

dm

MEMORANDUM.

San Blas, Los Mochis, Las Tastes Ditch, and East Bachomobampo.

( see map )

One of the civil engineers I took to Topolobampo in 1884, to make the survey of the railroad from Topolobampo to the Sierra Madre, stayed in Sinaloa, married a Mexican lady living at San Blas ( see top of map, 40 miles from Topolobampo ) and is now a rich man. He was in New York last week.

Two years ago he bought 250 acres on the East Bachomobampo tract. This cost him \$13,700 ( gold ) i.e. for land, clearing and tools, etc. to get it in cultivation. Last year's crops with this year's will clear off this \$13,700. In another year his grapes, and the following year's fruits in general, will add to his field crops and about return to him his \$13,700 annually. He raises from 250 to 400 packed boxes of tomatoes per acre for the New York markets. Each box weighs 30 pounds, and he receives 50 c. ( gold ) cash in the field. He raises 11 to 18 tons of white Spanish onions per acre. Alfalfa gives five crops a year--5 tons per acre, and is sold for \$15 ( gold ) a ton f.o.b.

Los Mochis farmers produce the same. A large tract of land near the mouth of Las Tastes Ditch ( see middle of map ) is given over to cane. This is planted every three years and produces 30 tons to the acre--2 tons of sugar. Sugar is produced at a cost of above one and one half cents ( gold ) a pound. This sugar is better and can be raised cheaper than sugar is raised in Hawaii. The sugar mill on Los Mochis has a revenue of about \$500,000 ( gold ) a year.

A farmer on Los Mochis, who has made a specialty of egg plants and green peppers, has made as much as \$500 ( gold ) per acre a year.

There is a little village site laid out on Los Mochis. Lots 50x 150 sell from \$125 to \$500 cash. There is a hotel that has cost \$5,000 ( gold ) on this village site, and it charges \$2 ( gold ) a day.

During the past ten years there have been two frosts on Los Mochis--just sufficient to nip the tomato plants. On the harbor lands and back for about ten miles a frost has never been recorded. Labor is plenty at 50 c. ( gold ) a day. Strawberries can be had every month in the year. Water melons, that weigh from 30 to 40 pounds, are common, and are as sweet as ever eaten. Some kind of fruit can be had from the trees every month in the year, and vegetables are always to be had from the gardens and truck patches. Los Mochis tomatoes can be exported eight months in the year, and they out-class and undersell any other tomatoes that can reach New York City during those months. One week is the time it takes to send tomatoes from Los Mochis to New York City. Bananas, figs, oranges, limes, lemons, dates, guavas, grapes, etc. are of the best and are sure producers, but are not given attention as yet, owing to the large and sure profit in tomatoes, alfalfa, sugar cane, and vegetables for local consumption.

A letter received January 28th, 1913, says that there were sent from the Bachomobampo farm, during the last part of December and early part of January, 3,000 boxes of tomatoes to New York. These were from 12 acres. This is equal to 250 boxes to the acre and to \$125 cash. February 1913.

A.K. Owen.

V7  
dup

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned in meeting assembled (reunited) have because of differences resolved the following:

Which represent various strangers,	15	%
" Leonardo Ybarro	8	"
" Z. Ochoa	8	"
" Carlos S. Retes	8	"
" Blas Ybarra	15 1/4	"
" Owen	15 1/4	"
" Fitch	5 1/4	"
" Carman	<u>15 1/4</u>	"
	<u>100</u>	<u>%</u>

of which each one cedes in sale (sells) to the Company represented by Mr. Geo. W. Simmons, Jr. 50%, that is to say, One Half.

*(signed by*

Fuerte, April 29th. 1881.

Blas Ybarra.

- Carlos S. Retes.
- Federico G. Fitch
- Leonardo Ybarra, Jr.

B.R. (or K) Carman for himself and for Messrs. A.K. Owen and others in all representing 45 1/2 per cent.

The Company,	<u>80 3/8</u>	%
Composed of	50	"
	7 1/2	"
	7 5/8	"
	7 5/8	"
	<u>7 5/8</u>	"
Company	80 3/8	"
Carlos Retes	4	"

Leonardo Ybarra

4

¢

4

7 5/8

100

Blas Ybarra.

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Fuerte, April 29th. 1881.

3 Copy of Memorandum of original interests in Los Mochis.

Original in Spanish sent to Lic Obregon. March 9th.

