

# 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.

**C**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.

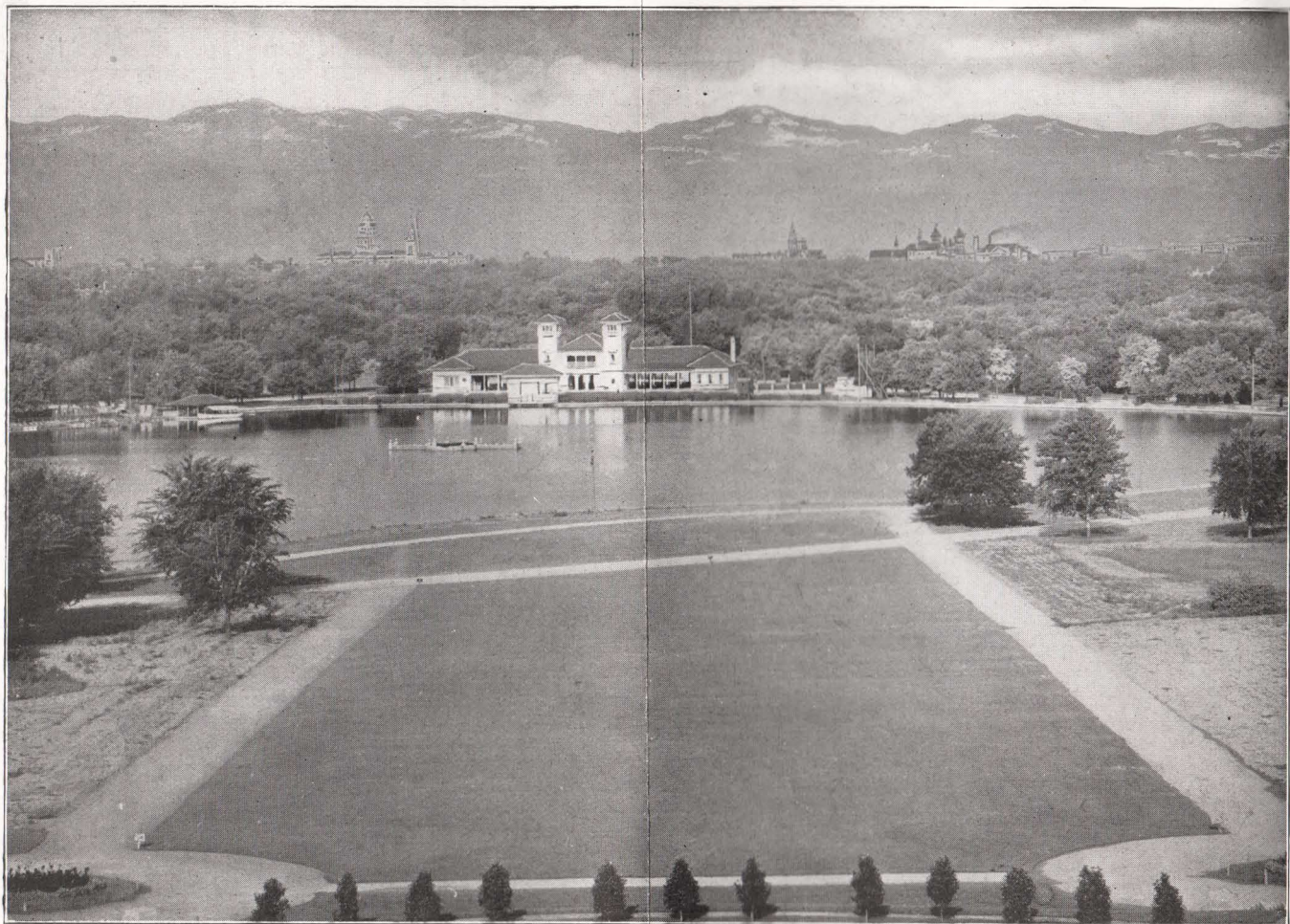
It is an outdoor region such as no other nation possesses: the deepest canyons in the world traversed by railroads; the highest passes in the world crossed by standard tracks; the highest summits in the world reached by rails; the highest points in the world attained by automobiles; the world's largest 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, outrivaling 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. Pullmans and observation cars cross it at elevations of 10,000, 11,000 feet. To its guests a wheel, ahorse, or afoot 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*







The Towering, Glistening Peaks of the Frontier Range, as Seen from Denver's Picturesque City Park

## Scenic Colorado and Utah

**W**HAT 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-Estes 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



Bear Lake—Wild, Beautiful, Nestles Close Beneath the Peaks of the Continental Divide—Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park





The Mountain-Surrounded Village of Estes Park

a succession of natural wonders and ideal outing spots. Interspersed between these boundary limits are the remarkable Natural Bridges of the south, the semi-tropical "Utah Dixieland", 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 intermountain 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, splendid 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 hotels of Colorado and Utah on their way home, they still gaze upon the snow-capped peaks and breathe the air of the Wasatch and 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 a vacation, climbing the picturesque trails, motoring, fishing, or camping in the mountain fastnesses.



# Colorado

## Its Mountains—Its Glories—Its Supremacy—Its Vacation Possibilities

**DENVER**—Denver, "The Paris of America" and City of Mountain Parks, one mile above sea level, is recognized as the leading 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 are some 250 hotels in the downtown district, with a capacity of about 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 recent years many thousands of "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 south.

A seventy-mile circle trip embraces Denver's unique mountain parks. Within an hour's ride from the heart of the city are the foothills of the park, the towering peaks of the main chain

of the Rockies forming a striking background. 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 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, at the mouth of beautiful Boulder Canyon, and is reached by steam and electric lines. It has a population of about 11,000. The Colorado Chautauqua is held here annually in July. Boulder and the mountain resorts near by are well supplied with hotels and boarding houses. Trout abound in the lakes and streams.

**COLORADO GLACIERS**—Through the recent completion of a new motor highway, it is possible for the tourist to visit a hitherto almost inaccessible region lying westward from Boulder, and directly south of Rocky Mountain National Park. Leading through picturesque canyons, giant forests, and beautiful glacial valleys, this road reaches some of the highest easily accessible mountain lands in the United States. Arapahoe, Isabelle, Fair, and St. Vrain glaciers, among the most beautiful in America, are conveniently reached by short side-trips on horseback. Each has its own peculiar characteristic. The great mass of ice known as Arapahoe, flows with a velocity of 27½ feet per annum. St. Vrain is one and three-quarter miles long, 100 feet wide, and 500 feet thick. Without question, it existed before any city in the United States was founded. On this trip it is possible for one to stand on



The Parapet Wall—Denver's Mountain Parks



On the Heights—Denver's Mountain Parks





The Georgetown Loop—A Railroad Coil—Is a Wonderful Feat of Engineering

the ridge pole of America, where the waters from the Fair Glacier flow toward the Pacific and the waters of the Isabelle Glacier flow toward the Atlantic, and behold the great forested areas of this Northern Colorado region. Along, and in the vicinity of this route, are numerous mountain resorts, including Clarsdorf, Nederland, Eldora, Glacier Lake, Ward, Stapp's Lake, Peaceful Valley, Will's, Raymonds, Jordan, and Bella Vista. The return to Boulder is made by way of the serpentine-like South St. Vrain Canyon and the Foot Hills Road, through Lyons. Time required, one day, exclusive of horseback trip. Route, Denver and Inter-urban between Denver and Boulder, thence motor stage.

