western journeys required a range of clothing, as shown in these packing lists for the 1926 trip. (Rockefeller Archive Center.)

July 17th Saturday
 Jennie visited Butcher
 gardens about 10:15
 had tea
 Dined with Richards.

July 18 Sunday
 Touch ~~the~~ at Superintendent's
 house. Mr. & Mrs. Boyd.

July 19 Monday
 Took boat 2:45. Vancouver 6:45
 Night on car. Jennie Vancouver
 Hotel.

July 20 Tuesday
 Left about 8 A.M. traveled
 all day

July 21 Wednesday
 Arrived Glacier before daylight
 Drove 15 mi to hotel. Walked
 to top of Cascade waterfall
 about an hour. Splendid view
 en route of Illecillewaet
 Glacier. Left at lunch time.
 Arrived Field about 7:20.
 Drove 7 mi. to Emerald Lake.
 Emerald Lake Chalet.

July 22 Thursday
 Rain. All the men & boys left
 after early dinner for camping
 but. 3 guides, 7 pack ^{horses} for
 rode to end of lake over pass
 to John Lake up left side of
 John Valley to Little John and
 camped. Here 15 mi.

Following his practice of keeping logbooks during travels, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tracked the family's Western trips in pocket-size notebooks. This is a page from the 1924 trip. (Rockefeller Archive Center.)

Albuquerque Station



Albuquerque railway station, 1920s. American Indians were on hand to greet passengers and sell their wares. (Fred Harvey Collection, Cline Library, Northern Arizona University.)

In the late 1870s, English-born immigrant Fred Harvey, in partnership with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, began building Harvey House restaurants, hotels and retail shops by railway stations west of the Missouri River. The enterprise grew into a cultural tourism empire, noted for first-class lodging and food—and for its carefully trained and well-groomed “Harvey Girl” waitresses. Several of the most famous Harvey Houses were situated in the Southwest, and fine American Indian art became the hallmark of Harvey stores. The Rockefellers bought numerous pieces at Harvey establishments.



Main entrance, Fred Harvey's Alvarado Hotel Indian Building situated next to the Albuquerque railway station, 1926. (Photo by Laurance S. Rockefeller, Rockefeller Archive Center.) Main salesroom, Indian Building. (Fred Harvey Collection, Cline Library, Northern Arizona University.)



FRED HARVEY	
INDIAN DEPARTMENT	
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.	
Date: June 7, 1926	
Name	Mr. John A. Rockefeller Jr.
Street	Seal Harbor
Town	Seal Harbor
State	Maine
Shipping instructions	Shipped by Parcel Post
Amount	222.00
Shipping fee	2.00
Total	224.00
Pay to order of	Paul Fred Harvey
Amount	500.00
Remarks	

Navajo weavers demonstrating their art in Fred Harvey's Alvarado Hotel Indian Building. (Fred Harvey Collection, Cline Library, Northern Arizona University.) In 1926, Abby and J.D. Rockefeller, Jr., bought two Navajo blankets here, arranging to have them shipped to Seal Harbor, Maine. (Rockefeller Archive Center.)



Navajos say the purpose of art is “to beautify the world” – and in this context beauty means harmony, the proper order and relationship of things. This ideal, balanced state of being is evident in the symmetry of Navajo art forms, including weaving. When the individual, society and environment are in balance, art serves to reaffirm the “normal” state of health and harmony; and when things are out of kilter, it helps restore harmony. *Left & Center:* Navajo Late Classic Wearing Blankets, c1870-75. Mixed commercial and raveled wool yarns, including Saxony and bayeta, and indigo, cochineal, and aniline dyes. *Right:* Navajo Terraced-style Late Classic Phase III Chief’s Blanket (Sarape) c1875-85. Black, white, brown, indigo-blue, and red bayeta yarns. Early Navajo textiles featured the natural colors of sheep’s wool: white, black and brown. In the early 1800s Navajos became familiar with *bayeta* (Spanish for “baize”), a plain woolen flannel-like cloth imported from England via Spain and Mexico. They raveled, respun and rewove the cloth into wearing blankets featuring the bolder bayeta colors – blue, black, white and red. This marked the start of the “classic” period in Navajo weaving.