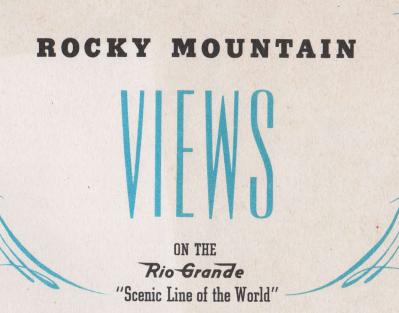


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CONSISTING OF COLORED VIEWS FROM RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS

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DENVER CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING

Constructed of white granite and completed in 1932 at a cost of \$5,000,000, Denver's semi-circular City and County Building dominates the western side of its famed Civic Center. Representing the joint design of thirty-five leading Denver architects, the four-story building, with a concave facade of Doric columns, has a large central portio surmounted with a slender clock tower. The Corinthian caps on the portico columns were carved from twenty-five-ton granite blocks and the bronze entrance doors are among the largest ever cast. The interior paneling and monolithic columns in the library are of Colorado travertine.

In addition to housing the principal administrative offices and judicial chambers of the City and County of Denver, the Denver Art Museum with twelve galleries of permanent exhibits and an art reference library is maintained by the Denver Public Library on the fourth floor. It includes the work of contemporary American artists, and nineteenth and twentieth century collections of American, French and Dutch paintings. There are also collections of Indian handicraft, oriental art, and Colonial china and textiles.

During the holiday season each year, the front of the City and County Building is decorated with an elaborate display of Christmas lights which add a festive touch to the building's normal stately appearance.



ELEPHANT ROCK

Centuries before the white man was known to this continent, the original American gathered at Elephant rock to hold his councils, or mayhap 'twas a trysting place for bold young warriors and the shy Indian maidens of their hearts' desire.

Looming upon the horizon in gigantic proportions, the Great Red Elephant stands out with such realism that one questions for the moment if some great bull Mastodon has not weathered the ravages of time in the march of the centuries and come again to view his once favorite hunting grounds.

There are many such freaks of nature, wrought thru the ages, in Colorado, but none more startling than Elephant Rock, seen near Palmer Lake, which was named for General William Jackson Palmer, founder of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad.

