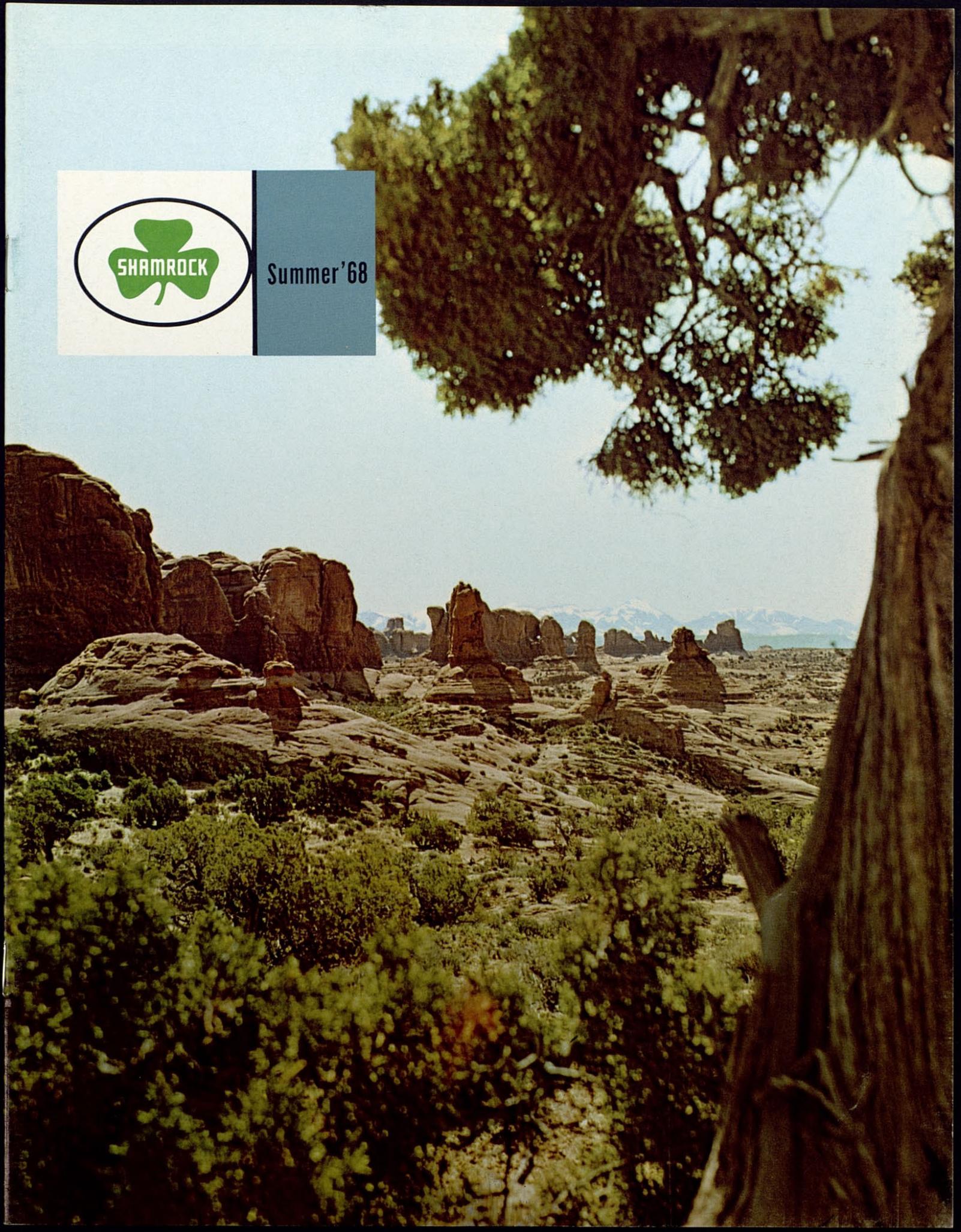




Summer '68



the different worlds of utah

Nature in all her whimsical moods has endowed Utah with an incredible variety of fantastic scenery. Few areas of similar size can boast a greater concentration of natural phenomena.

Though Utah's 84,000 square miles represent one-sixth of one percent of the world's land area, the state encompasses within its boundaries examples of almost all the major types of land and water forms. Utah is many things at once: it is green-carpeted vales, wide solitudes of rolling dry valleys, expanses of unearthly white desert sands, majestic reaches of snow-covered mountains, a vast inland lake saltier than the ocean, and breath-taking vistas of canyon and plateau, sculptured into unbelievably-beautiful design by nature's chiseling erosion.

Such an extraordinary concentration, blended into what is sometimes a bewildering and even weird conglomeration, places Utah conspicuously in the forefront of world regions for physical grandeur, charm and beauty.

The beauties of Utah weren't created overnight. The seige of time has worn heavily on the face of the land, slowly but deliberately chiseling away with wind and water to fashion the grotesque formations and patterns enjoyed by so many today. Nature often has been harsh . . . but in the long-run, it has been kind.

Once, much of the Rocky Mountain West lay beneath an ocean. The waters subsided, leaving a vast lake in northern Utah. Eons observed the receding tides of "Lake Bonneville" that today, while only about 7½ percent of its original size, is known as Great Salt Lake, one of the truly amazing bodies of water in the world.

