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America's Playground for Americans: An Appriciation of Colorado and Utah

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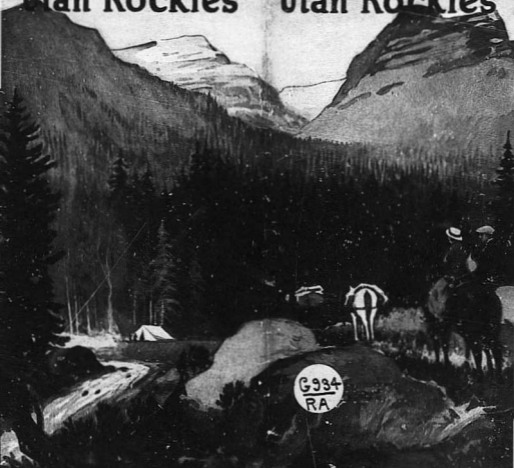
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Colorado and Utah Rockies

Colorado and Utah Rockies



America's Playground for Americans

AN APPRECIATION OF Colorado and Utah

By EDWIN L. SABIN, Author of "Kit Carson Days," "Buffalo Bill and the Overland Trail," etc.

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration



ENTRALLY located in the United States, between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast, there lies the greatest playground in the world. Here, occupying the western half of Colorado and two-thirds of Utah adjoining, the Rocky Mountains, enthroned above piny valley, high desert, mesa and plateau, extend over a space approximately 300 miles wide by 400 miles long.

It is an outdoor region such as no other nation possesses: the deepest canyons in the world traversed by railroads; the highest passes in the world crossed by standard tracks; the highest summits in the world reached by rails; the highest points in the world attained by automobiles; the world's largest Dead Sea, as old as the wonder in Palestine; a railroad line across the sea itself, and another resting for thirty miles upon a bed of dazzling salt; the shores of the world's vastest dry basin, once lapped by a Dead Sea still larger; a colorful, enchanted desert broken by the pinnacles and canyons of the Green and the Colorado; lakes innumerable, out-rivaling with their charms a Lucerne and a Constance; watering-places uncounted, including the most potent radium springs in the world and luxurious pools of warm sulphur water with the feel of velvet; ruins that puzzle history, the relics of a forgotten people; two National Parks, six National Monuments, and phenomena of lava, ashes, glaciers, boiling mud and sculptured cliffs; hundreds of miles of granite-surfaced highways, comfortable, safe and spectacular; a thousand summer hotels, lodges, cottage resorts, ranch resorts and camp sites, catering solely to pleasure; millions of trout in the streams and lakes, wild game, large and small, in their coverts, and bright flowers from meadow up to snow line; 13,000,000 acres of National Forest in Colorado, 7,500,000 acres in Utah, policed, trail-marked, their wood, water and camp privileges free to the American people.

Its portals are only thirty hours from Chicago. Some seven lines of railroad lead to it from East and South; half a dozen penetrate it—Pullmans and observation cars cross it at elevations of 10,000, 11,000 feet. To its guests a wheel, a horse or a foot it is kindly. The air is thin, dry, crystalline, invigorating body and mind. The sky throughout summer and fall is blue and cloudless, except for brief thunder storms of rare grandeur. Firewood and pure cold water are abundant. Staple supplies are directly obtainable. There is no dank underbrush upon the hills; there are no poisonous reptiles to be feared, no stinging plants in guise of oak and ivy, no mosquitoes by night. The mountain climbing is satiating to the expert, yet adapted to the amateur. The variety in scene, pastime and research never palls. It is unique, intrinsic, of itself—regal Nature in her most hospitable mood, her arms and heart open to the million.

Edwin L. Sabin



A Leisurely Lunch near Timberline, in the Rockies

Colorado and Utah Rockies

SUMMER SEASON 1919

WHAT a world of romance is awakened when we speak of the Rocky Mountains!

In days no further back than the forties, "Beyond the Rockies" meant a wonderful region of expectations and hopes, for the Rockies marked the eastern border of a vast and almost unknown land of promise. Within their confines rested the end of every man's rainbow, and when that magic spot should be reached there would be the coveted pot of gold. So today it is toward this borderland of romance and dreams that the thoughts of the average American will turn when the Rockies are mentioned. There is not one whit less of picturesque charm to the Rockies of

the present than there was in the seventeenth century, when the Franciscan friars first explored them, or in the days of '49. Then they were remote from the centers of civilization. Now, through the indomitable spirit of American enterprise, this land of turquoise skies has been made accessible by modern transportation.

The vast chain of mountains known as the Rockies occupies nearly a million square miles in the United States alone. About one-eighth of this great uplift is in Colorado and Utah. Of the former State two-thirds is mountainous, but to the traveler from the East the great barrier, a sheer wall of blues and purples, does

not appear until he is well within the State, for the eastern third consists entirely of plains, being a continuation of those in Kansas and Nebraska.

Within the boundaries of Colorado alone are forty peaks whose heights average more than 14,000 feet. Among these giants of the upper air, three peaks—Long's, Gray's and Pike's—enjoy the widest fame, but they have many close rivals. Stand upon the top-most pinnacle of one of these gigantic crests—14,000 feet above sea-level—and into your heart must steal a reverence such as only the infinite can inspire, for you are in the presence of Nature in her most exalted mood.

But the sublimity of the picturesque is not the sole privilege of these lonesome places. It backgrounds the cities and towns. Denver, a mile high, is flanked by snow-capped peaks, thousands of feet higher. So is Colorado Springs. So is Pueblo or Glenwood Springs. Each city and town centers in a wide variety of attractions. In the north are the many resorts reached from Denver, including Rocky Mountain National Park. With Colorado Springs as a center, there are the numerous scenic features in the Pike's Peak region. Westward are many other centers from which one can visit the surrounding attractions, among which may be mentioned Glenwood Springs. At the extreme western end of the State is the Colorado National Monument; in the southwest is Mesa Verde National Park, with its prehistoric villages and relics, telling the story of an ancient tribal life; in the south is Wheeler National Monument, with its strange rock formations. These are merely examples; the Colorado Rockies are one vast recreation region.

While more limited as to the number of lofty peaks, Utah possesses mountains of picturesque interest in the Wasatch and Oquirrh Ranges, including the peaks of Zion National Monument, Mount Timpanogos and many others of lesser altitudes. These mountains have an individuality all their own. From the southern boundary of the State, bordering on Grand Canyon National Park, to the farthest north features, where Bear River Canyon and Logan Canyon lead to that blue gem of the hills, Bear Lake,

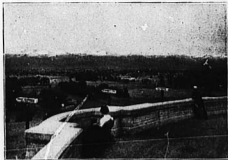
there is a succession of natural wonders and ideal outing spots. Interspersed between these boundary limits are the remarkable Natural Bridge of the south, the semi-tropical "Utah Disneyland," Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons, Bingham Canyon and Camp, Great Salt Lake, with its bird-inhabited islands, and last, but no doubt most generally known, Saltair Beach bathing resort. And the gateway to all this great domain is Salt Lake City.

From the heart of the everlasting Colorado and Utah hills, innumerable streams of crystal, clear waters, teeming with trout, dash down through cliff-locked declivities to the lower lands, providing water supply of that unsurpassed purity and coolness which has made Denver, Salt Lake City and other inter-mountain places famed throughout the world.

The people of Colorado and Utah have made companions of their mountains. They have built railroad lines and highways to them and through them and over them; they have encircled them and humanized them by creating sheltered cities, towns, villages and camps within their lake-gemmed fastnesses; and they have made them the mecca of many thousands of strangers who each year realize in them their vacation hopes and dreams.

Red-blooded Americans, lovers of motoring, camping, fishing or hunting, turn to this vast mountainous region as the steel turns to the magnet. Here, in the heart of the Rockies, they find a region of wonderful scenic beauty, well constructed auto roads winding through pleasant valleys and along pine-clad slopes, streams and lakes inviting the angler, primitive camp sites, big game, and all the joys of the great out-of-doors. And when they return to the more civilized comfort of the big Colorado hotels on their way home, they still gaze upon the snow-capped peaks and breathe the air of the Rockies.

The altitudes of resorts in this region are at least one mile above sea-level. This insures a dry and crisp atmosphere that makes exercise a delight. Plan to take a vacation here this summer, climbing the picturesque trails, motoring, fishing or camping in the mountain fastnesses.



The Mountains from Inspiration Point, Denver

Colorado—The Centennial State

DENVER—Denver, the City of Mountain Parks, one mile above sea level, is recognized as an important gateway to the Colorado Rockies. The city has developed along lines of civic beauty, so that now, with a population of about 270,000, it is known nation-wide as the last word in municipal modernity. Among the public buildings which should be visited are the State Capitol, overlooking the new Civic Center; the Public Library, of classic Greek design; the State Museum, containing what has been pronounced by a noted archaeologist the finest collection of cliff-dwelling relics in the world, being chiefly from Mesa Verde National Park; the United States Mint; the new Post-Office, built of Colorado marble; and the Colorado Museum of Natural History, in the City Park. In the Municipal Auditorium, having a seating capacity of 12,000, an immense organ recently has been installed, and here free recitals entertain thousands every noon during the summer season. Denver's Civic Center covers nine acres close to the business district. Its principal feature is a Greek open-air theatre with a stage adequate for every sort of free municipal entertainment, from concerts to pageants. There



The Auto Road through Denver's Mountain Parks

are 252 hotels in the downtown district, with a capacity of 50,000 guests.