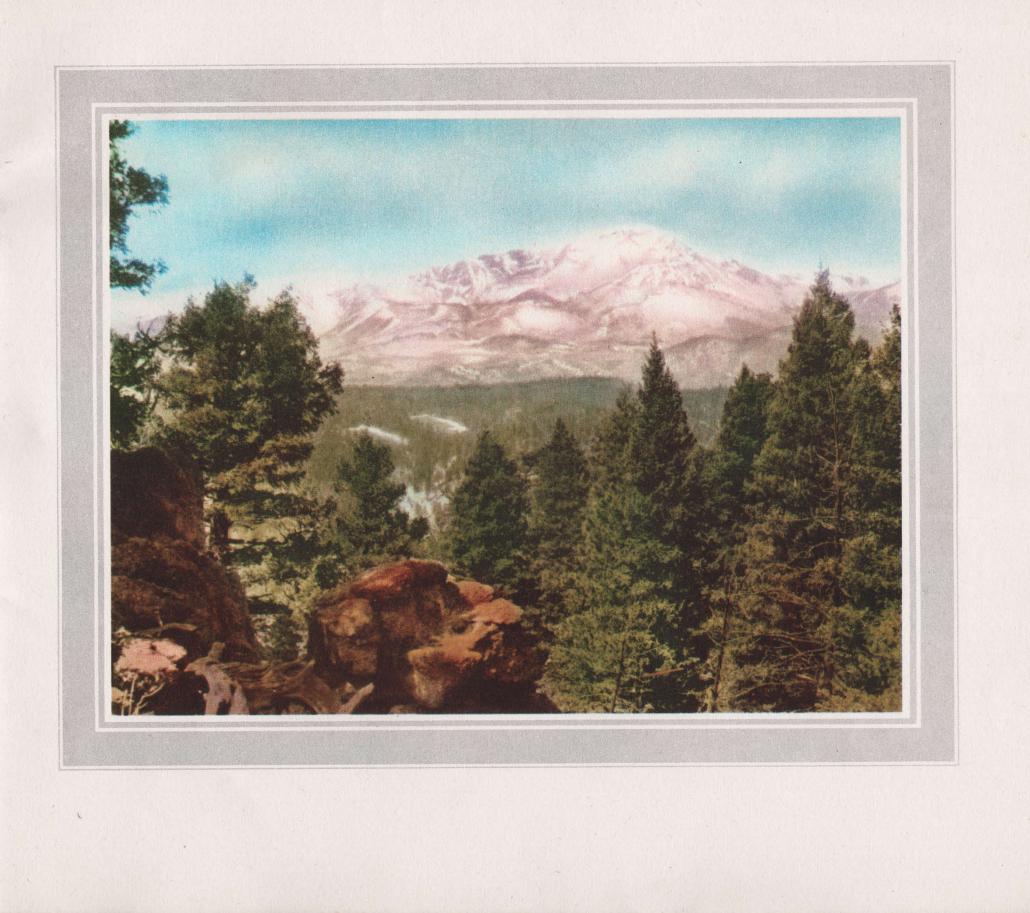


PIKES PEAK

Pike's Peak, America's best known mountain, is the guiding sentinel for present-day travelers, just as it was for the pioneers lured west by Colorado's first gold rush. Crest of the giant peak, 14,109 feet in altitude, stands out against the high sky, marking the meeting place of mountain and plain. Colorado Springs and Manitou have won favor with vacationists largely because of advantageous location at the base of Pike's Peak.

Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, leader of a military exploring party, discovered the peak late in the summer of 1806. Strangely enough, the man whose name it bears, never set foot on the summit, though he valiantly undertook the climb, leaving camp at the site of Pueblo, ambitiously believing the top of the "Grand Peak" only a few days distant. Deceived by the clear air of the mountains, his little party suffered many hardships in reaching the 9,000-foot level of a plateau far south of the peak and was forced by snow and cold to abandon the effort November 27, 1806.

The first white man to attain the summit was Dr. Edwin James, botanist, geologist and surgeon of Major Long's expedition. With two companions he made the ascent July 13, 1820, returning to camp at the mouth of Monument Creek (Colorado Springs) two days later. For a few years the mountain was called James Peak, a name later abandoned for Pike's Peak, honoring its discoverer.



THE ROYAL GORGE

Leaving Canon City the train winds its way along the river to the entrance of the Royal Gorge, which is a gigantic chasm in the heart of the mountains, cut from the summits of the lofty peaks to the very foundation stones. At the bottom flows the Arkansas River, "the mother of the Royal Gorge." Along this river follows the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, an engineering feat once looked upon as well-nigh impossible. In the center of the Gorge, the base is only 30 feet wide, necessitating the building of the nowfamous Hanging Bridge, suspended over the roaring canyon stream. Another remarkable engineering feat is the new suspension bridge for pedestrians and automobiles, which spans the canyon walls at a height of 1,053 feet-twice as high as any other bridge in the world. Nine-inch cables each containing 2,100 strands of No. 9 steel wire support the main span, which is 880 feet long. The entire bridge is 1,260 feet long.



ANGEL OF SHAVANO

At the thriving town of Salida, on the Royal Gorge Route, another natural symbol of noble proportions overlooks this "Gem City of the Rockies." Through the ages the Angel of Shavano, pictured with amazing realism on the massive slopes of Mount Shavano, appears with outstretched arms in all the pure whiteness of wind-driven snows.

The mountain was named after the old war chief of the Utes, who offered in simple but dramatic fashion, a prayer for the soul of the first pale face to be buried in the beautiful Arkansas Valley.

With arms outstretched toward the symbolic mountain he prayed:

"May the Great Spirit that lives in the Sun have mercy on his soul that he may go where our forefathers live in the Happy Hunting Grounds and be forever home, and forever with his friends."

Winter and summer, through the years, the Angel of Shavano continues her protective vigil.



MOUNT OF THE HOLY CROSS

Now a natural monument, and well worth a side trip from Minturn station on the Royal Gorge route of the Rio Grande, is the Mount of the Holy Cross. The sacred emblem, Nature's own handiwork, is fast becoming enshrined in the hearts of American pilgrims. Growing larger year by year is the summer cavalcade to the great white cross, where spiritual uplift is sought in non-denominational services.

