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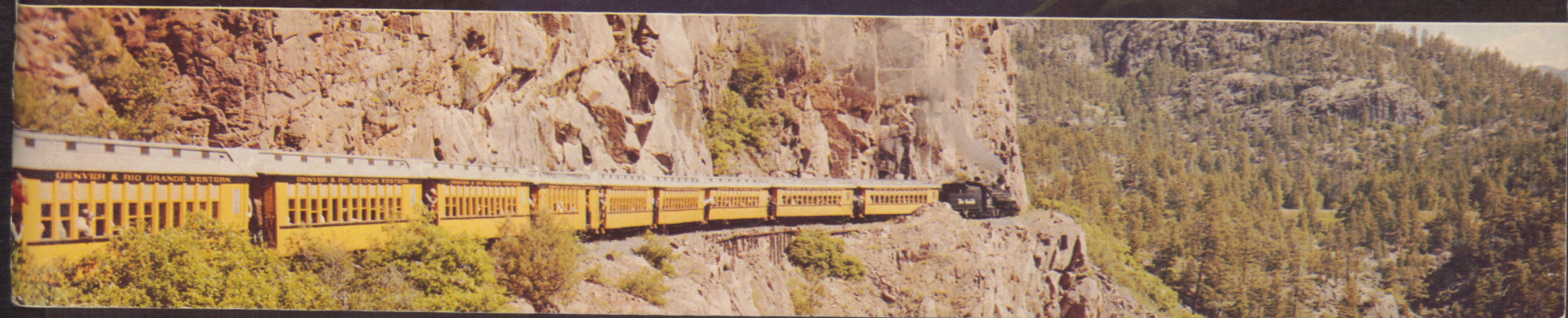
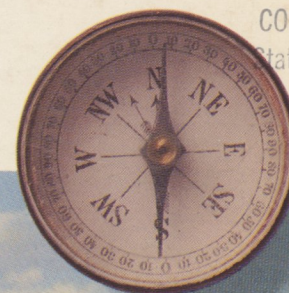
Colorado Adventure Guide.

This is the book that Coronado, Kit Carson, Buffalo Bill, Chief Ouray, Zebulon Pike, and Molly Brown always wished they had.

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Howdy.



Back when travel was rugged, travelers yearned for comfort. That's why Colorado has so many great old hotels.

This is one of the original keys to Denver's renowned Brown Palace Hotel.

"Guests may lie down to peaceful slumbers, undisturbed by apprehensions of getting their heads blown off."

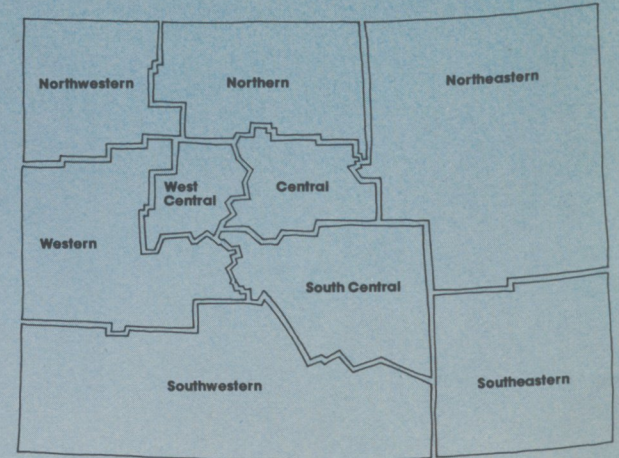
— Central City newspaper in 1872, reporting on locks on doors of the new Teller House Hotel.

This guidebook was designed to help you and your family get more out of your visit to Colorado.

That's why it doesn't just tell you about all the good things there are to see in Colorado—the emphasis is on "how-to" information.

How to pan for gold in Colorado. How to bone a trout fresh from a Colorado stream. How to be a Colorado cowboy. And lots, lots more.

So be sure to bring this guidebook with you when you visit Colorado this time . . . and every time.



COLORADO'S SIZE makes it impossible to see it all on just one trip. So, to help you get the most out of (and into) your visit, the state has been divided into nine areas, each discussed separately in this guidebook.

The slogan of Durango's Strater Hotel was once "Three square meals a day and clean sheets every morning," but a printer's error made it "One clean meal and three square sheets every morning."

When William Jennings Bryan came to Telluride in 1903, he addressed the crowds in front of the New Sheridan Hotel.

The New Sheridan is no longer new, but it's still the New Sheridan.

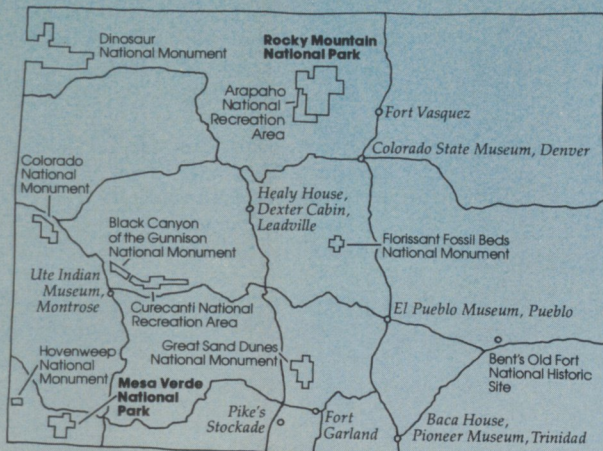
When it was built in 1886, the Beaumont Hotel in Ouray was the first hotel in the U.S. with alternating current.

When President Grant visited the Teller House in Central City in 1873, a pathway of silver bricks was laid for him to walk on.

When the Grand Hotel (later the Imperial and now the Grand Imperial) opened in Silverton in 1883, it came to be known as "the home of the silver kings."

A rough lot, they preferred the hotel's bar, the always-open Hub Saloon, to the opulent lobby and dining room.

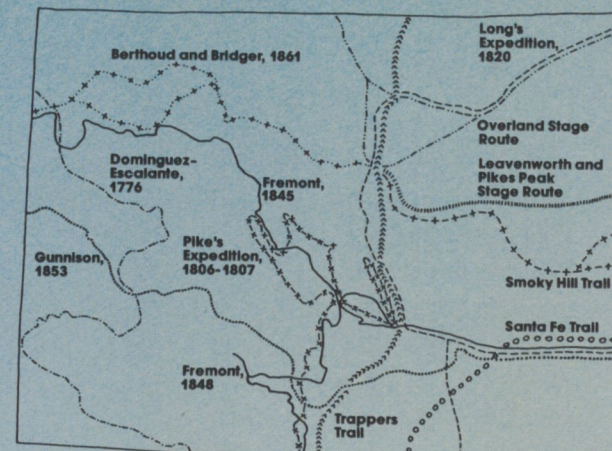




COLORADO'S NATIONAL PARKS and National Monuments and State Museums offer the visitor an incredible variety of interesting natural and man-made phenomenon. In addition, there are twelve National Forests in Colorado.



COLORADO'S STATE PARKS and State Recreation Areas offer vacationers a wide selection of scenic settings and unique recreational pursuits. Camping, fishing, boating, water skiing, and hiking await you at the Top of the Nation.



COLORADO'S EARLY VISITORS left behind a complex network of explorers' paths, stage line trails and wagon train routes. Often, you'll find yourself following in the footsteps of Jim Bridger, Zebulon Pike, or John Fremont.

Financed by H.A.W. Tabor, the Tabor Grand Hotel (also known as The Vendome) in 2-mile-high Leadville played host to numerous celebrities in its heyday.

A house in the early 1860's that was expanded into a hotel in 1880, the storied old Peck House in Empire has been restored and refurbished.

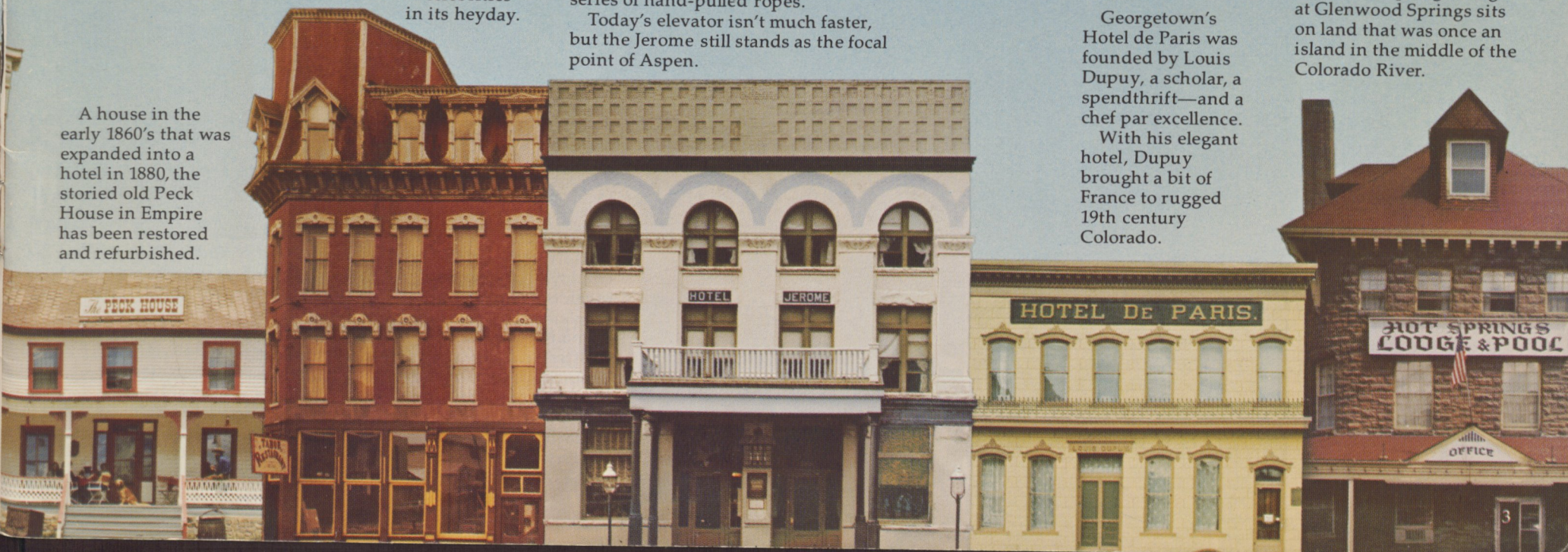
When The Hotel Jerome opened, it boasted an elevator operated by a series of hand-pulled ropes.

Today's elevator isn't much faster, but the Jerome still stands as the focal point of Aspen.

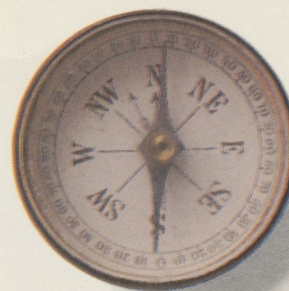
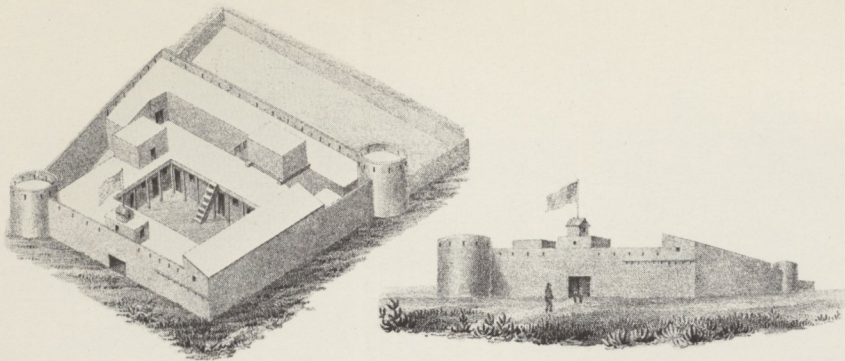
Georgetown's Hotel de Paris was founded by Louis Dupuy, a scholar, a spendthrift—and a chef par excellence.

With his elegant hotel, Dupuy brought a bit of France to rugged 19th century Colorado.

The Hot Springs Lodge at Glenwood Springs sits on land that was once an island in the middle of the Colorado River.



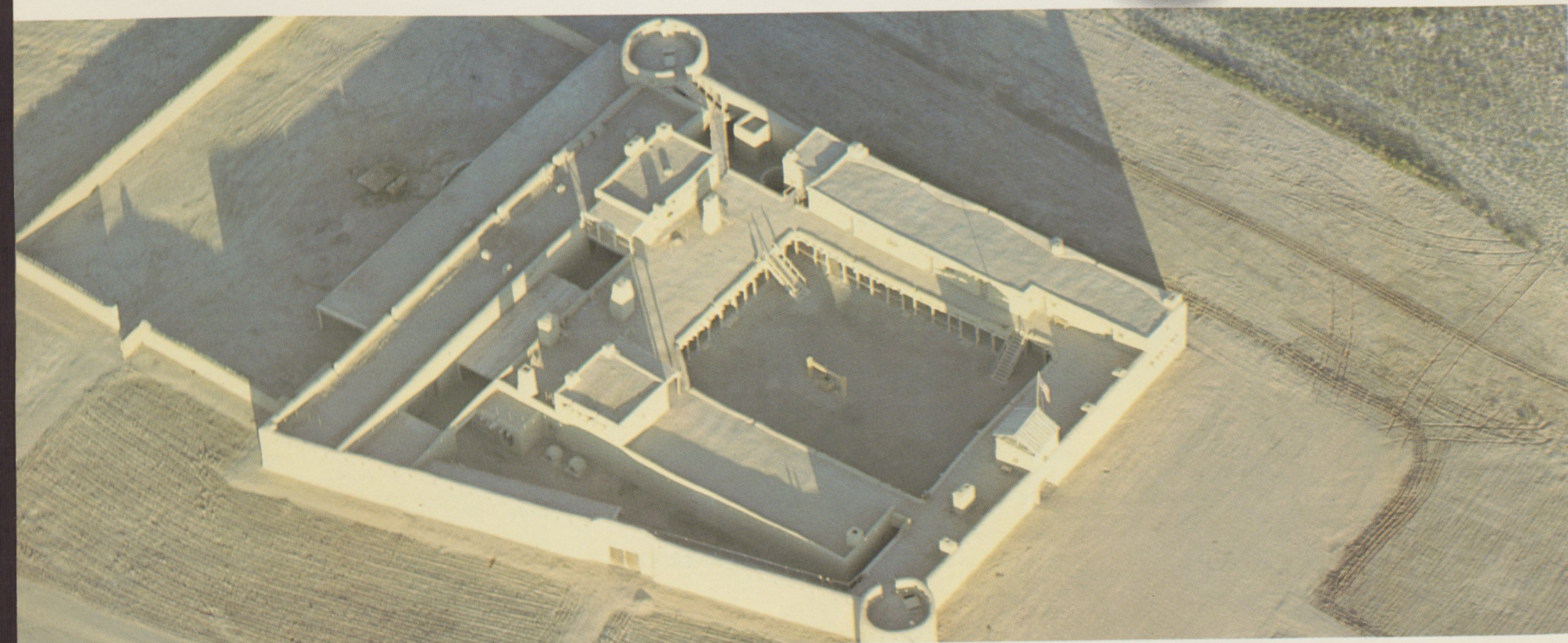
Built of adobe (because it's resistant to flaming arrows) back in 1833, Bent's Fort was one of the Old West's most famous trading posts. These sketches were made by James Abert, an engineer on Fremont's expedition of 1845.



When John Fremont visited this part of Colorado back in the 1840's he didn't have maps.

He made them.

This was the compass Kit Carson carried when he accompanied Fremont on the first of his many expeditions to Colorado.



Bent's Fort controlled the mountain fur business, the buffalo robe trade, and served the wagon traffic on the Santa Fe Trail. It was also a place where Indians of many tribes—even the deadliest of enemies—traded goods in peace.



At its peak, Bent's Fort employed 60 persons including wheelwrights, gunsmiths, blacksmiths—and Kit Carson.

After a sharp decline in business in 1849, William Bent set fire to the store-rooms and powder magazines and abandoned the fort which bore his name. Although this act

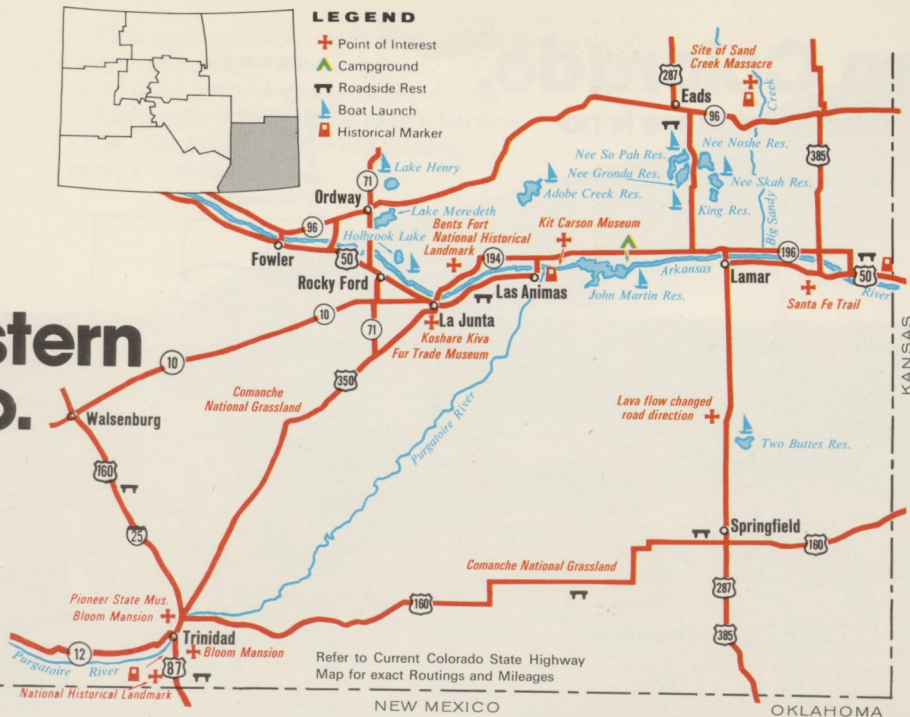
was more symbolic than substantial, over the years the fort collapsed and disintegrated. Some of the adobe bricks probably found their way into other buildings in the vicinity.

Today, a remarkably authentic restoration by the National Park Service stands on the site of the original Bent's Fort.

Southeastern Colorado.

"A limitless sea-like stretch of the great plains... awakens those grandest and subtlest elements in the human soul."

— Walt Whitman, 1879.



Coming from the East, you follow the life-sustaining Arkansas River—just as have visitors to Southeastern Colorado for a great many years.

Coronado may have been the first, back in 1541.

In 1806, Zebulon Pike explored the area to determine the western boundary of the Louisiana Purchase.

Following Pike's path—the storied Santa Fe Trail—came mountain men, soldiers, Indian traders, adventurers, and thousands seeking gold or silver. And now you.

As you drive comfortably along, think back about how it must have been.

Think about an entry in Artemus Ward's diary back in 1865: "We encountered a driver named Edward Whitney who never swears at his mules. This has made him distinguished all over the plains."



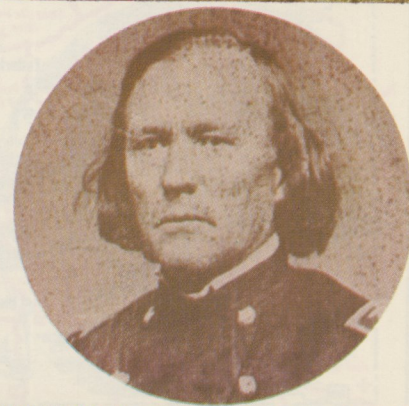
The city of Trinidad straddles the Purgatoire River. (Official name: El Rio de Las Animas Perdidos en Purgatorio. Translation: The River of Souls Lost in Purgatory.)

Trinidad's many attractions include the Baca House (above), the adobe home of Don Felipe Baca, rancher, for almost half a century.



The Koshare Indian Dancers, a group of Explorer Scouts, perform regularly in La Junta.

The strong influence of the early Spanish-American settlers of Southeastern Colorado is evident both in place names and architecture.

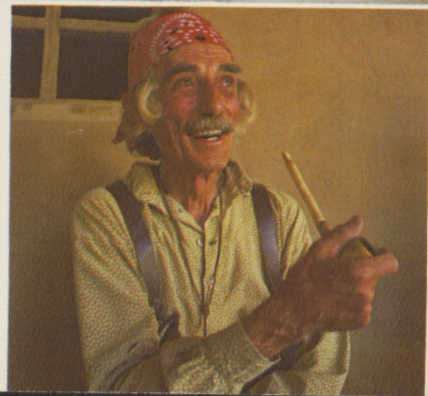


Kit Carson (above left) worked for almost a decade as a hunter based at Bent's Fort.