1896.

Copy B. p.p. 124-126

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vs  
dup

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned in Meeting assembled (reunited) have because of defferences resolved the following:

Which represent various strangers	15 %
" Leonardo Ibarra	8 "
" Z. Ochoa.	8 "
" Carlos S. Retes	8 "
" Blas Ibarra	15 1/4 %
" Owen	15 1/4 "
" Fitch	5 1/4 "
" Carman	<u>15 1/4 "</u>
	100 0/0

Of which each one cedes in sale (ells) to the Company represented by Mr. Geo. W. Simmonds Jr. 50 %, that is to say: one half.

Fuerte Abril 29th, 1881.

Carlos S. Retes.

Blas Ibarra.

Federico G. Fitch.

Leonardo Ibarra. Jr.

B. R. (or K). Carman for himself and for Messrs A. K. Owen and others, in all representing 45 1/2 per cent.

The Company.....80 3/8

Composed of..... 50

7 1/2

7 5/8

7 5/8

7 5/8

Company..... 80 3/8

Carlos S. Retes           4

Leonardo Ibarra       4

4

Blas Ibarra

7 5/8

100.

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Fuerte April 29th 1881.

Copy of Memorandum of original intrests in Los Mochis.  
Original in Spanish sent to Lic. Obregon, March 9 - 1896.

Copy B. p. p. 124- 126.

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MEMORANDUM.

"Such a climate, such a harbor, such rich natural resources as Sinaloa has will give capital security and profit which will please the sagacious investor."

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"The actual experience of the Elyton Land Company of Birmingham, Alabama, will give the uninitiated an idea of the enormous profits of this business. That Company on an investment of \$100,000 declared dividends as follows:

In 1883	200 per cent.
" 1884	95 " "
" 1885	45 " "
" 1886	340 " "
" 1887	2295 " "
" 1888	100 " "

"Total dividends \$5,970,000, on a \$100,000 investment. This property was afterwards estimated as worth \$50,000,000. a result accomplished by the building of a city of only 26,173 people."

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There is not any other investment as safe as well-selected real estate, where farms, factories, and homes can be grouped

together and made into a township, particularly is this the case if the site is one on a harbor which has to become the place for ships and railroads to exchange their cargoes and passengers.

It is a rule that well located and commercial sites increase in value \$10000 to every man, woman or child who is permanently settled upon it.

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Bulawayo, a city 1361 miles North of Cape Town, South Africa, which was laid out in April, 1894, by the Mashonaland Company, in advance of railroad, sold lots during the same month for \$352 (gold) and, in July of the same year, for \$4,500, and that too when there was less than a population of 4,000.

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About 40,000 "home seekers," settled in the State of Washington in the spring of 1902, as a result of twelve weekly "home seekers excursions" organized by the Northern Trans-Continental Railroad.

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The Pacific City Terminal and Contracting Company can settle 10,000 people on Pacific City Site the first year it will advertise its lots for sale in series of 480 lots (10 blocks) at fixed prices and be liberal in its expenditures to advance the city improvements.

Ballinger, a little town site on the Colorado River, in northwest Texas, was laid out in the spring of 1901 by a branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, and the company sold \$143,000 of lots at the first day's sale.

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The New York World, Aug. 7, 1903.

IMMIGRATION WEST AND SOUTH.

Two new towns in Oklahoma, Coltry and Helena, have been formed through the extension of a railway branch. The former has a population of 2,500 assured, the citizens of Karoom, Rusk and Alveretta having put their houses on wheels to move to the new location. Every resident of Carville has agreed to move to Helena.

"The migrations indicate a considerable if not yet stable population in the Territory. Indeed it grew from 61,000 to 398,000 in the ten years between 1890 and 1900, and it has now more than half a million of people. This baby of the territories numbers three times as many inhabitants as Delaware, about as many as Florida, and nearly as many as Maryland, including Baltimore. And the "Mushroom City" of Coltry passes in a week a hundred towns of historic fame in the South."

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MEMORANDUM.