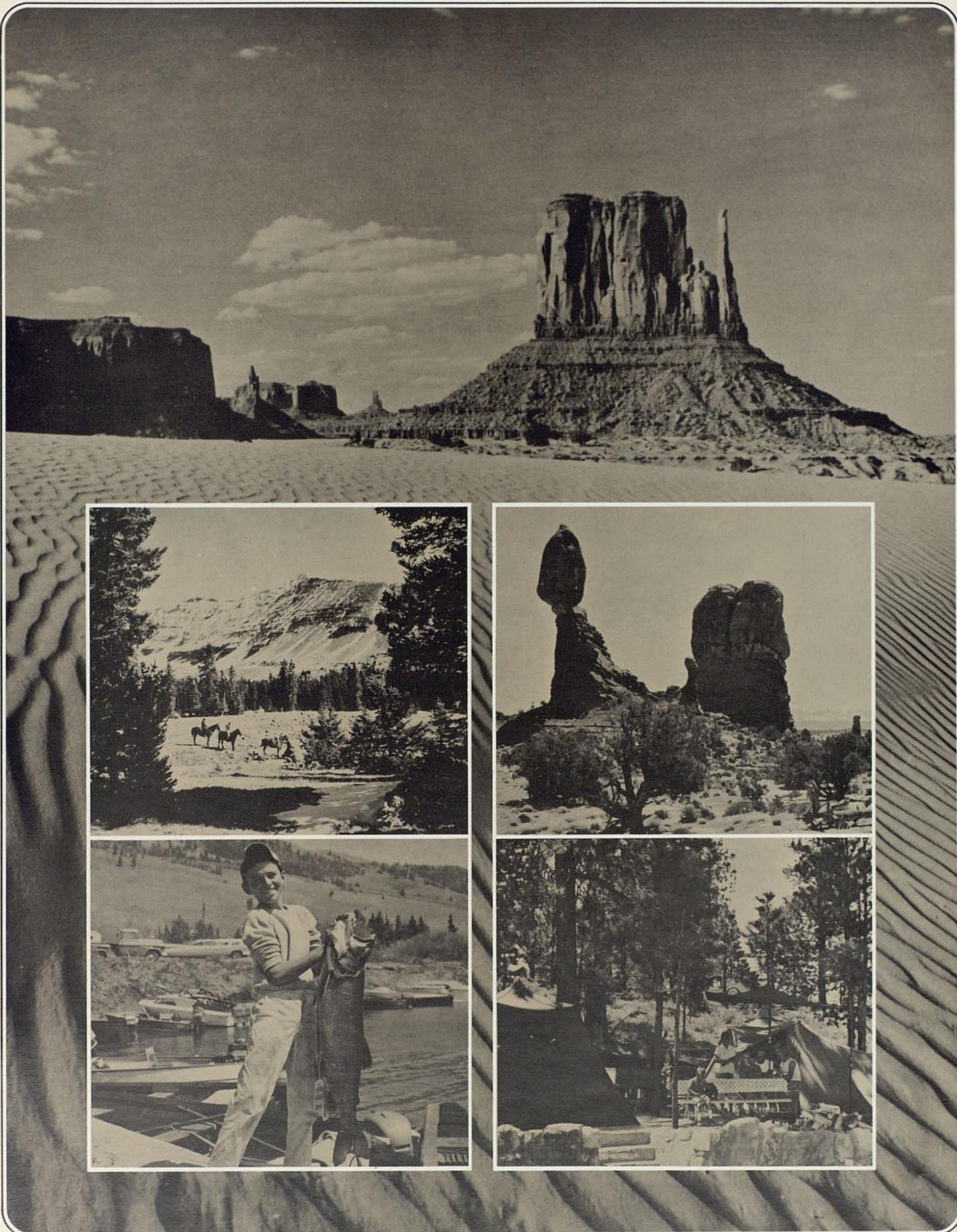
The hand of nature was equally harsh in the southern part of the state, carving gigantic can-

yons and gorges through time-lost deposits of sand and limestone. Tremendous pressures within the earth sought release toward the surface, lifting mountain ranges, opening huge fissures and forcing molten rock into crevices and spilling out into the open air. Glaciers gnawed their way down through the valleys, scarring rock walls, removing tons of earth and depositing their burdens miles away.

As the springs came, the snows released their grips on the high Utah mountains. Streams fed the rivers that became raging torrents of path-seeking power, etching their way onward through all types of terrain. The softer rock washed away, leaving towering monoliths, cracked and faceted with brilliant shades of mineral coloring. Winds, too, played important roles in cutting and shaping the towering spires and sheer rock cliffs.

This is Utah today. It is different, it is beautiful, it is a state of many moods. And it is unique in its offering for the summer vacationer.

Thus this issue of THE SHAMROCK is devoted in its entirety to the Beehive State in hopes of introducing some of these wonderments of nature's handiwork to many who have not been privileged to see them first hand. In the following travelogue, discover the Different Worlds of Utah as found in three distinct and vastly different physiographic provinces — the Colorado Plateau, the Great Basin Province, and the Rocky Mountain Province.