Many years ago, perhaps in the days of the French explorers, comes a legend that a Franciscan Friar, seeking a sign of forgiveness, after long and fruitless wanderings, reached the pass which brings the traveler nearest to the great mountain. Here he came upon a party of fur traders in their winter camp. In the morning the traders found the monk kneeling in the snow, facing the great cross now glistening in the morning light, the crest of the mountain shining like burnished gold. The kneeling figure was stiff in death, but the features were transfixed with an expression of ecstatic joy. At last the search was ended in the discovery of this glorified symbol of forgiveness.



THE PAGODAS

Notable scenic attraction of the Dotsero Cutoff is Red Canon of the Colorado River, unusual formations of which present a brilliant spectacle. Creation of a mighty upheaval, chiseled by the elements in the likeness of mysterious Buddhist temples of the Orient, these many-hued rock formations have aptly been christened the Pagodas.

The Dotsero Cutoff, dedicated June 16, 1934, brought into existence the Moffat Tunnel Route of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, placing Denver on its first and only direct transcontinental railroad. Western Colorado, Salt Lake City, Ogden and the Pacific coast are 175 miles nearer to Denver via the Moffat Tunnel than via the Royal Gorge.

View after view of absorbing interest and refreshing beauty is seen along the 38 miles of the Dotsero Cutoff.



TUNNEL VIEW

At every turn huge mountains of rock seem to have been placed by nature as a barrier to the onward march of civilization. The unequaled engineering features presented on this wonderful trip cannot fail to impress upon the tourist the seemingly insurmountable obstacles which have been met and overcome in the construction of this railroad.



GORE CANYON

Rugged Gore Canyon and the Gore range are named for Sir George Gore, a wealthy Irish sportsman who, accompanied by famous Indian scout Jim Bridger and a retinue of fifty persons . . . secretaries, stewards, cooks, dog tenders, hunters, and servants . . . entered Middle Park, Colorado, in 1855 and spent two years exploring and hunting. Grizzly bears, elk, deer, antelope and 2,500 buffalo were killed by the party. The slaughter of game was so wanton, in fact, that the Indians of the region threatened to exterminate the expedition.

Possessing a distinct primeval beauty, Gore Canyon is longer, more broken, and deeper than most western canyons. Lights and shadows, constantly shifting enhance its wild majesty. Its massive walls indelibly recording the interesting geological history of the making of the Rocky Mountains. Geologists say that ocean waters entered the western strait, which is the entrance to Middle Park, thousands of years ago to form an inland sea.



EASTERN PORTAL OF THE MOFFAT TUNNEL

Thru the heart of the Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope of America in just a few moments!

This truly remarkable achievement is made possible by the Moffat Tunnel, 50 miles by rail from Denver. The bore, 6.2 miles in length, pierces James Peak 4021 feet under the summit of the peak which rears its lofty head 13,260 feet above sea level. The tunnel apex, 9,239 feet in altitude, is the highest point on the Moffat Tunnel Route of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad.

The name of Dr. Edwin James, first white man to reach the summit of Pike's Peak, is perpetuated by James Peak.

Total cost of the tunnel construction, paid for by the people of Denver and eight adjoining counties, was \$18,000,000. Work started in August, 1923. Completed in Feburary, 1928, the Moffat Tunnel was then the longest railroad tunnel in the western hemisphere.

Boring of the Moffat Tunnel was the first step in realization of the prophecy of William Gilpin, Colorado's first territorial governor, who as early as the first year of the Civil War predicted that some day trains would glide thru a great bore under the Continental Divide. Building the Dotsero Cutoff by the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad fulfilled the dream of David Moffat, pioneer Colorado railroad builder, that Denver should be placed on a direct trans-continental railroad.

> Thus it is that the Moffat Tunnel Route of the Rio Grande keeps faith with Colorado's founders!