(1): First you have to pay the Law Tax of the State of S i n a l o a, which amounts to 2% of the \$ 20000.00. gold, Mr. O w e n has paid to his grantors; being this the "traslacion de dominio" tax, and ought to be paid cash before filing to the Government of S i n a l o a, to wit.....\$ 400.00

(2) Second you have to pay an additional tax of 30% of said tax, to be paid cash to the Federal Government in special stamps called: "estampillas de Contribucion Federal".....\$ 120.00

(3) Third you have to pay the ordinary stamp tax, payable in common stamps, called: "estampillas para documentes; to wit \$ 7.00. for every \$1,000.00.; in whole.....\$ 140.00  
Total sum of taxes to be paid cash.....\$ 660.00

For other expenses including Lawyers probable.....\$ 140.00  
Total amount.....\$ 800.00

# Memorandum.

The undersigned in meeting assembled (re-  
united) have because of differences resolved the  
following:

Which represent various Strangers	15%
Leonardo Barra	8 "
J. Ochoa	8 "
Carlos S. Rites	8 "
Blas Barra	15 1/2 "
Owen	15 1/2 "
Fitch	5 1/2 "
Carran	15 1/2 "
	<hr/>
	100%

Of which each one cedes in sale (sell) to the  
Company represented by Mr. Geo. W. Simmonds Jr.  
50%, that is to say: One half.

Feunte April 29<sup>th</sup>, 1881.

Carlos S. Rites

Blas Barra

Federico G. Fitch

Leonardo Barra

B. R. (or K.) Carran for himself and for Messrs A.  
Owen and others, in all representing 45 1/2 per cent.

The Company - - - - 80 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>

Composed of - - - 50  
7 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>  
7 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>  
7 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>  
7 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>

Company - - - 80 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>  
Carlos Petes - 4  
Leonardo Ybarra - 4

4 } Blas Ybarra  
7 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> }

100

Fuerte April 29<sup>th</sup> 1881.

Copy of Memorandum of original interests in Los Mochis.

Original in Spanish sent to Lic Obregon, March 9-1896-

Copy B. p.p. 124-126.

# Memorandum.

	<i>Miles</i>
Chicago to Omaha - - - - - 503	} 2.431
Omaha " Frisco - - - - - (Rock Island) 1,928	
Chicago to Fort Worth - - - - - 1,109	} 3.009
Fort Worth to Frisco - - - - - (Rock Island) 1,900	
Chicago to Liberal - - - - - 931	} 2.006
Liberal " El Paso - (Rock Island) 475	
El Paso " "Tops" - - - - - 600	
Chicago to Frisco - - - - -	2,577
" " San Diego (Santa Fe) -	2,353
" " Guaymas - - - - -	2,136
Chicago to El Paso - - (Santa Fe) - 1,630	} 2,920
El Paso " Frisco - (Southern Pacific) 1,290	
El Paso to Frisco - - - - -	1,290
" " " Guaymas, (264 x 353) -	617*
" " " San Diego - - - - -	899
" " " "Tops" - - - - -	600

\* Guaymas is 200 miles north of "Tops" - hence, at a distance of 400 miles for Commerce.

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Miles

Chicago to Pan Handle (Santa Fe) - - 1.013

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Marfa to Frisco - - - - - 1.491 }  
" " "Topo" - - - - - 600 } 891

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Pecos to Frisco - - - - - 1.499 }  
" " "Topo" - - - - - 700 } 799

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# Memorandum.

Total (Stock) = 20,000 <sup>Miles.</sup> × 1,000 = \$20,000,000.  
" (Income Bonds) = 15,000 × 1,000 = 15,000,000.

Wanted (Cash in instalments) - - - \$150,000

Concessionaire will give for - - - \$150,000.  
as follows:

1/20 (Stock) = - - - - - \$1,000,000.  
1/20 (Income Bonds) = - - - - - 750,000.  
Total (Cash) - - - - - 150,000.

or for \$75,000.

1/2 (Stock) = 500,000  
1/2 (Income Bonds) = 350,000  
1/2 (Cash) = 75,000

or for \$50,000.

1/3	(Stock) =	\$333,334.
1/3	(Income Bonds) =	250,000.
1/3	(Cash) =	50,000.

or for \$37,500.

1/4	(Stock) =	\$250,000.
1/4	(Income Bonds) =	175,000.
1/4	(Cash) =	37,500.

or for \$10,000.

1/15	(Stock) =	\$66,666.
1/15	(Income Bonds) =	50,000.
1/15	(Cash) =	10,000.

or for \$5,000.

1/30	(Stock) =	\$33,333.
1/30	(Income Bonds) =	25,000.
1/30	(Cash) =	5,000.

Memorandum.