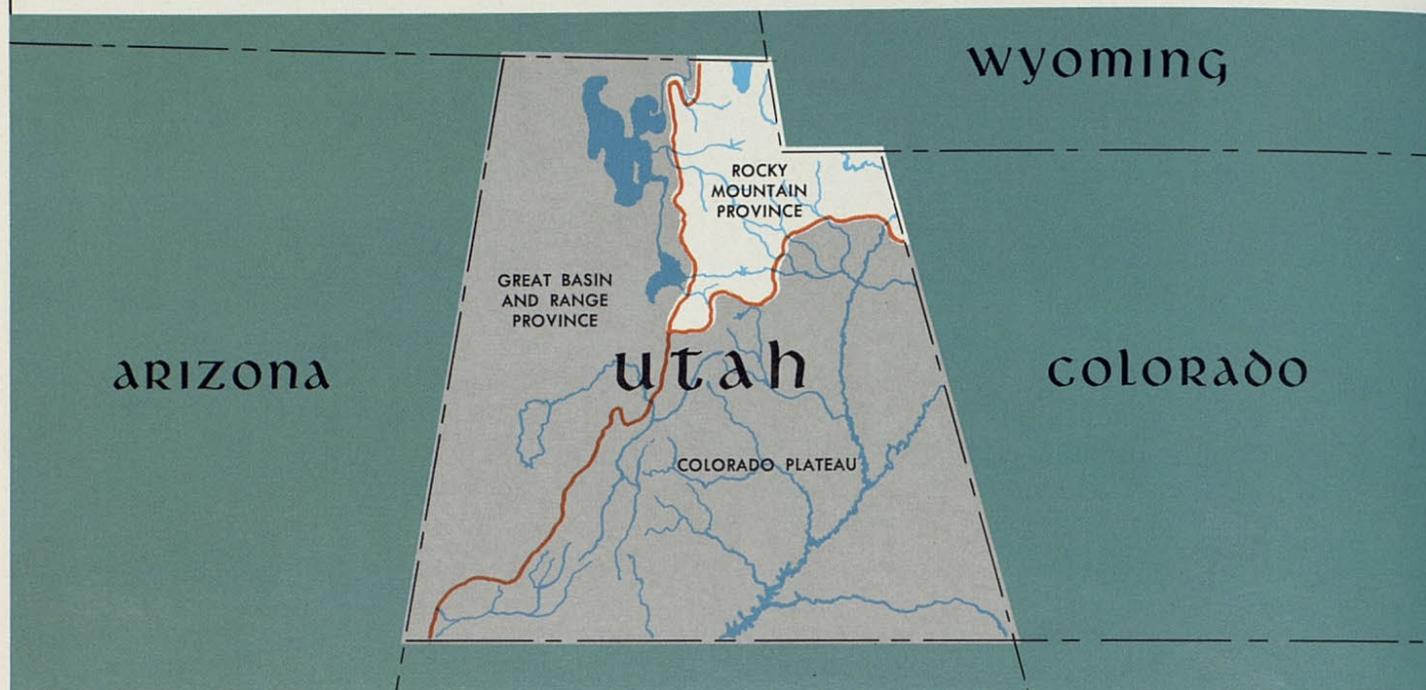


The Different Worlds of Utah include Monument Valley, top, and visitor attractions such as mountain scenery, weird rock formations, camping and fishing.

Rocky Mountain Province . . .