Denver has thirty-five city parks within her borders, and to these have been added eighteen supervised and equipped playgrounds. There are thirty-two municipal tennis courts, two eighteen-hole golf courses and two baseball diamonds. A municipal band plays in the principal park every afternoon and evening during the summer. One entire park is devoted to an automobile camp, and during 1918 more than 13,000 "Gypsy motorists" enjoyed the delights of camping out; light, fuel, running water, mail delivery and other accommodations are free. Two of the city parks have bathing beaches with bathhouses. There are also outdoor swimming pools.

The city is twelve miles from the mountains, and an extensive view is afforded of 200 miles of the Snowy Range, from Long's Peak, on the north, to Pike's Peak, on the s. th.

Denver's unique mountain parks comprise about five square miles at an altitude of from 7,000 to 8,000 feet. From the foothills to the summit the "Lariat Trail" winds in sinuous loops up precipitous cliffs. It is protected by parapet walls. The visitor may circle the parks by automobile in a few hours, but it



The Parapet Wall, Denver's Mountain Parks



On the Heights, Denver's Mountain Parks



Long's Peak, Monarch of Rocky Mountain National Park. Altitude 14,255 feet

would require weeks to know all their beauties. The additional area proposed for Rocky Mountain National Park is just beyond Denver's mountain parks and linked to them by a broad highway. This scenic territory covers 152 square miles, including Mount Evans, one of Colorado's highest peaks. It contains also seventeen other named peaks over two miles high. The center of the park is about thirty miles from the western city limits.

Northern Colorado Outings

ELDORADO SPRINGS—Scenic Eldorado Springs is twenty-seven miles northwest from Denver, near the entrance to South Boulder Canyon. It possesses hot and cold springs, a hotel, cottages, dancing pavilions, an outdoor warm-water swimming pool and other attractions.

BOULDER—Boulder, the seat of the State University, is twenty-nine miles northwest from Denver, and is reached by steam and electric lines. The Colorado Chautauqua is held here annually in July. Westward from Boulder the railroad known as "The Switzerland Trail" ascends a picturesque canyon to the gold and tungsten mines of Boulder County. Daily excursions are conducted over this route during the summer; the round trip to

Eldora and Ward, western termini, is a day's jaunt. Boulder and the mountain resorts near by are well supplied with hotels and boarding houses. Trout abound in the lakes and streams. Boulder is one of the automobile gateways to Rocky Mountain National Park.

GREELEY—Greeley is about 100 miles from Denver. It is in a great garden valley. The original colony was organized by Horace Greeley, from whom it took its name. Here is the State Teachers' College. There are adequate accommodations for travelers. Greeley has automobile service to Rocky Mountain National Park.

FORT COLLINS—Fort Collins, seventy-four miles from Denver, on the Cache la Poudre River, is the seat of the Colorado Agricultural College. From here, by stage, are reached Keystone, Livermore, St. Cloud, Zimmerman's and Campton's Cherokee Park resorts, from twenty-one to fifty-five miles up the river, and each having good hotels. Cherokee Park also is connected by an auto route with Hermosa, Wyoming. Rocky Mountain National Park is forty miles distant from Fort Collins and is reached by auto coaches through Big Thompson Canyon.



Notch Top Mountain, Rocky Mountain National Park

Mountain Parks Transportation Company. The trip is through the Big Thompson and St. Vrain canyons. The village of Estes Park, on the eastern edge of the park boundary, is the center of activities, with stores, schools, churches, garages, liverys, etc. In Estes Park village and throughout Rocky Mountain National Park are large resort hotels, ranch inns, boarding houses, and cottages. Camping grounds also are available.

What to do here may be briefly summed up: motoring, horseback riding, hiking, mountain climbing, fishing, snapshooting, and the enjoyment of the health-giving mountain air. Tennis, golf, croquet, etc., also may be indulged in. Horseback riding, hiking and mountain climbing, however, are the favorite pastimes because of roads and trails that lead to the apparently inaccessible heights. Automobile roads practically gridiron the lower levels.

There are about 200 ice-cold lakes in Rocky Mountain National Park. There are fifty-one snow-capped peaks nearly two miles high. Some of them rival Long's Peak (altitude 14,255 feet.)



Lake Nantita, Rocky Mountain National Park

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—Rocky Mountain National Park represents the typical scenery of the higher Rockies and includes about thirty miles of the Continental Divide, which parts the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. While this is one of the newest of our national parks, its visitors for a single season have exceeded 100,000. It is readily accessible from Denver and main lines of transcontinental travel. Located near the geographical center of the country, it can be reached in a day and a half from Chicago or St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley, and it is equally easy of access from other sections.

From the railroad terminal the traveler enjoys a restful ride, amidst inspiring mountain scenery, in comfortable auto coaches, built especially for this service and operated by the Rocky

Among the glaciers are Hallett's and Tyndall, visited by hundreds every season. The Park is literally dotted with flowers of a thousand varieties. They even grow in profusion far up towards the summits of the peaks and beyond timber line. The Park is rich in wild animal and bird life, as well as in the immensity of its forest areas. Mountain sheep, elk, deer, beaver and other animals may be observed by the patient watcher. Some of the best trout streams in Colorado are found here, stocked annually from the fish hatchery.

The Park is reached from Denver by auto all the way or by rail to Loveland, Longmont, Ft. Collins, Ward or Lyons, thence by auto coach. Diverse routes are permitted. The Park is accessible at nearly all times, but the season is from May 1st to November 1st.



A Golf Green, Rocky Mountain National Park



Into the Pastures of Rocky Mountain National Park



The Georgetown Loop—a Feat of Modern Engineering

Over the Georgetown Loop

One of the most inviting one-day railroad trips from Denver is that up Clear Creek Canyon and around the Georgetown Loop to Silver Plume, fifty-four miles—leaving Denver in the morning and returning in the evening.

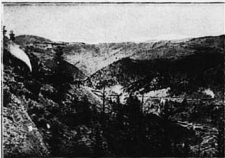
GOLDEN—Golden is just within the mountains, twelve miles west of Denver. It is the seat of the Colorado State School of Mines. In the early days it was the territorial capital. The northern entrance to Denver's mountain parks is at Golden, the southern being at Morrison, and each of these points is connected with Denver by auto road. Golden, with its adjacent Lookout and Genesee mountains, is a favorite locality for short excursions, and it is here that the railroad enters Clear Creek Canyon for the trip to the Loop.

CLEAR CREEK CANYON—Leaving Golden the train enters the gorge and follows the course of the rushing river. Turn after turn is made, and still new and fantastic rocky walls come into view. At one curve a ledge, named "Hanging Rock," extends over the track; at another point is "Mother Grundy," and many other unique formations may be described.

IDAHO SPRINGS—Idaho Springs, well known for its radioactive mineral hot springs, is located in Clear Creek Canyon, thirty-seven miles from Denver. Three miles from the town is

Russell Gulch, where still may be seen the log cabin built by George M. Pullman in 1860, during the ups and downs of his mining days. Excellent hotel and bath house facilities will be found at Idaho Springs.

GEORGETOWN and THE LOOP—Georgetown is an attractive little city in the midst of the Clear Creek mining district. It is fifty miles from Denver, at an altitude of 8,476 feet. It has a number of good hotels. Just above Georgetown is the famous Loop, of which one writer gives the following description: "Passing above West Clear Creek, with just a glimpse of the picturesque bridge that spans Devil's Gate, the road runs under the great viaduct and rises and rises until you have left the city hundreds of feet below; and to the north, but with a sudden turn, it is again seen, with the train this time rushing toward the city and still climbing; again a turn to the east; now, ninety feet below is the track just passed. Away again on the farther side of the mountain; again crossing to the west side, suddenly turning to the east until the "Big Fall," seventy-six feet high—too sharp a curve for a bridge—has given another circle to the track; then, with a turn to the west, around the slope of Mount McClellan; still another view of Georgetown with all the tracks in view, each seeming to have no relation to its neighbor, until another valley in the mountains discloses the pretty village of Silver Plume, the close ally and best friend of Georgetown."



On the Higher Slopes near Boulder

SILVER PLUME—Silver Plume is the upper terminus of the Loop trip, being four miles above Georgetown by railroad—this because of the intervening Loop; by the wagon road it is but one mile. The Mendota Mine is located at Silver Plume and is visited by large numbers of tourists.

Up the Platte Canyon

PLATTE CANYON—This popular outing section, like other Colorado gorges, presents a great variety of scenery. Between Denver and Grant, a distance of 66 miles, there are more than twenty mountain resorts, including Strontia Springs, South Platte, Foxton, Buffalo Park, Pine Grove, Insmont, Bailey's, Glenale, Shawnee and Cassell's. Platte Canyon contains many attractive hotels and numerous furnished cottages and bungalows, which may be rented by the week or month. Because of the excellent trout fishing, that form of sport is the one most indulged in; but horseback riding and mountain climbing come in for their share of attention.

BRECKENRIDGE—After passing through the resorts of Platte Canyon, westward, a climb is made over Kenoaha Hill into South Park, and from the station of Como the ascent of Boreas Pass (elevation 11,485 feet) is made to the Continental Divide.