He was the most famous of all the mountain men and the folk hero of America's westward expansion, but he was no match for his second wife, a Cheyenne named Making-Out-The-Road.

When Carson scolded her for being extravagant with his dollar-a-day wages, she drove him out of their lodge at The Fort and flung his possessions after him.

Today, authentically clad "frontiersmen" at The Fort (left) will roll back the years for you.



Southwestern Colorado.

"It's day all day in the daytime. And there is no night in Creede."
 — Cy Warman, newspaperman, c. 1895.

— Cy Warman, newspaperman, c. 1895.

LEGEND

- + Point of Interest
- ▲ Campground
- T Ghost Town
- ⚓ Boat Launch
- ⌂ Roadside Rest
- Historical Marker



When you hike through the San Juan mountains, keep an eye out for Colorado's state flower, the Columbine.

Incidentally, the fine for picking any wild-flower in Colorado (and thus reducing its chances for reproduction) can be \$300.

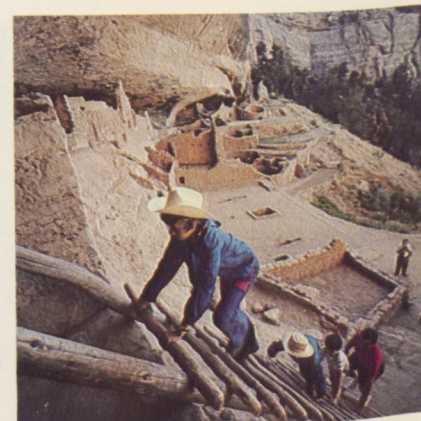
Nowhere in Colorado are the mountains more spectacular than in the SW corner of the state.

Ample proof is found along the bottom of these pages and the two pages that follow.

Here you see a panorama of the San

Juan Range near the town of Ouray. (Pronounced "your-A." It's an Indian word, not Spanish.)

The tallest peak pictured here is heavily-mined 14,150-foot Mount Sneffels, the source of over \$35,000,000 in gold and silver by 1899.



About 2,000 years ago, a group of Indians picked Mesa Verde for their home. For centuries, they lived and prospered on the mesa and in its canyons.

Mysteriously, 700 years ago, they abandoned their homes, leaving a matchless concentration of cliff dwellings and many of their personal possessions behind.



This region is laced with roads, both modern and jeeps-only. Many were originally toll roads. Others were once narrow-gauge railroad beds.

Rusty spikes can still be seen wherever rails—the lifeline of the old mining camps—once ran.



Ouray, the great Ute chief-tain, spoke both English and Spanish.

This made him an invaluable peacemaker between the Utes and the early-day settlers of SW Colorado. Several times he was sent to Washington to negotiate on behalf of his people.

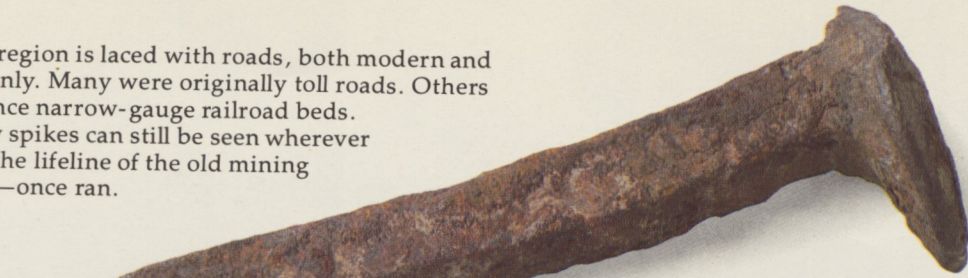
The city which bears his name nestles in a lovely valley sheltered by lofty mountains.



Two great narrow-gauge railroads still run every summer in this part of the country.

The historic Durango-Silverton railroad makes a run—45 awesome miles—between those two colorful towns daily.

The Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad's excursion trains dating to the 1880's, originate in both Antonito, Colorado and Chama, New Mexico for day-long adventures over and through the scenic high country of the historic Old West.



A handful of adventurous early-day mountain men used makeshift skis to get around SW Colorado.

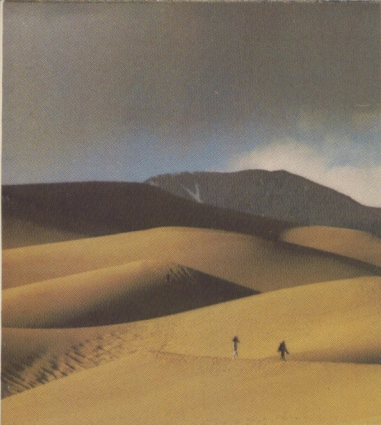
Today, of course, thousands of skiers flock to this part of the state every winter. The lure is no longer gold and silver. It's the powder snow at Telluride, Wolf Creek, and Purgatory.



A good place to cook a good piece of good Colorado beef is over a campfire in the Colorado Rockies.

That's the way the cowboys did it back in the good old days.





Great Sand Dunes National Monument: a stark sandscape.



James Michener called Colorado "the mother of rivers." You'll call it a place that abounds with inviting waterfalls and bubbling streams—especially in the spring when the snowmelt is the greatest.



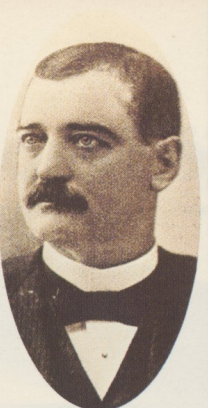
JEFFERSON RANDOLPH "SOAPY" SMITH frequently worked the streets of Creede with his famous scam. He'd take a bar of soap and a \$10 bill, wrap them up together, and offer to sell both for \$5. Because of Smith's slight-of-hand, the customer usually wound up with a bar of soap for his \$5—and nothing more.



ROBERT FORD was the proprietor of Ford's Exchange, one of Creede's premier saloons, but everyone knew him as the man who had shot Jesse James. In the back. For ten years, Bob Ford was never without his revolver, fearing an attempt on his life. Finally, in 1892, it happened. A man named O'Kelly shot Ford. In the back.



MARTHA "CALAMITY JANE" CANNARY drifted into Creede with her crony, cigar-smoking Poker Alice Tubbs. In the 1890's, Creede's rich silver strikes attracted an incredible assortment of bunco artists, mining sharks, dance hall girls and gamblers. Many came via Slumgullion Pass (so named because the multicolored rocks resemble slumgullion stew).



WILLIAM BARCLAY "BAT" MASTERSON lived in Colorado for 15 years—but his gun never left its holster. Even when he put in 16-hour days as manager of the saloon in the roaring mining town of Creede, he could quell any disorder with his reputation, alone. "Here comes Masterson!" someone would yell—and that's all it took.



To really go up into the San Juans you need a jeep or a horse.



The West lives on in Durango's Diamond Belle Saloon.

A panorama looking east from a jeep road on 13,195-foot Engineer Mountain, near Ouray and Silverton.

The latter city got its name—according to local tradition—when an early miner observed that "We may not have gold here, but we have silver by the ton!"

The section of U.S. 550 between Ouray and Silverton is known as the Million Dollar Highway because of the low-grade gold ore with which it is surfaced.



Where there's natural beauty, there's geology. As you can see,

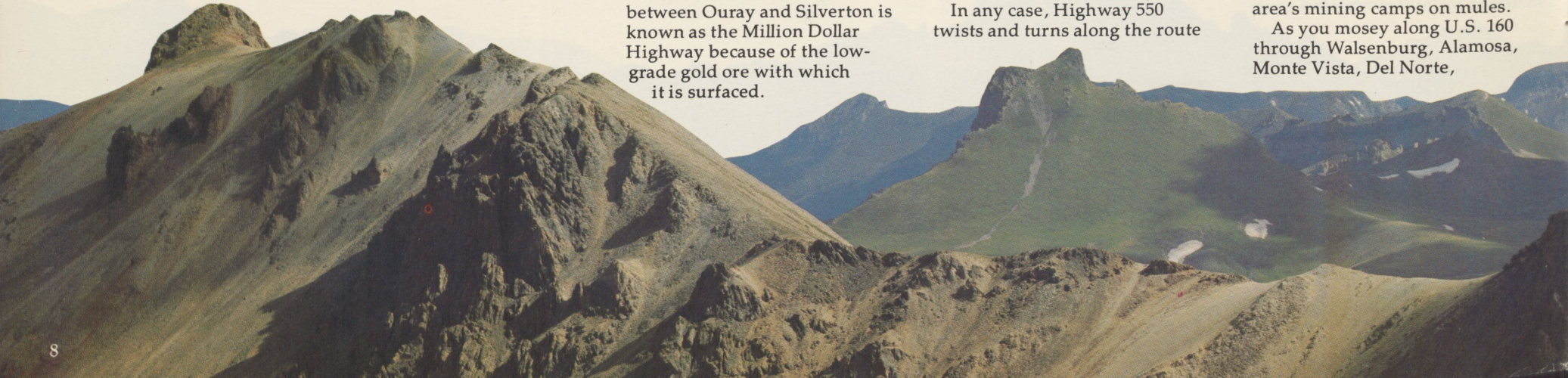
there's a lot of geology in Colorado's Four Corners area.

(Others claim it's because the road gives travelers a million dollar view.)

In any case, Highway 550 twists and turns along the route

of one of Otto Mears' old toll roads. Before it opened, ore had to be packed out of the area's mining camps on mules.

As you mosey along U.S. 160 through Walsenburg, Alamosa, Monte Vista, Del Norte,





Verde Lake in the San Juans is a good place to reflect.

The Galloping Goose once rode the rails around Telluride.

Mesa Verde, the world's oldest apartment house.

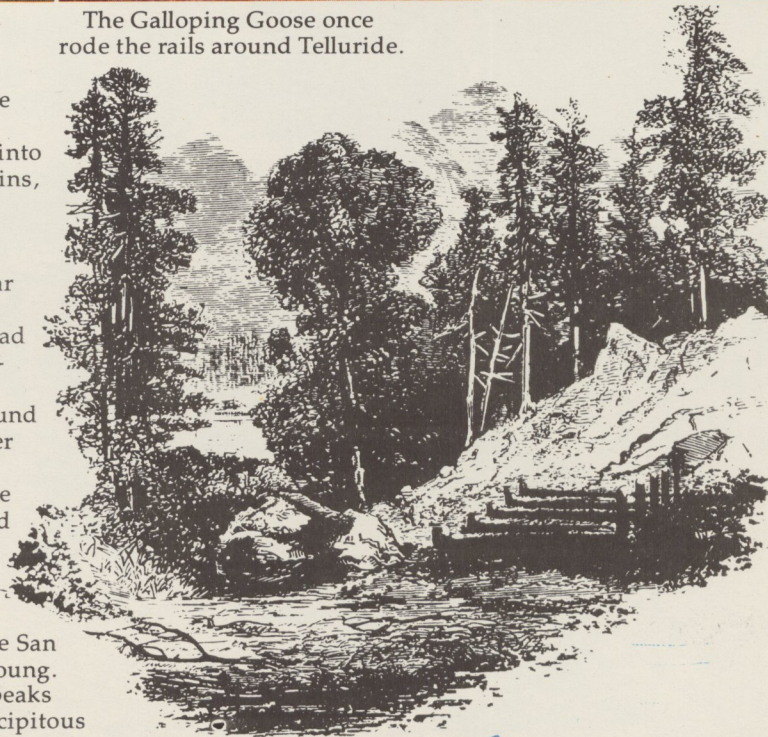
A gruesome episode in Colorado's history took place during the winter of 1873.

Six prospectors had gone into the snowy San Juan mountains, but only one got out alive: Alferd (not Alfred) Packer.

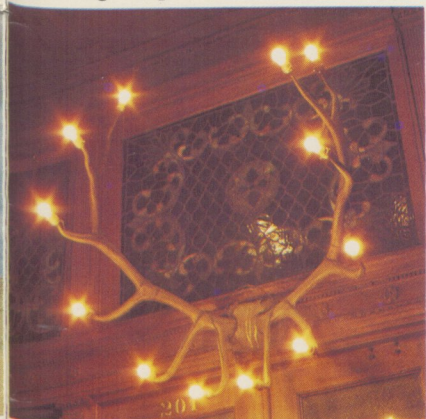
When the bodies of the missing five were found near Lake City, there was ample evidence as to how Packer had managed to survive the blizzards with so few rations.

Ultimately, Packer was found guilty of the multiple murder—and cannibalism.

(Years later, students at the University of Colorado voted to name a dining hall the Alferd E. Packer Grill.)



Geologically speaking, the San Juan Mountains are quite young. That's why their granite peaks have a more jagged and precipitous appearance than the older mountains of the Front Range one sees from Denver.



Telluride was where Butch Cassidy made his first unauthorized bank withdrawal.

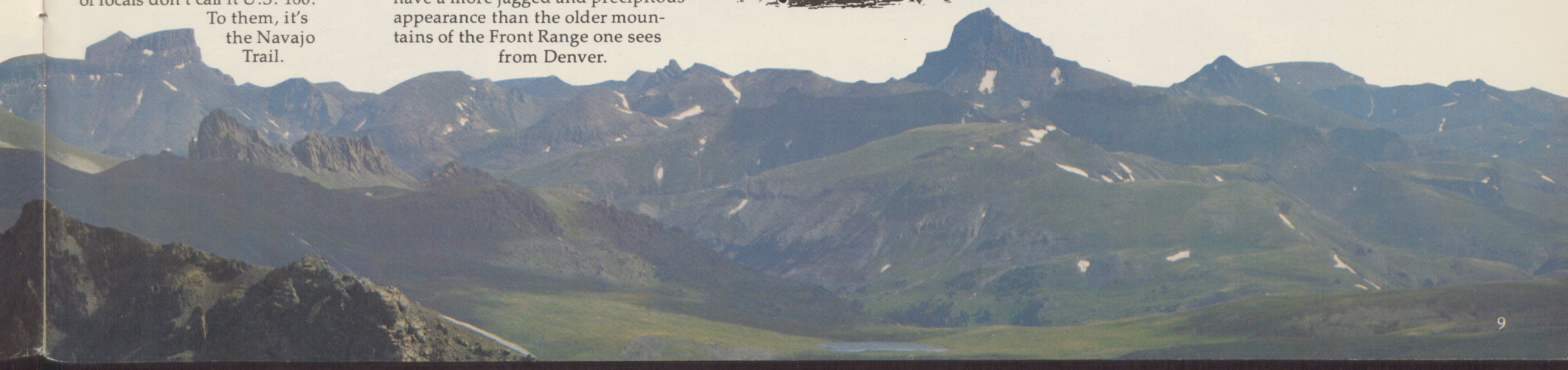
Pagosa Springs, Durango and Cortez, think of this:

Down in SW Colorado, a lot of locals don't call it U.S. 160.

To them, it's the Navajo Trail.



Four Corners—the only place where four states meet at one point—may be the most-photographed place in the American desert.





Colorado National Monument (left), 18,000 acres of towering monoliths and savagely beautiful rock formations, is one of the world's great natural wonders.

22-mile Rim Rock Drive takes you close; hiking trails take you closer.

Western Colorado.

"The incomparable valley with the unpronounceable name."

— Theodore Roosevelt on the Uncompahgre Plateau, 1901.

Geology is the major theme for the sometimes-wide-open-sometimes-narrow-and-deep spaces of Western Colorado.

The spires, cliffs, canyons and mesas here are storybooks to those who know how to read them—and breathtaking to all.

The scale here is huge, the attractions are many, and the names colorful—usually Indian or Spanish.



Refer to Current Colorado State Highway Map for exact Routings and Mileages



A quiet moment on Taylor Park Reservoir, not far from the once-not-so-quiet town of Tincup, which—a century ago—boasted two smelters, a population estimated as high as 6,000 and a notorious reputation for the extremely high mortality rate among its peace officers.



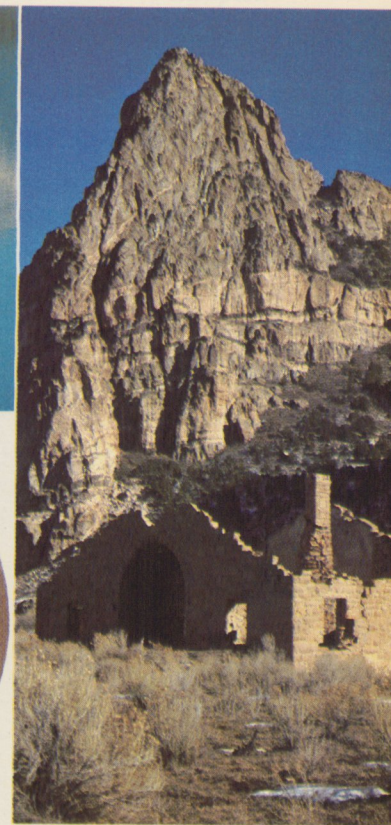
On the center of this page is a fresh Elberta peach. And why not? Colorado's annual harvest of this juicy gold delicacy (late August or early September) is always a special time.

Palisade is at the head of peach-filled Grand Valley.



Chipeta, the wife of Ouray, accompanied the Ute Chief on his peacemaking trips until his death in 1881. Chipeta lived until 1924.

The Ute Indian Museum on Chipeta's farm four miles south of Montrose contains a wealth of Ute artifacts.



Works of both man and nature are the attractions of 32-mile-long Unaweep Canyon that winds through the area west of Uncompahgre National Forest.

On the Colorado-Utah border, Hovenweep National Monument preserves pre-Columbian ruins.

Triple falls, caves with stalactite roofs, a turquoise reservoir and a fish hatchery bring visitors to the Rifle Falls area north of Rifle.

According to Indian legend, here's how the many lakes on Grand Mesa came to be:

One day, a great eagle—or thunderbird—that lived along the rim of the mesa carried off an Indian child.

The child's father, bent on revenge, disguised himself in the bark of a tree and crept up to the eagle's nest and hurled all the eaglets to the base of the mesa where a large serpent devoured them.

Enraged eagles then



Lakes by the hundreds.

That's what you'll find atop Grand Mesa, the world's largest flat-top mountain.

The 53-square-mile plateau is one of Colorado's most colossal landforms, rising 5,000 feet above the valley floor.



carried the serpent high in the air and tore him to pieces.

When the pieces fell to earth, they made deep pits.

So great was the rage of the thunderbirds that the mesa shook with thunder; torrents of rain filled the pits, forming the many lakes of Grand Mesa.



For its width, the dramatic 55-mile-long Black Canyon of the Gunnison is the deepest abyss in the world.

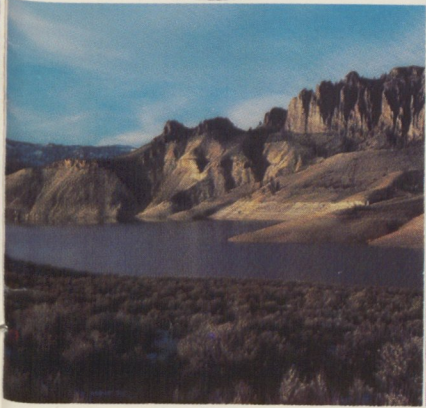
From the top of its sheer walls—only 1,300 feet apart—this great chasm plunges well over a half mile to the churning Gunnison River below.

Toss a fistful of coffee beans (or ground coffee wrapped in a red bandana) into a pot of boiling water and you'll soon have cowboy coffee.

Fortunately, only a few of Colorado's many dude ranches inflict this kind of authenticity on visitors.

An interesting alternative to downhill skiing: Cross-country skiing.

Here, a couple tours the Mesa Lakes area of Grand Mesa on "skinny skis," as aficionados of cross-country skiing call them.



With a shoreline of 96 miles, long-and-skinny Blue Mesa Reservoir is Colorado's largest (and longest) lake.

Its setting—an eroded volcanic landscape—gives it a distinctly eerie quality.



In the 1880's, many considered Uncompahgre Peak to be the state's highest mountain.

Actually, at 14,309 feet, it is the sixth highest.

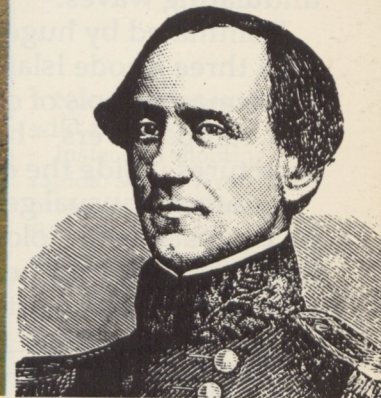
Though its northern face—a sheer cliff of crumbling stone—has never been climbed, the gentle southern slopes afford an easy walk to the top.