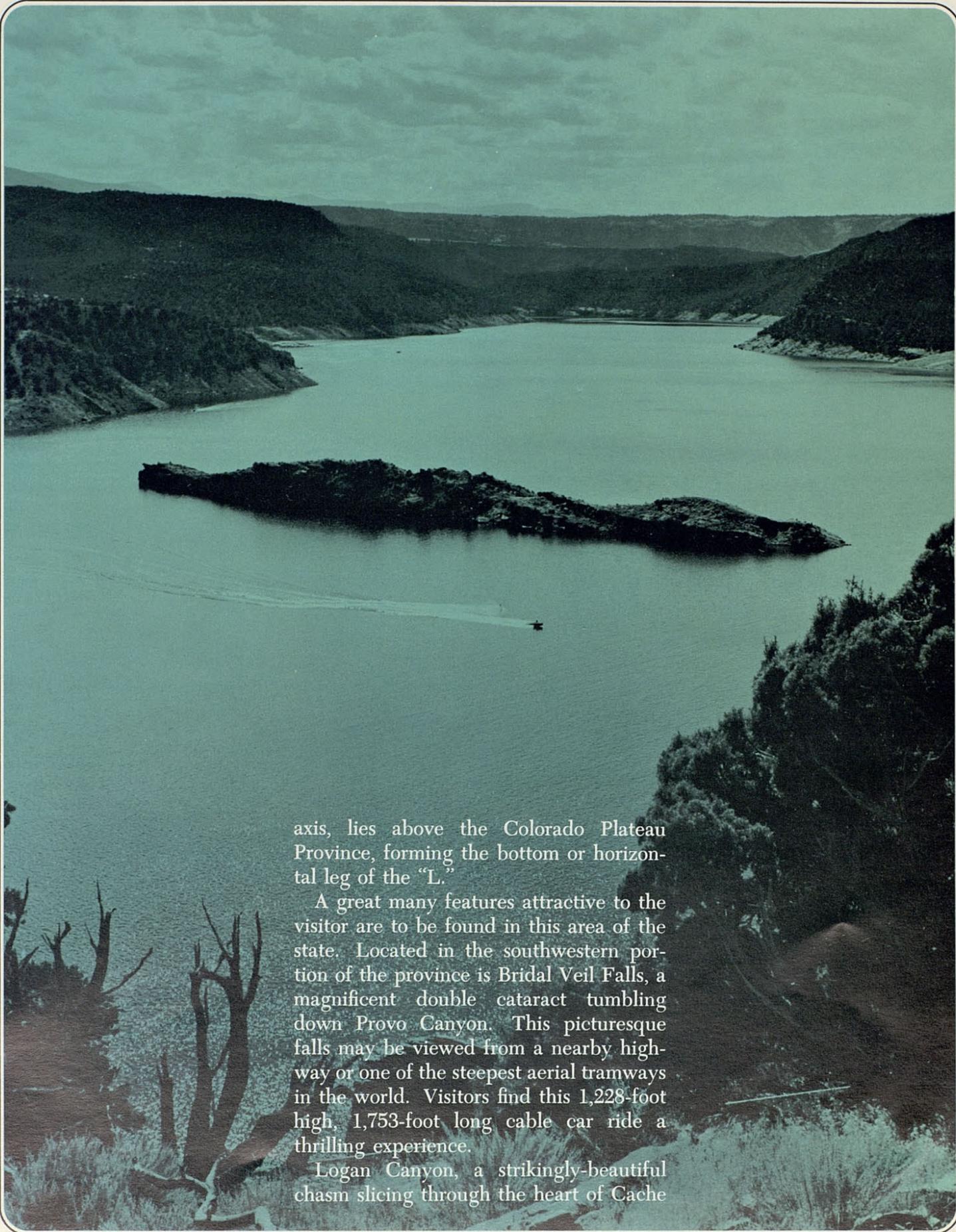
nature's playground

Two mountain ranges, each with its own distinguishing characteristics, make up the Rocky Mountain Province of Utah.



It is within these rugged reaches of mountain terrain that much of the state's recreational activity takes place — hunting and skiing in the winter, and fishing, camping and hiking in the summer.

The Province lies roughly in an “L” shape, bending around the southwest corner of neighboring Wyoming. The lofty Wasatch range comprises much of the vertical leg of the “L” and is one of the most rugged ranges in the nation. The glaciated Uinta range, unique in that it is the only mountain range in the western hemisphere with a pronounced east-west



axis, lies above the Colorado Plateau Province, forming the bottom or horizontal leg of the "L."

A great many features attractive to the visitor are to be found in this area of the state. Located in the southwestern portion of the province is Bridal Veil Falls, a magnificent double cataract tumbling down Provo Canyon. This picturesque falls may be viewed from a nearby highway or one of the steepest aerial tramways in the world. Visitors find this 1,228-foot high, 1,753-foot long cable car ride a thrilling experience.

Logan Canyon, a strikingly-beautiful chasm slicing through the heart of Cache

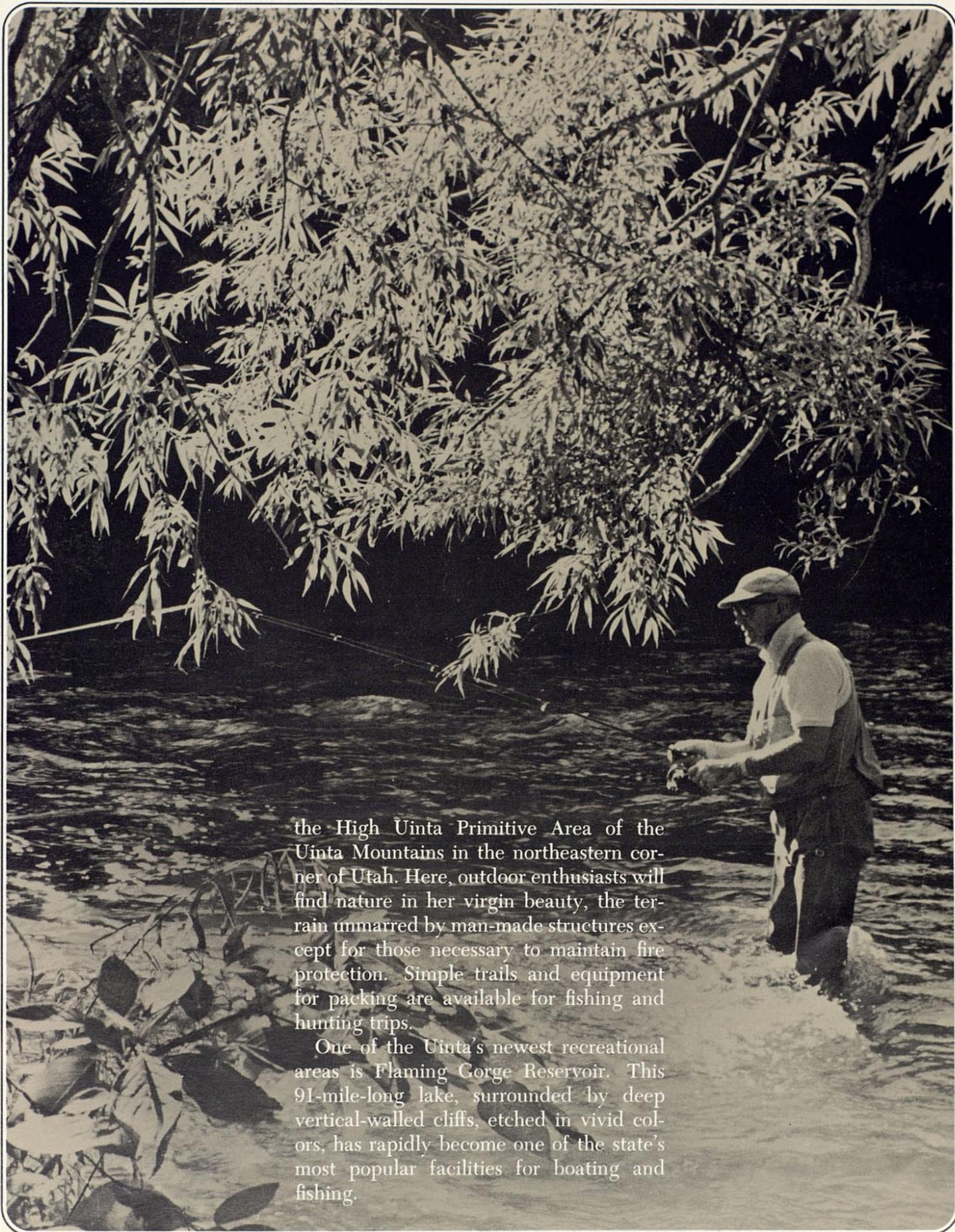


National Forest, beckons to the fisherman, camper and general sight-seer. In some places, the steep, rugged canyon walls measure nearly a mile in height.