A New Outing Diversion at Steamboat Springs



Yankee Doodle Lake and James Peak

From this point the descent is gradual to Breckenridge, where extensive placer-mining operations are being conducted. From Breckenridge on to Leadville one sees a panorama of peaks, passes and canyons.

MORRISON—Fourteen miles southwest from Denver is Morrison, with its enormous red rocks in the "Garden of the Angels," rivaling the similar formations near Manitou. Morrison has good hotel accommodations and is the southern gateway to Denver's mountain parks, having auto-road as well as railroad connection with that city.

To Grand Lake and Steamboat Springs

CORONA—On the way from Denver to Corona there is a varying array of Rocky Mountain scenery—the wonders of canyons, valleys and mesas may be beheld within a day's journey. At a distance of only 65 miles is Corona (altitude 11,660 feet), upon the crest of the main range, the highest point reached by a standard-gauge railroad in the United States. Up there, on the top of the world, are lovely stretches of verdure, bespangled with myriads of flowers, alternating with snow drifts. Near the top of the Divide are Dixie and Yankee Doodle Lakes.



Trout Fishing in Fraser River



A Vista of Grand Lake and Its Attractive Summer Homes

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS—This resort is located on the upper Grand River, 109 miles from Denver. Here are many springs with a temperature of 110 to 117 degrees. The town is surrounded by rugged precipices and forest-clad hills. The altitude is 7,665 feet.

GRAND LAKE—Grand Lake (elevation 8,400 feet) is about two miles in length by one mile in width. The distance from Denver is ninety-nine miles by rail to Granby and thence seventeen by auto-stage. For years past this most attractive resort has been the outing place of many prominent people whose summer homes are here. There are numerous cottages that may be rented. Boating and swimming are favorite pastimes, and an annual event is a regatta of private yachts. There are ideal camping grounds in the vicinity of Grand Lake, and the surroundings generally are most delightful. This is the western gateway to Rocky Mountain National Park.

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS—The important town of Steamboat Springs, 214 miles from Denver, is in the heart of the Rockies. It is located on the banks of the Yampa River. The principal hunting and fishing resorts of northwestern Colorado are reached from this central point. Automobile highways lead in all directions. Guides and pack outfits may be secured for excursions into the mountains. There are here, in a small area,

more than 150 distinct mineral springs noted for their curative properties, including one of the richest lithia springs in the world.

Within two miles of Steamboat Springs is a young ladies' summer dancing camp—a unique departure in outing life, where outdoor dancing, lyric and interpretative, dramatic work and pantomime are combined with rest and recreation. Other activities are horseback riding, swimming, amateur theatricals and mountain climbing.

Here is one of the fastest ski courses in the world; the ski carnival, held each winter, attracts nation-wide interest among devotees of the sport. The world's record for ski-jumping (203 feet) was made on this course by Henry Hall on March 2, 1917.

In the Pike's Peak Region

COLORADO SPRINGS—Colorado Springs is the gateway to the Pike's Peak region, with numerous roads—auto, steam and electric—leading into the mountain country. Here one may obtain all the conveniences of city life in combination with the restfulness of the mountains. The population of Colorado Springs is officially given as 38,965, and the altitude is 5,992 feet. In summer especially tourists come here from all parts of the country, for a long or short sojourn, being attracted by the typical cool but sunny Colorado climate and the picturesque surroundings.



The Narrows, Platte Canyon

Institution for Deaf and Blind. Included in the municipality of Colorado Springs is Colorado City, the first territorial capital, easily reached by electric cars. Manitou and its iron and soda springs are a few miles beyond, at the foot of Pike's Peak, being the western terminus of the electric line. Both towns are also reached by railroad. From Colorado Springs may be visited the gold-mining camp of Cripple Creek, distant fifty-eight miles, affording a pleasing diversion for the tourist. This includes the attractive trip up Ute Pass and through the picturesque summer resorts of Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Woodland Park, and the wonderful windings of the track down the mountains on the Cripple Creekside. There are ample hotel accommodations at Colorado Springs, and of all grades, to fit any pocket book.

MANITOU—Five miles west from Colorado Springs lies Manitou, just inside the Rampart Range of the Rockies, reached by both steam and electric lines.



Fishing in Platte Canyon

Westward, lofty Pike's Peak dominates the city, while Cheyenne Mountain is a close neighbor. The latter possesses two noted canyons, in which are the Seven Falls and other features of interest. At the entrance to South Cheyenne Canyon is Stratton Park recreation ground. In this vicinity also are the Broadmoor golf links and lake, with Cheyenne Mountain for a background. Also available for golfers are the turf links of the Colorado Springs Golf Club and the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club; in addition, the latter has a polo field.

In another direction is Monument Valley Park, including an outdoor swimming pool, while northwest of the city are the Garden of the Gods and Glen Eyrie. In the city or close at hand are located Colorado College, the Modern Woodmen's Sanatorium, the International Union Printers' Home, and the State

In the Ute language "Manitou" is the name for the Deity, and here in the early days the Indians brought their sick to partake of the healing waters. Much of the fame of this popular resort is due to these springs, soda and iron, but its location, at the very base of Pike's Peak, and the many adjacent natural attractions, have helped earn for Manitou its enviable reputation among American summer resorts. There are ample hotel facilities; one of the largest hotels here remains open throughout the winter.

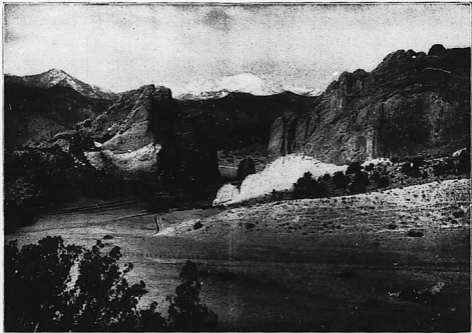
The numerous near-by attractions are easily reached. A little journey through Mushroom Canyon brings the visitor to Balanced Rock, at the western entrance to the Garden of the Gods; several miles more completes the trip through the Garden, among the curious formations, to its eastern entrance, the Gateway, formed by two great monoliths of red sandstone.



Glenzie, Platte Canyon



Isamont, Platte Canyon



Gateway to the Garden of the Gods—in the Distance, Pike's Peak; Altitude 14,109 Feet

Again, proceeding from Manitou up the narrow defiles of Williams Canyon, the Cave of the Winds, with its stalactites and stalagmites, rivaling those of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, may be visited. In still another direction are Ute Pass and Rainbow Falls, marking the route taken to Leadville by the old-time miners of the seventies. An incline railway reaches to the top of Mount Manitou, whence a comprehensive view may be obtained. The Cog Road up Pike's Peak and the Pike's Peak Auto Highway attain the summit of the big mountain over entirely different scenic routes.

PIKE'S PEAK—Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, of the United States Army, discovered this mountain in 1806, but it was not until many years later that the hardy American pioneers made permanent settlement in that locality—1859, to be exact, when the Pike's Peak gold excitement brought the first band of eager searchers from the East. Lieutenant Pike did not climb the peak; he made an attempt, but failed, and stated in his diary that "no human being could have ascended to its pinnacle."

A number of years ago some energetic railroad men conceived the idea of a railroad to the summit of Pike's Peak (altitude, 14,109 feet) to supersede the horse and the burro. And the spectacular Cog Road, following the old-time trail, was the result. Since then a multitude of visitors to Colorado, who would not have attempted the old methods of locomotion, have secured

comfortable rides to the top and have thoroughly enjoyed the mountain scenery along the way—an all too brief half-day trip. There is a small observatory on the summit, also a lunchroom.

Not many years ago still other daring projectors became convinced that automobile transportation up the Peak also would be appreciated by the public, and an excellent auto road eventually was constructed. Now one can avail himself of the Auto Highway Company's conveyances, or he can use his own auto upon payment of toll. This road is eighteen miles long and twenty to fifty feet wide; the grade averages only 7 per cent. It follows a romantic route through the Pike National Forest.

The visitor who desires a new thrill should not miss getting to the top of Pike's Peak by some one of the means available. In addition to the scenery along the way, the great granite blocks on the summit, the accumulations of everlasting snow, the view out over Manitou, Colorado Springs and the plains beyond, also backward over the neighboring ranges, together with the floating clouds close at hand and far below, produce an impression that years cannot dissipate.

PALMER LAKE—Northward from Colorado Springs twenty-three miles is Palmer Lake, on the summit of the divide between the Platte and Arkansas rivers. It is a popular summer resort, with lake, hotel and cottages. Adjoining it are Glen Park and Pine Crest, with numerous Swiss chalets nestling among the pines.



Pike's Peak Cog Road

Pueblo, Trinidad and Westward

PUEBLO—Pueblo is the second city in size in the State, having a population of 65,000. It has been called "The Pittsburgh of the West," and a visit to its smelting and steel works is of great interest to the tourist. Pueblo possesses well-paved and well-lighted streets, good hotels and a union station of ample size. In the heart of the city is located a mineral spring hotel and sanatorium, noted for its radio-active waters. In the San Isabel National Forest, near Beulah and Rye, resorts southwest of Pueblo, the Forest Service has set aside a hundred-acre camping ground for the city of Pueblo, which is available for visitors. The Arkansas River flows through the city; this stream has its rise near Leadville and emerges from the mountain wall above Cañon City.