COLORADO'S HIGI

Towering into the heavens in all their majestic grandeur and rugged beauty the noble peaks of this vast panoramic stretch in the heart of the Colorado Rockies reach into the realm of perpetual snow, bearing their crystal crowns in regal dignity as tokens of their supremacy over this picturesque domain. Mount Elbert, first on the left, has an elevation of 14,420 feet and is the second highest peak in the United States, California's Mount Whitney being 76 feet higher. Mount Massive, alongside Elbert, and just 16 feet lower, shares with Washington's Mount Ranier the distinction of being third highest peak in the United States. Twin Lakes and Turquoise Lake lie within the vast solitude of these peaks, which challenge the skill and endurance of the hardiest mountain



EST MOUNTAINS

climbers. Just 4000 feet below these dizzy heights is Leadville, highest incorporated city in the United States. Scene of feverish activity during Colorado's first gold rush in 1880, when rails of the Rio Grande reached into the Rockies, Leadville has become nationally known for its historic interest and the scenic beauty of its environs. Tennessee Pass, 10,240 feet in altitude, just 40 feet higher than Leadville, is the pass thru which Denver & Rio Grande Western trains on the Royal Gorge Route cross the backbone of America. Water from the perpetual snows which cap the towering peaks divides at this point, part flowing east to the Arkansas river and finally to the Atlantic Ocean. The rest flows west, from the Eagle river into the Colorado, and thence to the Pacific Ocean.

MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN

Though Colorado is known as the Mountain State of the Union it might well be identified as the state where mountain and plain meet, for a generous portion of its area is rolling plains. Great stretches of rich farming land reach out into the prairie country, or appear in startling magnitude in the vastvalleys of the high country.

A brief hour from Denver's mile high level on the Moffat Tunnel Route of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad the Panoramic runs along high slopes of the mountain range. From an elevation of about 7000 feet there is a breath-taking view of the plains spread out in a beautiful panorama which reveals almost one-fourth the total area of Colorado in one all-embracing view. Into this sweeping expanse the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut could easily be placed.

Verdant valleys nurtured by meandering rivers denote a remarkably productive agricultural region. Coal mines are scattered over this section as further evidence of lavish natural resources.



UPPER COLORADO RIVER

For 235 miles the Moffat Tunnel Route of the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad follows the mighty Colorado River from its headwaters high on the west slope of the Continental Divide to the Utah desert. First a crystal-clear, tumbling mountain brook; then a smooth, placid stream; finally a powerful turbulent river—all these moods are exhibited for the Rio Grande traveler. Pictured is a scene on the upper Colorado river, known as one of America's most famous trout fishing streams.

Industrially, scientifically and geographically, the Colorado presents more points of interest than any other river in the United States. From the crest of the Continent it traverses the western slope of Colorado, passes thru Utah and a corner of Arizona to Las Vegas, Nevada, where its waters are trapped by the towering man-made walls of Boulder Dam, before being released to empty into the Gulf of California.

The Colorado has been traversed by boat only a few times, Major Powell of the U. S. Geological Survey being the first to successfully negotiate this perilous journey.



GLENWOOD SPRINGS

Once a favorite camping ground of the Indians, Glenwood Springs lies in a pleasant valley sheltered on all sides by high wooded mountain ranges.

Central attraction of this ideal mountain resort is the famous Glenwood pool. Out in the open, under blue skies, where fragrant breezes ripple the clear water, the Yampah hot springs pours healthgiving waters into the world's largest open-air, warm-water, pool—swimming every day in the year.

Renowned as one of America's greatest natural spas, Glenwood Springs is visited by health-seekers from every corner of the globe. Curative properties of the medicinal baths and vapor caves have a world-wide reputation.

Invigorating climate and inspiring surroundings characterize Glenwood Springs, located midway between Denver and Salt Lake City, on the lines of the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad.



HAGERMAN PEAK and SNOWMASS LAKE

The sky-piercing pinnacle of Hagerman Peak rises above the encircling spruce like a pillared white cloud.

With Snowmass Lake nestled below, reflecting the harmonious blending of earth and sky, a picture of marvelous beauty meets the eye. Truly, as Clement Yore describes Colorado in his beautiful poem, "There are operas unsung and paintings unhung" in this land of enchantment.

Hagerman Peak has an elevation of 13,970 feet and stands sentinel over wild, beautiful country, typical of the Rocky Mountain region in western Colorado.

In the Snowmass-Capitol country to the left a roaring mountain stream surges along with boisterous song. Picturesque ranches reach back from the highway and on distant hills and benches cattle graze the open summer range.

Glimpses of this intriguing region may be seen along the route of the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad near Glenwood Springs.



GLENWOOD CANYON

Of the many canyons wrought by the Colorado river on its long and adventurous journey to the sea, none possesses more exquisite beauty than Glenwood Canyon.