The money required to make secure the Railroad and Colonization Concessions just granted by Mexico to A. K. Owen; and to obtain other Concessions now pending before the Mexican Government will be about as follows:

To pay for Bonds for two Concessions in hand	\$ 1,760
To pay for Bonds for <sup>two</sup> Concessions pending	500
To repay A. K. Owen his expenses for last trip to and from Mexico	1,000
For Agent in Mexico City, for next six months	300
For personal expenses of A. K. Owen, for next six months	600
Over	\$ 4,160



To amount over - - - -	\$4.160
For surveys, maps, reports, etc., during next six months in Sinaloa - - - - -	1.000
For surveying instruments, paper, pencils, ink, stationery etc., for Engineer in Sinaloa - - - - -	250
For expenses connected with taking possession of Los Tastes Ditch - - - -	200
	<u>\$5.610</u>

If these expenses are provided for at once. Then an option will be given to Thomas S. Harris and John W. Lovell for six months - from May 1<sup>st</sup> 1897, to organize a Company or Companies to utilize the Mexican Concessions and all the properties of every sort of A. K. Owen in Sinaloa - providing that at the time there is paid to A. K. Owen

\$25,000 that he may get out from under his personal debts; and that he is guaranteed \$25,000 one year thereafter, and from that on a monthly installment of \$1,000 for the next twenty years.

It being understood in case that said Company or Companies are not organized and the said \$25,000 paid by the end of the said six months, that Thomas L. Harris and John W. Lowell give up this business absolutely and surrender to A. K. Owen whatever interest they may now or at that time have in any lands, properties and Concessions in Mexico — A. K. Owen on his part agreeing, within a year thereafter, to return to Thomas L. Harris the \$5,000 advanced by him for the payments mentioned in this Memorandum, and for the money he may have paid John H. Rice for land interests.

April 26<sup>th</sup> 1897.

September 1905.

MEMORANDUM (1)

The Company to give away land and money about as follows:

1. One half of Pacific City Site to go to streets and parks.
2. Ten per cent from the sales of the first twenty thousand resident lots to go to "The Pacific City Pioneers," i.e. to, the builders of the first fifty houses on Pacific City Site pro rata with the cost of lot and home.
3. Fifty per cent from the sales of all resident lots sold to be used by the Company to make streets and to supply water, gas, electricity, tram cars, market houses, piers, public halls, etc. and to insure the settlers and to educate and to assist them in many ways. (See Paper No.2)
4. Fifty per cent from the net receipts from leases, rents, and for supplying water, gas, electricity, and for the operation of tram cars, etc. to be used, by the Company, to extend and improve the streets, parks, public buildings and utilities on Pacific City Site.
5. One square mile to be set aside and reserved for The Pacific City Normal-Industrial University and in each of the other twenty-four square miles there is to be set aside and reserved one block 600' x 400' = 5.1/2 acres for University Extensions or Normal-Industrial Public Schools.
6. After twenty-five years Pacific City Site--the thorough fares, parks, schools, wharves and reservations, public buildings and utilities held by the Parent Company to be turned over to Pacific City Corporation on the payment of \$1,500,000: and the stocks of the Parent Company and the stocks of its sub-companies that it may at that time hold to be turned over to Pacific City Corporation, at their par value, for cash. There to be transferred, at that time, at least sixty per cent of the Founders Shares of the Parent Company.

\$1,500,000 is 6% on \$1,000,000 for 25 years.

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MEMORANDUM.

To be read while one runs.

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Pacific City Site, in the hands of a business Company, would be worth \$300. an acre. That would make the 16,000 acres worth \$4,800,000. A Company could make \$288,000, or 6% on \$4,800,000, the first year from the sales of stocks, lots, leases and rents on such a city site where steamships and steam cars already exchange freights and passengers, and where postal, postal money orders, express, telegraph and telephone systems are operative with other parts of the world.

Besides the 23 miles of harbor-front-wharf sites and 12 miles of canal-front-wharf sites and about 2,000 half acre factory and business sites to be rented, leased or sold, there are 60,000 resident lots to be sold. At \$100. a lot these would return \$6,000,000; but \$100 is the price for which only the first series of 480 lots are to be sold. The second series of 480 lots should be sold for \$200. each; and it is suggested that the first choice of these lots be given to the person first ready to build a home that will cost \$1,000. or more. The railroad company is asking \$1,000. for lots in a town site ten miles back from the harbor front and the *best* lots are reserved for its later sales. At this price our 60,000 resident lots would be worth \$60,000,000.