A national forest, a city, a county, a river, a valley, a mountain and many streets have been named for John W. Gunnison (engraving at right).

In 1853, Captain Gunnison surveyed a railroad route through

Many a creel has been filled with graduates of Colorado's largest trout hatchery (near Rifle).

Fingerlings from the state's 16 hatcheries are transported to streams and lakes by truck, jeep, horse, and helicopter.



the Colorado Rockies and into Utah.

There, on October 26, the 19-wagon expedition was attacked by Indians.

Gunnison and all but 4 of the party were killed.

The railroad was never built.

Northwestern Colorado.

"Its walls and cliffs, its peaks and crags, its amphitheatres and alcoves tell a story of grandeur that I hear yet."

— John Wesley Powell, after journeying down the Green River in 1869.

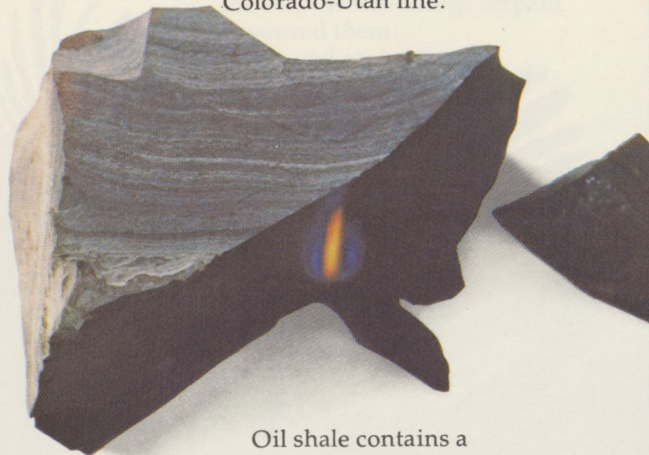
The NW section of the State rolls down the Western Slope toward Utah in immense undulating waves.

Dominated by huge Moffat County (bigger than three Rhode Islands), this is where those master tools of erosion—the Green and Yampa Rivers—have exposed the structures inside the earth's crust to view.

Another unusual geological feature shared by Utah and NW Colorado: The Uinta Mountains, one of the few ranges in the U.S. that runs east-to-west.



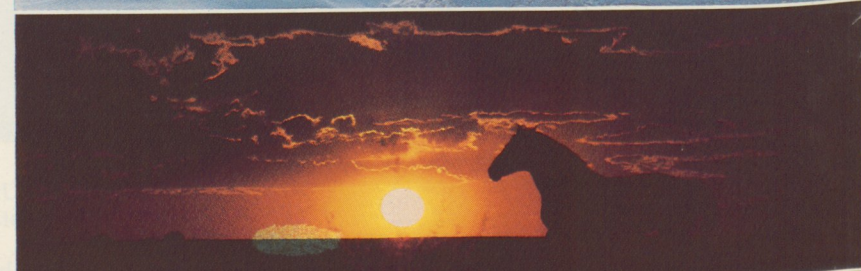
A remarkable deposit of fossil bones (including the remnants of 14 species of dinosaurs) can be seen in Dinosaur National Monument, which straddles the Colorado-Utah line.



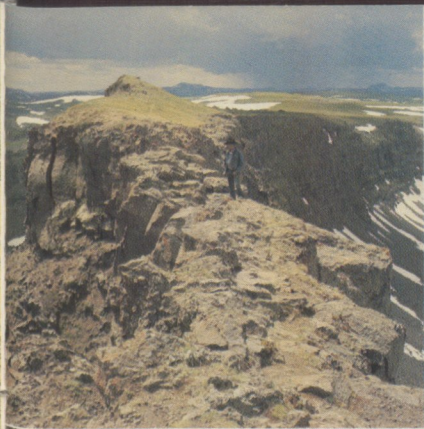
Oil shale contains a substance called kerogen that—when heated to 900°F.—gives off a vapor which condenses into oil.

And it does burn (above). Years ago, the builders of the schoolhouse in Rulison found that out—much to their dismay—when they unknowingly used slabs of oil shale to build the fireplace.

The vast reserves of oil shale in NW Colorado are estimated to contain in the neighborhood of a trillion barrels of kerogen-produced oil.



This is the Old West. This is where outlaws used to go to hide out from civilization. Even today, this is one part of Colorado where cowboys and sheepherders still outnumber skiers, river rafters, tourists, and sportsmen.



Overlooking Trappers Lake is a curious rock bridge called Devil's Causeway.

It is a knife-edge of basalt that stands 2,200 feet higher than the lake. (Small photo at left)

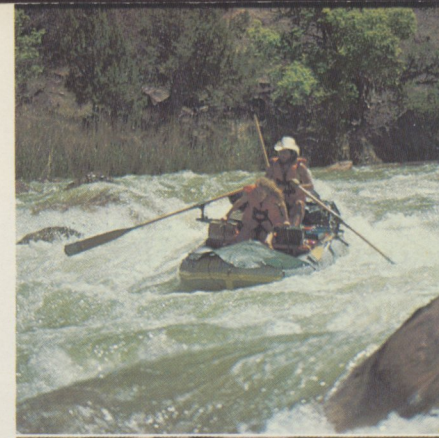
During the 1890's, Butch Cassidy and his Wild Bunch often fled into a remote valley called Brown's Park (just north of Dinosaur National Monument) to escape the law.

Then, they frequently rode on down into the dark reaches of the forbidding Canyon of Lodore, cut by the Green River (left).

From there, it was easy to watch for pursuers. You'll like the view, too.

On a hillside you can see from Highway 789 south of Meeker, there are 300-foot-long letters carved out of living sagebrush.

The letters are RH, the brand of Regas Halandras, the best-known sheepman in the history of Rio Blanco County.



Most of the wild and rugged canyons of NW Colorado are virtually inaccessible by car.

The best way to explore this scenic wilderness area? By raft.

Just as you feared.

With stretches of river like Disaster Falls and Hell's Half Mile (left), you'd think river rafting is extremely dangerous.

If you follow instructions and wear a life preserver, your river expedition should be a safe one.

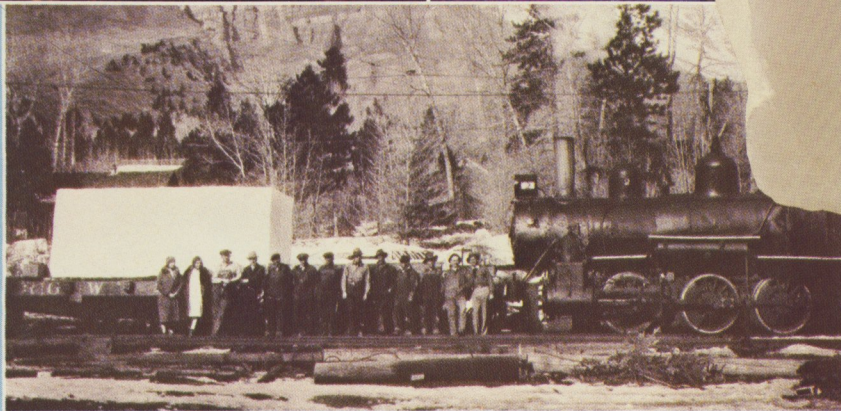
Not all raft trips are wild and woolly.

Instead of shooting rapids, some "river rats" prefer just to leisurely float along quiet stretches of Colorado's rivers, enjoying the magnificent cliffs on either side—and watching for glimpses of wildlife.

Colorado's river expedition operators can supply you just about any kind of raft you can imagine. Anything from a two-person inflatable kayak for a day—to a four-day trip in a big safe raft for eight complete with meals and guide.



Site of many cultural festivals and conferences, this tent adds to the eclectic architecture of the former silver mining camp of Aspen.



Taken from the quarry at the town of Marble, this is the largest single block of marble ever quarried in the world. The original block weighed 100 tons.

This piece of Colorado now marks the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery.



One of three hotels which flourished during Ashcroft's boom town days of the early 1880's. By 1890, the lack of rail service to the silver mines had reduced Ashcroft to little more than a ghost town.

The main drawing room of Cleveholm, the \$2½ million (early 1900's dollars!) castle of J. C. Osgood, near Redstone on Highway 133.

West Central Colorado.

"Everything is sidehill and edgewise one way or the other."

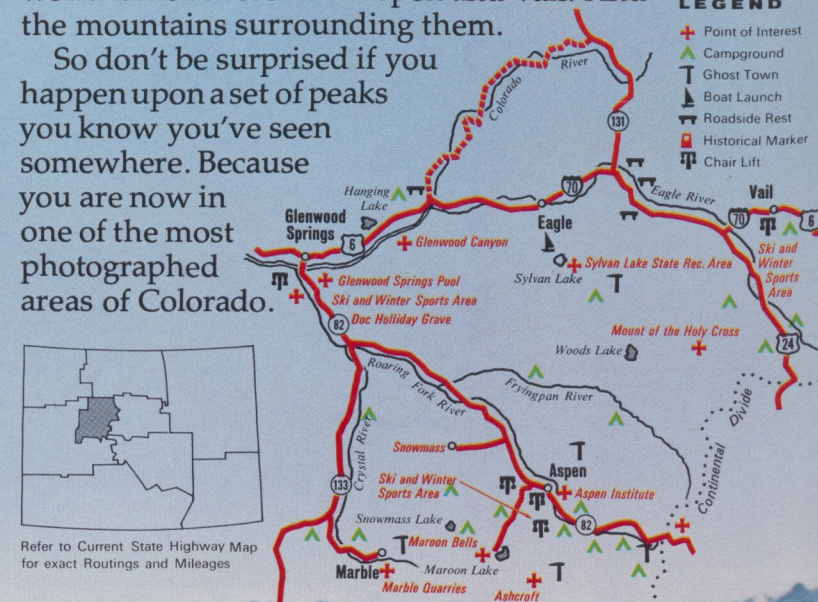
— Demas Barnes, 1865.

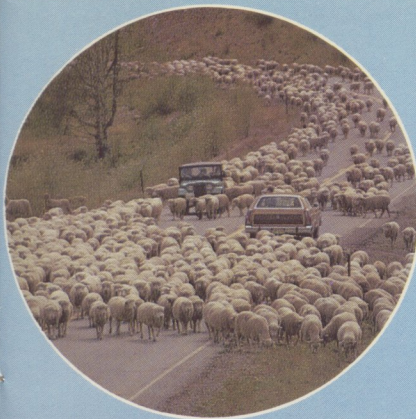
Here's where Colorado starts looking familiar. No wonder, West Central Colorado includes those world famous resorts—Aspen and Vail. And the mountains surrounding them.

So don't be surprised if you happen upon a set of peaks you know you've seen somewhere. Because you are now in one of the most photographed areas of Colorado.

LEGEND

- + Point of Interest
- ▲ Campground
- T Ghost Town
- ⚓ Boat Launch
- ⌘ Roadside Rest
- Historical Marker
- ⌘ Chair Lift



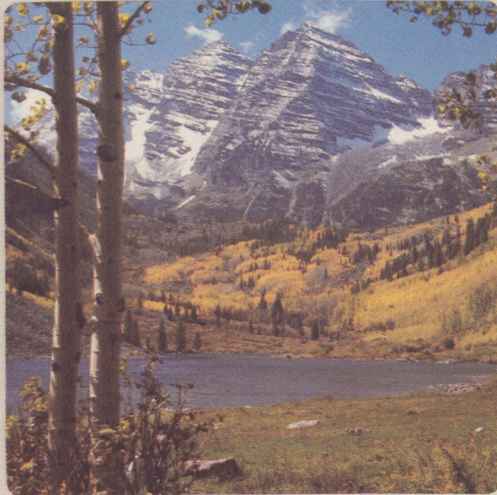


Traveling in Colorado will present you with a bag full of photographic opportunities. Some, as the one on the left, may come unexpectedly.

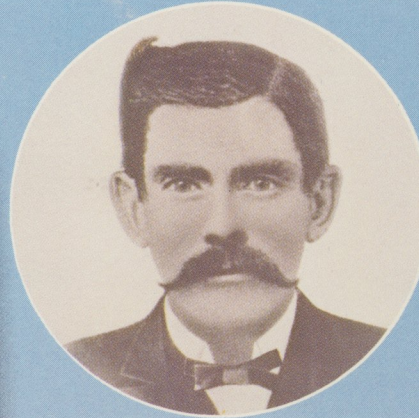
On the other hand, you won't be disappointed if you're just interested in the "picture postcard" type of pictures.

A Colorado classic: The Maroon Bells (below).

Kodachrome



MADE BY **Kodak**



John "Doc" Holliday is buried in Glenwood Springs. His vocation, dentistry, was often overshadowed by his avocations of drinking and gunfighting.

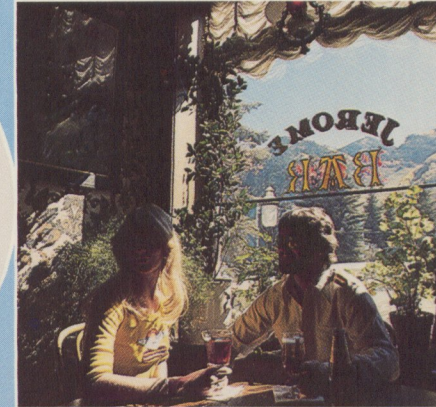
He was with the Earp brothers at the famous Gunfight at the O.K. Corral in Tombstone, Arizona. Like many characters of the Old West, Doc Holliday might be a hero in one town and a scoundrel in the next.

Credited with having killed at least 8 men during his lifetime, Holliday spent his last days peacefully in Colorado before dying of tuberculosis.

At the age of 35.



The signs of Aspen are a unique mixture of Colorado "rustic" with a dash of humor. Some establishments, such as the Crystal Palace, above, display interior decor reminiscent of days when millions of dollars of silver ore were mined yearly in the area.



The panorama below is of the peaks rising above the ski areas of Aspen Mountain, Aspen Highlands, Buttermilk, and Snowmass. It is sights such as these which make this section of Colorado a favorite tourist attraction to skiers, spelunkers, historians, sun worshippers, photographers —and everybody else.





High altitude golf is played throughout the Colorado Rockies. Like all the others, the course at Vail is surrounded in summer by an inspiring setting of lush, green mountains.

Summer activities in West Central Colorado include just about any warm weather pursuit you can imagine—from tennis to backpacking.



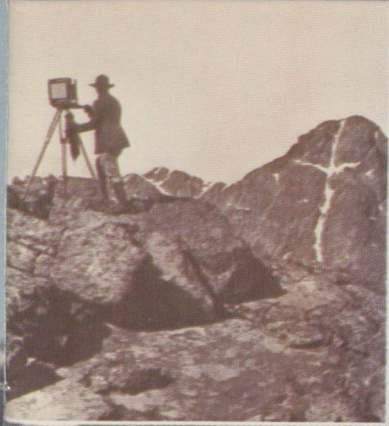
Vail in winter is the destination for skiers from all over the world. This ski resort boasts some of the most impressive facilities (including snow) found anywhere. With over 10 square miles of ski runs, there's a place for skiers of all levels of experience.

When summer comes to Vail, so do the wildflowers. Also tennis players, golfers, backpackers, bikers, hikers, fishermen, horseback riders, swimmers, picnickers, and just plain sightseers.

The Lost Horse Mill is located just below Crystal City, a mining town in the Marble area that has lived two lives. Its first was during the silver boom. But, by 1900, it was nearly a ghost town. Then, in 1916, two mines reopened and several hundred people returned.

Once again, however, mining was just not profitable, and in less than a year, Crystal City was nearly deserted again.





In 1873, William Henry Jackson stunned Americans with his photography of the long-rumored-to-exist Mount of the Holy Cross.



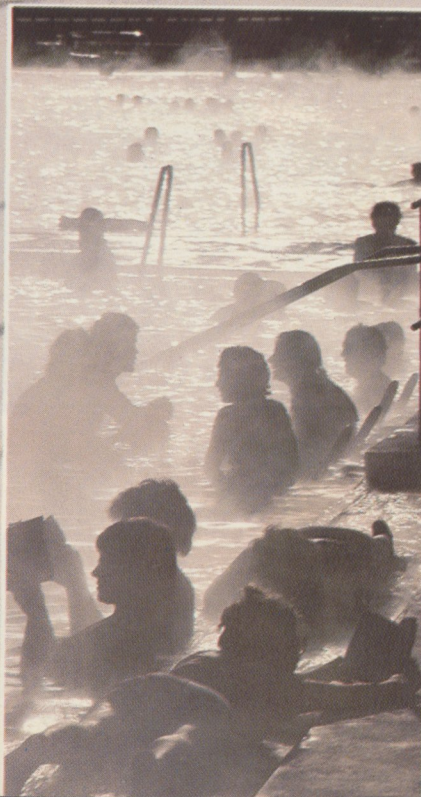
It was not uncommon for him to travel with a pair of mules; one to carry his cumbersome camera and tripod, the other to carry large glass plates and the chemicals necessary to turn them into negatives.

The Vail gondola carries sightseers in the summer. There's no more exciting way to get a superb vantage point for viewing the Rockies.

The gondola will transport you 2000 feet above Vail Village, where you may transfer to a double chairlift and continue to the 11,250 foot summit.

Powder. Light, fluffy and dry. It's the trademark of Colorado skiing. (Has a lot to do with the sun, the altitude and the humidity.) Many skiers who have floated down a mountain in champagne powder will tell you "it makes you giggle."

They'll also tell you not to try powder-covered slopes, like the one at the right—Vail's Back Bowls—until you're a pretty good skier. Which you can only get with a lot of practicing. (Which is also a lot of fun.)



Bathing in the springs that now feed the 405-foot long Glenwood Hot Springs was considered big medicine by the Ute Indians. They visited the springs yearly as part of a religious rite they believed would make them more skillful hunters and better warriors.

Judging from the tremendous crowds who come to soak in the springs—even on New Year's Eve—there are a lot of people who still believe.

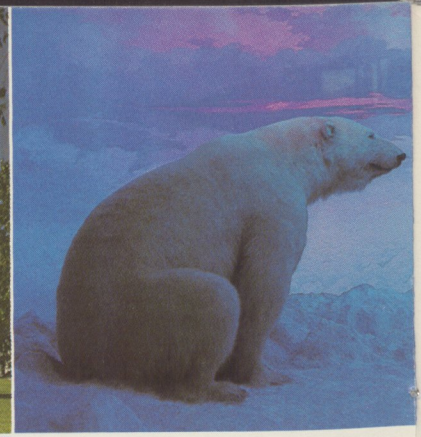
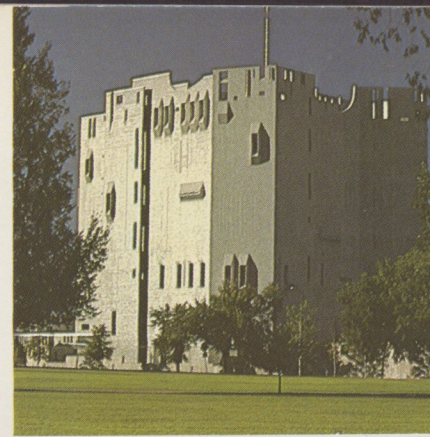


The Denver Botanic Gardens is famous for their extraordinary displays of flowers and plants from all over the world.

The humidity of the conservatory for tropical plants is quite a contrast to Colorado's usually crisp dry air.

A unique work of art in itself, the Denver Art Museum (right) contains six stories of galleries that have made it one of the city's major attractions.

The multimillion dollar Colorado Heritage Center is another noteworthy structure. It's filled with the wondrous collection of the Colorado Historical Society.

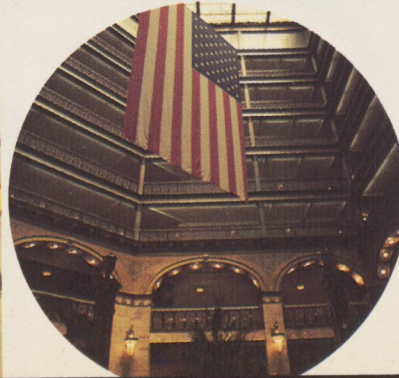


The coins above were produced by the U. S. Mint in Denver during the bicentennial (which was Colorado's centennial). Free tours of the Mint are very popular.

Other Denver attractions include the Museum of Natural History (photo at top of page) and two amusement parks, Lakeside and Elitch Gardens (below).

The grave of Buffalo Bill Cody, the famous hunter, Indian fighter, Pony Express rider and showman, is atop Lookout Mountain, 15 miles west of Denver.