**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 Teacher's 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, Wyo. Rocky Mountain National Park is forty miles distant from Fort Collins and is reached by auto coaches through Big Thompson Canyon.

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL (ESTES) 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 those to any other of our great national parks. 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 Mountain Parks Transportation Company. The trip is through the Big Thompson or St. Vrain canyon. The village of Estes Park, on the eastern edge of the park boundary, is the center of activities, with stores, schools, churches, garages, liveries, etc. Throughout Estes Park and in 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, snapshotting 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).

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 toward the summits of the peaks and beyond timberline. 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, or Lyons, thence by auto coach. Diverse routes are permitted. The Park is accessible at nearly all times and some of its inns remain open throughout the year, but the season is from May 1 to November 1.

**GRAND CIRCLE TOUR**—One of the grandest mountain motor trips in the world is that starting from Denver which includes Estes Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, Grand Lake (on the west side of the Continental Divide), Berthoud Pass, and Denver's Mountain Parks. Combining, as it does, five scenic treasure spots in Northern Colorado, this trip is destined to become one of the most popular from any metropolis. It requires two days to make, covers 236 miles of mountain wonderland and is made in specially-built, high-powered cars operated by the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Company, Denver.

## 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 north-

ern 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. The bodies of Col. Wm. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and his wife rest on Lookout Mountain.

**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"; 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 Fill', 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."

**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.



Excellent Motor Roads Radiate in Many Directions



Yankee Doodle Lake, near Corona





A Vista of Grand Lake (the Largest Natural Body of Water in Colorado) and Its Attractive Summer Homes

## 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, Glenisle, 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 Kenosha 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. 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.

**HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS**—This resort is located on the upper Grand River, near Grand Lake, and 109 miles from Denver.



Here are twenty-six springs with a temperature of 110 to 117 degrees, and a flow of 213,600 gallons per day. The main spring, Ute Cave Pool, flows 5,000 gallons of sulpho-radiumized water per hour. 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 largest natural body of water in Colorado, it is also one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world. 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, and may be reached by motor all the way from Denver, or by rail to Granby (99 miles), thence by auto-stage (17 miles).

**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.



Cassells, Pike National Forest, Platte Canyon

## IN THE PIKE'S PEAK REGION

**COLORADO SPRINGS**—"Where Plain and Mountain Meet", 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 30,105, 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.

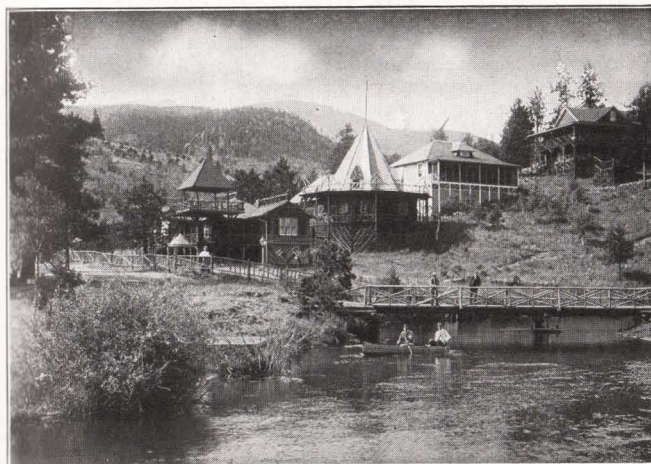
Westward, lofty Pike's Peak dominates the city, while Cheyenne Mountain is a close neighbor. The latter possesses two noted canyons, in which are the Seven Falls and other features of interest. At the entrance to South Cheyenne Canyon is Stratton Park recreation ground. In this vicinity also are the 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 Institution for Deaf and Blind. Included in the municipality of Colorado Springs is Colorado City, the first territorial capital, easily reached by electric cars.

There are ample hotel accommodations at Colorado Springs, and of all grades, to fit any pocket book.

**MANITOU**—Five miles west from Colorado Springs, at the foot of Pike's Peak, lies Manitou, with its iron, sulphur, and soda springs, reached by both steam and electric lines.

In the Ute language "Manitou" is the name for the Deity. Here in the early days the Indians brought their sick to partake of the healing waters. To accommodate the thousands of people, from every nook and corner of America, who are now attracted to these celebrated springs, a \$400,000 bathhouse recently has



Insmont, Platte Canyon





Where Earth, Water, and Sky Meet—"Colorado Glaciers"—Boulder County

been completed. Much of the fame of this popular resort is due to these springs, 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 complete the trip through the Garden, among the curious formations, to its eastern entrance, the Gateway, formed by two great monoliths of red sandstone.

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 seven 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.

**CRIPPLE CREEK**—The famous gold-mining camp, distant 58 miles from Colorado Springs (53 miles from Manitou), affords 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 Creek side.

**CRYSTAL PARK**—From either Colorado Springs or Manitou, is a comparatively new and most delightful half-day "Motoring in the Clouds" trip. There are loops, bow-knots, zigzags, and switchbacks. At each succeeding turn of the road, one amazingly wonders what new form of scenic grandeur the next will hold in store. Many of the shifting vistas are said to resemble the winding mountain roads of Switzerland and Norway.

**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.

## PUEBLO, TRINIDAD, AND WESTWARD

**PUEBLO**—Pueblo is the second city in size in the State, having a population of 42,050. 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 constructed, whence one may look straight down into this mighty chasm, half a mile below. The return trip is made over the Skyline 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 much blasting and ballasting, has made of it a thoroughfare renowned the world over. Clinging close to every twist and turn the train proceeds. There is scarce space betwixt wall and river for the single track. The narrowest portion of the passage, the wondrous Royal Gorge, has been reached. The red granite and gneiss 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 sways 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 northward from Salida, the train enters Brown's Canyon. Next the town of Buena Vista, with its hot springs and ample hotel accommodations, is reached. Westward is the Collegiate Range; Mounts Princeton, Yale, and Harvard, each above 14,000 feet.