As the visitor wends his way up Logan Canyon, through the tall evergreens and groves of quaking aspen enroute to the summit, he passes numerous mountain streams and small lakes before reaching Bear Lake, a dazzling 21-mile-long gem of sparkling beauty. Enthusiasts of boating, fishing, water skiing, or swimming find their pleasures fulfilled here, despite a persistent and tantalizing tale of a "monster" in its depths.

Lush forests and crystal-clear lakes dot

Bridal Veil Falls in Provo Canyon offers a spectacular view from this cable car, at 1,228 feet the tallest passenger tramway in the world.



the High Uinta Primitive Area of the Uinta Mountains in the northeastern corner of Utah. Here, outdoor enthusiasts will find nature in her virgin beauty, the terrain unmarred by man-made structures except for those necessary to maintain fire protection. Simple trails and equipment for packing are available for fishing and hunting trips.

One of the Uinta's newest recreational areas is Flaming Gorge Reservoir. This 91-mile-long lake, surrounded by deep vertical-walled cliffs, etched in vivid colors, has rapidly become one of the state's most popular facilities for boating and fishing.

Clear, fast-moving water offers a challenge to fishermen who prefer to try their luck in the strikingly-beautiful chasms of Logan Canyon.

Colorado Plateau Province . . .

Land of fantasy and phenomena

Innumerable areas of unusual erosion that has resulted in fantastic rock formations renowned especially for their brilliant coloring make up the Colorado Plateau Province, a rugged reach of real estate comprising about one-half of Utah.



Consisting of the territory lying below a line drawn roughly from the northeast to the southwest corners of the state, this plateau region with a mean elevation of 5,000 to 6,000 feet contains some of Utah's highest mountain ranges and plateau uplifts that range from 3,000 to 13,000 feet.

Over millions of years, large rivers and tributary streams have continued to eat away at the multi-colored sandstone and limestone domes created when molten lava pushed up from beneath to result in the scenic wonders that are known today as Bryce Canyon, Zion and Canyonlands

National Parks. But equally scenic and awesome in their beauty and fantastic in their grotesque configurations are Arches, Capitol Reef, Cedar Breaks, Hovenweep, Natural Bridges, and Rainbow Bridge National Monuments.

Along with other areas of unusual erosion such as Goblin Valley, Glen Canyon, Cataract Canyon, Monument Valley, Cathedral Valley, Land of Standing Rocks, Circle Cliffs and the picturesque valleys and canyons of the Escalante River, these scenic marvels lie within the Colorado Plateau Province, most of them easily ac-

cessible to the Utah visitor by modern, paved highways. Some areas, on the other hand, are accessible only by less convenient modes such as boat travel, hiking, or travel on unpaved routes.

Probably of greatest renown among the attractions in this section of Utah are Bryce Canyon and Zion National Parks. Both claim easy accessibility by modern highways . . . and both are in the general southwestern part of the state.

The native Piute Indians thousands of years ago bestowed upon Bryce Canyon a name equally as colorful as its spec-

mer, Temple of Osiris, Wall Street, and Queen Victoria, each a fantasy of nature's handiwork.

Zion, Utah's first nationally recognized scenic area, is best known for its narrow, tortuous canyons which measure more than 2,000 feet deep in places. Isolated buttes and mesas, resplendent in varying colors, form literal land-locked islands in the sky.

A veritable spider web of canyons ranging from shallow basins to steep-walled gorges, Canyonlands National Park covers more than 257,000 acres of Southeastern