TRINIDAD—Trinidad is at the foot of Raton Pass, in the southern part of Colorado, bordering on New Mexico. It is an important commercial city. Its interests are largely in the production of coal from the adjacent mines and the manufacture of coke; but it possesses a number of attractions for the tourist, among which are Stonewall Valley, much frequented by excursionists, and the scenic highway over Raton Pass, following the old Santa Fe Trail.

CAÑON CITY—Cañon City is located at the entrance to the Royal Gorge, to the top of which a splendid auto drive has been



Pike's Peak Auto Highway

constructed, whence one may look straight down into this mighty chasm, half a mile below. The return trip is made over the Sky-line Drive, a unique, well-constructed road following the top of a long, narrow mountain adjacent to the town. The River Drive and the Tunnel Drive also are very interesting, and recently there has been added the Phantom Canyon Highway, en route to Cripple Creek. In this canyon wild mountain sheep sometimes are seen. The iron and soda springs of Cañon City, its clean and well-shaded streets, its attractive residences, together with its proximity to beautiful mountain scenery, combine to make this a most delightful summer resting place.

THE ROYAL GORGE, GRAND CANYON OF THE ARKANSAS—A few miles west of Cañon City the railroad enters the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas, the narrowest, deepest portion of which is the Royal Gorge. The following description is by a well-known writer: "The train rounds a long curve and rushes into the celebrated Grand Canyon of the Arkansas. The steep, saggy hills, between which hurries the dashing green water, give place to rock, and following the immense breach in the granite the train seems to be penetrating the very bowels of the earth. This, the Grand Canyon, through which the Arkansas pours from the high country to the lower, is ten miles long, and the railroad, by a marvel of engineering enterprise and dint of

such blasting and ballasting, has made of it a thoroughfare renowned the world over. Clinging close to every twist and turn for the train proceeds. There is scarce space betwixt wall and river for the single track. The narrowest portions of the passage, the wooden *Key's Crag*, has been reached. The red granite and granite walls, sparkling with mica, tower aloft on either hand 2,627 feet; the sky is a thread, almost obliterated by the jagged ramparts, and the stars may be seen at midday. At one point, the Hanging Bridge, the width is but ten yards, and the roadbed has been built out over the water. The river boils madly through; the engine swings now to the right, now to the left, dragging the train; the vista ahead, momentarily blocked, opens again; a way is always found."

BUENA VISTA and the COLLEGIATE RANGE—After passing through the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas and turning southwest from Safford, the train enters Brown's Canyon. Next the town of Buena Vista, with its hot springs and ample hotel accommodations, is reached. Westward in the Collegiate Range: Mount Princeton, Yale and Harvard, each above 14,000 feet. Nine miles from Granite station, reached by stage, is the attractive resort of Twin Lakes, at the foot of Mount Hayden.

LEADVILLE and MOUNT MASSIVE—Leadville, although a mining city, always is of interest to the tourist, being the highest modern city in the world, and possessing rich gold and silver mines from which half a billion dollars have been taken. Mount Massive and its sister peak, Mount Ebert, stand out among the surrounding mountains. These are two of the most impressive peaks in the Rockies. North from Leadville is Fremont Pass, altitude 11,330 feet. Turquoise and Evergreen lakes, abounding in trout, are popular fishing places.

TENNESSEE PASS—This pass (altitude 10,349 feet) is south of Leadville, on the Continental Divide, separating the eastern and western slopes of the Rockies. At the summit the train enters a tunnel, at the eastern entrance of which a little stream may be noticed starting on its course to the Atlantic Ocean, while at the western entrance another brook is commencing its long journey to the Pacific.

RED CLIFF and EAGLE RIVER CANYON—From Red Cliff, on the Eagle River, a journey on horseback may be made to the Mount of the Holy Cross, twelve miles southeast. The narrowest cross is formed by the snow in two narrow canyons. Just west of Red Cliff the train enters Eagle River Canyon, where some of Colorado's richest mines may be seen on the sides of the cliffs. The Eagle is a fine stream for trout fishing. Near Crippleau is a wide expanse of brilliant black lava, deposited by an extinct volcano.

CANYON OF THE GRAND RIVER—The Eagle joins the Grand River near Dotson, and shortly thereafter the train enters the Canyon of the Grand. In places the opposite walls approach each other very closely, but the general feeling in this canyon is

one of breadth. The red walls present an excellent simulation of masonry, as if the strata were laid by human hands. For fifteen miles the canyon opens, closes, opens again; and the immense walls, half a mile in height, are cut in fantastic elevations. From Safford a small side gulch leads up to the Hanging Lake and the fairyland of its moss-green falls.

GLENDWOOD SPRINGS—At Glendwood Springs the Canyon of the Grand River has widened into a small valley, with towering mountains of red and green on all sides. Glendwood is one of the best known pleasure resorts in the West. Here the Rearing Park, a good fishing stream, enters the Grand River. The remarkable hot sulphur springs have been modernized with extensive bathing pavilions and an immense outdoor swimming pool, as well as a resort hotel of the highest class. Bathing, fishing, big-game hunting, tennis, polo, and excursions into the adjacent country combine to make Glendwood, during the

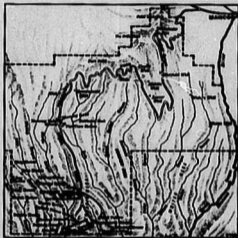
season, a tourist rendezvous. From here, both railroad and auto trips may be made through the Grand River Canyon, up the Rearing Park to Aspen, and up the Crystal River to Redstone.

MEEKER is reached by stage, forty miles, from the railroad station of Rifle. It is on the White River, in the midst of some of the finest fishing and hunting country in the State. A few miles east is the White River National Forest, noted for its big game, trout streams and good camping sites. There who prefer hotel accommodations can be provided for at Meeker, or at the game and fish resorts known as *Idavild*, *Marvine Lodge*, *Elk Lodge* and *Patterson's Home*, from twenty-seven to thirty-five miles distant. *Trapper's Lake*, *Marvine Lake* and *Big Fish Lake* are reached from Meeker.

GRAND JUNCTION and the COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT—Grand Junction is the city adjacent to the Colorado National Monument, which is situated twelve miles to the west, near Fruita. This Government reservation has a great extent of enormous monolithic and perpendicular rock walls—a profusion of wonderful formations. One of the most prominent is *Independence rock*, a gigantic ledge placed edgewise, which rises to about 800 feet above the bottom of the canyon. This locality is easily reached by train or automobile.

The Around-the-Circle Trip

The railroad journey *Around the Circle*, comprising a thousand miles of travel, was instituted many years ago in order to provide a systematic method for the tourist to view the scenery and visit the resorts in the western, northwestern and southern portions of the Colorado Rockies. This service starts at Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and returns in the same order. Practically all of the important places in these sections of the State are thus reached, and therefore a brief description will be given of the resorts and scenic attractions en route, occupying those already described.



Mount Vista National Park



Ute Pass, near Manitou

MARSHALL PASS—Leaving Salida, 215 miles from Denver, southward lies the Sangre de Cristo ("Blood of Christ") Range; northwest, the Collegiate Range; southwest, Mounts Ouray and Shavano, between which is Marshall Pass, altitude 10,856 feet. As described by one author: "Two engines take the train in tow. In a serpentine trail the track goes wriggling on, seizing every advantage, weaving in and out and doubling on itself. Each turn occupies higher ground than the preceding, and thus by a series of loops the great divide is scaled. It is up, up, up, with the air growing rarer and the view over the tops of the timber steadily expanding, until, having climbed 211 feet per mile for many miles of the advance. . . upon the summit the train pauses, more than two miles in the air, and almost at timber line. The Atlantic slope is behind, the Pacific is before. This is the water-

shed of the continent. At such a height vegetation is stunted; below are the tracks, successive steps like terraces; from the summit all the mountains of the Rockies seem visible—range after range, dark green, gray or snowy white. The grand old crater crest of Mount Ouray looms magnificent. After the halt, the train rolls down the farther slope by gravitation, and with brakes set. The track now follows Tomichi Creek through a fishing and hunting country. From the station of Doyle the radioactive Waunita Hot Springs may be reached by stage, eight miles.

GUNNISON—This locality is a rendezvous for sportsmen, especially those devoted to the rod and line. It is at the junction of the Gunnison River and Tomichi Creek, two well-stocked trout-fishing streams. There are many smaller creeks in the vicinity and northward toward Almont and Crested Butte. Small fishing resorts are plentiful and well conducted. In the town are located the headquarters of the Gunnison National Forest, where information on roads, trails, camping and fishing grounds may be obtained. West-

ward, along the railroad, are the fishing resorts of Iola, Trout Haven, Cebolla and Sapinero.



Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek

LAKE CITY and LAKE SAN CRISTOVAL—At Sapinero, near the entrance to the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, a side trip may be made southward to Lake City, just beyond which lies Lake San Cristoval, one of the largest bodies of water in the State. Mountain climbers may try their skill on the precipitous Uncompahgre Peak, a few miles to the west.