In Clear Creek Canyon



Creation Park, near Morrison





The Garden of the Gods—Pike's Peak, America's Most Famous Mountain, in the Background

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 Elbert, 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 10,240 feet) is west of Leadville, being 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 southward. The enormous cross is formed by the snow in two transverse 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 Gypsum is a wide expanse of bristling black lava, deposited by an extinct volcano.

**CANYON OF THE GRAND RIVER**—The Eagle joins the Grand River near Dotsero, 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 figurations. From Shoshone a small side gulch leads up to the Hanging Lake and the fairyland of its moss-grown falls.

**GLENWOOD SPRINGS**—At Glenwood Springs the Canyon of the Grand River has widened into a small valley, with towering mountains of red and green on all sides. Glenwood is one of the best known pleasure resorts in the West. Here the Roaring Fork, 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. Hotel Colorado, known far and wide, has an enviable location here. Bathing, fishing, big-game hunting, tennis, polo, and excursions



into the adjacent country combine to make Glenwood, during the season, a tourist rendezvous. From here both railroad and auto trips may be made through the Grand River Canyon, up the Roaring Fork to Aspen, and up the Crystal River to Redstone.

**MEEKER**—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. Those who prefer hotel accommodations can be provided for at Meeker, or at the game and fish resorts known as Idlewild, 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 monoliths and perpendicular rock walls—a profusion of wonderful formations. One of the most prominent is Independence Rock, a gigantic ledge placed edgewise, which rears its head 800 feet above the bottom of the canyon. This locality is easily reached by team 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 towns in the western, southwestern and southern portions of the Colorado Rockies. This scenic trip starts at Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and returns to the same points. Practically all of the important places in those sections of the State are thus reached, and therefore a brief description will be given of the resorts and scenic attractions en route, excepting those already described.

**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 timberline. The Atlantic slope is behind, the Pacific is before. This is the watershed 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 radio-active 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. Westward, along the railroad, are the fishing resorts of Iola, Trout Haven, Cebolla, and Sapinero.

**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, along which industrious fishermen may be seen at intervals. Chipeta Falls burst out high upon the wall to the right, and Curecanti 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.



Into the Very Sky—to Cripple Creek, via "Short Line"



The Sky-Line Drive at Canyon City





Cog Road up Pike's Peak

**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 Circle 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.



The Switchbacks, Pike's Peak Auto Highway

**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 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, and Far View House four and one-half miles. 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





Manitou—"The Spa of the Rockies"—Pike's Peak in Distance

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.



Serpentine Auto Road to Crystal Park

**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 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.

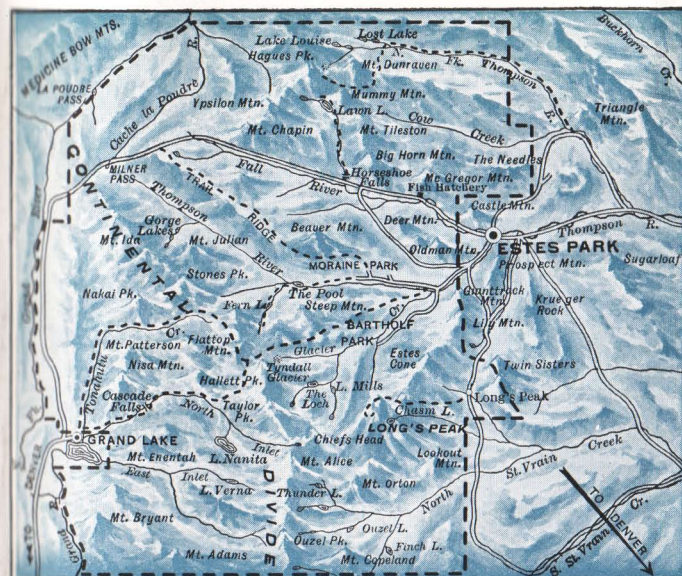
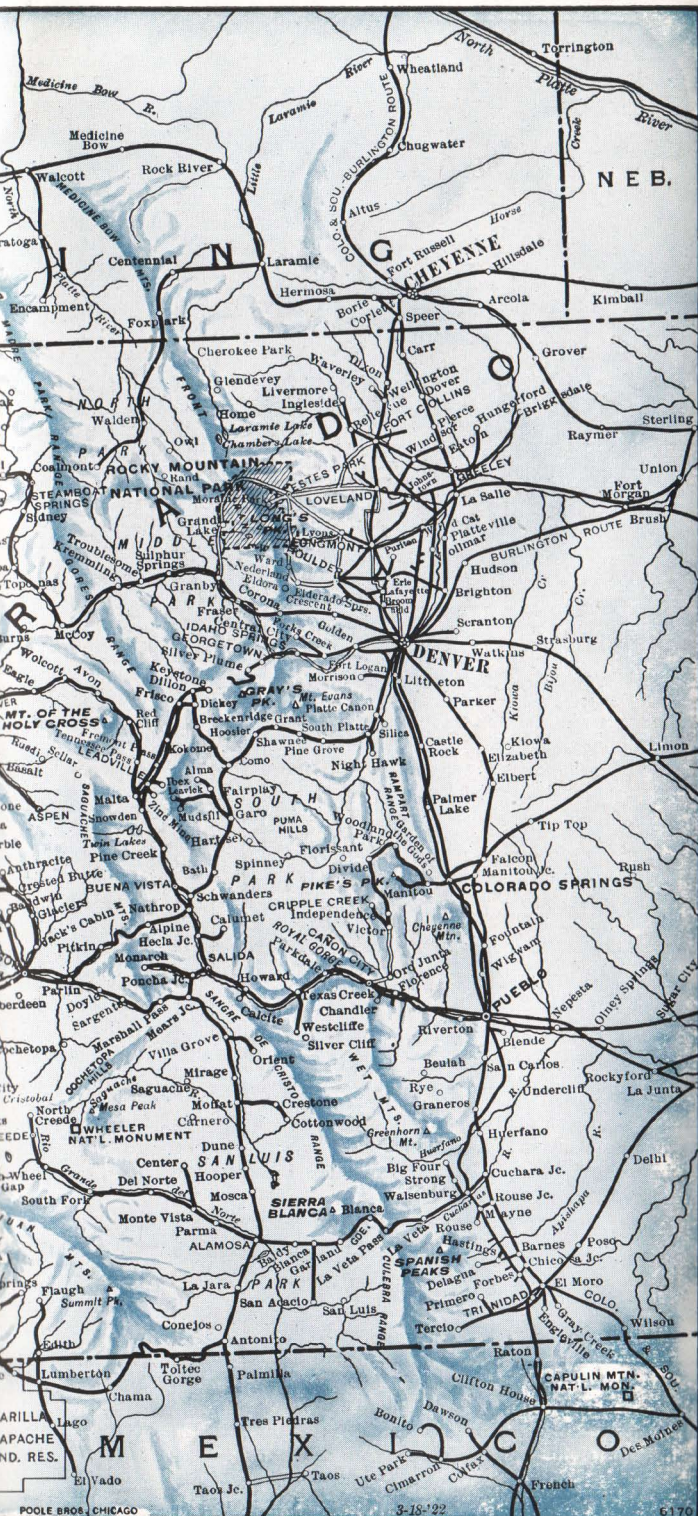