The way to increase lot values in a city site is to settle house-builders, and to do this the company has only to make some extraordinary inducements. Our Company can readily do this as "it starts with full ownership of the real estate and will be the controlling factor and

largely interested in the basic enterprises which organize to develop Pacific City Site."

Last winter 54,000 persons visited California and spent \$14,000,000 in looking around for new places to settle and to invest in. Pacific City Site can be made one of the most attractive sea-side winter and summer resorts to be found in North America; and the only one in all Mexico that is picturesque and in every way favorable. If the Company attracts 25,000 families or 100,000 persons to settle on our city site the value given to the real estate alone will be \$100,000,000. It may be wise to give nominal leases for 25 years on one hundred or less of the 2,000 half acre business sites in order to encourage manufacturing sub-companies to come with their plants and crafts men to diversify the city industries and to add to its home life.

If there is a group of investors ready at this time to invest in Pacific City Site they can secure one-quarter interest for \$150,000. This would be selling the land at the rate of only \$37.50 an acre. At the start the Company sells 480 lots at the fixed price of \$1,200. an acre. The second series of 480 lots are to be sold at the rate of \$2,400 an acre. The Company in order to get started with as little expense as possible is capitalized at only \$500,000. or at 50,000 shares of \$10. each, but it is proposed to increase this, during 1906, to \$8,000,000. and to put \$4,000,000. into the Company's treasury in most part to exchange for the treasury stocks of our sub-companies. In this case there will be in all \$1,000,000 in stock for those who pay the \$150,000. That will be \$6.66 in stock for every dollar invested; in fact it will be \$13.32 for every dollar invested as a quarter interest would include \$1,000,000. that is in the treasury. Those who buy the

quarter interest will be asked to name three Directors including the Vice-President and the Treasurer.

As soon as the Company is ready for business the President will pay \$4,800 for 48 lots = one block 600' X 300' = 5 1/2 acres, and will give orders to build a home on Pacific City Site to cost not less than \$5,200. or in all \$10,000. Ten thousand in U. S. currency will be \$20,000. in Mexican currency and every dollar of the \$20,000. will buy more land, stone, brick, mortar, lumber and labor on Pacific City Site than any one of the \$10,000. will buy in New York City or state. If the other six Directors would do likewise, in order to spend a part of the year on the Pacific side of our continent, there would quickly be seven beautiful homes to set the pace to house builders and the Company would have in circulation on Pacific City Site \$140,000. When these houses are building and it becomes known that the first fifty home builders on Pacific City Site are to be known as "the Pioneers", are to have the first choice of lots at the fixed price of \$100. a lot, are to be exempt during 25 years from city taxes and that a fund equal to 10% from the gross sales of 20,000 lots ~~is~~ to be distributed twice a year pro rata with the first cost of their lots and home, it may be calculated that the Company will quickly have to hustle to meet the demands upon it for staked out lots and buildings. Fifty homes means 200 settlers, 200 settlers means \$200,000. valuation to the square mile they settle upon. The average cost of the Pioneer home will probably not be less than \$2,000. and the 43 pioneers other than the Company's Directors would therefore add \$172,000. to the \$140,000. and make \$312,000. for the Company to use to develop Pacific City Site *and to pay dividends.*

From among the 100 men and women of "the Pioneers" there may be

those who will be glad to be assisted to incorporate sub-companies to start Bakery & Confectionery Store, Soap Factory, Laundry & Mending Establishment, Hotel & Restaurant, Fishery & Fish Curing Plant, Door & Sash Factory, Saw Mill, Glass Plant, Pottery & China Factory, Smelter, Foundry, Tannery, Cobbler & Shoe Factory, Ship Yard, Automobile Factory, Car & Locomotive works, Cotton Mill, Department Store, Chicken, Duck & Powl Company, Hog, Goat, Peccari & Deer Company, Garden Truck Company, Brick & Tile Company, Cement & Mortar Company, Banking Company, etc., etc.