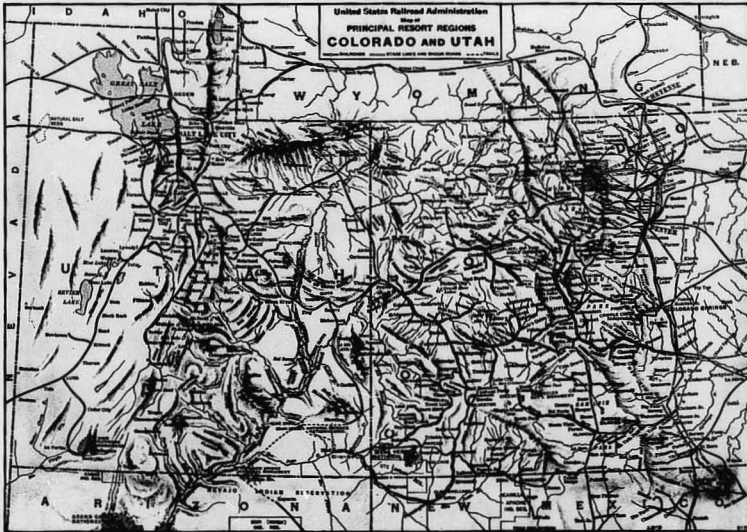
BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON—Going westward, immediately after leaving Sapinero, the Black Canyon of the Gunnison is traversed for sixteen miles. The canyon walls reach a height of 2,000 feet above the stream, in which industrious fishermen may be seen at intervals. Chipeta Falls burst out



In Stonewall Valley, near Trinidad



The Sky Line Drive, Cañon City



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK



DENVER and VICINITY



PIKE'S PEAK DISTRICT



The Royal Gorge, Grand Canyon of the Arkansas. The Walls Rise Half a Mile above the Track; at the Bridge the Width is Only 30 Feet

high upon the wall to the right, and Curcanti Needle is an isolated spire on the left. After emerging from the Black Canyon, northward may be seen the great tableland where the Grand Mesa Lakes (reached from the town of Delta) offer a constant lure to the sportsman and the camper.

MONTROSE to RIDGWAY—At Montrose the Around-the-Circle tour turns southward. The stately Sneffels Range is in the distance directly ahead, while the jagged Sawtooth Mountains lie to the left. Ridgway is the dividing point on the all-rail tour, from which one may continue southwestward on the all-rail journey up to Telluride and on to Durango, or southeastward to Ouray, thence via stage to Silverton, where the railroad is resumed for Durango. The all-rail trip will be described first.

RIDGWAY to TELLURIDE—Passing up Pleasant Valley, presently, by a sinuous trail, the train is climbing the Dallas Divide of the Horsefly Mountains. On this portion of the trip a superb view is afforded of snowy Mount Sneffels and its neighbors, comprising probably the longest rocky range, devoid of intervening green, in Colorado. Far to the east may be seen the serrated tops of the Uncompahgre Mountains.

TELLURIDE—All trains, in both directions, stop over night at Telluride, so that tourists are afforded the opportunity of

viewing all of the scenery in the daytime. Telluride is an important gold-mining town, located in a basin encompassed by rugged peaks. Ore is transported from the mines down to the town by pack mules, which present a most interesting sight winding around the mountain sides. Among the scenic features are the Bridal Veil Falls at Pandora and the road leading far above the town to the "Tom Boy" and "Smuggler" mines.

TELLURIDE to MANCOS—On the way from Telluride to Mancos, one of the striking features is Cathedral Spires, rising on the left near the mining town of Ophir. Here the circuit of the Ophir Loop is commenced, being finished far above, where the upper track parallels the lower. Swinging southward again, placid Trout Lake is partially encircled. Next comes Lizard Head Pass, and then Lizard Head Peak (altitude 13,156 feet), with nose pointed defiantly upward. Not far from Dolores are the prehistoric castles and towers of Hovenweep, which may be visited by automobile. After passing through Lost Canyon, the train arrives at Mancos.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK—Mancos is the railroad gateway to Mesa Verde National Park, the Land of the Cliff Dwellers. The Park is easily reached in three hours by auto service over a new government road thirty-two miles long, of



In the Canyon of the Grand River. There are Fifteen Miles of these Red Walls, Changing Aspect at Every Turn

great scenic beauty. The terminus is at Spruce Tree Camp, where meals and lodging are provided, under Government supervision, at reasonable prices. Spruce Tree House, one of the most interesting ruins, is situated close to the camp. Cliff Palace, the largest, is two miles distant, as is also Sun Temple, in another direction. Balcony House is two and one-half miles, and Far View House four and one-half. Good roads lead to all the ruins named. There are very many other interesting prehistoric dwellings in the Park, but the above have been cleared of debris and may be seen in one day, although a longer stay is desirable. The Park is open from May 1 to October 31. Tickets may be purchased to Mancos, Colorado, or through to Mesa Verde National Park.

DURANGO—Returning by auto from Mesa Verde to Mancos, the railroad is resumed to Durango, the metropolis of southwestern Colorado. Here a stop over night is made, leaving for the East in the morning. There are good hotel accommodations. From Durango a trip may be made up the Animas Canyon to Silverton or southward to the prehistoric ruins at Aztec, N. M.

OURAY—At Ridgway (mentioned above), if desired, instead of the all-rail trip described, the rail-and-stage journey may be chosen to cover that portion between Ridgway and Durango, being by rail to Ouray, auto stage to Silverton, and rail to Durango. Ouray is set like a gem in an amphitheatre of the mountains.

Upon one side the cliff is banded with various shades of red from pink to maroon and topped with orange; upon another, a limestone white predominates; and upon still another the white and the more vivid hues are overcast by the darker pines and cedars. From high up on one striated cliff gushes a waterfall. At the opposite limits of the town is an area underlaid by hot springs. Beyond is Box Canyon.

CIRCLE ROUTE STAGE LINE—At Ouray a transfer is made to auto-stage for the trip southward. The road is constantly changing; here it is buttressed with fragments, and here it is hewn out of the solid rock. Where Bear Creek is crossed, directly beneath, the water falls a straight, uninterrupted 286 feet. Sometimes a pack train of burros, coming down from the mines, will be met upon the way. Bold Mount Abram is close beside the stage road. Red Mountain, one of the old-time mining camps, near the peak of that name, is passed, and after a most delightful ride through a more open country Silverton is reached, where a stop is made over night.

ANIMAS CANYON—Each of Colorado's more important canyons has its own characteristics, and the Animas is no exception to this rule. The complete Spanish name of its stream is Rio de las Animas Perdidas (River of Lost Souls). The upper portions, dominated by the Needle Mountains, are rather open and



Glenwood Hot Springs

beautifully wooded. Farther down, the walls close in and in places extend perpendicularly down to the water, the train hugging the side of the cliff far above the stream. After thirty-four miles of this descent, the road enters the placid agricultural valley of the Animas, extending practically to Durango. En route is Trimble Hot Springs, an attractive resort.

PAGOSA SPRINGS—From Durango the Around-the-Circle route turns eastward. After passing the Southern Ute Indian Agency at Ignacio, Pagosa Junction is reached, whence a branch line extends northward thirty-one miles to Pagosa Springs. These springs were the "pagosa" or "healing waters" of the Utes. Besides the waters, the locality offers hunting and fishing and fine scenery.

CUMBRES DIVIDE—After a journey across the boundary line into New Mexico, passing en route the Jicarilla Apache Indian Agency at Dulce, the train returns to Colorado and begins the ascent of Cumbres Divide (altitude 10,915 feet), another pass which separates the waters flowing to the Atlantic and the Pacific. For fourteen miles the rise is an average of 225 feet per mile.

TOLTEC GORGE—Gradually descending and dropping across the border into New Mexico again, another gigantic chasm is reached. This is Toltec Gorge. Here may be seen the granite memorial marking the spot where services were held at the time



The Mount of the Holy Cross



The Pool at Glenwood Hot Springs

President Garfield was buried at Cleveland in 1881. The gorge is as clean cut, as narrow and as deep as though an earthquake had split the resisting rock. Just a few scattered pines cling to precarious footholds; 1,500 feet down is a stream, imprisoned among huge, icy boulders.

PHANTOM CURVE, LOS PINOS CANYON—After leaving Toltec Gorge the railroad describes an immense curve, miles in length, beside a portion of which stand weird monoliths, singly and in groups. Far below stretches the broad Canyon of Los Pinos River.

ALAMOSA, WAGON WHEEL GAP AND CREEDE—From Alamosa a branch of the railroad leads northwestward through the resort of Wagon Wheel Gap, on the upper Rio Grande del Norte. Its springs are said to have been the "little medicine" of the Utes, as the Pagosa springs were the "big medicine." They are hot and cold. The Rio Grande is a fine trout stream, while game is found in the surrounding hills. Wagon Wheel Gap has a large hotel and cottages, as well as a modern bath house with swimming pool. Creede, farther up the line, is the old-time mining camp where Cy Warman wrote the lines:

"It's day all day in the daytime,
And there is no night in Creede."



Marshall Pass, the Continental Divide



The Court Group, Colorado National Monument



The Ghosts, Wheeler National Monument

WHEELER NATIONAL MONUMENT—From Creede and Wagon Wheel Gap is reached the Wheeler National Monument, comprising an extensive group of strange rock formations. These are undoubtedly the result of outpourings of lava and showers of volcanic ash, after the hardening of which erosion has worked the deposit into most fantastic shapes. The numerous canyons, broken ridges, pinnacles and buttes make this spot one of exceptional beauty, and, in addition, it is of great interest from a purely geological point of view. Saddle horses are used from either Creede or Wagon Wheel Gap, the distance being about thirteen miles from the former point and seventeen from the latter.