PRINCIPAL RESORT REGIONS  
MAP OF  
**COLORADO AND UTAH**

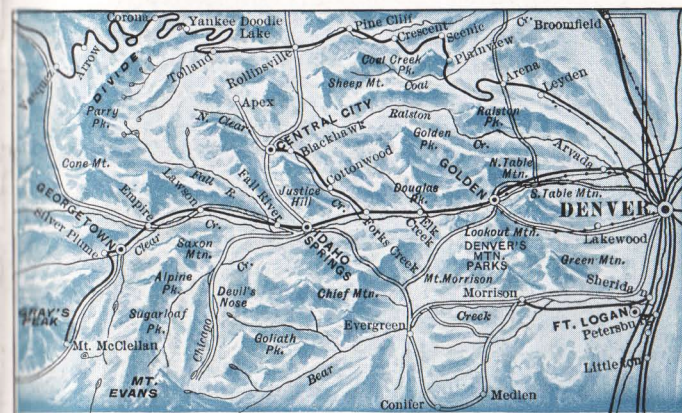
RAILROADS STAGE LINES AND WAGON ROADS TRAILS



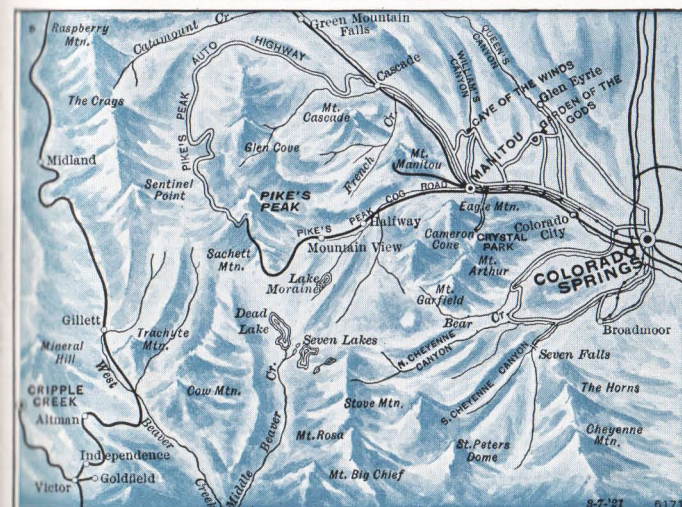




ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK



DENVER and VICINITY



PIKE'S PEAK DISTRICT





The Royal Gorge—The Walls Rise Half a Mile Above the Tracks;  
At the Bridge the Width Is Only Thirty Feet

**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 10,015 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 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



Canyon of the Grand River. There Are Fifteen Miles of These Red Walls  
Changing Aspect at Every Turn

precious footholds; 1,500 feet down is a stream, imprisoned among huge, icy boulders.

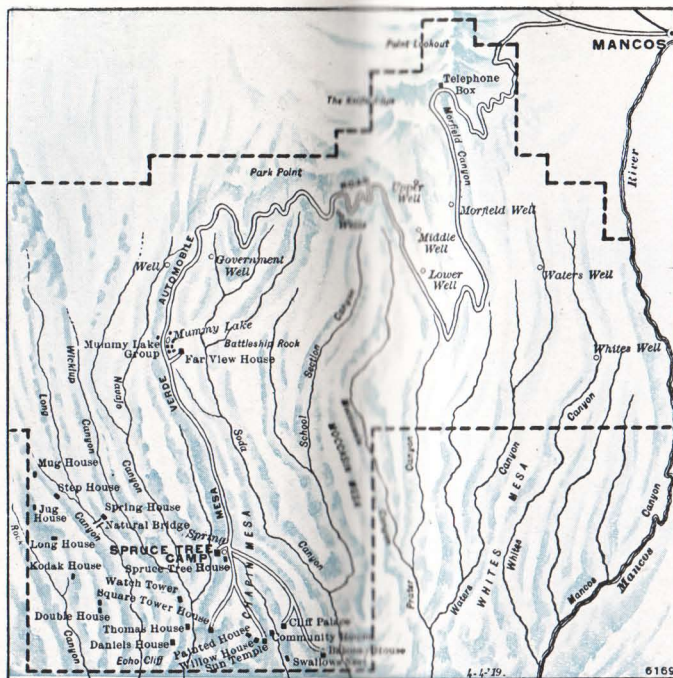
**PHANTOM CURVE, LOS PINOS CANYON**—After leaving Toltec Gorge the railroad describes an immense curve, miles in length, beside a portion of which stand weird monoliths, singly and in groups. Far below stretches the broad Canyon of Los Pinos River.

**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 bathhouse 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."

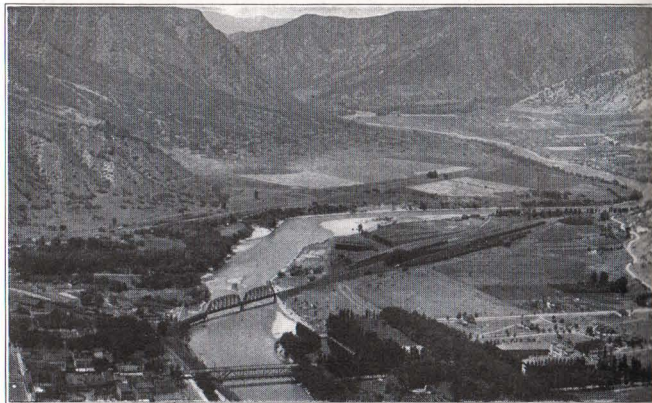


**WHEELER NATIONAL MONUMENT** — From Creede and Wagon Wheel Gap is reached the Wheeler National Monument, comprising an extensive group of strange rock formations. These are undoubtedly the result of outpourings of lava and showers of volcanic ash, after the hardening of which erosion has worked the 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 seven-teen from the latter.