These sub-companies which will be chartered in the United States or in Mexico, as it may hereafter be decided upon, will begin with \$10,000. to \$100,000., 50% of which will be Treasury Stock and 50% full paid. The Parent Company will exchange ~~for~~ \$2,000. to \$30,000. of its treasury stock for a like amount of the treasury stock of each of its sub-companies at its start and when the stock of any of its sub-companies are increased the Parent Company will exchange ~~more~~ stock in order to keep up about the same proportion of investment. The Parent Company, at its pleasure, will have at least the naming of two Directors in each of its sub-companies; and in its Banking Company will name a majority of the Directors and take 75% of the paid up stock. By the exchange of stock between the Parent Company and its sub-companies the interests of all are mutually merged and the Parent Company can go to the assistance of any one ~~or~~ more of its sub-companies at just the time and just in the way that assistance is most needed. When new settlers come they will become investors in the stock or stocks and employees or Directors in some one ~~or~~ more of these companies, or they will start new sub-companies to diversify and to perfect other industries and thereby offer more varied and better attractions for

other settlers to get employments and homes and the advantages of club-city and country life on the sea shore.

Such a systematic, comprehensive and thorough-up-to-date way to attract settlers to come to work, to home build and to invest has never before been suggested and the plan is sure to be responded to in a way to surprise those who do not know how unsatisfactory existing city life is, to most home owners, producers and investors.

If the Company acts upon the suggestions that have been made and uses also, 50 to 60% of the gross sales of resident lots and from leases, rentals and all other sources of revenue to improve the streets, parks, and schools, to put up Public Buildings, to supply water, gas, electricity, tram cars, ware-houses, wharves, automobile parcel and baggage express, etc., etc., 10,000 to 12,000 persons can be attracted to Pacific City Site the first year. After that there can be settled as many as the Company can build and furnish homes for. There are thousands upon thousands of families of moderate means, ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>with</sup> craftsmen, artizans and producers, who are craving for home comforts in an equitable climate and where the environments are pleasant, the employments varied and where there will be business management and not political make-shifts in city government.

Pacific City can be made a club-city — that is to say can be so built up and managed <sup>in such a way</sup> that all home builders can get the advantages of club-rates for home building, home furnishing, and home supplying; and it can be built up more rapidly and better looking and to more satisfaction to home builders than has ever before been done.



Strictly Confidential

Memorandum. (Appropriations)

The \$600,000. received for Bonds will be used as follows: For Lands, shores, islands, etc., about 280,000 acres, \$300,000.. To Clear, fence and irrigate 30,000 acres, added to the labor given for "Credits," by the Colonists, will cost about \$60,000.. To give the Colonists what is absolutely necessary to start the industries mentioned and to supply the lumber and articles which they cannot furnish for "Credits," to put up Model Block, Hotel, etc. we appropriate \$100,000.. For Steamer \$20,000.. To stock a general supply Department with assorted and selected goods for Colonists and to cater to the wishes of the Natives \$10,000. - and by selling to the Natives for 100% - this stock can be made self-sustaining while furnishing everything essential to the Colonists for their "Credits". For establishing "The New City," a weekly, and for propaganda \$10,000.; and for Commissions to promoters and newspapers and to The Topolobampo Clubs for selling Stock and Bonds, etc., etc. \$100,000. = \$600,000.

A. K. Owen.

# Memorandum.

Mr. Henry R. Holbrook was  
Locating Engineer on The Denver and  
Rio Grande Railroad, in 1871 - '72.

Was in charge of surveys in Old  
Mexico, in 1872 - '73, for Gen. Wm. J. Palmer,  
when railroads were first being project-  
ed in that Republic.

Was locating and resident Engi-  
neer on The Atchison, Topeka and  
Santa Fe Railroad from 1876 to 1880.

Was Chief Engineer of The Atlantic  
and Pacific Railroad (Western Division),  
from Albuquerque to The Rio Colorado  
from 1880 to 1882.

Is at present constructing a ditch  
for irrigating purposes 20 feet wide at  
The bottom and 6 feet deep for a distance  
of 50 miles - and is doing it upon his

own surveys and entirely with his own money.

Has just organized a railroad company to build from Pueblo, Colorado to Fort Kearney on the Union Pacific.

Is a Director in The American National Bank, Pueblo, Colorado.

Albert R. Owen.



# Memorandum.

Mr Henry R. Holbrook was  
locating Engineer on The Den-  
ver and Rio Grande Railroad,  
in 1871-'72.

Was in charge of surveys  
in Old Mexico, in 1872-'73, for  
Gen. Mr J. Palmer, when rail-  
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Was locating and resident  
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peka and Santa Fe Railroad,  
from 1876 to 1880.