Walls of the canyon are studded with evergreens, seeming to spring from red rocks which form a brilliant background for the dark, velvety green of the trees. Thru the deep, narrow channel the Colorado river flows — now smooth, crystal clear, peaceful and languid; now a raging torrent. When evening has turned the coloring of the canyon into shades of night, the river catches and reflects the silvery light of the moon—a picture of remarkable beauty for the book of travel memories.

Shoshone Dam, which generates electricity to furnish light and power for Denver and many other Colorado cities, gives a hint of the gigantic task imposed upon the Colorado river miles further down this turgid stream, where its waters are trapped by the towering manmade walls of Boulder Dam.



COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Covering an area of 18,188 acres, Colorado National Monument was created in 1911. It is seamed with canyons, honeycombed with caves and passages, and filled with magnificent monoliths, quantities of petrified wood, and prehistoric remains. Canyon walls, slowly retreating from the erosion of countless centuries, are highly colored. Located between Grand Junction and Fruita at an average elevation of 6,000 feet, the Monument is traversed by a road twenty miles in length along the rim of Monument Canyon. The marvelous vista of verdant Colorado River valley with Grand Mesa and the Book Cliffs in the background enhances the scenic beauty of Colorado National Monument.

Most interesting of the many fossilized remains of prehistoric plants and animals, is the great dinosaur bed which has been uncovered near Fruita. Record of the great reptiles is being graphically perpetuated on the massive surrounding hill sides.



CASTLE GATE

Popular with travelers since 1883 when the first Rio Grande narrow gauge train linked the cities of Denver and Ogden, Castle Gate became one of the famous attractions which resulted in christening the railroad "Scenic Line of the World." Its name is taken from the spectacular high projecting points of gray sandstone which close in on Utah's Price River valley leaving only a narrow passage resembling a gateway in the walls of an ancient castle. The impressive pillars "have been compared with the equally renowned Gateway to the Garden of the Gods at the foot of Pikes Peak in Colorado.

Castle Gate is also the imposing entrance to Price River Canyon, where everchanging lights and shadows present an enchanting sight in their play on the weird formations of the mighty cleft, walls of which attain a height of 1,500 feet above the river bed.



MOUNT TIMPANOGOS

Called by the Indians "Sleeping Princess" this reposeful mountain is crowned by a living mass of perpetual ice, with a well-defined moraine and glacial lake. Gleaming brilliantly in the early morning sunlight, America's southernmost living glacier formation moves with ageold deliberation.

The peak is 12,008 feet above the sea, and is located near the south end of American Fork Canyon near Provo, Utah. It is plainly visible from Denver & Rio Grande Western trains.

Here also is the Timpanogos Cave which was created a national monument in 1922. This great cavern, 1200 feet above the highway, is reached by a mile-long trail after a three-mile drive thru Provo from Utah Lake to the base of the peak.

The interior is thinly thatched with a pink and white filigree of translucent crystal, forming exquisite designs, among which are "The Great Heart of Timpanogos," the "Jewel Box" and "Chocolate Falls."

The cave is well equipped with passage ways, stairway and electric lights.