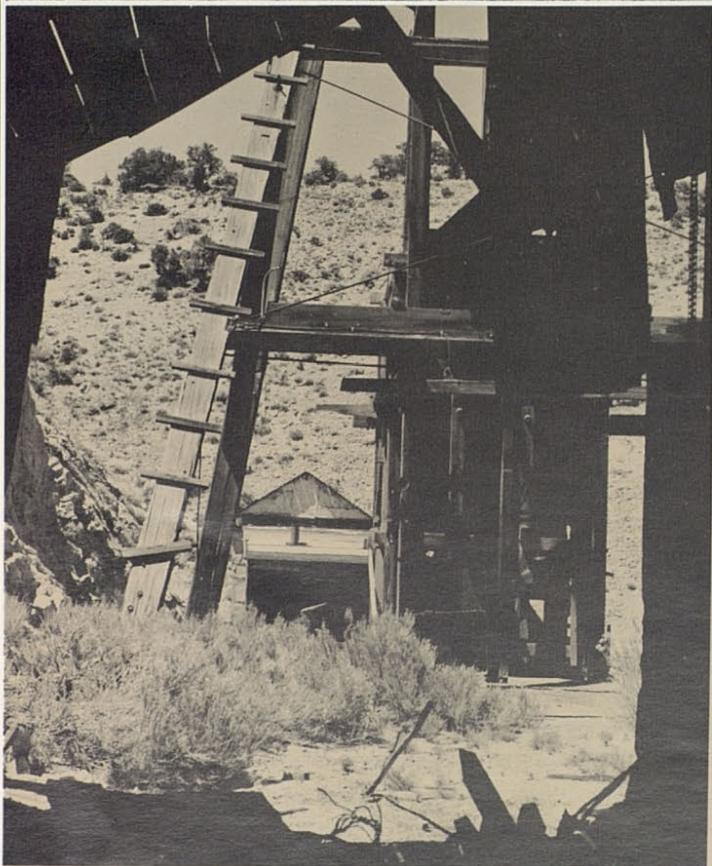
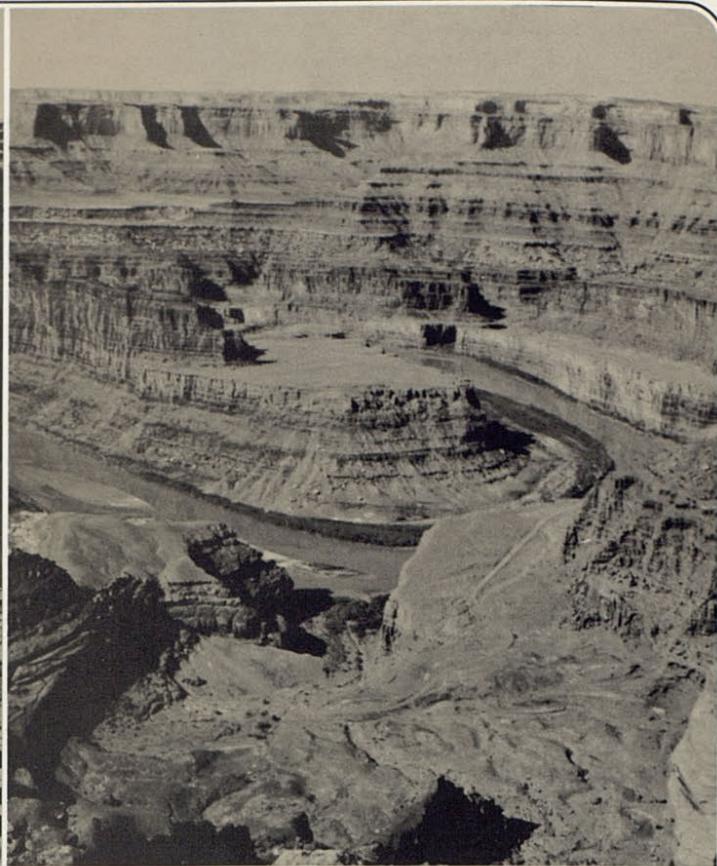
San Rafael Swell, an immense, hollowed-out dome, is popular with Utah visitors and stands as one of the geological wonders of America.

tacular rock formations — “*Unkatimpawa-wince-pock-ish*.” Interpreted as “Red Rocks Standing Like Men in a Bowl Shaped Canyon,” the name aptly described the area's fantastic array of rock statuary.

Bryce, a vast amphitheater about 20 miles in length and 2,000 feet in depth, eroded from the flanks of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. Its fluted columns, cathedrals, natural bridges, temples and ribbed walls comprise its principal architectural forms, although the best known formations are those usually associated with someone or something. Among these are Thor's Ham-

mer and is believed by many to be one of the most colorful areas in the nation. Here, the visitor to Utah can stand on the rim of the incredible Goosenecks of the San Juan and view 1,500 feet downward to the river that has carved this astonishing series of switchbacks, etched by time into myriad shades of red and blue haze. One of the world's most sublime vistas of delicate beauty and grandeur awaits the visitor from atop a high, cliff-walled peninsula overlooking Dead Horse Point, a giant bend in the Colorado River.

Southeastern Utah offers countless other



scenic marvels for the visitor. Lake Powell, backed some 180 miles from Glen Canyon Dam into the remote reaches of the Colorado River valley, has been hailed as one of the world's most magnificent man-made lakes. Its 1,700 miles of shoreline offer breath-taking vistas of towering red and brown cliffs, mirroring their silent reflections in the placid waters.

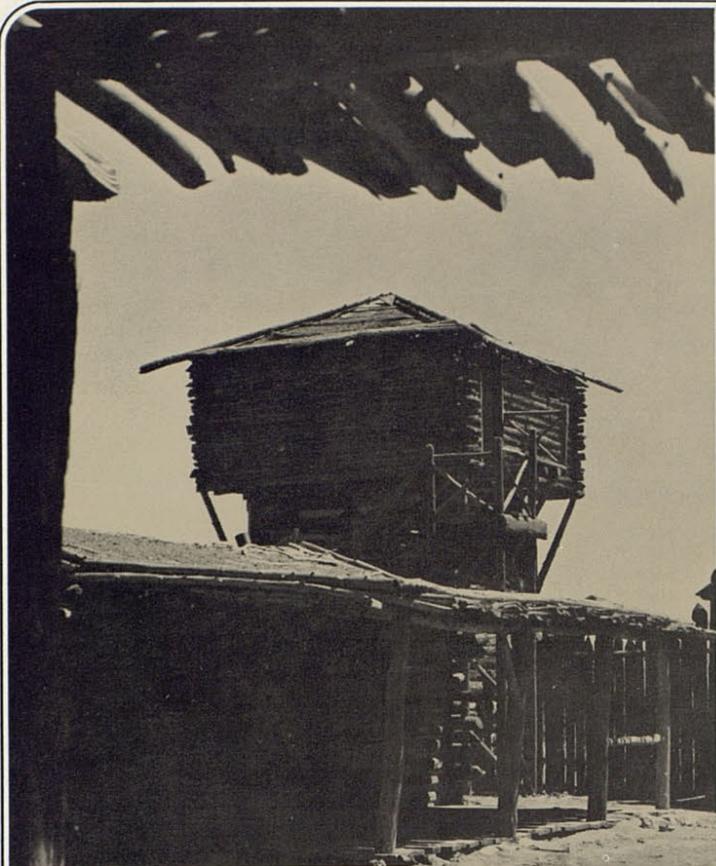
Monument Valley lies astraddle the Utah-Arizona line mostly in the southeast portion of Utah. Great red cliffs stretch across the horizon in all directions and free-standing monoliths point like eroded fingers thousands of feet into the Utah sky.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument, curving gracefully to a height of 309 feet above the floor of Bridge Canyon, has been proclaimed the world's largest and most perfect natural stone bridge. Until the creation of Lake Powell in 1963, the area had limited accessibility, but now is easily reached by boat and a short hike.