Was Chief Engineer of The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (Western Division), from Albuquerque to the Rio Colorado, from 1880 to 1882.

Is, at present, constructing a ditch for irrigating purposes, 20 feet wide at the bottom and 6 feet deep for a distance of 50 miles - and is doing it upon his own surveys and entirely with his own money.

Has just organized a Railroad Company, to build from Pueblo, Colorado to Fort Kearney on The Union Pacific.

Is a Director in The American National Bank, Pueblo, Colorado. Albert K. Owen

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Memorandum.

Los Mochis--Sinaloa--Mexico.

Amount of land purchased by Railroad Co.		<u>Acres.</u>
August 1st. 1885.		55,485.
	Acres )	
taking in its own right	34,740.)	
and as Trustee	20,745.)	55,485.

November 10th. 1885 the Railroad Co. conveyed its interest in said 34,740. acres to John H. Rice, Trustee, to secure specified indebtednesses amounting to \$ 27,500. thereon from and after January 1st. 1886. -----

March 3rd. 1890. Contract executed by the Railroad Co. as Trustee of 20,745 acres and Rice Trustee to sell their respective interest, (total 55,485. acres) to the Kansas, Sinaloa Investment Company, Trustee for the Credit Foncier Company, for \$43,924 with interest thereon, 6% from January 1st. 1886,

To Rice Trustee	\$ 27,500.
and to the Railroad Co. Trustee	<u>16,424.</u>
Total	\$ <u>43,924.</u>

Payments as follows:-

March 3, 1890	\$ 2,000.)#	
January 1, 1891	3,000.)#	
July 1, 1891	5,000.)#	
January 1, 1892	5,000.	
July 1, 1892.	5,000.	
January 1, 1893.	10,000.	
July 1, 1893.	10,000.	
Residue January 1, 1894.	<u>3,924.</u>	\$ 43,924.00

###The Kansas Sinaloa Investment Company made the first three payments and then defaulted.

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Copied from a paper handed to me by Hon. John H. Rice, February 2nd. 1895.

A. K. OWEN.

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Notes of John H. Rice, Trustee of the Mochis Tract.

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No.	1	L. Gibson,	\$ 500.00
"	2	" "	200.00
"	3	" "	200.00
"	4	" "	200.00
"	5	" "	100.00
"	6	" "	(surrendered) 100.
"	7	" "	100.00
"	8	" "	100.00
"	9	" "	100.00
"	10	" "	100.00
"	11	" "	100.00
"	12	A. K. Owen	(Surrendered) 100.
"	13	" " "	100.00
"	14	" " "	100.00
"	15	" " "	100.00
"	16	" " "	100.00
"	17	" " "	100.00
"	18	" " "	100.00
"	19	" " "	100.00
"	20	" " "	100.00
"	21	" " "	100.00
"	22	" " "	100.00
"	23	" " "	100.00
"	24	George W. Simmons, Trustee,	4,633.35
"	25	" " " for Heirs	2,950.00
"	26	" " "	2,950.00
"	27	Dr. Harold Williams	1,180.00
"	28	C. A. Prince	1,180.00
"	29	F. O. Prince	2,943.44
"	30	G. W. Simmons	633.33
"	31	" " for Heirs	633.33
"	32	E. A. Buck	633.33
"	33	Gibson Brothers	250.00
"	34	E. A. Buck	525.00
"	35	Wm. Windom	525.00
"	36	L. Gibson	(Cancelled) 50.
"	37	" "	50.00
"	38	" "	200.00
"	39	" "	200.00
"	40	" "	200.00
"	41	" "	200.00
"	42	" "	200.00
"	43	" "	220.14
"	44	" "	220.15
"	45	W. C. Gibson	275.92
"	46	E. A. Buck	1,214.96
"	47	Wm. Windom	1,214.96
"	48	E. M. Hussey	100.00
"	49	" " "	100.00
"	50	" " "	100.50
"	51	John H. Rice	(Surrendered) 966.59
"	52	A. K. Owen	100.00
"	53	L. Gibson	50.00
"	54	" "	50.00
"	55	John H. Rice	100.00
"	56	" " "	200.00
"	57	" " "	100.00
"	58	" " "	(Surrendered) 566.59
"	59	John	100.00
"	60	"	466.59
			\$27,500.00