Mesa Verde National Park

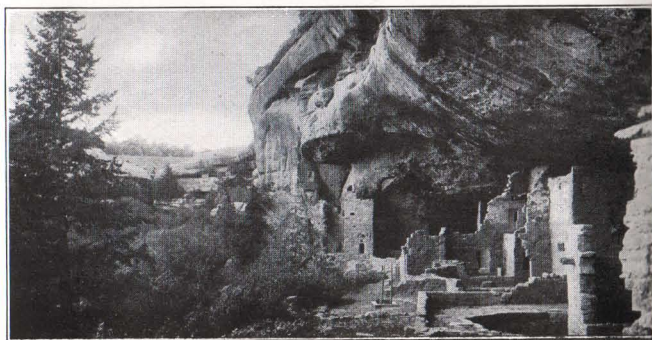
**SIERRA BLANCA, LA VETA PASS**—As the distant mountains bordering the San Luis Valley are viewed from Alamosa, the most prominent is Sierra Blanca, altitude 14,390 feet. Of this mountain a poetic western writer has said: "With his pose of isolation, his bared head rising to above timber, and his triple 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.



Grand River Valley and Glenwood Springs



Marshall Pass, the Continental Divide

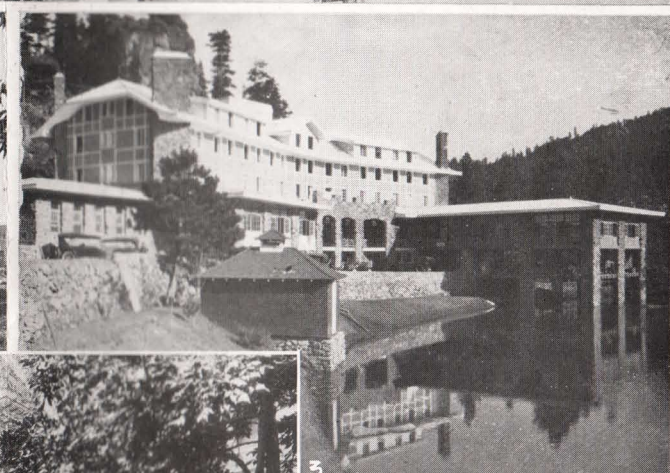
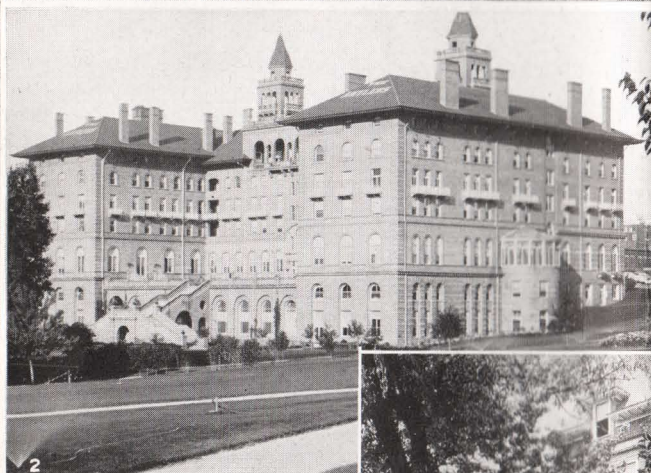


Spruce Tree House, Mesa Verde National Park



Ouray in Its Mountain Amphitheater





1. The Broadmoor, Colorado Springs—set down in a 2,000 acre park directly south of the city, is one of the most individual and dignified resort hotels in America.

2. The Antlers, Colorado Springs—palatial and homelike, is one of the most delightful hotels in our West.



3. Troutdale-in-the-Pines, Evergreen, Colorado—in Denver's Mountain Parks and within an hour's ride of the city of Denver.

4. The restful and popular Cliff House in Manitou.

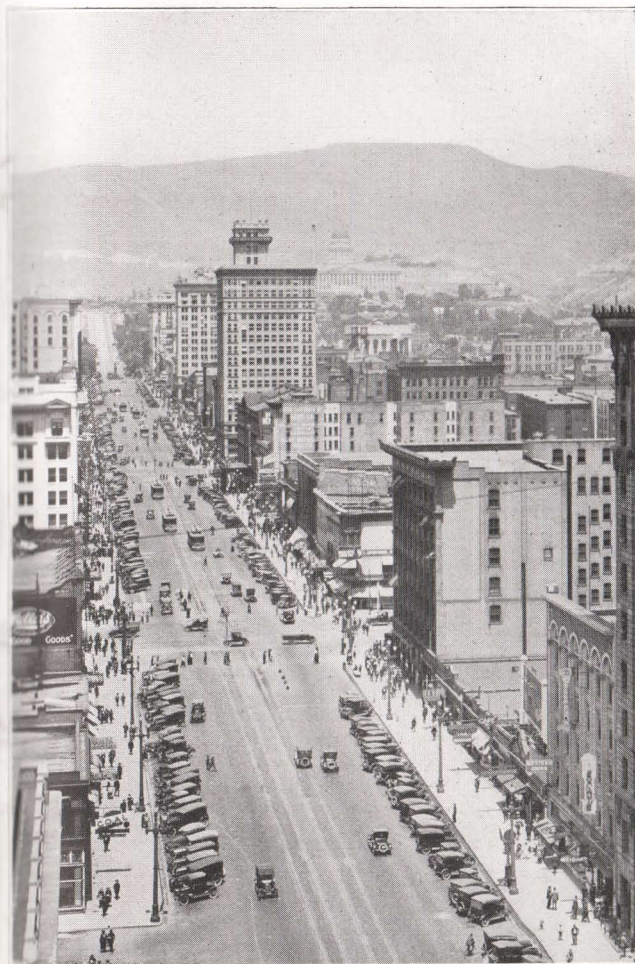
5. The magnificent Stanley Hotels, Estes Park, Colorado, invite the discriminating traveler.







Sea Gulls Once Saved the Crops of the Mormons from Destruction by Crickets. This Monument Was Erected in Their Honor. The Pinnacles of the Mormon Temple in the Background



A View of Main Street, in Salt Lake City, the Teeming Metropolis of the Inter-Mountain Empire; the New State Capitol Building and the Mountains of the Wasatch Range May Be Seen in the Distance

## Utah—"The Land of Surprises"

Although it sounds almost incredible, it is nevertheless an astounding fact that, notwithstanding its blessings, only a mere handful, relatively speaking, of our good people are at all familiar with this wonderful state. Entering from Colorado, the principal scenic sections are mentioned in order as we progress.

**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 prehistoric 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 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





Pavilion and Bathers, Saltair Beach, Great Salt Lake

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.