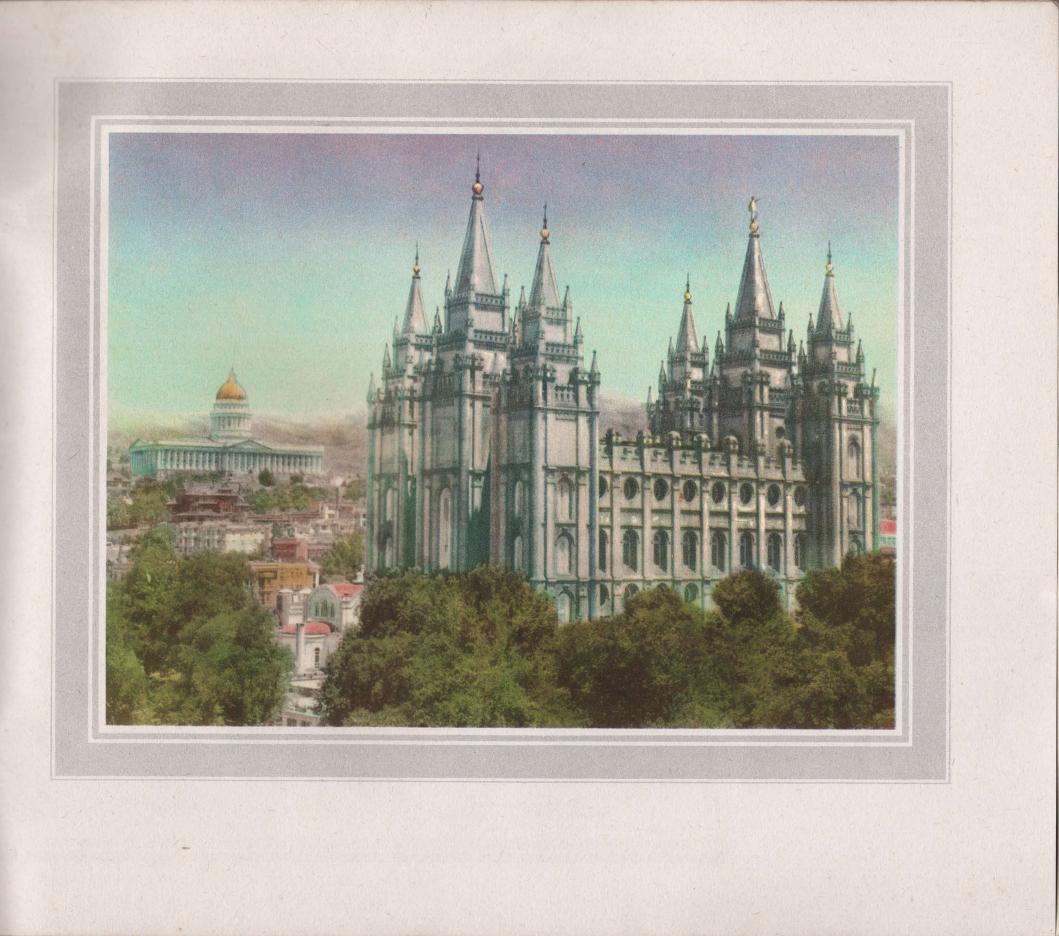
TEMPLE SQUARE

Salt Lake City visitors find Temple Square, in the heart of the city, the chief center of interest. The Great Temple, a massive gray granite structure of remarkable beauty, dominates the square, overlooking the Tabernacle, one of the largest auditoriums in the world. Under its massive roof the great organ, hand-carved and hand-built, joins with a wonderful choir of trained voices in expressing praise and thanksgiving for the blessings bestowed upon a thriving, contented people.

In the background stands the Utah state capitol, overlooking the city. It is one of the most magnificent buildings in America.

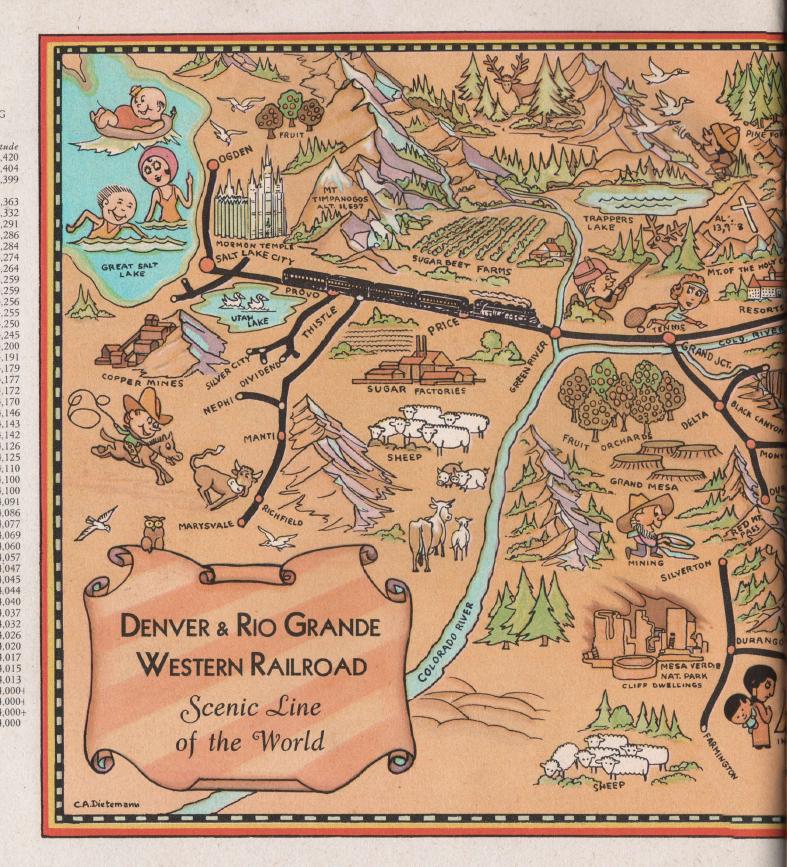
In the summer of 1847, Brigham Young, leading his faithful followers, emerged from Emigration Canyon to view a picture which seemed no more inviting than the plains over which they had passed on their arduous threemonths journey in search of a promised land. But the inspired leader had seen this valley in a vision long before that eventful journey had begun. Striking his staff into the ground, he exclaimed "This is the place! Drive on."