While it is doubtful that any visitor

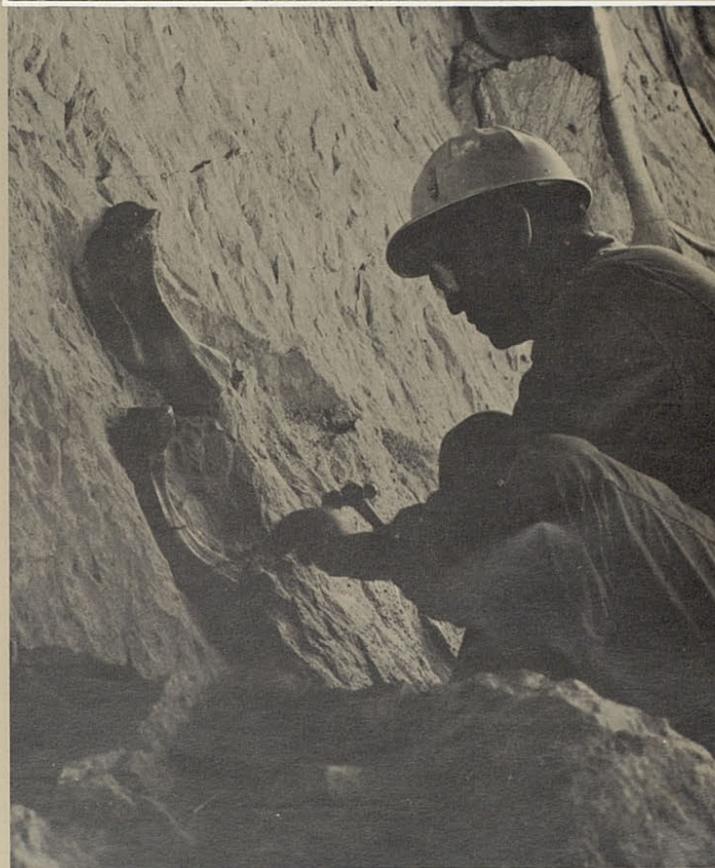
Rainbow Bridge, at 309 feet the world's largest natural stone bridge, top left, and Old Frisco, above, ghost town mining camp, offer appeal to Utah visitors.

Dead Horse Point, top right, a gigantic bend in the Colorado River in Canyonlands National Park, provides this spectacular view of some of Utah's grandeur.



could tire of the beauty and grandeur of the marvels at the southern end of the Colorado Plateau, any with a desire for a change of pace could find fulfillment at the opposite, or north end, the northeast corner of the state. Here, at the Dinosaur National Monument Visitor Center, the visitor is afforded a backward look to some 140 million years ago when giant animals roamed this part of the continent. Here at Dinosaur Quarry, one can watch workers in an enclosed cliff-face quarry as they meticulously uncover fossilized bones buried for hundreds of centuries. At nearby Vernal, life-size sculptures of dinosaurs reveal the immensity of these prehistoric creatures.

Thrill-seeking visitors to Utah find boating down the Green River to be an exciting and exhilarating experience. For most of its route down the Colorado Plateau area, the Green passes through deep canyons, offering boaters thrilling rapids and miles of pleasant, smooth-flowing waters.