The road (Lariat Trail) has many hairpin curves, and the view of Denver is awesome.



The dome of the Colorado State Capitol, veneered with 24-karat gold leaf, is prominent in Denver's skyline (above).

The Capitol steps bear a plate indicating the spot that's a mile above sea level.

The historic Brown Palace Hotel (left) is famous for its central lobby, nine stories tall.



Central Colorado.

"When I walk down a Denver street, I always feel as if I were listening to a brass band."

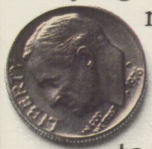
— Dabney Otis Collins, author, 1917.

With a population of more than 1.5 million, the Denver metro area is the home of more than half of all the residents of Colorado.

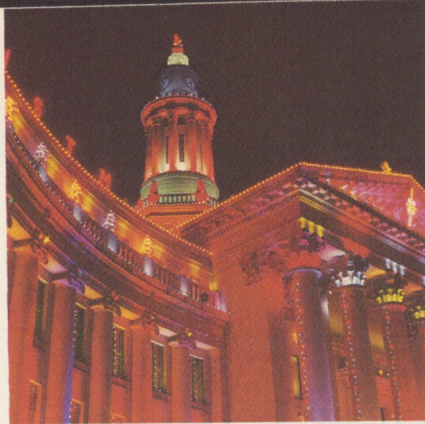
With 310 sunny days a year, it's often golf weather in The Mile High City when snow is flying another mile or so higher up in the mountains.

Founded as the jumping off place in 1858, Denver still serves as the gateway to the famous old mining towns of the central Rockies.

Today, of course, prospectors are very much outnumbered by skiers and vacationing families.



Refer to Current Colorado State Highway Map for exact Routings and Mileages



A longtime Yuletide tradition in Denver is the spectacular lighting display at Civic Center.

Larimer Square (right), is a group of Victorian buildings (now restaurants and galleries) preserved as superb examples of the elegance of oldtime Denver.

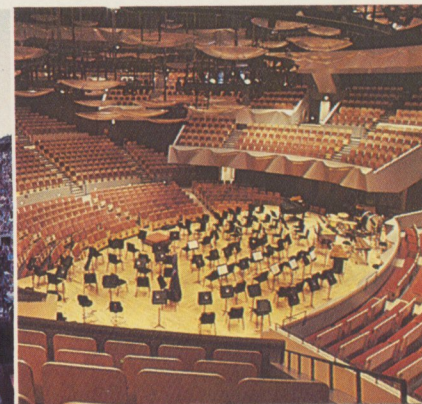
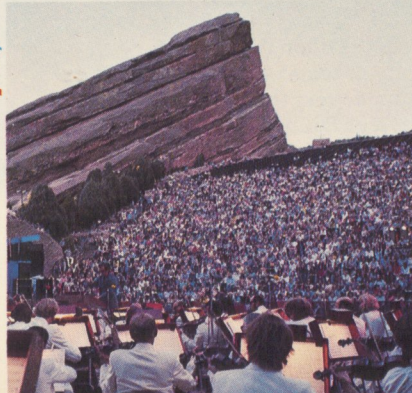


Guarded by statutory lions, the mansion which once was the "Unsinkable" Molly Brown's has been refurbished in its original ostentatious style.

Part of the Colorado scene for over a century, the Coors Brewery in Golden has grown into the world's largest brewery. Coors tours are very popular.



Two extraordinary theaters in the Denver area (photos to the left) are the Red Rocks Amphitheater with its amazing natural acoustics, and the unique Boettcher Concert Hall, where the Denver Symphony Orchestra performs in the round:





Fairplay's South Park City is an extraordinarily authentic reconstruction of a 19th century Colorado mining town.

Another attraction in Fairplay: the Prunes Monument, a tribute to a burro that worked in the mine pulling ore cars. Prunes also packed supplies uptrail and ore downtrail back in the boom days.



Now a ski town in the winter, Breckenridge is a year-round repository of a wealth of relics from Colorado's past—quaint Victorian homes, stained glass windows, weathered barnboard walls and crumbling gold mines.



The Georgetown Loop, where the narrow-gauge tracks of the Colorado & Southern crossed over themselves once, turned nearly 3½ circles, and crossed four bridges — all to gain 638' of altitude.

The Loop was opened in 1884 and dismantled in 1939. Reconstruction by the State Historical Society began in 1973.



Built in silver-crazed Leadville in 1878, the Healy House (above) was the first substantial Victorian home built in the 10,152-foot high "Cloud City." It is now a State Museum.



The Maxwell House in Georgetown has been cited as one of the ten outstanding Victorian houses in the U.S.

Originally, it was a simple one-story house built by a grocer. When a couple of the miners he had grubstaked struck it rich, expansion was called for.



Lake Dillon (left), the largest body of water in central Colorado, covers the old mining town of Dillon.

Also in the area: Copper Mountain, a rapidly-growing ski area. And Frisco, once a colorful old mining camp.



Much of Leadville—indeed, much of early Colorado—was shaped by H. A. W. Tabor and his wife, Baby Doe.

For fifteen years, Tabor's mines poured out wealth faster than his flamboyant lifestyle could spend it.

(Among other things, he built two Tabor Opera Houses—one in Leadville (right, then and now)—and another in Denver.)

The collapse of silver prices in 1893 brought a sudden end to Tabor's over-extended financial empire.

In 1899, virtually penniless and close to death, Tabor



The legend: The Face on the Barroom Floor (in the Teller House in Central City) was drawn by an itinerant artist, broke and broken-hearted, in exchange for a drink.

The truth: The painting was done by Denver Post artist Herndon Davis as an after-hours prank back in 1936.



This is the real birthplace of Colorado: Central City.

This is the gulch (now just an hour's drive from Denver) where the discovery of a vein of gold set off the rush to the Rockies in 1859.

Photo (above) shows Central City during a recent motion picture filming.



ordered Baby Doe to hold on to the Matchless Mine in Leadville, telling her that it would someday make her rich again.

The once fabulously wealthy silver queen followed these instructions faithfully, keeping a lonely vigil in the

rude wooden shack next to the mine shaft and enduring abject poverty—until she was found frozen to death in 1935.

The Tabor saga has been

immortalized in what many consider to be the greatest American opera—"The Ballad of Baby Doe."



A group of prospectors, angry after having been driven from the rich strike at Tarryall, settled 12 miles away to form the town they named Fairplay in order to taunt their rivals' camp which they nicknamed "Graball."

Above: A classic frame church in Fairplay.

Every year, about a thousand cadets at the Air Force Academy north of Colorado Springs earn their second lieutenant's bars.

The Academy is the youngest of America's service academies, having been established in 1954.

The Cadet Wing marches to lunch every weekday at noon.



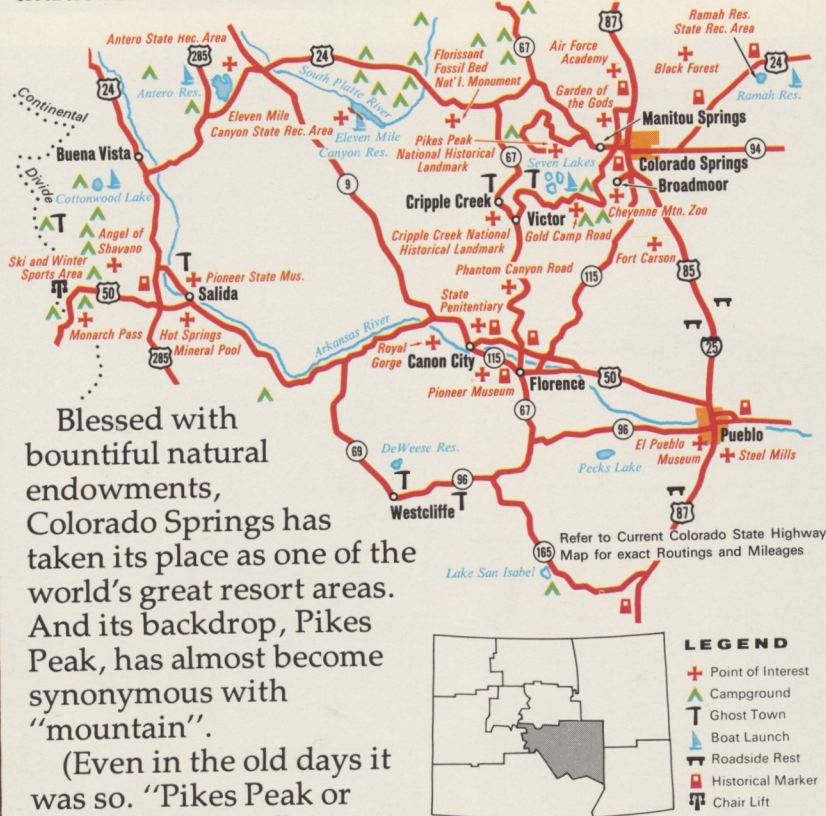
The architecture of the Academy, called International Style, is unusually striking, especially the all-faith Chapel (above), which features seventeen 150-foot spires, a 1200-seat Protestant nave, a 500-seat Catholic sanctuary and a 100-seat Jewish synagogue.

South Central Colorado.

"The scenery bankrupts the English language."

— Theodore Roosevelt, during a visit to South Central Colorado in 1901.

Colorado's second and third largest cities are the jumping-off places for visitors to the many attractions of South Central Colorado.



Blessed with bountiful natural endowments, Colorado Springs has taken its place as one of the world's great resort areas. And its backdrop, Pikes Peak, has almost become synonymous with "mountain".

(Even in the old days it was so. "Pikes Peak or bust!" was the rallying cry of the goldseekers who rushed to the Rockies in 1859.)

The many must-see attractions of Pueblo include the impressive Sangre de Cristo Arts and Conference Center, the Pueblo Metropolitan Museum (the elegantly preserved 37-room Victorian mansion of the pioneer Thatcher family), and the CF&I steel mill (Colorado's major source of nails, rails and barbed wire).



A quiet moment in Cripple Creek (above), a town which has long billed itself as "The World's Greatest Gold Camp."

Cripple Creek got its name from a nearby stream in which many horses and cattle were injured back in the early days.

Created some 250,000,000 years ago, the Garden of the Gods (below) is 700 acres studded with huge masses of red sandstone rocks.

The Utes believed their Great Manitou dwelt in Pikes Peak and when a host of giants invaded the Ute country, He turned them into stone.



Cripple Creek is the home of Colorado's oldest and most famous melodrama company.

Every summer, the theater in the Imperial Hotel (upper left) is the place to go to watch the hero (hurray!) triumph over the villain (hiss!).

(The Utes believed the nearby bubbling springs represented the Manitou's breathing.)

Over the years, many of the formations have acquired names of their own, but it often takes just the right angle—or a good imagination—to see why a formation got its particular name.



Vulcan's Anvil.



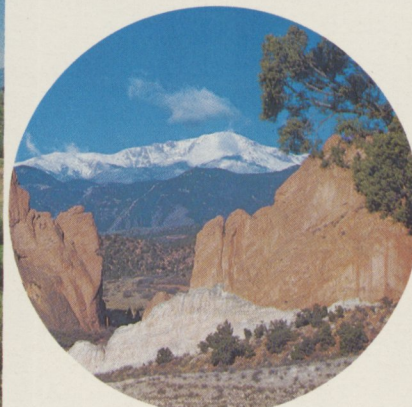
The Three Graces.



The Two Old Maids.



The Balanced Rock.



A popular photographic juxtaposition (above): The Garden of the Gods and Pikes Peak.

Author Helen Hunt Jackson wrote that the Garden of the Gods has "the strange look of having been stopped and held back in the very climax of some supernatural catastrophe."

Colorado Springs is on one side of Pikes Peak, Cripple Creek is on the other.

The view from its summit is awesome, stretching 165 miles eastward to the Kansas border.

It was in 1893, while gazing upon this expanse,

THE NATION
272
America the Beautiful
Katherine Lee Bates, 1893, 1904
MATERNA C. M. D.

1. O beau - ti - ful for spu - rious skies, For
2. O beau - ti - ful for pal - grim feet, When
3. O beau - ti - ful for he - roes proved in
4. O beau - ti - ful for pu - trified dream That

For pur - ple moun - tain maj - es - ties A -
A - thor - ough fare for free - dom beat A -
Who more than self their coun - try loved, And
Thine al - a - bas - ter cit - ies gleam Un -

A - mer - i - cal! A - mer - i - cal! God
A - mer - i - cal! A - mer - i - cal! God
A - mer - i - cal! A - mer - i - cal! May
A - mer - i - cal! A - mer - i - cal! God

And crown thy good with broth - er - hood From sea
Con - firm thy soul in self - con - trol, Thy il -
Till all suc - cess be no - ble - ness And e
And crown thy good with broth - er - hood From sea

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that Katherine Lee Bates was inspired to compose "America the Beautiful."



Midsummer brings amateur kayak racers to the boiling waters of the Arkansas River.

To get a great view of the Arkansas Valley, take Skyline Drive, a thrilling rollercoaster-like road on a ridge that is just west of Canon City but 800 feet above it.

The unofficial timekeeper of Colorado Springs: The chimes of the Will Rogers Shrine of the Sun Memorial (above) on Cheyenne Mountain.

Another attraction of Cheyenne Mountain is the top-rated zoo which was originally established (in 1921) to care for an elephant named Tessie, the gift—from a Hindu rajah.

Ghost towns of South Central Colorado include Goldfield, Rosita, Turret, Bonanza and St. Elmo (above), once the biggest and most colorful city in the district.

When fire destroyed St. Elmo's post office in 1890, the postmaster was both the hero and the goat. He saved the mail, but in doing so he allowed a shipment of liquor to perish in the flames.

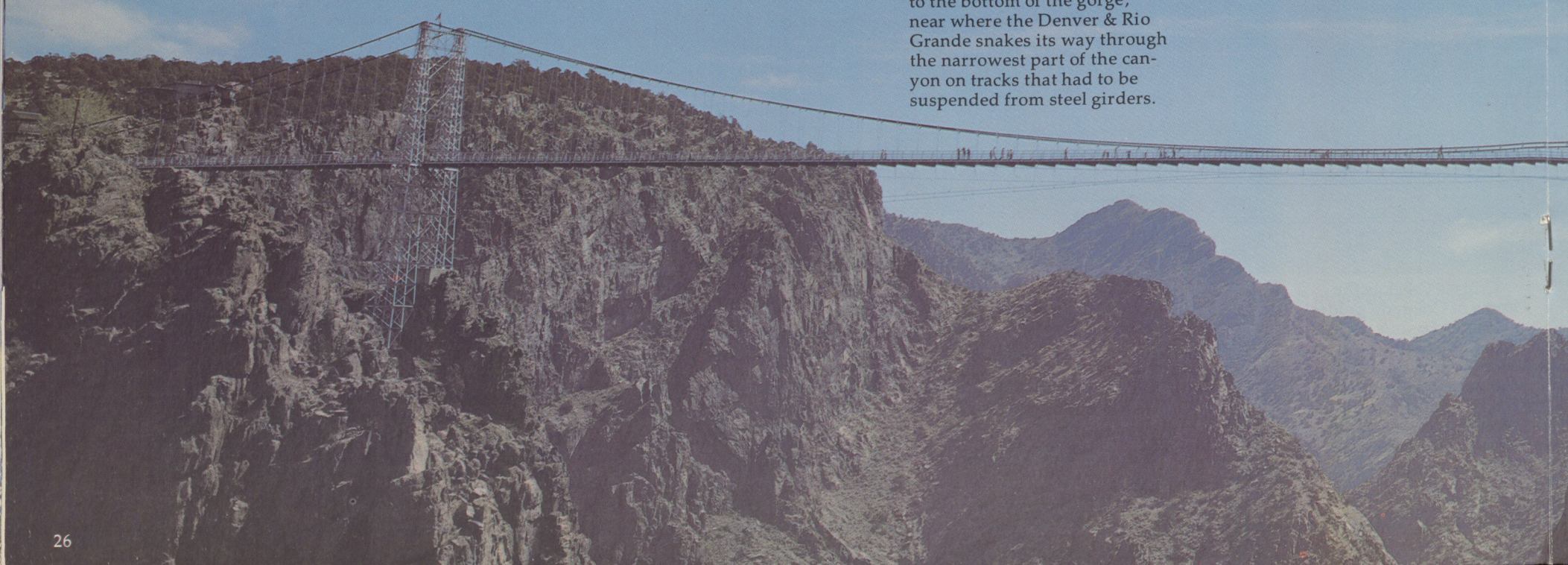
The world's highest suspension bridge spans the Royal Gorge, the most accessible of the great river canyons of Colorado.

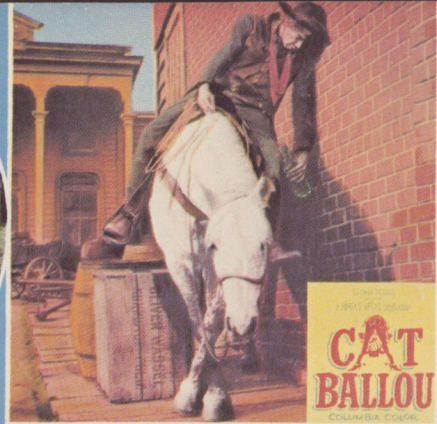
For a fee, visitors drive and walk across the bridge—and peer down to the turbulent waters of the Arkansas River, 1,055 feet below.

An incline railway descends to the bottom of the gorge, near where the Denver & Rio Grande snakes its way through the narrowest part of the canyon on tracks that had to be suspended from steel girders.

The Colorado State Fair brings hundreds of livestock and agricultural exhibits and thousands of visitors to Pueblo every August.

Also featured at the Fair: Performances by the biggest names in the country & western field plus a rip-roaring rodeo.





The Broadmoor, one of the foremost resort hotels in the country, is 5 miles from downtown Colorado Springs.

Clustered around a lake, the opulent Broadmoor complex includes three golf courses, a year-round ice skating rink, a ski run, a movie theater, and an authentic English pub that's been reassembled inside the Broadmoor's International Center.

Other attractions of the Colorado Springs area include Seven Falls, the Cave of the Winds, Van Briggle Pottery Studios, and the quaint town of Manitou Springs (above) where mansions, castles, museums, and fine restaurants rub elbows with arcades and curio shops.

A great number of motion pictures have been filmed in Colorado over the years.

Even though they were made back in the 1960's, "Cat Ballou" and "True Grit" still stand as two of the all-time best-loved Colorado-made movies.

A party of Mormon immigrant farmers rejoiced to see these verdant wooded slopes (above) after their long march across the dry prairie—and promptly named them the Wet Mountains.

Curiously, the Spanish and Indians who came before them had similarly named these peaks in their native tongues.





Northeastern Colorado.

"It was noble sport galloping over the plain in the dewy freshness of the morning."

— Mark Twain, after a buffalo hunt in Northeastern Colorado in 1862.

The cartridge casings and bullet you see at the right come from the site of "Fort Wicked." It was originally an Overland stage station operated by Holon Godfrey.

In 1865, during an intense Indian attack, Godfrey, his wife and daughter stubbornly fought back the raiders. The Indians, thereafter, referred to Godfrey as "Old Wicked."

From Genoa Tower (just off I-70 near Limon) you can see where you've been, where you're going and—naturally—where you are. A commanding view of 6 states in all.

For a small fee, you may want to visit the museum and see artifacts of NE Colorado dating back some 75,000 years.



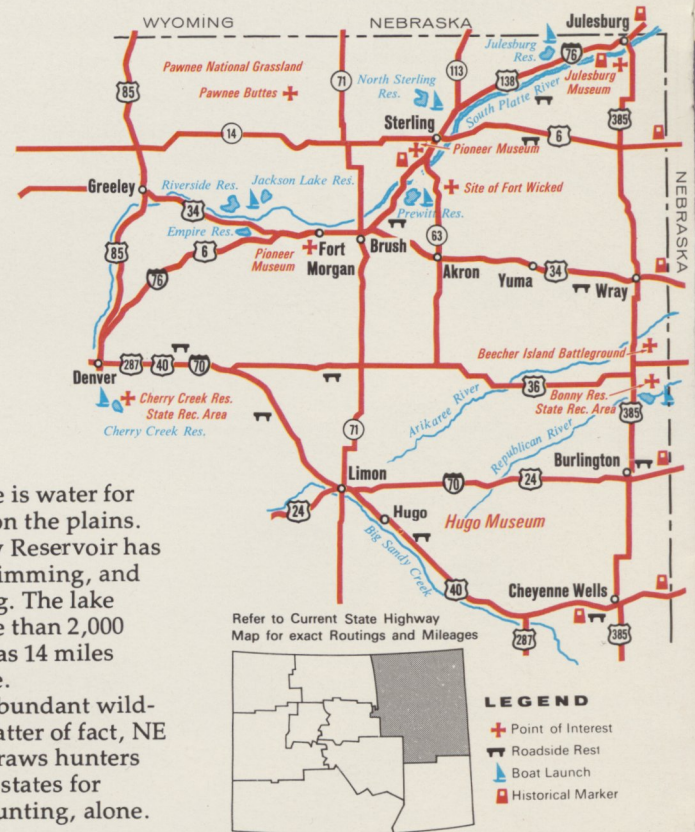
This is the land of sodbusters, Pony Express riders, the Overland Stage route, the Smoky Hill Trail, and James Michener's *Centennial*.