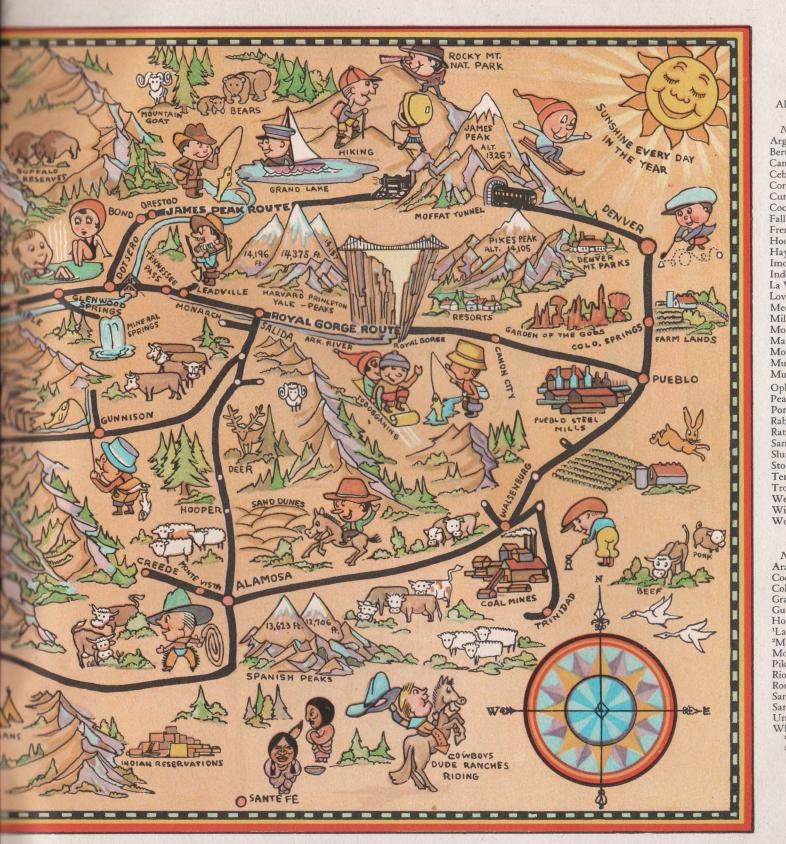
Temple Square is surrounded by a great wall of stone and adobe enclosing a ten-acre tract which holds the Assembly Hall, the attractive building housing the Bureau of Information, and notable monuments and statues commemorating events in the history of these virile people.



MOUNTAINS IN COLORADO EXCEEDING 14,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE

	Mountain	County	Altita
	Mount Elbert	Lake	14,4
	Mount Massive	Lake	14,4
	Mount Harvard	Chaffee	14,3
4	Blanca Peak	Alamosa, Costilla,	
X		Huerfano	14,3
	La Plata Peak	Chaffee	14,3 14,2 14,2
	Crestone Peak	Custer, Saguache	14,2
	Uncompangre Peak	Hinsdale	14,2
	Mount Lincoln	Park	14,2
	Grays Peak	Clear Creek, Summit	14,2
	Torreys Peak	Clear Creek, Summit	14,2 14,2 14,2
	Castle Peak	Gunnison, Pitkin	14,2
	Mount Evans	Clear Creek	14,2
		Summit	14,2 14,2 14,2
	Longs Peak	Boulder	14,4
	Mount Wilson	Dolores	14,4
	Mount Antero	Chaffee	14,2 14,2
	El Diente	Dolores	14,4
	Crestone Needle	Custer	14,
	Shavano Peak	Chaffee	14,
	Mount Princeton	Chaffee	14,
	Mount Yale	Chaffee	14,
	Mount Bross	Park	14,
	San Luis Peak	Saguache	14,
	Mount Sneffels	Ouray	14,
	Mount Democrat	Lake, Park	14,
	Maroon Peak	Pitkin	14,
	Old Baldy Peak	Costilla	14,
	Pikes Peak	El Paso	14,
	Kit Carson Peak	Saguache	14,
	Capitol Peak	Pitkin	14,
	Windom Peak	La Plata	14,0
	Mount Eolus	La Plata	14,
	Snowmass Peak	Pitkin, Gunnison	14,0
	Culebra Peak	Costilla	14,0
	Sunlight Peak	La Plata	14,0
	Mount Columbia	Chaffee	14,
	Redcloud Peak	Hinsdale	14,1
	Mount Bierstadt	Clear Creek	14,0
	Humboldt Peak	Custer	14,1
	Little Bear Mtn.	Costilla Laba Dark	14,
	Mount Sherman	Lake, Park	14,
	Stewart Peak	Saguache	14,
	Wilson Peak	San Miguel	14,
44	Grizzly Mtn. Wetterborn Peak	Chaffee, Pitkin	14,
	Wetterhorn Peak	Hinsdale, Ouray	14,
	Sunshine Peak Handies Peak	Hinsdale	14,
	North Maroon Peak	Hinsdale	14,
40	Tabaquache		14,
50	Tabeguache Mt. Oxford	Chaffee	14,1
	Pyramid Peak	Chaffee Pitkin	14,0 14,0
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ALTITUDES AND LOCATIONS OF COLORADO MOUNTAIN PASSES

Name	County	Elevation
Argentine	Summit-Clear Creek	13,132
Berthoud	Clear Creek-Grand	11,315
Cameron .	Larimer-Jackson	10,285
Cebolla	Hinsdale	10,394
Corona	Gilpin-Grand	11,660
Cumbres	Conejos	10,003
Cochetopa	Saguache	10,032
Fall River	Larimer .	11,797
Fremont	Lake-Summit	11,320
Hoosier	Park-Summit	11,542
Hayden	Fremont	10,780
Imogene	Ouray-San Miguel	13,116
Independence	Lake-Pitkin	12,095
La Veta	Huerfano-Costilla	9,378
Loveland	Clear Creek-Summit	11,992
Medanos	Saguache-Huerfano	10,150
Milner	Grand-Larimer	10,759
Mosca	Huerfano-Saguache	9,713
Marshall	Saguache	10,950
Monarch	Chaffee-Gunnison	11,650
Muddy	Jackson-Grand	8,772
Music	Custer-Saguache	11,800
Ophir	San Juan-San Miguel	11,350
Pearl	Pitkin-Gunnison	12,715
Poncha	Chaffee-Saguache	8,945
Rabbit Ears	Grand-Jackson-Routt	9,680
Raton	Las Animas .	7,893
Sangre de Cristo	Huerfano-Costilla	9,459
Slumgullion	Hinsdale	11,025
Stony	San Juan	12,594
Tennessee	Lake	10,276
Trout Lake	Chaffee-Park	9,346
Weminuche	Hinsdale	10,622
Willow Creek	Park-Summit	9,683
Wolf Creek	Mineral-Archuleta	10,850

NATIONAL FORESTS

Name	Headquarters	Acreage		
Arapahoe	Hot Sulphur Springs	868,945		
Cochetopa	Salida	1,422,036		
Colorado	Fort Collins	830,343		
Grande Mesa	Grand Junction	659,584		
Gunnison	Gunnison	911,629		
Holy Cross	Glenwood Springs	1,124,318		
¹ La Sal	Moab, Utah	26,631		
² Medicine Bow	Laramie Wyoming	66,770		
Montezuma	Mancos	719,412		
Pike	Colorado Springs	1,434,170		
Rio Grande	Monte Vista	1,136,757		
Routt	Steamboat Springs	750,334		
San Isabel	Pueblo	600,216		
San Juan	Durango	1,248,657		
Uncompahgre	Delta	756,310		
White River	Glenwood Springs	884,873		
¹ Lies Principally in Utah.				
² Lies Principally in Wyoming				