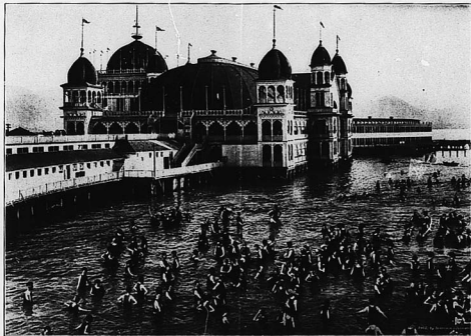
SIERRA BLANCA, LA VETA PASS—As the distant mountains bordering the San Luis Valley are viewed from Alamosa, the most prominent is Sierra Blanca, altitude 14,390 feet. Of this mountain a poetic western writer has said: "With his pose of isolation, his bared head rising to above timber, and his triple peak, he is indeed a king." From Alamosa the way is over La Veta Pass (altitude 9,242 feet), with the Spanish Peaks, the "Wahatoya" ("twin breasts") of the Indians, on the right, and northward to Pueblo, which completes the Around-the-Circle trip up to the Pike's Peak Region already described.

Utah, the Bee Hive State

Utah is reached from the east by two routes, through either Colorado or Wyoming.

RUBY CANYON—Entering Utah from Grand Junction, on the Colorado side, the first scenic attraction of note is the Ruby Canyon of the Grand River, a continuation of the stream traversed in Colorado. The rocks here are much more brilliant, and very curious formations appear along the way.

NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT—This monument, located in southeastern Utah, contains three great arches—the Sipapu, also known as the Augusta Bridge, the Kachina, or Caroline, and the Owachomo, or Edwin. The bridges connect the high walls of White Canyon and are the result of remarkable and eccentric stream erosion. They are among the largest of their kind, the Sipapu having a height of 222 feet and a span 261 feet long, while the top of the arch is 65 feet thick and 28 feet wide. The two other bridges are nearly as large, and all three are within a distance of five miles. The monument also includes many pre historic ruins, a dwelling having been found under the abutment of one of the bridges. There are two routes by which the Natural Bridges may be reached. In Utah the gateway is Thompson, where daily auto-stage is taken to Moab, 38 miles, and from there to Monticello, 59 miles. From the latter point the journey is on



Pavilion and Bathers at Saltair Beach, Great Salt Lake; 22 per cent salt. It is impossible to sink

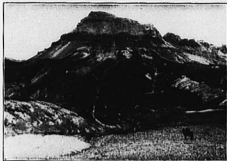
horseback, the distance being 75 miles, and requiring a camping outfit and guide. The other route is by auto from Dolores or Mancos, Colo., to Monticello, the distance being 69 miles from Dolores and 89 miles from Mancos, to which should be added the 75 miles horseback from Monticello to the Bridges, as given above.

RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT—The Rainbow Bridge National Monument is located within the Navajo Indian Reservation, near the southeastern corner of San Juan County, Utah. It is 160 miles southwest from the Natural Bridges National Monument and may be reached by team and pack outfit. The bridge is 309 feet above the water, and its span is 279 feet. Among the known natural bridges of the world, this one is unique, in that it is not only a symmetrical arch below, but presents also a curved surface above, thus having the appearance of a rainbow. The trail from the Natural Bridges to the Rainbow Bridge affords opportunity for getting off the beaten path and enjoying an unusual outing. The Rainbow Bridge also is reached from Gallup, N. M., by auto to Chinle and Kayenta, Ariz., thence with saddle and pack animals and guide, the total distance being about 250 miles. Ex-President Roosevelt made the trip several years ago.

DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT—The Dinosaur National Monument is in Uintah County, northeastern Utah. It is eighteen miles from Vernal, which is reached by auto-stage

from Watson, distance 54 miles, or from Helper, distance 115 miles. Here is located an extraordinary deposit of dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian fossil remains, which are of great scientific interest and value, the monument having been created in 1915 to prevent their unauthorized excavation and removal. In August, 1909, Prof. Earl B. Douglass, in charge of an expedition sent out by the Carnegie Museum, of Pittsburgh, found here a skeleton of a dinosaur in excellent preservation, which was the first complete one ever discovered. It is 100 feet long and 20 feet high, as it now stands in the museum. Excavation incident to the removal of the skeleton resulted in the location of the most extensive deposit of such fossils known to science. The work under the direction of the museum has reached large proportions, and a great quarry has been gradually developed.

CASTLE GATE and SOLDIER SUMMIT—At Castle Gate, a remarkable formation of red sandstone rising 500 feet on each side of the track, the railroad enters Price Canyon. There are nine miles of this, the sandstone changing shade and shape with every rod. It was called by the pioneers, "Entrance to the Promised Land." The ascent of the Wasatch Range has now commenced and is completed at Soldier Summit, whence there is a gradual descent to the fertile Utah Valley. Here, parallel with the track, may be seen the works of the Strawberry Valley Project of the United States Reclamation Service.



Uncompahgre Peak



Ouray in its Mountain Amphitheatre

UTAH LAKE, PROVO CANYON and the HOT POTS—After emerging from Spanish Fork Canyon near Springville, the railroad for about twenty miles skirts the shore of Utah Lake, a large body of fresh water, thirty miles long by eight miles wide. From Provo, third in size of Utah's cities, there is a branch leading northward through Provo Canyon, and from the terminus, Heber City, a three-mile drive enables one to visit the strange country of the Hot Pots. These are extinct geyser formations, but still containing medicinal springs of hot water; there are two bathing resorts in the vicinity.

MOUNT TIMPANOGOS—Mount Timpanogos, pride of the Wasatch Range, a glacier-crowned peak 11,957 feet in altitude, is reached from Provo. The trip to the top requires two days, being by automobile to Wildwood, the furthest camp, from which

point the climb begins, through Aspen Grove past Emerald Lake to the top. The climbing of the glacier is an annual event of the Mount Timpanogos Club of Provo, and may be indulged in any day during the season. Guides for this trip may be arranged for in Provo.

SALT LAKE CITY—Salt Lake City and Ogden are the gateways to points of scenic and historic interest in Utah.

Arriving in Salt Lake City, the visitor will find a metropolis built on broad lines, with up-to-date depot facilities, wide paved streets and hotel accommodations of the best. At the Information Bureau in Temple Square, where stands the Mormon Temple, the traveler may join a party and be taken through the grounds and buildings by a guide. The tour includes a view of the interior of the Tabernacle, with its organ, one of the largest and most beauti-



On the Ouray Stage Line

ful-toned in the world; a brief descriptive lecture concerning the Mormons and their beliefs; a tour of the Temple grounds and an explanation of the Sea Gull Monument; concluding with a visit to the Desert Museum, with its interesting relics of the pioneers and prehistoric races. The Tabernacle has remarkable acoustic properties. A whisper or the dropping of a pin at the speaker's rostrum can be distinctly heard in any part of the spacious amphitheatre, which has a seating capacity of 8,000. Free recitals on the great organ are given during the tourist season.

A sight-seeing company conducts automobile tours to all points of interest in and about the city, among which is the Wasatch Drive trip. The cars leave Temple Square, proceed up Main Street to the Capitol grounds, thence over a boulevard which leads up City Creek Canyon. Four miles up the canyon the Natural Bridge of Pleasant Valley is passed. Returning down the canyon, the cars emerge at Point Lookout. Here one may take a panoramic view of the Great



Canyon of the Animas



Corsanti Needle, Black Canyon

and American Fork canyons. Leaving Point Lookout, the tour continues along the high line drive to Fort Douglas, returning past the University, to Liberty Park, and on to the business district.

A portion of Salt Lake City's recent \$2,000,000 bond issue for public improvements will be utilized to reconstruct Warm Spring Baths as a municipal institution for health and sport. The water is also piped to the San'tarium Baths, in the heart of the city.

Three miles north is Beck's Hot Springs, with similar accommodations. Eleven miles still further north is Lagoon, a cold-water bathing resort. All of these resorts, reached by trolley, added to the beaches of Great Salt Lake, make this region pre-eminent as a center of recreational bathing.

EMIGRATION CANYON

During the summer season, daily automobile trips are available up Emigration Canyon and to the hotel at its head. It was down this canyon that the Mormon pioneers came when they first glimpsed the Great Salt Lake Valley.



Cathedral Spires, Ophir Loop

Salt Lake Valley and surrounding points of interest, and to fix these in the mind of the visitor, they will be pointed out in order.

Across the canyon the Capitol stands on an imposing setting at the crest of one of the foothills at the northern limits of the city. Beyond it, to the west, may be glimpsed the shimmering waters of Great Salt Lake. Southward from the lake is the Oquirrh Range, at whose northern base are the Utah Copper mills and smelter, while within its confines are the mining camp of Bingham and the big steam-shovel mine. Several miles eastward from Point Lookout, at the foot of the sentinel Wasatch Range, on a high plateau overlooking the city, is Fort Douglas, one of the most important of western Army posts. A short distance southward from Fort Douglas, cleaving the range, is Emigration Canyon, and beyond this, following the contour of the hills, are Parley's, Big Cottonwood, Little Cottonwood, Provo

PARLEY'S CANYON—Just south from Emigration breaks Parley's Canyon, another scenic retreat that leads to Park City, Utah, a great old silver-mining camp. A railroad operates through this canyon to Park City, which may also be reached from Echo, Utah, just east of Ogden.