This is also the land of modern agriculture. Oceans of wheat color the prairie once darkened by great herds of buffalo. And it is quite possible that the last New York Strip Steak you savored came from the high plains of NE Colorado.

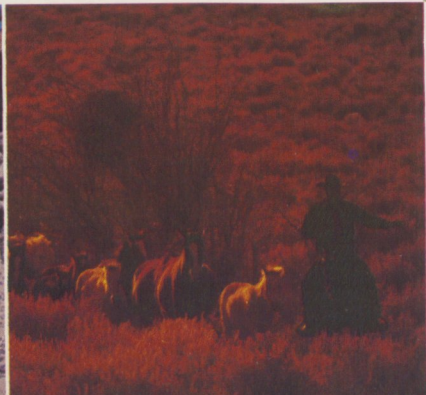


Yes, there is water for recreation on the plains. Lots. Bonny Reservoir has fishing, swimming, and water skiing. The lake covers more than 2,000 acres and has 14 miles of shoreline.

There's abundant wildlife, too. Matter of fact, NE Colorado draws hunters from many states for pheasant hunting, alone.



The horse is still a working animal in NE Colorado. Here, horses are being brought near the homestead before winter rolls in. It is not uncommon to see small herds of fleet (40 m.p.h. and up) pronghorn antelope (right). They're the fastest hoofed animals in America.



NEBRASKA

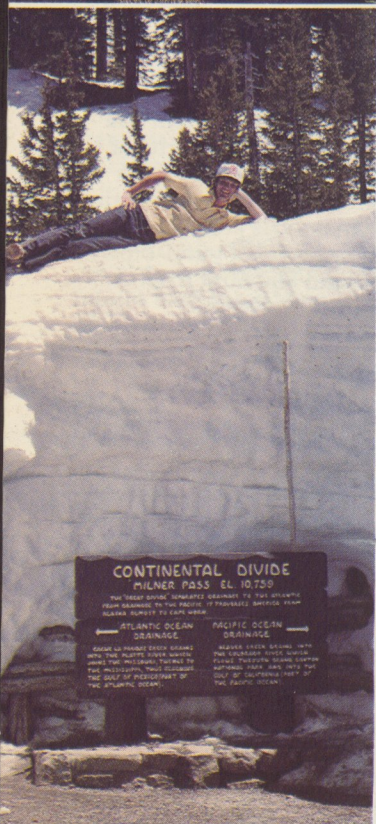


The Pawnee Buttes are superb examples of both water and wind erosion. The area surrounding them has long been a favorite of archeologists because the bones of prehistoric mammals are preserved by layers of wind-blown sand and mud from ancient rivers.

These are the buttes mentioned in *Centennial*.

Not far from Pawnee Buttes is a gigantic grove of trees known to locals as Stanley National Forest (below), owned and maintained by Brooks Stanley. For over 65 years, Brooks and his father planted trees there. Due to the fact that it takes a lot of trees to make a forest, as many as 400 were planted in a single year.





Rocky Mountain National Park is a 405-square mile masterpiece of nature.

Within the Park is a 35-mile chain of giant peaks, the eternal snows high up in the Never Summer Range, and 200 nature trails.



"Estes Park," painted in 1877 by Albert Bierstadt (who described Rocky Mountain National Park as America's finest composition for the painter).

Northern Colorado.

"They had a careless way . . . of firing revolvers, sometimes at each other, at other times quite miscellaneously . . . so I left."

— Horace Greeley, (after whom Northern Colorado's leading agricultural city was named) during a visit to the State in 1860.

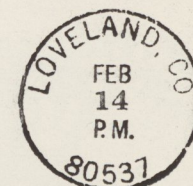
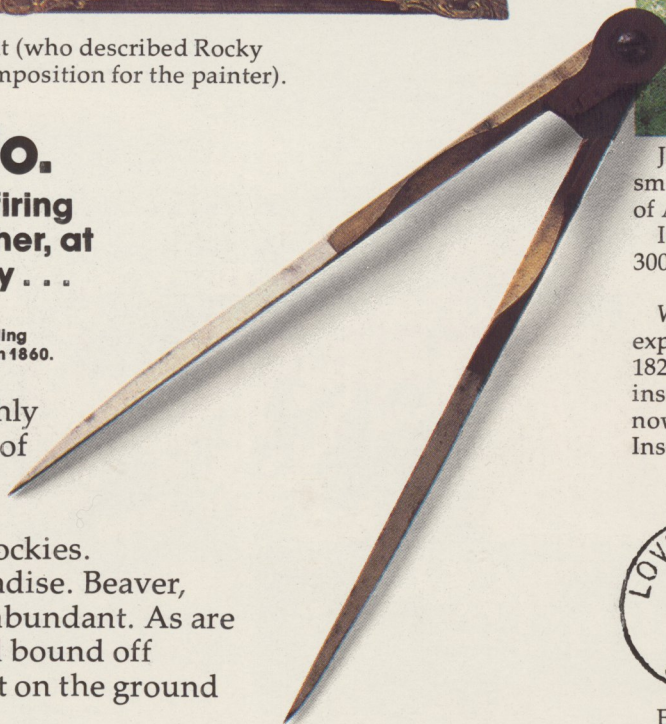
Northern Colorado rolls out smoothly across the high plains (the home of some of the State's richest agricultural communities) and then folds into the rugged Front Range of the Rockies.

Truly, here is a wildlife-lover's paradise. Beaver, marmot and the rabbit-like pike are abundant. As are mule deer (which, when startled, will bound off characteristically touching all four feet on the ground at once).



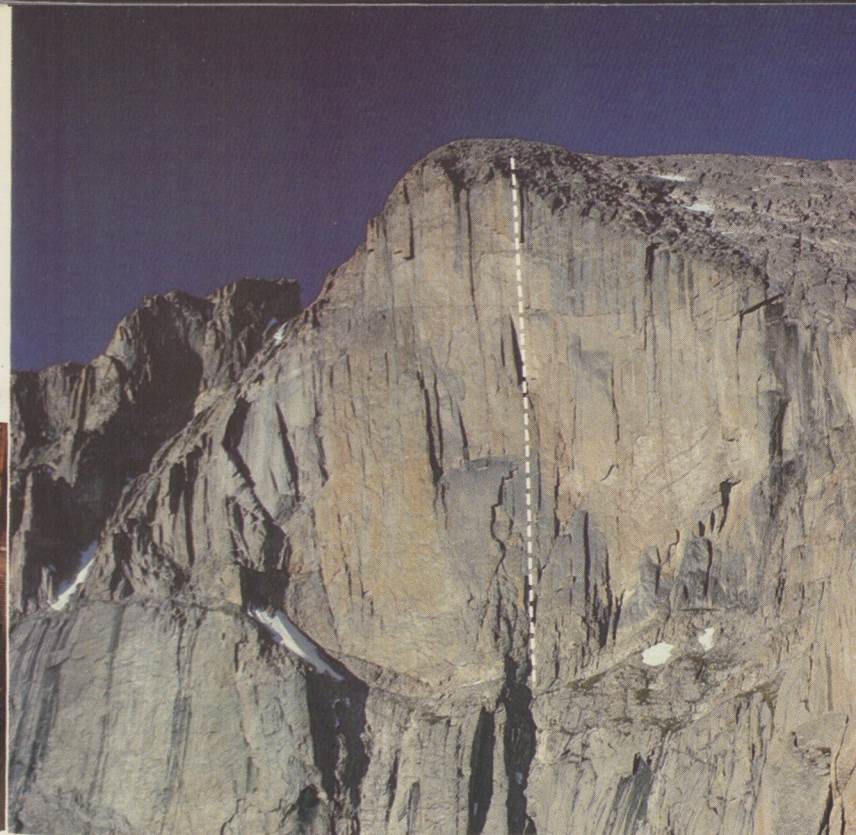
Just west of Longmont is the small town of Hygiene, the home of America's largest cottonwood. It's 36 feet around—and over 300 years old.

When Stephen H. Long explored Northern Colorado in 1820, he used a map-reading instrument like this one (left), now in the Smithsonian Institution.

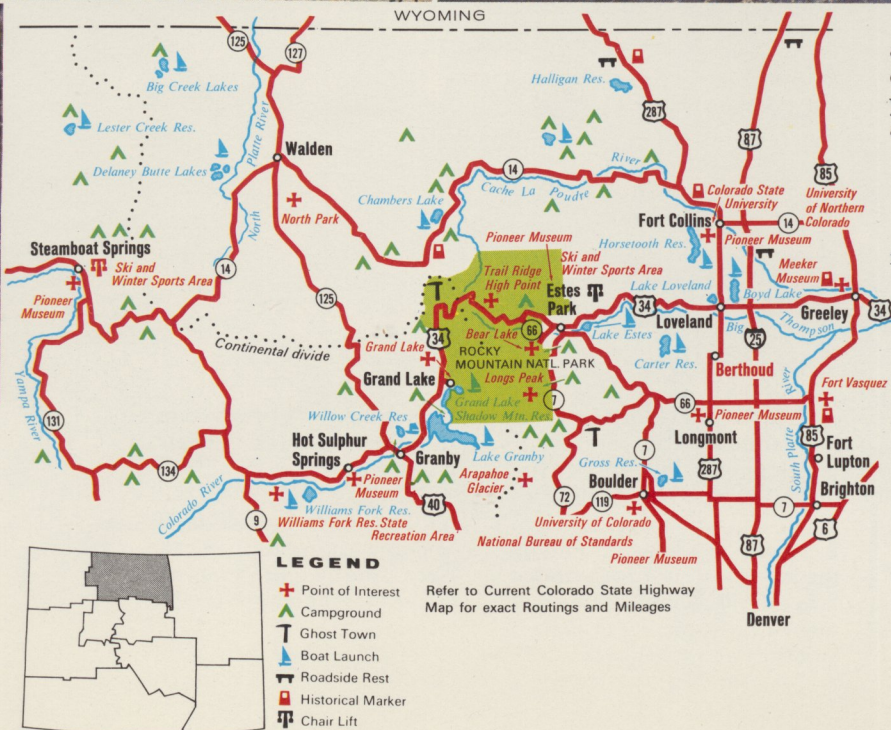


CUPID'S HOMETOWN
VALENTINE CAPITAL
OF THE WORLD

Every February, Loveland's post office receives hundreds of thousands of valentines to be remailed with a special cachet and the Loveland postmark.

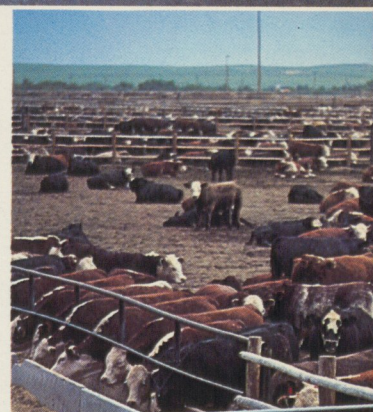


The eastern side of Longs Peak (top of page), 2,000 feet of sheer granite that only a few have been able to ascend via the most difficult routes. Indicated: The first route up "The Diamond."
A somewhat less demanding way to enjoy nature in Colorado: Splashing around in a cool glacier-fed stream.

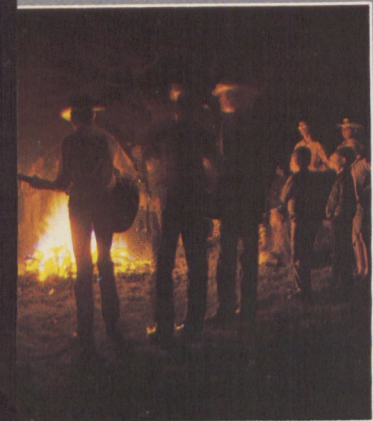


Steamboat Springs (named after a spring which emitted a chugging sound) is a popular year-round recreation area with a distinctly Western flavor.

Visitors from other states are frequently surprised by the high altitudes that are commonplace in Colorado.



After a visit in 1859, Horace Greeley used the power of the New York Tribune to establish an agricultural community in Colorado. "Go West, young man!" was the rallying cry—and the rich cattle-and-crops city of Greeley was the result.



Trail rides on horseback. Long moonlight hayrack rides. Square dances. Campfire singalongs.

A week (or three) at one of Colorado's many dude ranches can provide you with those memories (and pictures) you'll always cherish.

According to Indian legend, Cheyenne and Arapaho warriors once attacked a tribe of Utes camped by Grand Lake.

The Ute women and children were put on a large raft out on the lake for their protection.

Suddenly, a raging storm blew up, the raft was capsized, and they all were lost.

The mists that rise from

Grand Lake are believed to be the spirits of those women and children.

This lake, the State's largest natural body of water, feeds into Shadow Mountain Lake and Lake Granby, both man-made reservoirs (and both much larger).

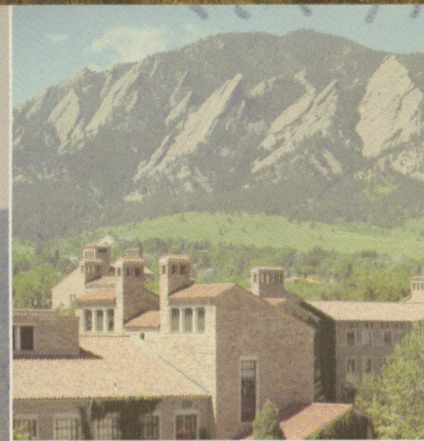
Together, they constitute the Great Lakes of Colorado.



Most mountain roads snake through canyons, but Trail Ridge Road—America's highest continuous highway—follows an old Ute trail along the top of a ridge.

Boulder is the home of the University of Colorado—and a large array of scientific organizations.

Fact: Arapahoe Glacier provides Boulder with a never-ending water supply.



Longs Peak, the monarch of Northern Colorado, spears 14,256 feet into the sky.

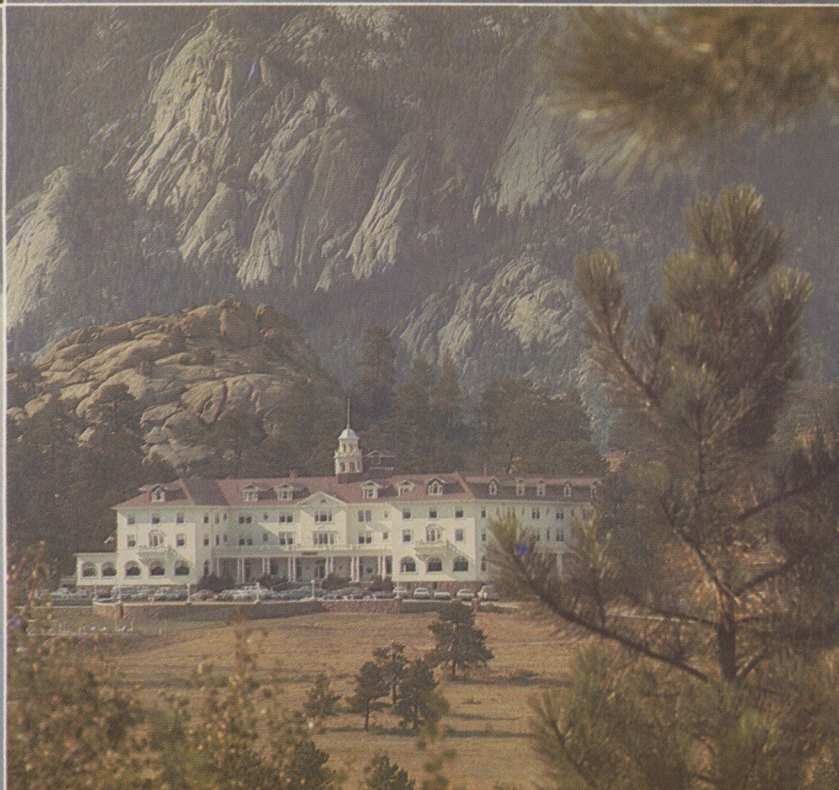
Early French trappers called it and nearby Meeker Peak "The Two Ears." The Indians called them "The Two Guides."

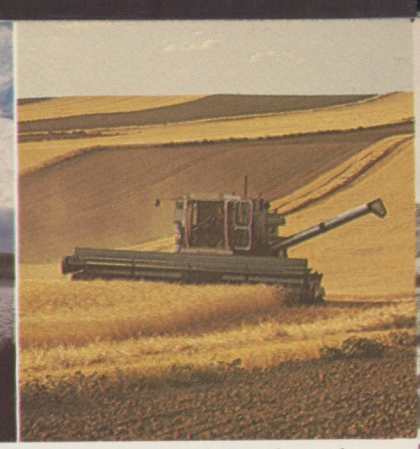
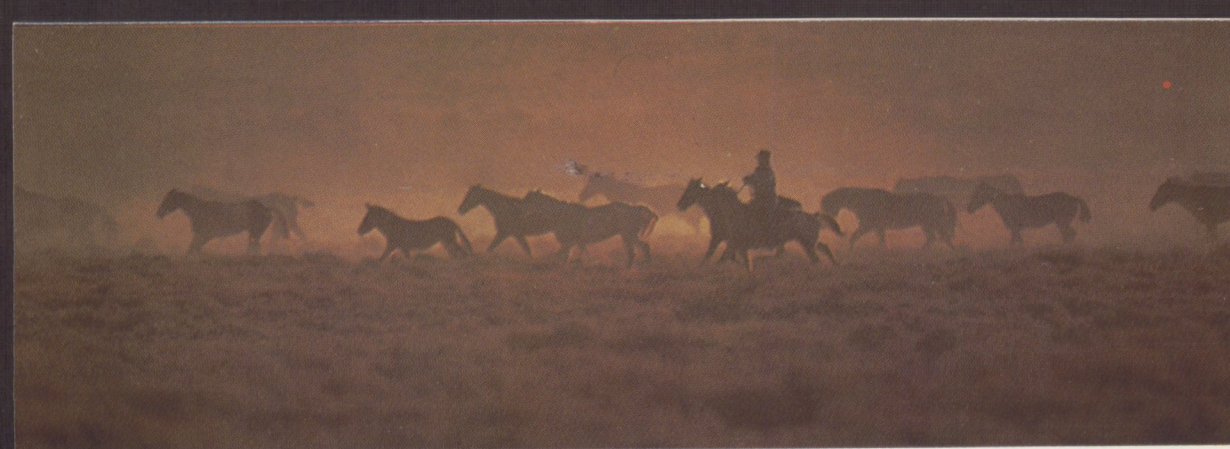
Although Longs' East Face is treacherous, easier routes up the west side are taken to the summit by hundreds of climbers every year.

From the early days, the charming village of Estes Park was always a haven for vacationers.

Although there are just a few thousand full-time residents, they host millions of visitors every year.

The elegant old Stanley Hotel (right), long an Estes Park landmark, was built by F. O. Stanley of Stanley Steamer fame.





Look at the high prairie. "It is uninhabitable by a people depending upon agriculture for their subsistence." — Major Stephen H. Long, 1821.

If the homesteaders of the high prairie had come up short on water, it is very likely that Long would have been right.

Deep wells, irrigation ditches and determination—that's what it takes to raise cattle and crops on the high plains.

The same wind that dries the soil can be harnessed to drive windmill water pumps that bring water from hundreds of feet beneath the surface. (Left.)

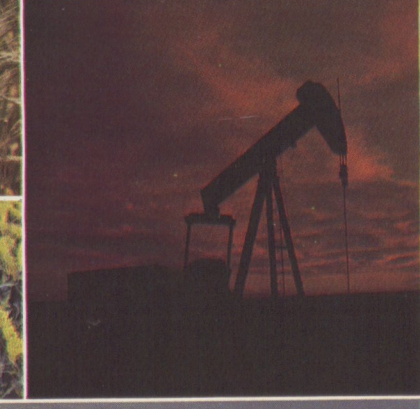
Indians no longer roam the prairie. But listen. You still may hear a war whoop. The one that accompanies the discovery of oil!