**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.

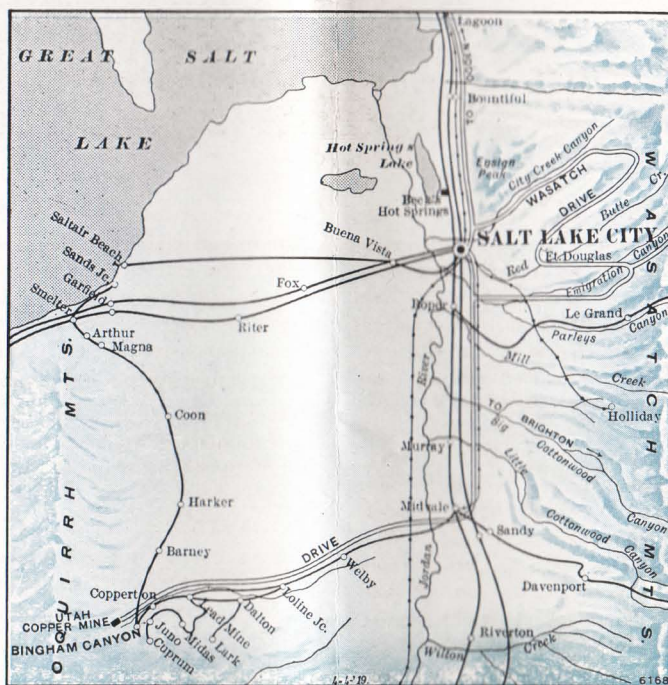
**CASTLE GATE and SOLDIER SUMMIT**—At Castle Gate, a remarkable formation of red sandstone rising 500 feet on each side of the track, the railroad enters Price Canyon. There are nine miles of this, the sandstone changing shade and shape with every rod. It was called by the pioneers, "Entrance to the Promised Land". The ascent of the Wasatch Range has now commenced and is completed at Soldier Summit, whence



Utah's Sunsets, Combining Desert Colorings and Marine Effects, Are World Famous

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.

**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.



Salt Lake City and 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 furthestmost 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**—There is only one Salt Lake City, and the people who live there and have made it one of the most interesting cities in the world, do not fear the verdict of any visitor, for they think it has more atmosphere than Paris, prettier lines than New York and that some day it will be as large as Chicago. Its situation and surroundings are certainly picturesque and beautiful. It sits enthroned, like a queen of the mountains





A Countryside of Rare Charm, near Provo

and valleys, upon an ancient beach of the Great Salt Lake. For the very reason that this city "in the top of the mountains" was founded by a people of strange religious belief, it probably always will be looked upon by visitors as a great curiosity shop. The star attraction is ten-acre-square Temple Block, surrounded by a ten-foot-high, five-foot-thick wall, in which stands the Mormon Temple, Tabernacle, and Assembly Hall. The Temple was begun in '53, completed in '94, and cost over \$4,000,000. The tabernacle is an architectural curio. It resembles half of a monstrous egg shell, cut in two the long way, is built of stone, iron, and glass, and is devoid of posts or pillars. It seats about 8,000, and its acoustic properties are so perfect that a whisper can be heard all over it. It contains one of the largest and sweetest-toned organs in existence. The choir consists of from 200 to 400 voices. The music is beyond description. A free organ recital is given daily except Sunday (during the tourist season) from 12.10 to 12.40 p.m.; also at 2 p.m. on Sundays. Tourists are cordially invited—seats free. Just across the street is the Utah—one of the most hospitable and modern hotels in

the West, and of which all Utahans are justly proud. The "atmosphere" of Salt Lake is hospitable. The Deseret Museum contains an extensive collection of rare and interesting exhibits, well worth the time required to see them; open 9.30 a. m. to 4.30 p.m. daily, except Sunday. "Seeing Salt Lake City" autos take one all about the city in a two-hour trip.

**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.

**PARLEY'S CANYON**—Just south from Emigration breaks Parley's Canyon, another scenic retreat that leads to Park City, Utah's 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 asps and other mountain growths, until at last, thirteen miles from the mouth, we reach the Alps-like resort of Brighton, where the wayfarer may find home-like accommodations at the 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 booted,

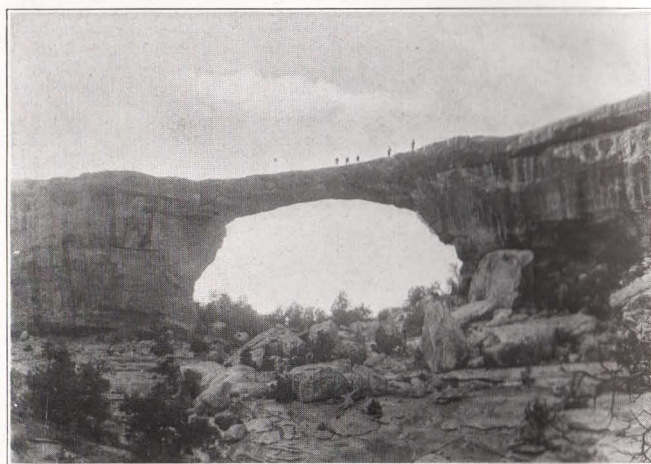


In Ogden Canyon

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 bathing-pavilion and fine dancing floor, built in the Great Salt Lake 2,000 feet from shore, 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



The Edwin Bridge, Natural Bridges National Monument

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 the COPPER 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.



Bingham, Bingham Canyon and the "Mountain of Copper"





Pelicans and Sea Gulls, Bird Island, Great Salt Lake

pelicans, 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 nor in the waters of the lake.

**THE NATURAL SALT BEDS**—West of Salt Lake City 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.

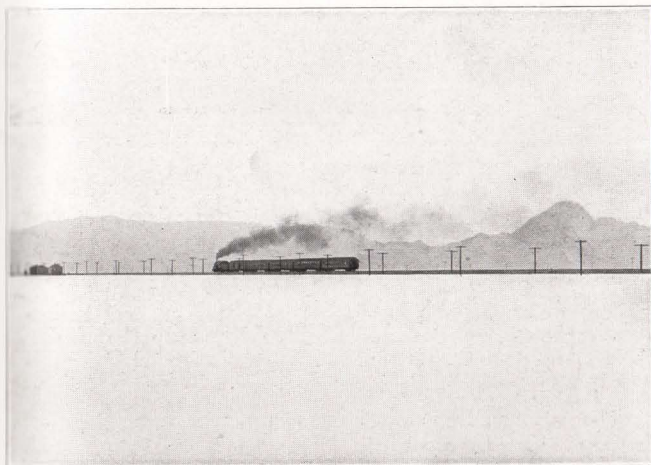
**OGDEN**—This city is situated thirty-seven miles north from Salt Lake City. Scenically it is famed for its beautiful setting at the base of grand mountain cliffs. From the station may be seen the pink crags of Observation Peak, six miles east, elevation 10,000 feet.



Brighton, Big Cottonwood Canyon

**OGDEN CANYON**—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 dooryard 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 to it a very unusual distinction. In the canyon are several popular resort hotels.

**BRYCE CANYON**—This three-mile-long by two-mile-wide and 1,000 feet deep "box" canyon, situated in the "Pink Mountain" section of the Sevier National Forest, near Tropic, Utah (286 miles south of Salt Lake City), is best reached by motor-stage from Marysville. Comprising fifteen square miles of erosional forms, carved by the hand of Fate into every conceivable form and shape and tinted by the brush of Time into every color imaginable, this unmatched canyon seems destined to become one of the wonder spots of western America.