BIG COTTONWOOD CANYON, BRIGHTON RESORT—South from Parley's Canyon is Big Cottonwood Canyon, notable among the many beautiful canyons tributary to Salt Lake City. It is reached by an auto ride of fifteen interesting miles through Salt Lake City and its suburbs. Here we enter between towering granite cliffs, and begin the upward climb through the pines, quaking aspens and other mountain growth, until at last, thirteen miles from the mouth, we reach the Alps-like resort of Brighton, where the wayfarer may find excellent accommodations at the



Spruce Tree House, Moss Verde National Park



Cliff Palace, Moss Verde National Park



Mount Timpanogos, the Glacier-Crowned Peak of the Wasatch Range

two rustic hotels, located 9,000 feet above sea level in a lake-gemmed, cliff-locked basin.

LITTLE COTTONWOOD CANYON—Twenty miles southeast of Salt Lake City is Little Cottonwood Canyon. A day's trip is available by auto-stages from principal hotels. The ride takes the tourist through Salt Lake Valley. Reaching the mouth of the canyon, the scenery becomes rugged. At intervals along the road rich mines are passed, which may be visited. After an inspiring ride of about eighteen miles, the automobile reaches the mining camp of Alta. This is one of the rapidly passing frontier towns, a collection of scattered cabins, occupied by sootied flannel-shirted miners of picturesque types. Among the best known mines of this camp is the Old Emma, which was prominent in the annals of the seventies, producing millions of dollars in wealth.

BINGHAM CANYON and MINES—The mine of the Utah Copper Company at Bingham is said to be the largest in the world. The engineering feats accomplished here are only comparable with those of the Panama Canal. Sight-seeing cars take the traveler from his hotel door to the mine, or it can be reached by rail. After a ride of twenty-five miles from Salt Lake City, the tourist is greeted by a spectacular sight—an immense mountain terraced by lines of railroad tracks, with trains of cars, laden and empty, speeding from and to the mine workings.

Fully as interesting as the wonderful Utah Copper Mine operations is the camp of Bingham—approximately one hundred feet wide and five miles long. It is a one-street town, and in places the street is so narrow that there is room for a sidewalk on one side only.

Another marvelous engineering accomplishment in the Bingham district is the railroad which carries the ore to the smelters at Garfield. The track leads over trestles and bridges hundreds of feet high, through long tunnels and along sheer cliffs. The expense of building this line was enormous, one mile having cost nearly \$600,000.

SALTAIR BEACH and BIRD ISLAND—Saltair Beach, with its great Moorish pavilion and fine dancing floor, on the eastern shore of Great Salt Lake, is one of the most novel of Utah's many attractions. A railroad ride of thirty minutes from Salt Lake City brings one to the resort. The water of this inland sea contains 22 per cent salt, being a brine so dense that no animal life can exist in it, with the single exception of a minute shrimp. A swim in the lake is full of surprises. It is possible to float on the water without the slightest exertion. It is not necessary to be a swimmer. The buoyant waters hold one afloat indefinitely.

Motor boats make trips from Saltair to Bird Island, in the center of the lake, where ocean bird life abounds. Seagulls, pelicans



The Edwin Bridge, Natural Bridges National Monument



Rainbow Bridge National Monument

and cranes have established a rookery on this island, and the sight of the thousands of birds which inhabit it is a remarkable one. In feeding their young, the parent birds must transport food forty miles from the mainland river mouths, as none is available on the islands or in the waters of the lake.

OGDEN and OGDEN CANYON—Utah is entered from Wyoming through Echo Canyon, which leads into Weber Canyon. The erosion of ages—the action of glacial ice and the washing of torrents—has left a mark in the fantastic rock formations of the mountain range. Towering turrets and spires and deep embrasures are visible on every hand.

Ogden is situated thirty-seven miles north from Salt Lake City. Scenically it is famed for its beautiful setting at the base of grand mountain cliffs. From the station may be seen the pink crags of Observation Peak, six miles east, elevation 10,000 feet.

Electric cars operate from the depot and from leading hotels to and through Ogden Canyon, in the Wasatch Range, just to the east of the city. This is the scenic feature which above all else makes Ogden attractive. For a city to have at its doorway its own deep-cut gorge, and that one of the most beautiful of all Utah's remarkable canyons, with a broad boulevard and trolley line skirting the noisy river for seven miles, lends it a very unusual distinction. In the canyon are several first-class resort hotels.

GREAT SALT LAKE CUT-OFF—Just west of Ogden is the famous Great Salt Lake Cut-Off, where trains run across the northern arms of the inland sea on thirty miles of trestle, saving forty-three miles of distance over the old line north of the lake, and a 1,500-foot climb over Promontory Hill.

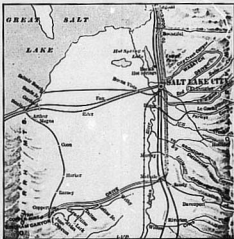
BEAR LAKE—Bear Lake is a three hours' auto ride from Logan, through a big canyon, alongside a mountain stream. Here again cliffs tower thousands of feet above on either side—great walls carved into innumerable shapes by the eroding hand of time. Leaving the canyon, the road winds up among the mountains until we cross the divide, where we get a superb view of the lake lying like a blue gem in the distance, hundreds of feet below.

Among the resorts of Bear Lake are Ideal Beach, Rich Hot Springs, Lakota and Fish Haven. Of these, Ideal Beach is most aptly named, for here we have a sandy beach sloping gradually from the highlands to the bottom of the crystal-clear waters.

Tent cottages and hotels provide the comforts that one associates with outdoor summer life. The high altitude of Bear Lake—5,924 feet—assures weather that is pleasant all summer, and, with camping, fishing, hunting and swimming, it offers diversified amusement.

ZION NATIONAL MONUMENT—Zion National Monument comprises 15,520 acres in Washington County, Utah. It may be reached from the railroad station of Lund, a good automobile road leading to the portals of the canyon; and beyond the Government has added a road passing into the very heart of this wonderland, thus placing a scenic paradise within easy reach.

The canyon walls are smooth, vertical sandstone escarpments, from 800 to 2,000 feet high, between which flows the north fork of the Virgin River. Upon the faces of many of these gigantic cliffs Nature has established an art gallery of stupendous proportions, for here are carved figures and forms of varied character and remarkable color contrast.



Salt Lake City and Vicinity



Break in the Western Wall, Zion National Monument



Cast's Gate, Price Canyon



Temple Square, Salt Lake City



In Ogden Canyon

AMPLE AND COMFORTABLE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Years of experience on the part of Colorado and Utah in catering to tourists have resulted in the best of hotels in cities, towns and resorts, and visitors may rest assured that their desires in this direction will be fully realized.

A VACATION IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The Nations' Forests of Colorado and Utah offer exceptional inducements for the recreation-seeker. Here, amidst the Rockies, is a playground of twenty million acres, in which are scenic attractions unsurpassed, excellent auto roads leading to Nature's beauty spots, streams and lakes well stocked with gamey trout, attractive camp sites and big game. In the National Forests you are free to come and go at will, to camp where fancy strikes you, and to fish and hunt without restrictions, except those imposed by the State game laws. Roads and trails have been built throughout the mountains by the Forest Service and posted with signs for the guidance of visitors. Camp sites have been set apart, and shelter cabins and support stations have been built. If you wish a summer home in the mountains, the Government will lease you an attractive site on which you may build your cabin. If you do not care to rough it, there are numerous hotels and resorts within and adjacent to the National Forests of the Rockies.



In Big Cottonwood Canyon

Those desiring to visit Zion National Monument can secure tickets to Lund, Utah. From Lund ten-passenger automobiles operate over a hundred miles of road to the Wylie Camp in Zion Valley. This consists of cottage tents similar to those in Yellowstone National Park, equipped with every convenience for the comfort of guests. Season, May 15 to November 1.

THE NATURAL SALT BEDS—At the extreme western edge of Utah, very near to the Nevada line, are the Natural Salt Beds, sixty miles long, eight miles wide, one to fifteen feet thick, and 98 per cent pure. The railroad crosses near the center, and the salt being perfectly white, hard and level, the appearance is that of a great Polar ice-field, while mirage-like images of lakes and land merge into the very real distant mountains.

The following publications may be obtained free upon application to the District Forester, New Federal Building, Denver, Colo.:

- Vacation Days in Colorado's National Forests.
- Mountain Playgrounds of the Pike National Forest.
- Outdoor Life in the Colorado National Forests.
- The Query Mountains of the Uncompahgre National Forest.
- Out-of-door Playground of the San Isabel National Forest.
- Vacation Trips in the Cheyenne National Forest.
- A Summer Vacation in the Spruce National Forest.
- Vacation Days in the Battlement National Forest.

SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

During the season, round-trip summer excursion tickets are sold at the principal stations in the United States and Canada to Colorado and Utah. These tickets are good for stop-over at intermediate stations in both directions, within liberal limits.