Wheat,
Sugar beets

Corn

Pinto beans,
Oats

Barley,
Sorghum (milo)





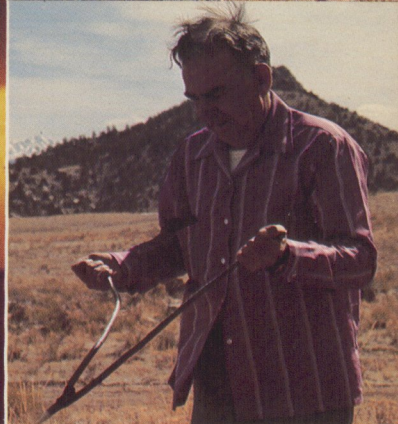
Grain elevators are the skyscrapers of the plains. They receive grain from the farmers, then clean, condition and store it until it's shipped out by rail.



This irrigation canal, carrying water from the mountains, serves a cornfield. The pipes going over the dam siphon water to lateral ditches running throughout the field.



The irrigation system above receives water from a large pump. As the pressurized water flows through the pipes and out the sprinkler heads, the wheels supporting the system turn and move the entire system across the field.



When the divining rod held by this "water witch" points down, the best place to drill a water well will have been found. (You have to believe.)

Below are 3 citizens of a prairie dog community. Their 12-foot deep burrow may have separate sleeping and food storage rooms.

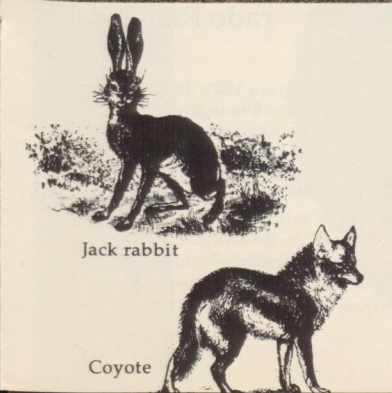
Get a feel for the true vastness of the high prairie. Pull off the four lane and venture a few miles on a country road. You'll soon understand why many pioneers stayed and worked to make the high prairie their home.

Sunflower,
Prickly poppy

Canada thistle,
Joshua tree

Indian paintbrush,
Yucca

Fetid marigold,
Cactus



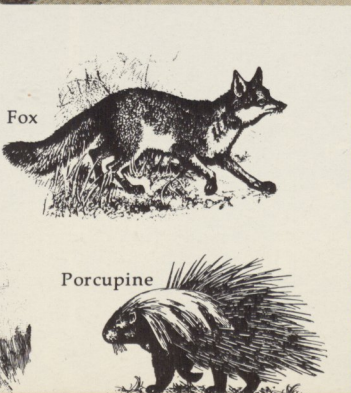
Jack rabbit

Coyote



Pronghorn antelope

Striped skunk



Fox

Porcupine





Enjoy a Forest in the Colorado Rockies.

“The air is clean and clear and crisp. A gentle, pine-scented breeze perfumes the night.”

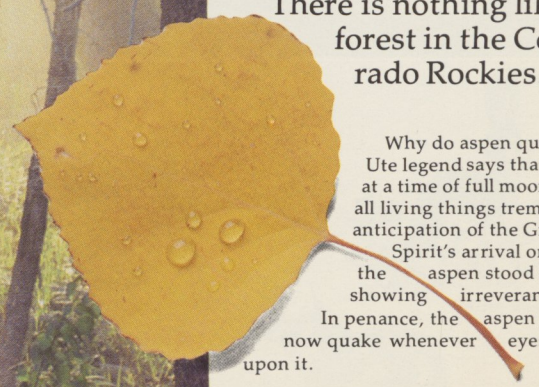
— T. Edgar Johnston, Colorado wildlife artist, 1977.

Colorado has 12 national forests covering more than 14,000,000 acres.

Standing on the floor of one of these forests, you'll only cover about one square foot.

But you've probably never been anywhere before which can reach all your senses quite so completely.

There is nothing like a forest in the Colorado Rockies.



Why do aspen quake? Ute legend says that, once, at a time of full moon when all living things trembled in anticipation of the Great Spirit's arrival on earth, the aspen stood still, showing irreverence.

In penance, the aspen must now quake whenever eyes fall upon it.



A wild rose of the high country.



Varicolored lichens are composed of an alga and a fungus.



The columbine, Colorado's State flower, on the Centennial stamp.



Snow buttercups are found from the Colorado foothills to timberline.



Mountain woodlily. Look for it in mountain meadows and moist thickets.



The pasqueflower blooms in clumps among rocks and late spring snow.



The berries of the kinnikinnick are called "bear berries" or "chipmunk apples."



The sure-footed mountain goat lives on the craggy rocks above timberline.



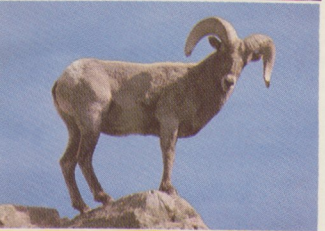
Check the ears and you'll see where the mule deer got his name.



In summer, these ptarmigan will move above timberline and have brown plumage.



Broadtailed hummingbirds nest in lichens, moss, and even cobwebs.



The Rocky Mountain big horn sheep is the Colorado state animal.



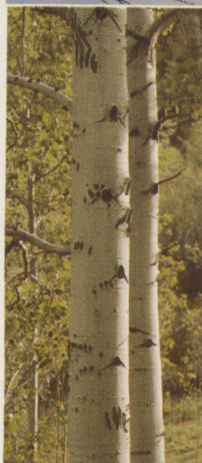
Chipmunks live in burrows under rocks and stumps.



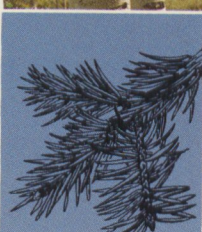
The elk (or wapiti) is the largest of the round antlered deer.



Ponderosa pine.



Look closely and you, too, may discover aspen scarred by bear claws.



Spruce.



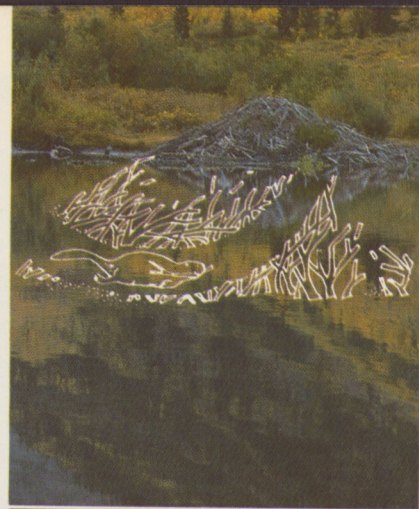
Piñon pine.



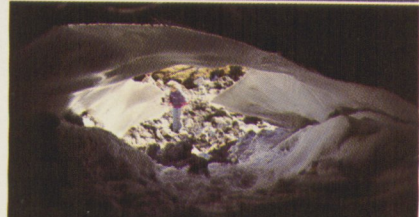
Sure sign of Colorado's oldest loggers—the beavers.



Douglas fir.



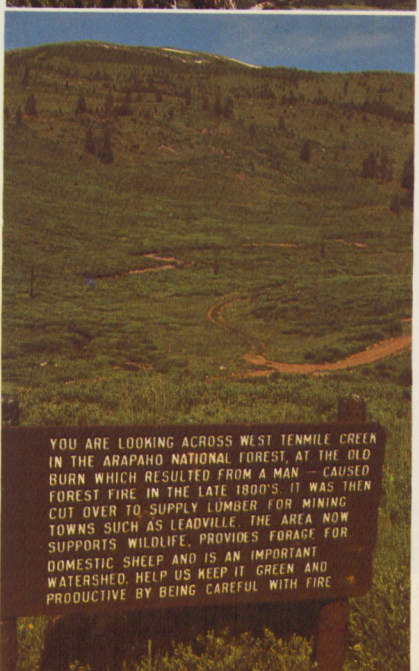
Beavers use sticks and mud to build multi-room lodges such as this one on Maroon Lake near Aspen. Entrance to the lodge is underwater with a tunnel leading to a dry room above water.



Saint Mary's Glacier, from the inside. Glaciers scrape out U-shaped valleys while streams and rivers cut V-shaped valleys.



The oldest of all living things on the North American continent—the bristlecone pine. Some have lived for over 4,000 years.



YOU ARE LOOKING ACROSS WEST TENMILE CREEK IN THE ARAPAHO NATIONAL FOREST. AT THE OLD BURN WHICH RESULTED FROM A MAN-CAUSED FOREST FIRE IN THE LATE 1800'S IT WAS THEN CUT OVER TO SUPPLY LUMBER FOR MINING TOWNS SUCH AS LEADVILLE. THE AREA NOW SUPPORTS WILDLIFE, PROVIDES FORAGE FOR DOMESTIC SHEEP AND IS AN IMPORTANT WATERSHED. HELP US KEEP IT GREEN AND PRODUCTIVE BY BEING CAREFUL WITH FIRE

Please.

Corn from Mesa Verde—an Indian cliff dwelling abandoned over 700 years ago—and Indian jewelry from a modern day Indian trading post.

Indian crafts, as well as artifacts, are preserved in Colorado.

You may discover beads, covered for hundreds of years, brought to the surface by ants in Northeastern Colorado.

Learn from Colorado's Indians.

"I was born upon the prairie, where the wind blew free and there was nothing to break the light of the sun."

— Ten Bears, Yamparlike Comanche Chief, c. 1860.

Indians were Colorado's first tourists. Some tribes stayed in Colorado year 'round, while others came just to hunt wildlife.

Those who stayed were known as Ute, Shoshone, Comanche, Kiowa, Arapaho, and Cheyenne.

Those who stayed would also be known as "ecologists" today. For Indians wasted very little. Their respect for the land and living things dates back approximately 12,000 years. The Indians knew that coexistence was the key to survival.

Legend says the Utes were once a tribe of giants. The Ute who forms Sleeping Ute Mountain (left) was the lone sentry left to stand guard while the rest of the tribe went hunting. He maintained his post for centuries before stretching out on the ground to sleep.

The Great Spirit was offended, it seems, so he reduced all Utes, except the sleeping sentry, to the size of normal men.

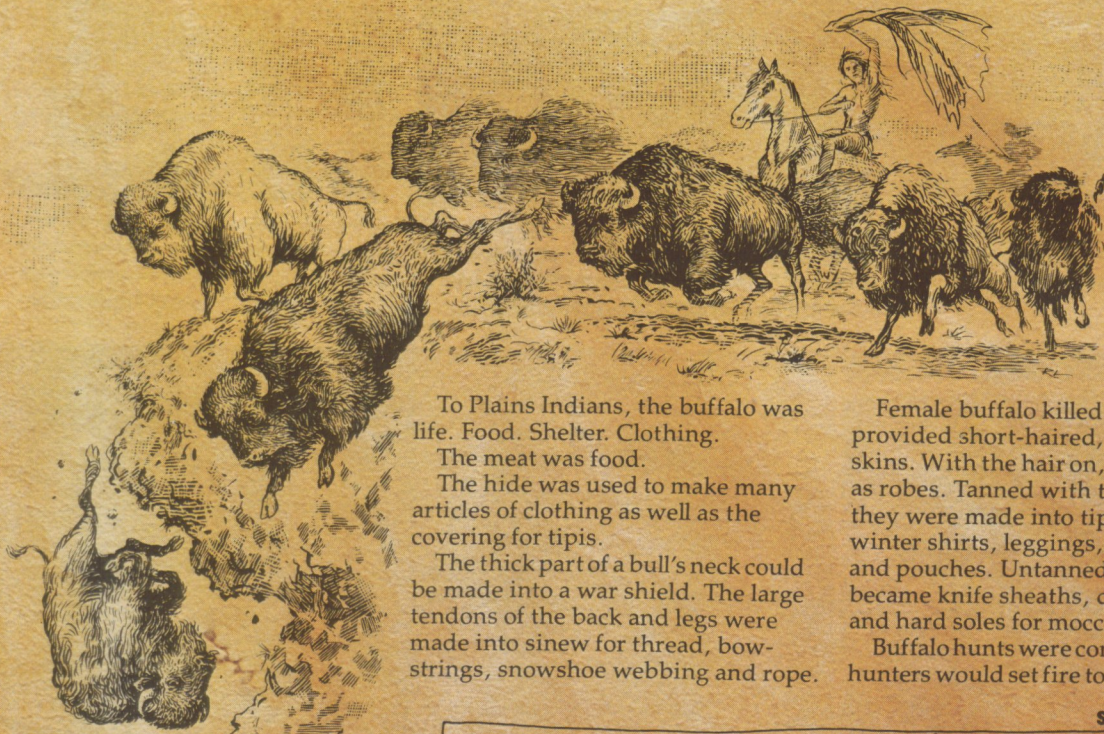
The tipi, or "teepee," is not the makeshift shelter it appears to be. There's a place for everything.

Should you be invited into a tipi, observe the custom of men turning to the right upon entering and women turning to the left.

Also, be aware that your stepping across, or into, the family altar (a sacred area directly behind the firepit) is not advised.

This will bring on a thunderstorm. Very quickly.





To Plains Indians, the buffalo was life. Food. Shelter. Clothing. The meat was food. The hide was used to make many articles of clothing as well as the covering for tipis. The thick part of a bull's neck could be made into a war shield. The large tendons of the back and legs were made into sinew for thread, bowstrings, snowshoe webbing and rope.

Female buffalo killed in summer provided short-haired, lightweight skins. With the hair on, these served as robes. Tanned with the hair off, they were made into tipi covers, winter shirts, leggings, saddle bags and pouches. Untanned skins became knife sheaths, drum heads, and hard soles for moccasins.

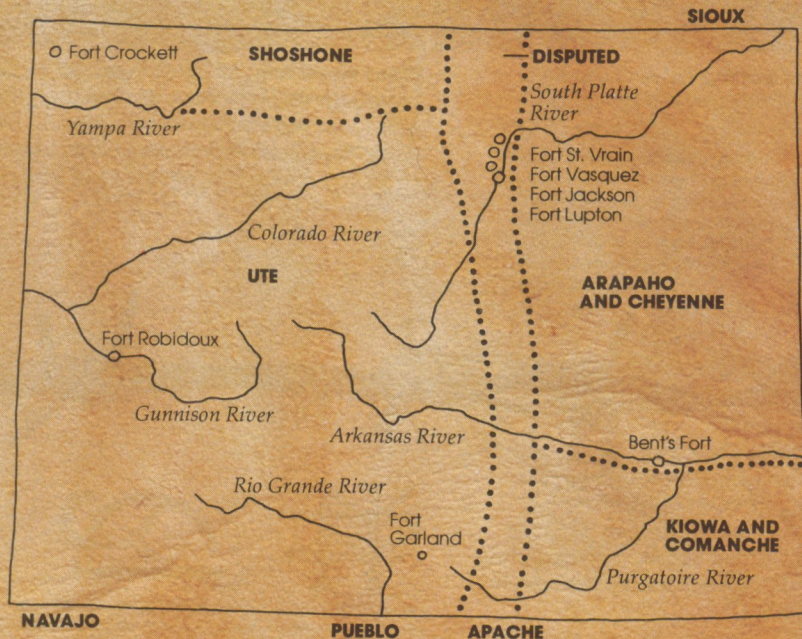
Buffalo hunts were communal. The hunters would set fire to a large circle

of prairie grass, forcing the animals into an easily attacked mass.

Or, if there were enough hunters, they would simply herd the animals into a group on foot.

But stampeding the herd over a cliff was the easiest way.

Despite the Plains Indians' dependence on the animal, the buffalo was far from being an endangered species until the middle 1800's when the white man began killing buffalo by the millions.



This contemporary Southern Ute family maintains its link with customs and rituals of the past.

In recent years, Denver has become the "Indian Capital" of the U.S.

Want to search for Indian artifacts? Head for the high prairie of northeastern Colorado, site of the great buffalo hunts. You may find crude arrowheads from 3,000 years ago (like the one at the top) mingled with sophisticated, modern ones from the 1800's.

Be a cowpoke in Colorado.

"If I have to go into town I get the fidgets."

— Harold Hoover, pioneer rancher, Rush, Colorado, 1969.

Wherever there are cattle and grasslands, there will be cowboys (or cowhands or cowpokes or cowpunchers).

Colorado has plenty of all three. Can you be a cowboy in Colorado? Reckon you can. Sort of, anyway.

Besides having to look the part, you'll also need to be able to read brands, know your cattle breeds, and talk in cowboy lingo.

Here's a crash course in all these things—along with a few hints on how to watch a rodeo like a cowboy does. (Thousands of cowboys bite the dust at dozens of rip-snortin' rodeos in Colorado every year.)

The end of the open range came abruptly to Colorado in the 1860's with the introduction of barbed wire (cowboys call it "bobwire").

With barbed wire, the cowboy was no longer just a herdsman on horseback.

Suddenly, he had also become

a hole-diggin' pole-cuttin' wire-stringin' workin' man.

Pictured here is Ross' Four Point, patented in 1879, from a ranch in Chaffee County.

Old-time ranchers describe a good fence as one that's "hog tight, horse high and bull strong."



Above: Charolais cattle.
Below: Herefords—also known as "whitefaces."



Above: Beefmasters, a new breed of cattle (the result of a three-way cross between Brahman, Shorthorn and Hereford). Below: Angus cattle.



Barrel Racing rules charge a 5 second penalty for knocking down a barrel. Total time of 17 seconds and under would be superior.



Steer Wrestling (or "bulldogging") is rodeo's fastest event. If steer gets loose, cowboy may take no more than one step to catch him.



Bull Riding is probably the most dangerous sport in the world. Even if you're thrown, you're not through. You've still got to escape.

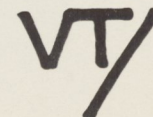
A brand is more than an identifying mark put on animals' hides; it is a cattleman's coat of arms. At last count, Colorado had over 33,000 registered brands on the books.



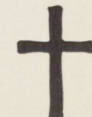
PINE TREE
Tree Top Ranch,
McClave, Colo.



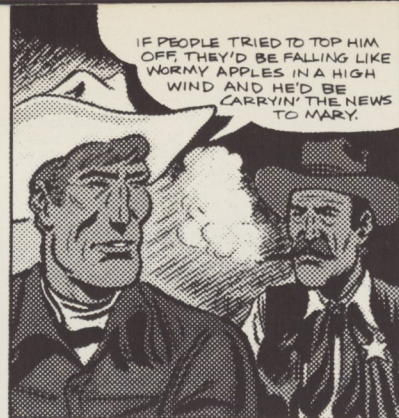
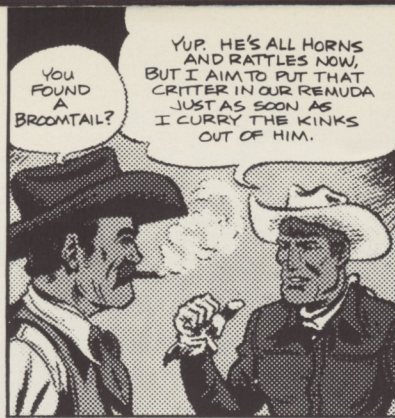
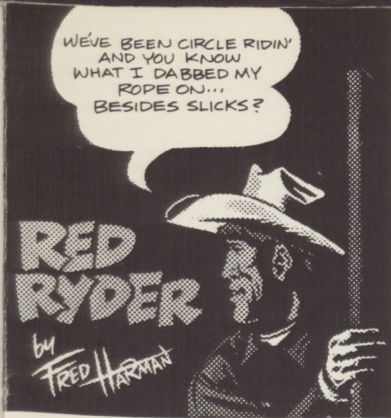
QUARTER CIRCLE OVER BAR
Red Top Ranch, Fowler, Colo.



VT SLASH
Twin Buttes Ranch,
Rangely, Colo.



CHRISTIAN CROSS
Hott Ranch,
Pagosa Springs, Colo.



Red Ryder was created by artist/rancher Fred Harman. Harman's spread (and drawing board) is in SW Colorado.

"We've been collecting scattered cattle into a herd and you know what I roped besides unbranded calves?"

"You found a wild horse?"
"Yes. He's angry now, but I plan to add him to our string of saddle horses as soon as I tame him."

"If people tried to ride him, they'd be bucked off and he'd run away with the empty saddle."

In the old days, a cowboy's hat was often used for fetching water and fanning campfires.

Today, its primary function is its original one: Protection against sun, rain and snow.

John B. Stetson fashioned the very first Stetson hat in Colorado in 1863.