Natural Salt Beds at Salduro—Sixty Miles Long, Eight Miles Wide

**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.





Bryce Canyon—A Great Scenic Attraction



Mount Timpanogos—The Glacier-Crowned Peak of the Wasatch Range

**ZION NATIONAL PARK**—The new Zion National Park comprises 120 square miles of the so-called "painted terrace" country in southwestern Utah and has been called "The Rainbow of the Desert."

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. In the consecutive strata of these walls, the history of the ages is recorded. 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.

It may be reached from the railroad station of Lund, a good automobile road leading to the portals of the



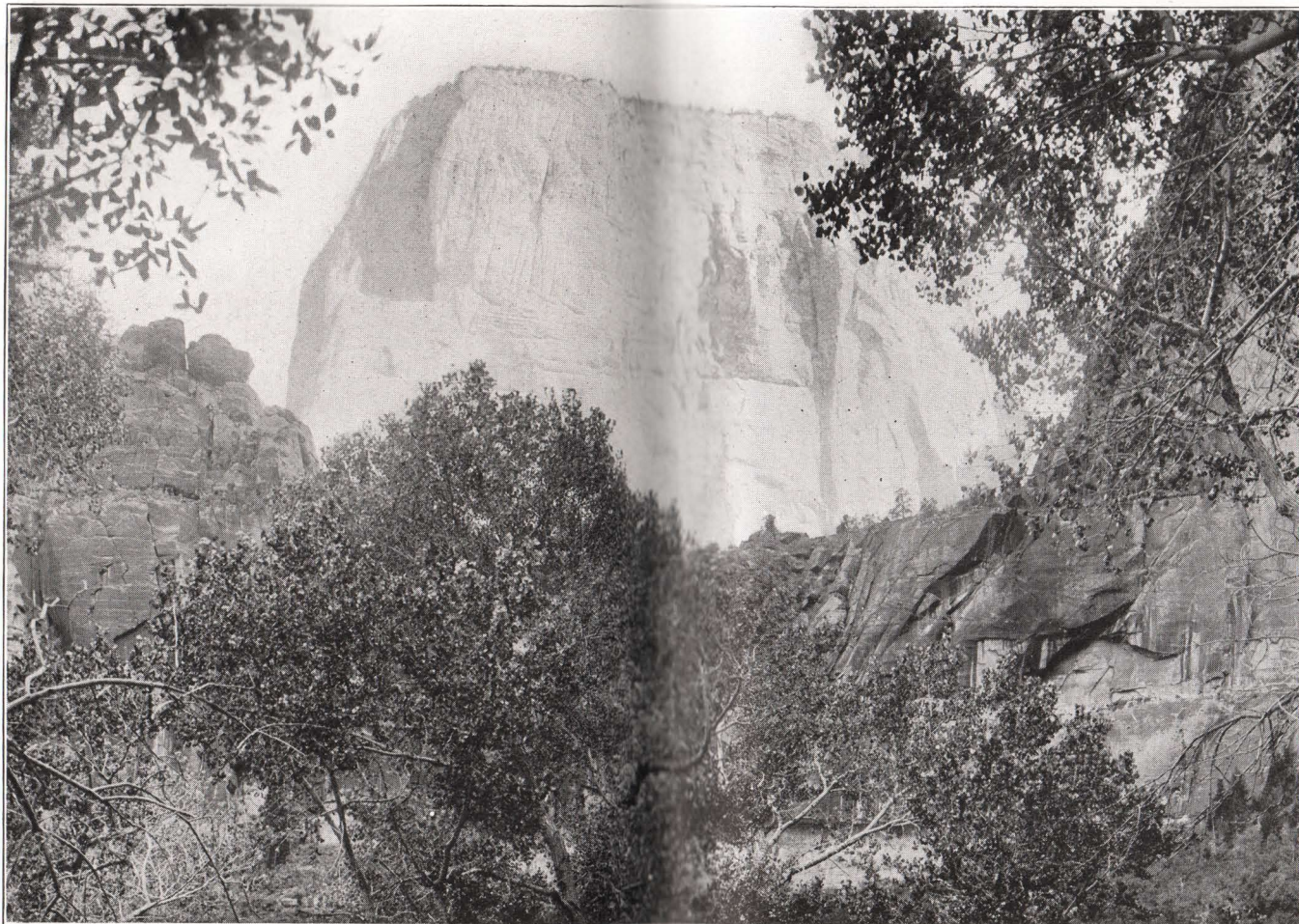
The Utah, Salt Lake City—of Which All Utahans Are Justly Proud, Is One of the Most Hospitable and Modern Hotels in Our West

canyon; and beyond the Government has added a road passing into the very heart of this wonderland, thus placing a new scenic paradise within easy reach. Ten-passenger motor-stages operate over the hundred mile stretch between Lund and the Wylie Camp cottage tents, similar to those in Yellowstone Park, in the valley of Zion. Season, May 15 to September 1.

### AMPLE AND COMFORTABLE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

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





The "Great White Throne"—Zion National Park

## A VACATION IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The National 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 gamy 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 comfort 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 many hotels and resorts within and adjacent to the National Forests of the Rockies.

The following publications may be obtained 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 Ouray Mountains of the Uncompahgre National Forest.  
Out-of-door Playground of the San Isabel National Forest.  
Vacation Trips in the Cochetopa National Forest.  
Vacation Days in Routt National Forest.  
A Summer Vacation in the Sopris National Forest.  
Vacation Days in the Battlement National Forest.

## EXCURSION FARES

From June to October, round-trip vacation-excursion tickets are sold at the principal stations in the United States and Canada to Colorado and Utah. These tickets grant liberal stop-over privileges at intermediate stations in both directions and carry a final return limit of October 31. Vacation costs are down this year. Now you can afford the glorious *Western* vacation you have dreamed of in our fascinating West. In addition, round-trip, all-year tourist tickets, to Pacific Coast destinations, are on sale daily the year around, which also permit stop-overs at Colorado and Utah points. Diverse routings may be provided for on either form of ticket.





Among the Glaciers



In the Great Fastnesses of the Mountains



A Log Cabin Home



A New Outing Diversion at Steamboat Springs



A Song of the Woodland

## How Will You Spend Your Vacation?

TO enjoy the best of health and make the most of life, one necessarily must have an occasional change—of environment, altitude, climate, and method of every-day living. There's no denying it, the best investment many folks make is their vacation. Webster defines "vacation" as "a period of rest or recreation." But vacations, like people, vary. Some folks pursue pleasure with a strenuousness that tires. Others hike to a quiet, picturesque spot, back in the woods, close to a stream, get into their old clothes





Berthoud Pass—Where the East Is East and the West Is West

and presto "school is out." They explore aimlessly, frivolously perhaps, following absolutely the dictates of their fancy, thinking of "nuthin" in particular. They find it difficult to "keep up" with their appetites and that sleep comes without wooing. They bring back a lot of freckles, a new understanding, appreciation, and reverence of the bigness and kindness of the great outdoors; and, what is *far* more important, a renewed vitality through their contact with earth, wind, water, and sun. Each finds enjoyment in his own way. To such, naturally the world looks brighter. Each returns with new ambitions. They have vacationed!