Wasatch Mountains, from Liberty Park, Salt Lake City



One of Bear Lake's Charming Beaches



Lake Blanca and Castle Peak



Bingham Canyon and Utah Copper Workings

PRINCIPAL PEAKS AND RANGES OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN COLORADO

(Note:—None of the many peaks below 13,500 feet are shown in this list.)

FRONT RANGE					
HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT	HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT
14,341	Gray's Peak	Georgetown	14,046	Mt. Bierstadt	Idaho Springs
14,336	Torrey's Peak	Georgetown	14,109	Pisa's Peak	Manitou
14,260	Mt. Evans	Idaho Springs	13,525	Mt. Rosalia	Georgetown
14,255	Long's Peak	Estes Park	13,506	Arapahoe Pk.	Eldora

BLUE RIVER RANGE					
HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT	HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT
13,825	Silverheels	Como	13,565	Mt. Guyot	Breckenridge

PARK RANGE					
HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT	HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT
14,296	Buckskin	Alma	14,000	Mt. Democrat	Alma
14,287	Lincoln	Alma	13,952	Horseshoe	Fairplay
14,256	Quandary	Breckenridge	13,797	Arkansas	Alma
14,213	Mt. Cameron	Alma	13,716	Paeonigan	Fairplay
14,163	Bross	Alma	13,580	Mt. Evans	Leadville
14,038	Sherman	Alma	13,541	Buffalo Peak	Fairplay



In Emigration Canyon

SAGUACHE RANGE

HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT	HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT
14,402	Mt. Massive	Leadville	14,196	Princeton	Bonita Vista
14,402	Mt. Elbert	Granite	14,187	Yale	Bonita Vista
14,375	Harvard	Bonita Vista	13,978	Holy Cross	Red Cliff
14,332	LaPlata Peak	Granite	13,956	Osage	Marshall Pass
14,245	Antero	Salida	13,956	Grizzly	Crested Butte
14,239	Shavano	Salida			

ELK MOUNTAINS OR ASPEN GROUP

14,259	Castle Peak	Aspen	13,970	Snowmass	Aspen
14,126	Maroon Peak	Aspen	13,885	Pyramid Peak	Aspen
13,997	Capitol Peak	Aspen	13,532	White Rock	Marble

SANGRE DE CRISTO RANGE

14,390	Sierra Blanca	Garland	14,100	Kit Carson	Crestone
14,231	Crestone	Crestone	14,041	Humboldt	Crestone
14,176	Old Baldy	Garland	13,729	Gibson Peak	Hot Springs

CULEBRA RANGE

14,069	Culebra Peak	San Acacio	13,623	Spanish Peaks	La Veta
13,546	Trimble	La Veta	12,708	(two)	



Brighton Resort, Big Cottonwood Canyon

UNCOMPAGRE MOUNTAINS

HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT
14,306	Uncompagre	Lake City
14,020	The Wetterhorn	Lake City
13,589	The Matterhorn	Lake City

PRINCIPAL PEAKS AND RANGES OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN UTAH

WASATCH RANGE

11,957	Mt. Timpanogos	Provo
11,887	Mt. Nebo	Coshwa
11,561	Twin Peak	Salt Lake City
11,000	Provo Peak	Provo

UINTAH MOUNTAINS

13,428	Emmons Peak	Heber
13,422	Gilbert Peak	Heber
13,250	Mt. Lowena	Heber
13,200	Tokeawanna Peak	Heber
13,095	Wilson Peak	Heber
12,834	Burro Peak	Heber
12,750	LaMotte Pk.	Heber
12,460	Mt. Agassiz	Heber
12,219	Marsh Peak	Heber
12,013	Laidy Peak	Heber



Sea Gulls on Bird Island, Great Salt Lake



In Weber Canyon

SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS

HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT	HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT
14,449	San Luis Peak	Lake City	14,008	Hendrix Peak	Lake City
14,050	Red Cloud	Lake City	13,870	Vermilion Peak	Ophir
14,032	Stewart Peak	Lake City	13,740	Pole Creek	Lake City
14,018	Sunshine Peak	Lake City	13,550	Whitcross	Lake City

NEEDLE MOUNTAINS

14,084	Sunlight Peak	Needleton	13,830	Rio Grande Pyramid	Needleton
14,084	Mt. Wisdom	Needleton	13,706	Mt. Oz	Durango
14,079	Kolus	Durango	13,695	Griestly Peak	Needleton
13,961	Pigeon Peak	Durango	13,550	King Solomon	Silverton

SAN MIGUEL MOUNTAINS

14,250	Mt. Wilson	Ophir	13,990	Unnamed	Rico
14,158	Mt. Saffile	Ridgway	13,738	Griestly Peak	Lizard Head
14,026	Wilson Peak	Ophir	13,502	Dobson Peak	Telluride

OQUIRRH MOUNTAINS

This is the beautiful range of mountains that skirts the western shore of Great Salt Lake and extends north and south parallel with the Wasatch Mountains. It has no prominent peaks, the entire range averaging 9,000 to 10,000 feet in elevation.

HENRY MOUNTAINS

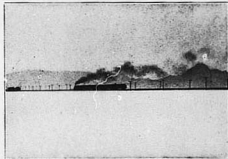
HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT	HEIGHT	NAME	NEAREST RAILROAD POINT
11,465	Mt. Ellen	Green River	11,320	Mt. Pennell	Green River

LA SAL and ABAJO MOUNTAINS

13,089	Mt. Peak	Thompson	12,271	Mt. Tomaski	Thompson
12,319	Mt. Waco	Thompson	11,445	Abajo Peak	Thompson
12,004	Mt. Tukohikivatu	Thompson			

TUSHAR MOUNTAINS

12,240	Mt. Delano	Marysville	12,146	Tushar Mtn.	Marysville
12,200	Mt. Beknap	Marysville	12,000	Baldy Peak	Marysville



Natural Salt Beds at Saltdero—60 miles long, 8 miles wide



The Great Salt Lake Cut-Off

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained from an application to any Consolidated Ticket Office, or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.:

- Arizona and New Mexico Routes.
- California for the Tourist.
- Colorado and Utah Routes.
- Cross Lake National Park, Oregon.
- Glacier National Park, Montana.
- Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.
- Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands.
- Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.
- Missouri National Park, Colorado.
- Mount Rainier National Park, Washington.
- Northern Lakes—Winnipeg, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois.
- Pacific Northwest and Alaska.
- Petified Forest National Monument, Arizona.
- Rocky Mountains National Park, Colorado.
- Sierras and Grand Grand National Parks, California.
- Tetonians National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho.
- Yosemite National Park, California.
- Zion National Monument, Utah.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices given. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

- Antiquities of the Missoula National Park: Spruce Tree Haven, by J. W. Forster. 32 pages, illustrated. 45 cents.
- Antiquities of the Missoula National Park: Cliff Palace, by J. W. Forster. 42 pages, illustrated. 45 cents.
- Excavation and Repair of Sun Temple, Missoula National Park, by J. W. Forster. 32 pages, illustrated. 15 cents.
- National Parks Parkways, by Robert Sterling Ward. 262 pages, 278 illustrations; color plates of each National Park. Pictorial edition, 55 cents; book edition, 55 cents.
- Pictorial View of Missoula National Park: 22 1/2 by 17 inches. 25 cents.
- Pictorial View of Rocky Mountains National Park: 14 1/2 by 17 inches. 25 cents.
- The Geologic Story of Rocky Mountains National Park, by Wille T. Lee. 69 pages, 101 illustrations, 3 maps. 30 cents.
- Mountaineering in the Rocky Mountains National Park, by Roger W. Telf. 48 illustrations, 2 maps. (In preparation.)

The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at prices given:

- Map of Missoula National Park: 31 by 46 inches; scale, one-half mile to the inch. 20 cents.
- Map of Long's Peak Geopark, which includes the greater portions of Rocky Mountain National Park, 13 1/2 by 17 1/2 inches; scale, 2 miles to the inch. 10 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the superintendents of the parks.

- Circular of general information regarding Missoula National Park.
- Circular of general information regarding Rocky Mountains National Park.
- Glaciers of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.
- Map showing location of National Parks and Monuments, and railroad routes therein.

Consolidated Ticket Offices

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

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| Butte, Mont. 12 N. Main St. | Phoenix, Ariz. Adams St. and Central Ave. |
| Chicago, Ill. 175 W. Jackson Blvd. | Portland, Ore. 3d and Washington Sts. |
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| El Paso, Cal. J and Fresno Sts. | San Antonio, Texas 915-917 N. St. Mary's St. |
| Galveston, Tex. 21st and Market Sts. | San Diego, Cal. 300 Broadway |
| Holmes, Mont. 50 S. Main St. | San Francisco, Cal. 1st and 2d |
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| Long Beach, Cal. L.A. & S.L. Station | Los Angeles, Cal. 215 S. Broadway |
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| Millwaukee, Wis. 93 Wisconsin St. | Minneapolis, Minn. 262 3rd St. South |
| Minneapolis, Minn. 262 3rd St. South | Oakland, Cal. 13th St. and Broadway |
| Oakland, Cal. 13th St. and Broadway | Ocean Park, Cal. 188 Pier Ave. |
| Ocean Park, Cal. 188 Pier Ave. | Oklahoma City, Okla. 131 W. Grand Ave. |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. 131 W. Grand Ave. | |

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For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago.



Attractive Phases of Outdoor Life in the Rockies