Saddle Bronc riders must have spurs over break of bronc's shoulders and touching horse on first jump out of chute.

Calf Roping allows any 3 feet of the calf to be tied, but tie must hold for 6 seconds after roper remounts horse and slacks rope. Horse very important here.

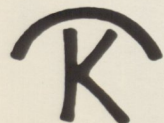
A cowboy's jacket—like his shirt—has button-down pockets to keep the contents from going astray even when he's aboard a horse at a full gallop.

Everything about a cowboy's boots has a purpose. Heels: High to keep the foot from slipping through the stirrup and to dig in when you're roping on foot. Toes: Pointed to make it easier to slip 'em into the stirrups. Tops: Tall to protect against thorns, snakes, and rubbing against rigging.

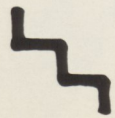
When some cowboys are shoeing their horses, they turn up the cuffs of their Levis to provide a handy repository for horseshoe nails.

Spurs are an essential part of a cowhand's equipment, yet they have long been something more than just implements for controlling horses.

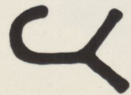
They set 'pokes apart from ordinary mortals who merely trod the earth.



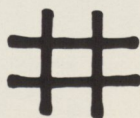
QUARTER CIRCLE K
Klett Ranch, La Junta, Colo.



STAIRCASE
Clarence Deacon,
Mack, Colo.



LAZY J Y
Skylark Ranch Co.,
Parshall, Colo.



PIG PEN
Green Ranch,
Canon City, Colo.

Discover gold in Colorado.

"Traders locked their stores, barkeepers set out with their stocks of whiskey, the county judge, sheriff, lawyers, doctors — and even the editor of the Rocky Mountain News joined in the rush!"

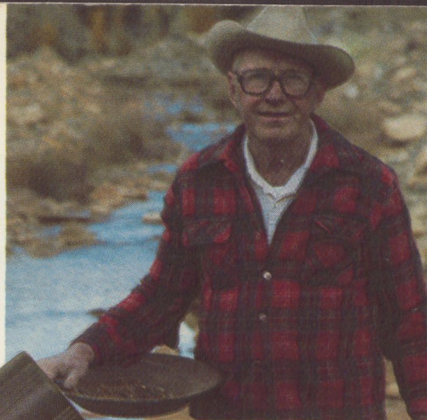
— Henry Villard, 1858.



There's gold in them thar Colorado hills. And in the streams, too.

Sure, a great deal of gold has been taken out. But there's still plenty left.

That's why thousands of just-for-the-fun-of-it prospectors take themselves and their gold pans to the streams of Colorado every year. The same streams that attracted hoping-to-strike-it-rich gold seekers of a century ago by the tens of thousands.



Vic Couch panned the gold in the vial on this page.

He says the most important thing to keep in mind is that gold is very heavy.

"So don't be afraid to dig down into the stream bed or its bank," he says. "The good stuff often lies real low.

"And don't be afraid to shake the pan, either. The stuff you're after is down on the bottom."

Pick out the big rocks by hand. They're not nuggets; they're just in the way.



"I learned to pan from the old timers," says M. T. Robb. "Been at it since I was eight years old."

Experience has taught Robb to "get rid of the big rocks real fast, then keep working what's left around to your left until all you've got is a little black sand.

"If you've got any color, you'll find it in with that black sand."

Work the remainder around, allowing the lighter material to slip over the side.



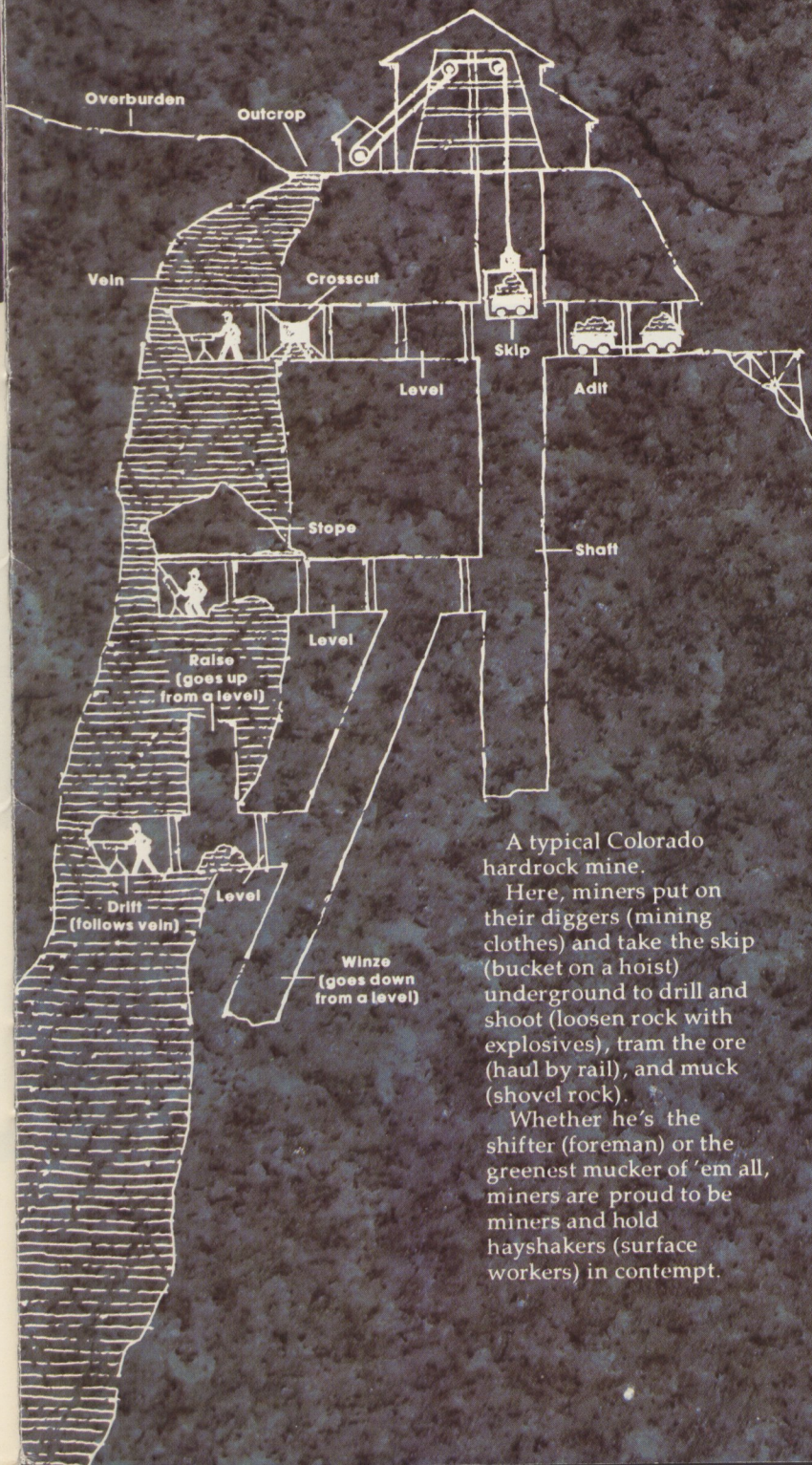
An itinerant gold seeker, Adam Sikora has been experimenting with Pyrex pie dishes (in place of the traditional metal pan).

"Just scoop out some likely-looking black sand, wash it around for a little—keeping the sand as loose as possible—then set it in the sun to dry."

Later, he turns it over and there—on the bottom—he often sees flecks of gold.

If you're patient and keep at it long enough, maybe....

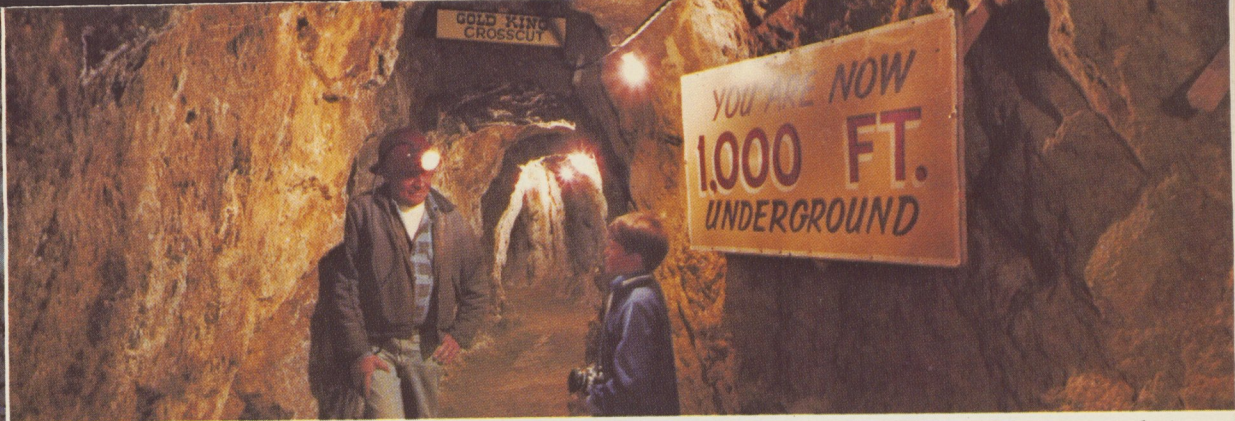




A typical Colorado hardrock mine.

Here, miners put on their diggers (mining clothes) and take the skip (bucket on a hoist) underground to drill and shoot (loosen rock with explosives), tram the ore (haul by rail), and muck (shovel rock).

Whether he's the shifter (foreman) or the greenest mucker of 'em all, miners are proud to be miners and hold hayshakers (surface workers) in contempt.



The gold he panned from the stream made many an old timer want to find the ore deposit it came from.

And so hard rock mining came to Colorado.

And hard rock miners.

The Mollie Kathleen Mine in Cripple Creek is one of several mines in Colorado that you can visit (for a price) to get an idea of what it's like to work in the middle of a mountain.

But beware of the many inactive mines in Colorado. In spite of their appearance,

hardly any of them are truly abandoned. They belong to people and are simply idle, waiting to be reopened.

In the meantime, they are highly dangerous to enter.

Please don't explore.



Pyrite—or fool's gold—is just iron and sulphur. But sometimes gold is found together with pyrite, so you never know....



Petrified wood occurs when the pores in a dead tree are filled with waterborne minerals.



There are many forms of **quartz**, an extremely common mineral. Gold is frequently found in quartz veins.

A member of the quartz family, **jasper** comes in red, yellow or brown—or a mixture thereof.



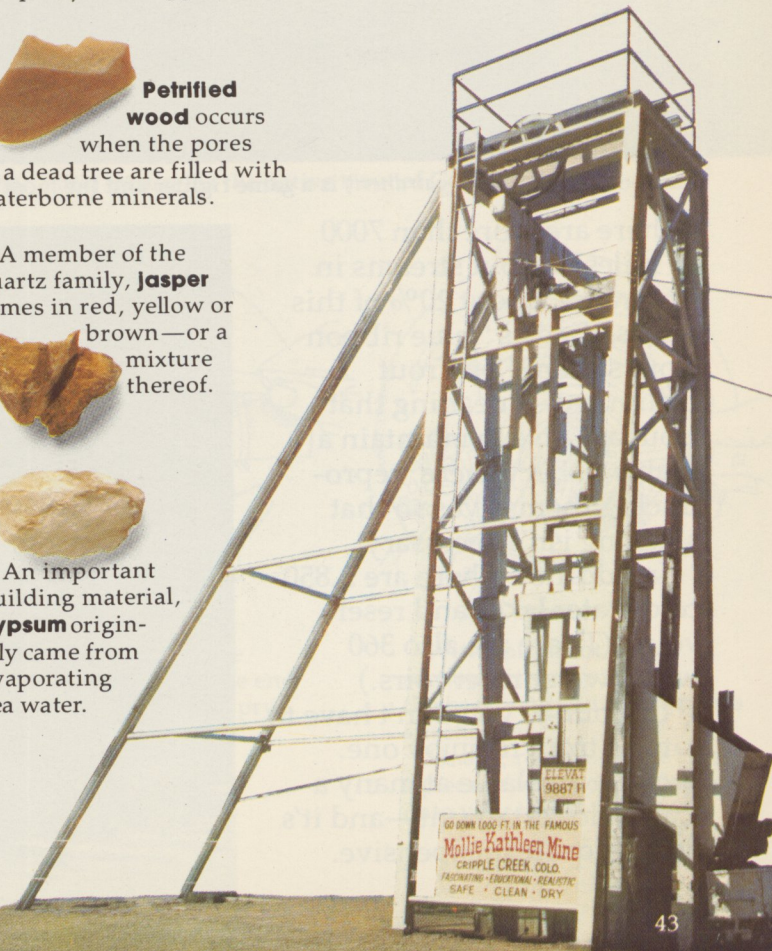
Copper is often a by-product of Colorado's gold, silver and molybdenum mines.



An important building material, **gypsum** originally came from evaporating sea water.



A variety of quartz, **onyx** is characterized by parallel bands of white and black (or brown).



Get a line on Colorado's trout.

"If you are ever checked by a game warden in Colorado, he'll be mighty suspicious if you don't have a Rio Grande King in your fly box."

— Jack Dennis, guide and author, 1975.



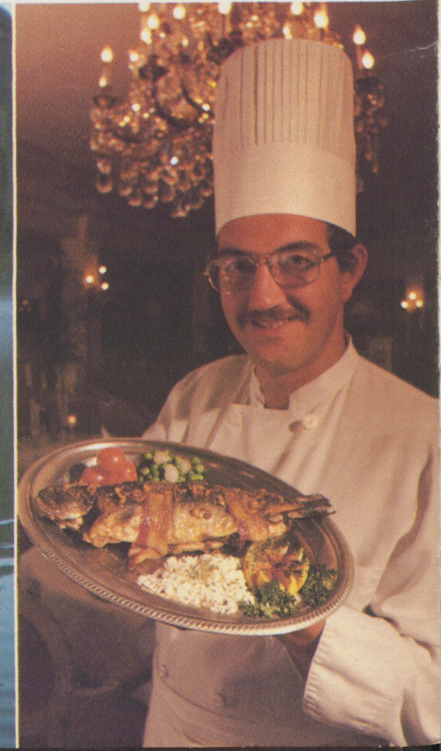
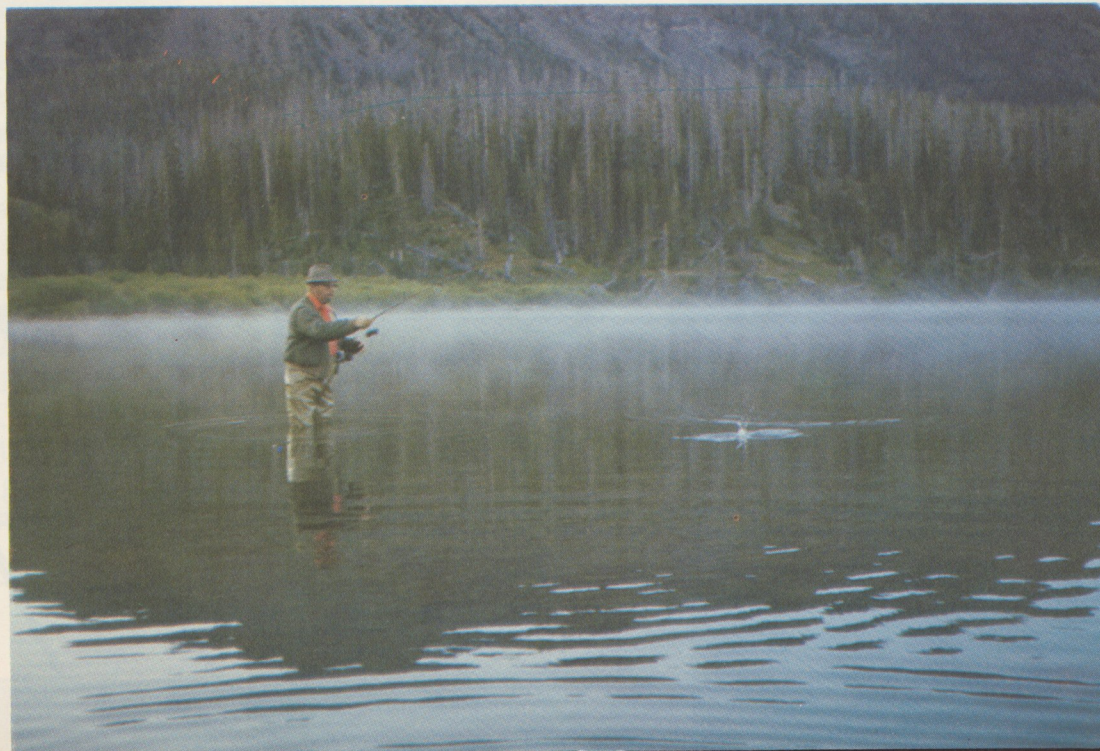
Rainbow Trout (*Salmo gairdneri*) is a game fighter and the most common.

Brown Trout (*Salmo trutta Linnaeus*) is wily, hard to catch—and often large.

There are more than 7000 miles of trout streams in Colorado. About 20% of this is classified as "blue ribbon trout stream" by Trout Unlimited—meaning that trout are able to maintain a viable fishery there, reproducing themselves so that stocking isn't necessary.

In addition, there are 2,850 cold water lakes and reservoirs. (There are also 360 warm water reservoirs.)

Of course, you don't have to catch a trout to enjoy one. Trout is available at many a Colorado restaurant—and it's usually quite inexpensive.



It is almost a state tradition in Colorado to fish with a Rio Grande King (or one of its variations).

It was the mainstay of the late Richard J. O'Connor, the famous big trout man.



Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) is usually small, but the most delicious.

Cutthroat Trout (*Salmo clarki stomias*) is the native trout of Colorado.

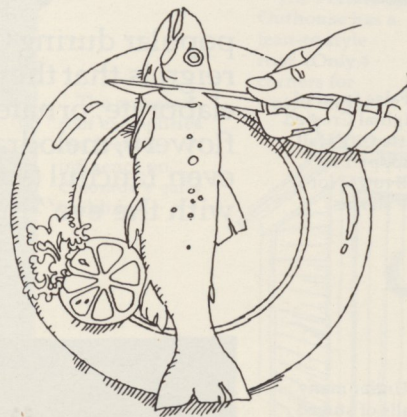
There are many excellent recipes for the preparation of trout. Here's one you can use either in your kitchen or at a campfire:

TROUT RICHARD (Serves 4)

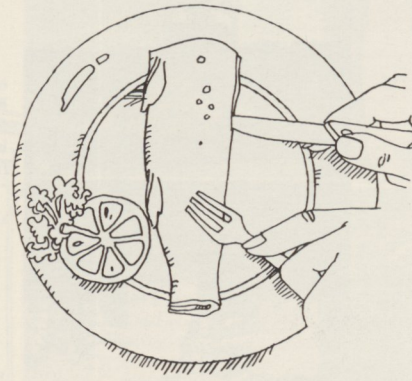
- 4 Colorado Trout, 12 oz. when boned
- 1 cup fresh mushrooms, sliced
- 4 teaspoons onion, diced
- 8 tablespoons butter
- 4 teaspoons parsley, chopped
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon white pepper
- 2 lemons (peel off outer skin—without white pulp—and cut into small strips)
- 8 bacon strips, uncooked
- White wine
- Flour to dredge fish
- Toothpicks

1. Clean and bone the whole trout.
2. Open the trout and sprinkle lemon juice & white wine over its flesh. Salt and pepper.
3. Spread a teaspoon of raw onion over one side of each trout. Follow with mushrooms, parsley and wine. Put a tablespoon of butter in each trout and close.
4. Wrap two strips of raw bacon around each trout and pin with toothpicks.
5. Dredge in flour and sauté in 4 tablespoons clarified butter. When the first side is brown and crisp, turn the trout over and put pan in oven (or cover and continue cooking on top of the stove or campfire at a lower heat) for 7 to 10 minutes.
6. Put trout on plate and melt rest of butter. When butter turns brown, add the strips of lemon peel and swirl around the pan for 30 seconds. Pour this mixture over trout.

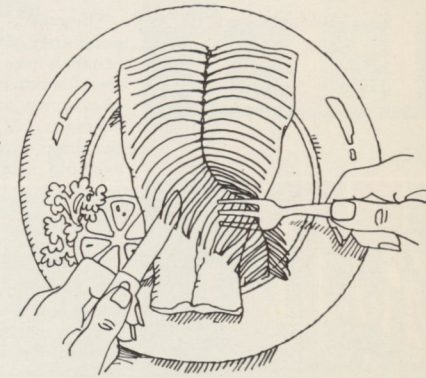
Chef Richard Williams
Chateau Pyrenees



To best appreciate this delicacy, you have to separate the trout from the bones. It's easy. First, cut off the head and tail.