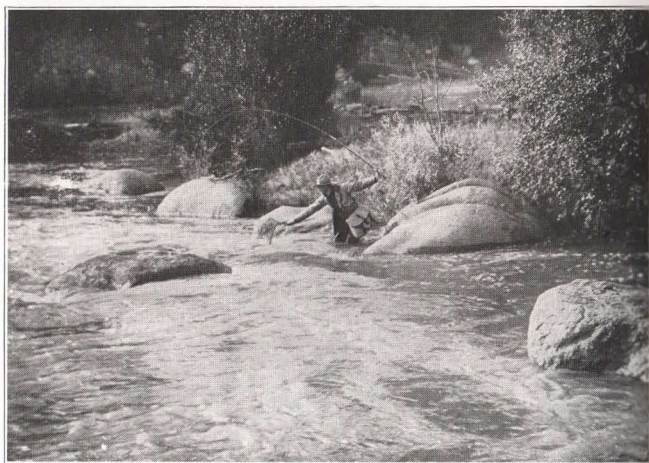
Colorado and Utah are "The Playgrounds of the Nation."



Path of the Setting Sun—Grand Lake



Wild Flowers and Snow Fields

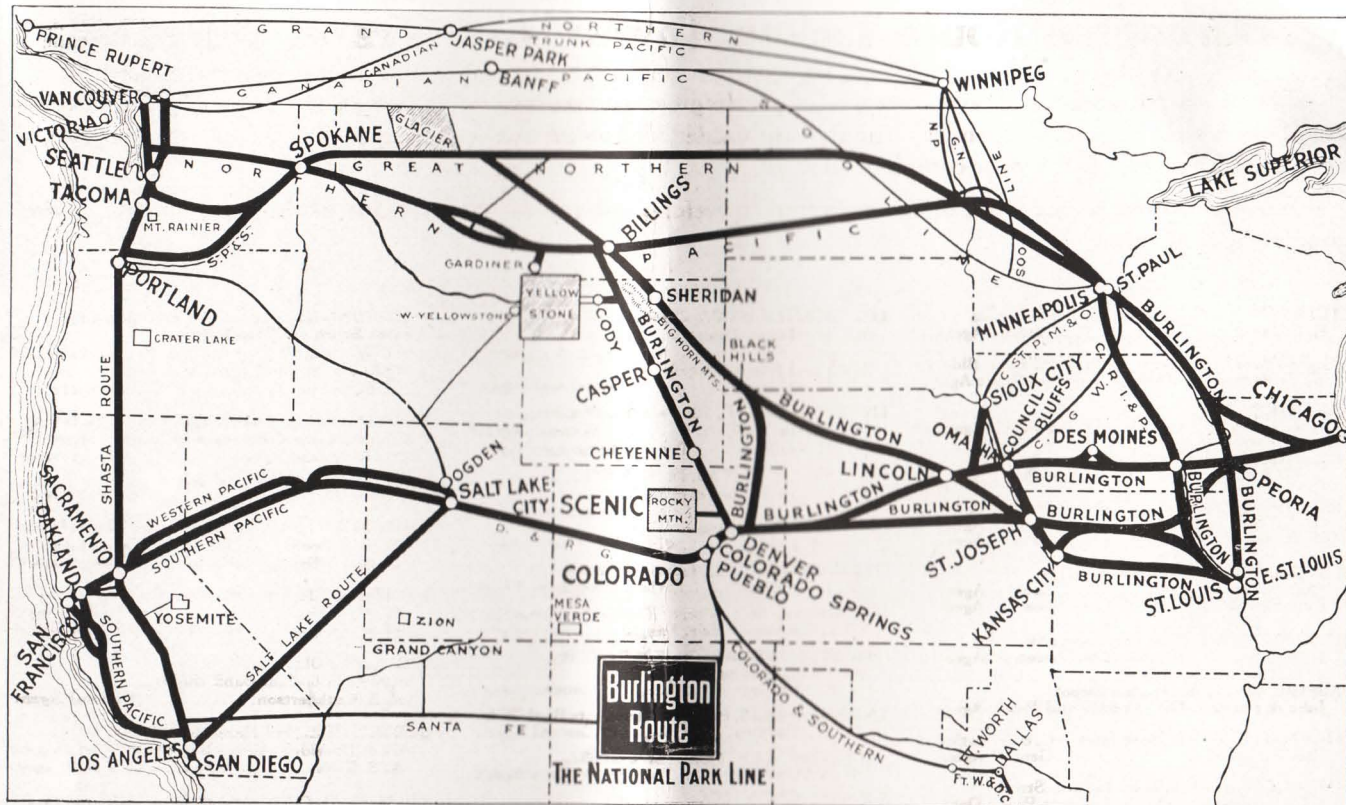


The Streams Are Well Stocked with Fish



Picnic Party, Lake Nanita, Rocky Mountain National Park





## How and When to Go to Colorado

The wise traveler prefers to make the trip to and from Colorado in perfect ease and comfort, on one of the Burlington's "homey" limiteds from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, or Omaha.

Burlington service is the convenient, thoughtful, dependable, and desirable combination in railroading.

Some of the features which have operated to produce this more-travel-comfort-at-the-same-cost service are: sensible schedules at convenient hours; employees that are really courteous; a roadbed that is smooth—you can sleep; modern equipment that is "as neat as a pin"; trains that are handled with extraordinary care and operated at uniform speeds; meals that are individually prepared and pleasingly served, and snow-white berths that are as comfortable as they can be made on wheels. The entire service is subject to constant and rigid inspection. Result—comfort naturally invites, the traveler enjoys a safe, easy, pleasant trip and arrives at his destination "on time" with surprising regularity.

A good time to visit Colorado is—**any time**. For years the vacation season—usually June 1st to September 30th—has been commonly understood to be the only season during which it was desirable to visit Colorado. Apparently, the public associated cold and ice with mountains. But in Colorado, even in mid-winter, many days are flooded with a warm and invigorating sunshine. The mild climate naturally invites to outdoor activities, and now there has come a very general recognition of the fact that Colorado—America's grandest mountain playground—also is a winter resort of untold merit.

*Colorado and the Burlington—an unmatched combination*



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