Next, slide your knife down the back from one end to the other and gently pry the fish apart.



With your trout in two sections, it's easy to pull out the backbone and all the bones attached to it.

Finally, remove all the fins, squeeze a few drops of lemon onto your trout—and enjoy.

This sample of Romanesque Revival architecture, popular in the 1880's and 90's, comes from Cripple Creek.

Exquisite detailing like this is rarely found on post-1900 buildings in Colorado.

Central City's famed Opera House features Romanesque detailing and a modified mansard roof.

The great popularity of ornate letterforms is much in evidence on old signs, old buildings—and even old trains.

The design of many of Colorado's early day hotels reflected the grandeur and elegance of French chateaus.

Many architectural details of Colorado's historic buildings were ordered out of pattern books.

Colonial Revival detailing—such as swags of pressed metal—appeared near the turn of the century.

Keep an eye out for great old signs. This one—on a Black Hawk livery stable—is a classic.

Decorative woodwork applied to Victorian houses is known as gingerbread.

False front of original Crested Butte City Hall is topped by bell tower for fire alarms.

Under many walls of stucco are inner walls of adobe bricks—or logs.

The Ouray Elks Club combines French, Queen Anne and Romanesque influences.

Unlock the secrets of Colorado's historic buildings.

"In six months, a tract of dense spruce forest had been converted into a bustling village."

— Helen Hunt Jackson, 1878.

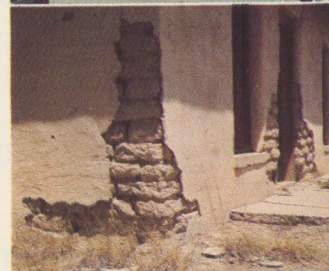
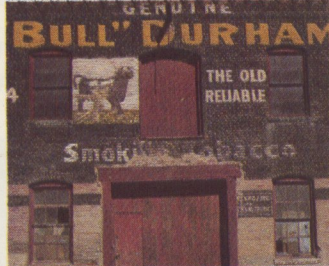
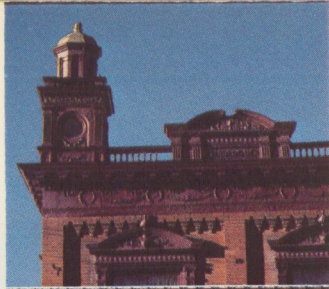
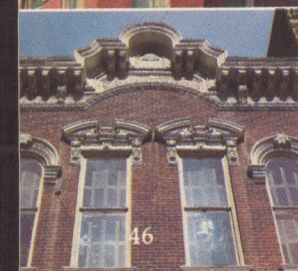
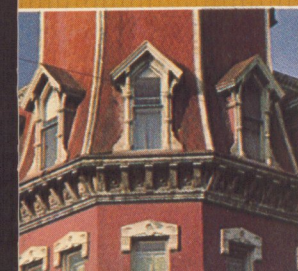
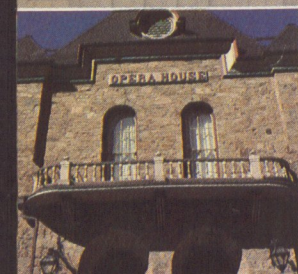
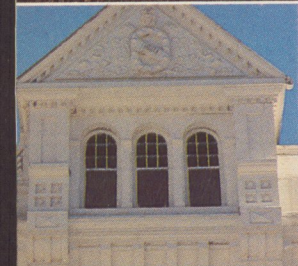
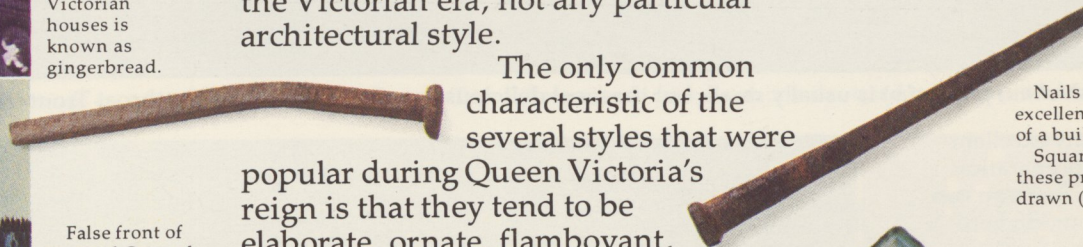
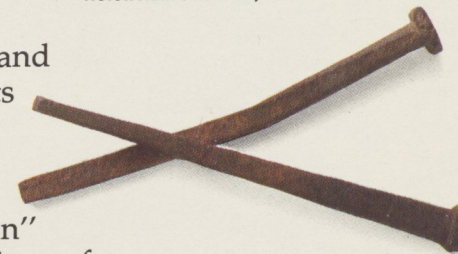
Because Colorado boomed (and built) when it did, it boasts some of the best examples of Victorian architecture in the United States.

Bear in mind that "Victorian" architecture designates buildings of the Victorian era, not any particular architectural style.

The only common characteristic of the several styles that were popular during Queen Victoria's reign is that they tend to be elaborate, ornate, flamboyant, flowery, melodramatic and sometimes even fanciful (such as the "house with the eye" in Leadville).

Nails are often excellent clues to the age of a building.

Square-cut nails like these pre-date today's drawn (wire) variety.





Colorado's contribution to architecture is the wooden mill building.

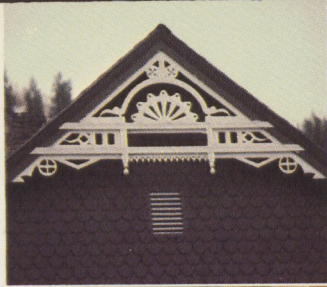
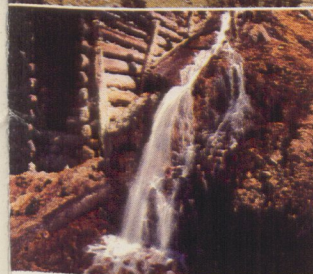


Because gravity was used to move the ore, these structures sloped and stepped down steep hillsides.



Modern Colorado architecture (left, second photo from top) often echoes these forms.

Cribbing (bottom photo) is an anti-erosion device employed by miners.



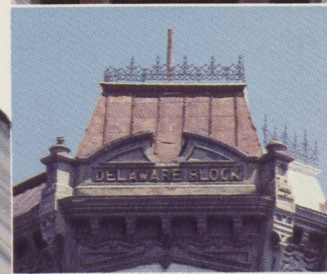
An elaborate pierced apron on a house in Telluride.



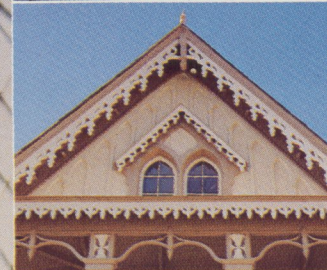
Victorian Victor: Interesting stonework adorns Victor's Elks Club.



Sunburst detailing was a popular feature of the Queen Anne style which stressed heavy ornamentation.



The mansard roof exemplifies the French influence on Colorado's early buildings.



The Lace House in Black Hawk, the purest example of Carpenter Gothic.



Look up. Often, you'll find that it's easy to tell a building's age.



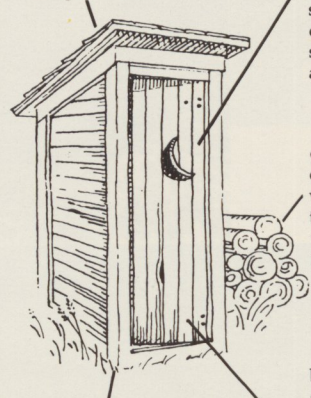
The Hamill House privy in Georgetown is an elaborate Gothic Revival six-seater.

The family side features walnut seats of varying sizes.

The servants' side is pine with all seats the same size.

The Perfect Outhouse has a lean-to style roof. (Only 4 corners for wasps' nests.)

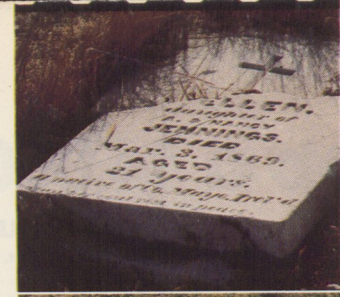
Door faces east and opens inward so that occupant can enjoy warmth of morning sun—yet kick door closed if someone approaches.



Locate the outhouse on other side of woodpile so that a load of wood will be hauled in after every visit.

Seat should be smoothly sanded unless outhouse is for workers (in which case seat should be left rough to discourage indolence).

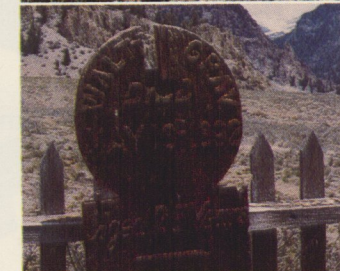
Contrasting two-color paint job makes it easy to locate in the dark.



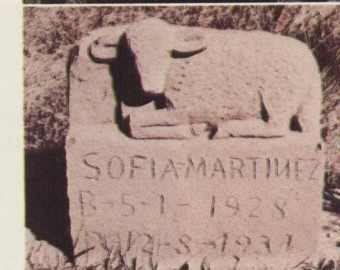
The stories mining camp graveyards tell are often short.



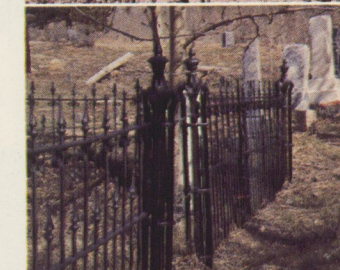
Wooden grave markers in Creede.



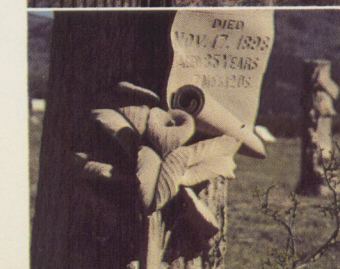
In time, the painted words on a wooden marker stand out in relief.



A touching memorial to a young Colorado girl.



Ornate iron fences guard one of Central City's cemeteries.



A miner's grave: The earth did not yield up its riches easily.

Climb a 14,000-foot peak. With or without a car.

“Colorado . . . is the roof of our nation.”

— James Michener, 1976.

The discovery—in 1859—of rich veins of gold in Colorado touched off a rush to the Rockies that continues to this day.

Most of today’s travelers come not to burrow into the mountains, but simply to view their majesty.

And to climb them.

With roads running to the summit of two of Colorado’s 14,000-footers, it’s easy to do.

Above timberline (around 11,500 feet), the weather is fickle (but interesting), the air is thin (but crisp)—and the views are great.

High altitude cookery can be a real challenge, too. At 10,000 feet, water boils at 194°F. At 14,000 feet, it’ll boil at just 186°—which is why a three minute egg takes over seven minutes.

A side view of Colorado, looking north.

With every 1,000 feet of altitude, the temperature drops about 4°, just as if you had gone northward 350 miles or so.

That’s why it’s so often a balmy 85° in Denver while it’s put-on-a-sweater-time in the high country.

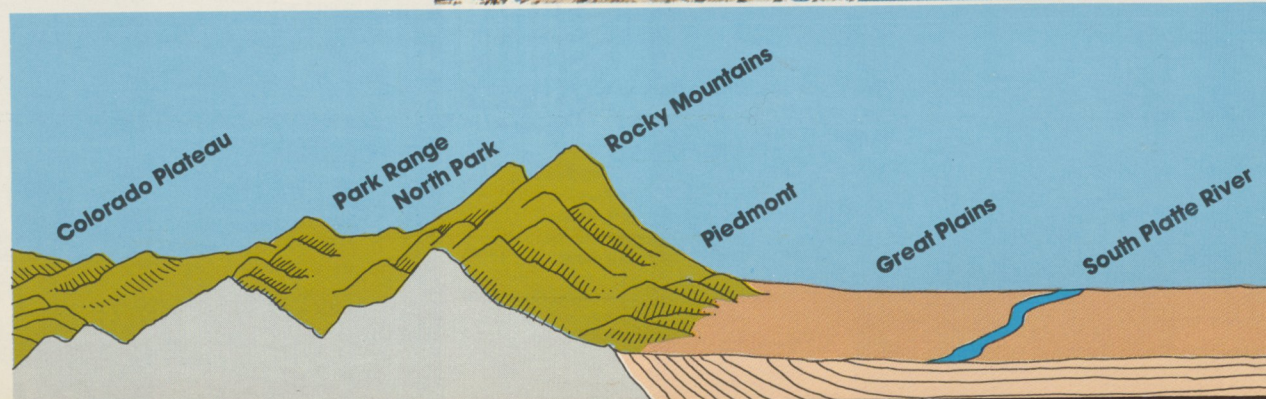
There are four ways to reach the summit of Pikes Peak.

By car—even an old one (right). By bus. By cog railway (below). Or by foot.

Colorado’s other 14,000-footer with a road to the top is Mount Evans, directly west of Denver.

There is only one way to reach the tops of any of the other 14,000-foot-and-over peaks in Colorado (there are 53 in all).

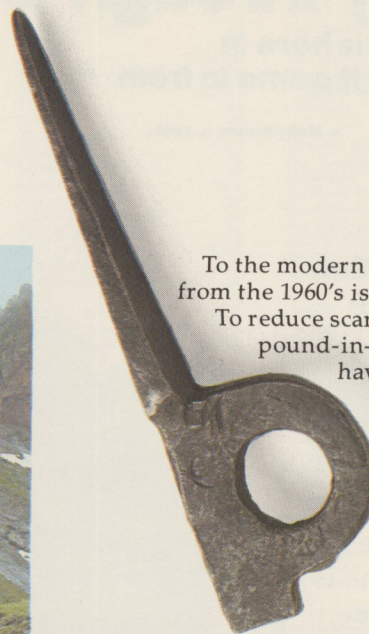
You have to climb them.



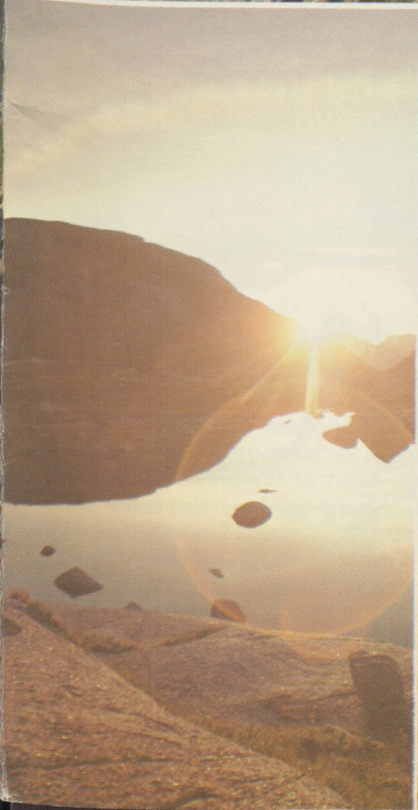


Climbing mountains can be great fun. (You may glimpse a bighorn sheep strolling along a ledge with the confidence of the state animal—which he is.)

Unless you're a bighorn sheep, don't attempt any climb without the proper equipment and training.



To the modern climber, this piton from the 1960's is already an antique. To reduce scarring of rock faces, pound-in-pull-out pitons have been replaced by hexcentrics which are wedged into existing cracks and—when no longer needed—released for easy removal.



A signboard on Independence Pass explains that many life zones will be encountered as the road leads you up to 12,095 feet above sea level.

Every July 4th brings America's second oldest sanctioned auto race (after the Indy 500) to the 18-mile Pikes Peak Toll Road.



Eat your way through Colorado.

"All the food in the world is here in Colorado — and most of it came in from other places."

— Molly Brown, c. 1909.

The old timers called it vittles, chuck, doin's or just plain grub.

Of course, it wasn't the prospect of finding gourmet restaurants that brought them to Colorado.

Today, you could come for that very reason and not be disappointed. Haute cuisine is very much in evidence here.

So is hot cuisine.

There are several hundred Mexican restaurants in Colorado. Some are elegant; some are quite simple. All start with two basic ingredients: Tortillas (the Mexican equivalent of bread) and beans (some of the best grow in Colorado's Dove Creek area).

Here's a guided tour of a typical combination plate.



Burrito: A rolled flour tortilla filled with seasoned refried beans, cheese, and onions. This burrito is "smothered" with green chili. (Green chili is made with pork and is spicier than red chili.)

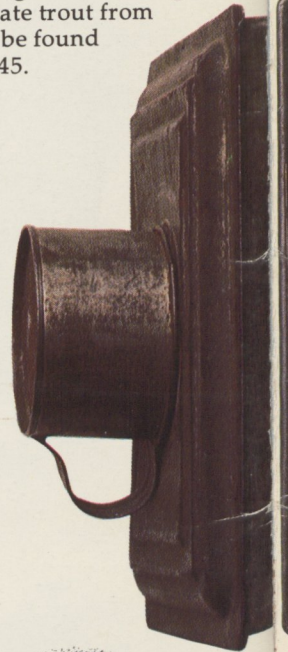
Taco: A crispy corn tortilla, folded over and filled with ground (or shredded) beef, lettuce, tomato and cheese. A South-of-the-Border Sandwich.

Enchilada: The basic enchilada is a cheese-and-onion combination stuffed into a soft corn tortilla and topped with tangy sauce.

Tostada: Similar to a taco except that the tortilla isn't folded over and refried (twice-fried) beans are used in place of beef.



The noble trout graces the menu of many a Colorado restaurant. More about this gustatory delight—including how to separate trout from bones—will be found on pages 44-45.

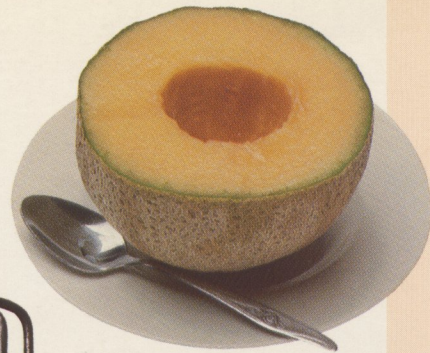


Sharp-eyed visitors can still find these great beasts in Colorado—both on the hoof and on the menus of a number of Colorado's most interesting restaurants.

Buffalo is tasty, similar to lean beef.

A few mining town restaurants still serve pasties (pronounced PAST-ies), the meat-and-potatoes pie beloved by the miners from Cornwall, England.

To keep his pastie warm, the miner carried it in a special lunchbox (or "pie can") with a compartment for hot tea.



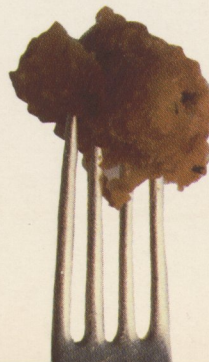
Renowned Rocky Ford melons come from—you guessed it—Rocky Ford, Colorado.

Which is a good place to be on Watermelon Day, the annual August celebration that features all the watermelon you can eat—free.

What are Rocky Mountain Oysters?

To put it delicately, they are the difference between a bull and a steer.

Adventurous folk regard them as tasty tidbits—but you'll have to find out for yourself.



Without refrigeration, the only way mountain men and cowboys could keep meat for any length of time was to make jerky out of it by cutting it into thin strips, heavily salting it, and drying it out.

This is beef jerky.



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ALTITUDE: Eleven miles of Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park are above timberline. 33

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CACHE LA POUDE: This Northern Colorado river's name means "hiding place of the powder." It got its name when a group of trappers buried supplies—including several kegs of gunpowder—alongside the river in order to lighten their load. Today, the river is simply called the Poudre (pronounced POOH-der). 31

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GRASSHOPPERS: The slang name for the oil pumps you often see on the prairie, their arms moving up and down to suck oil from wells that don't flow naturally. 34

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OSCAR WILDE: While visiting Leadville in the 1880's, observed "the only rational method of art criticism I have ever come across. Over the piano was printed a notice: 'Please do not shoot the pianist. He is doing his best.'" 22

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TUMBLEWEEDS: Came to America when its seed was mixed with imported grains. Real name is Russian thistles. 34

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ZANE GREY: Wrote a beautiful description of Trappers Lake in 1925. "A beautiful sheet of water, mirroring the black slopes and the fringed spruces and the flat peaks. Over all its gray, twilight-softened surface showed little swirls and boils and splashes where the myriads of trout were rising." 15

Credits.

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