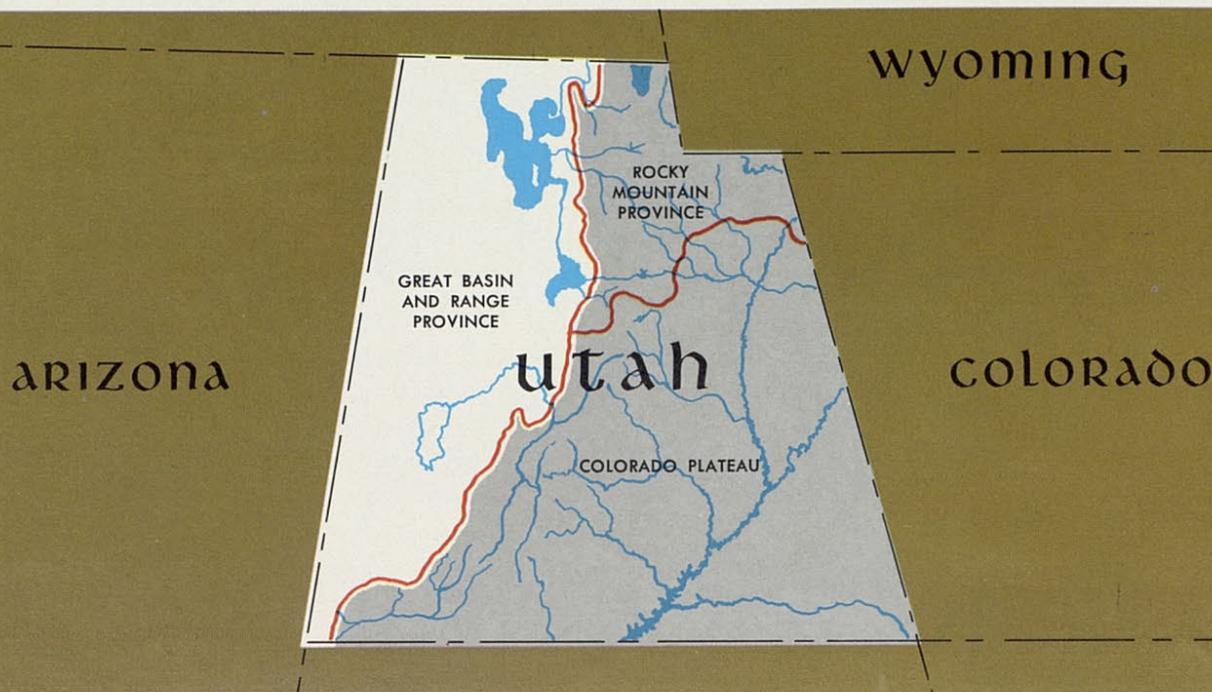
Movie sets such as the one shown at top left are common in Kanab, sometimes known as "Little Hollywood" because of the many outdoor movies filmed there.

Horses are available for jaunts into Bryce Canyon, top right, while at Dinosaur National Monument, above, visitors may watch as workers excavate fossil bones.

Great Basin Province . . .

Dimension, Contrast and History

The Great Basin and Range Province of Utah is an area of immense dimensions, vast contrasts, and a very real reminder of the prehistoric past. It is — through its unusual offering of variety in topography and geography — one of the most unusual areas in the nation.



Covering about one-third of the state, the region is characterized by vast, sprawling valleys and numerous north-south trending mountain ranges. Most of the province is arid-to-semi-arid, but some of its valleys are used extensively for farming and livestock grazing, thanks to an abundance of water flowing from the lofty Wasatch Mountains and High Plateaus bordering its eastern edge.

Except for the mountains, this Great

Basin region lies almost entirely at an elevation of 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. One result of this constant elevation was that the largest part of the province was covered some 25-50,000 years ago by the waters of ancient Lake Bonneville. As these waters receded, exposing more and more land surface in its wake, the Bonneville Salt Flats began to take shape, eventually to become the world's fastest land speedway. Here, men pushed modern



Most of the world's important land speed records have been established at Bonneville Salt Flats, above, located 120 miles west of Great Salt Lake.

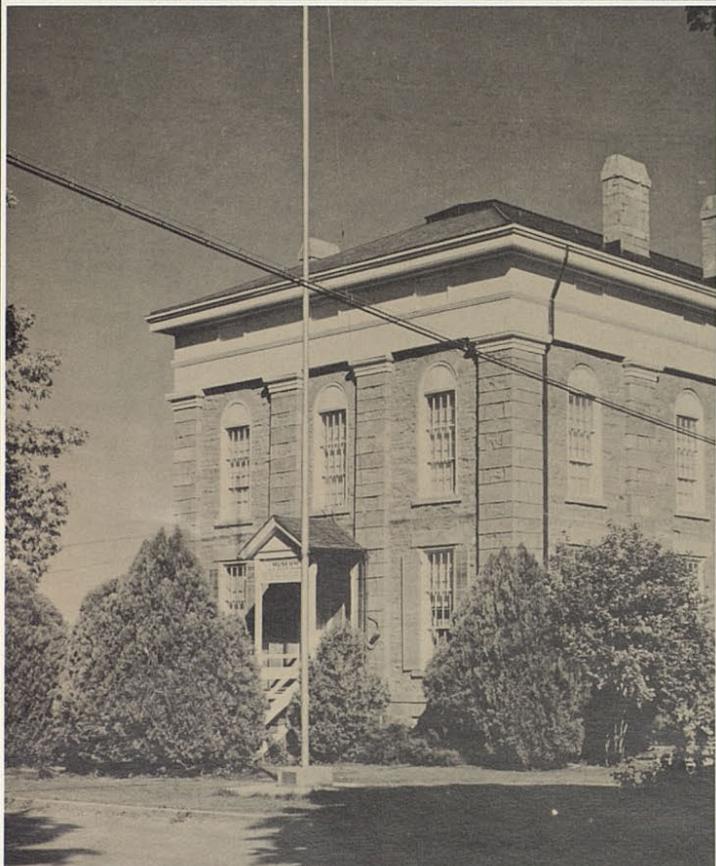
machines to their limits in quest of various world's land speed records.

Probably the greatest attraction in the Great Basin as far as visitors to the state are concerned is Great Salt Lake itself. All that remains of old Lake Bonneville, Great Salt Lake today covers but 1,500 square miles as compared to some 20,000 square miles at its maximum extent. Its briny waters that reach a maximum depth of 30 feet are four to five times saltier than

the ocean, measuring about 27 percent salt.

Boaters find Great Salt Lake an excellent body of water for sailing, bathers cannot sink in it, and camera buffs marvel at the glorious sunsets over its vast expanse.

The Great Basin Province offers many other attractions to the state's visitor. Utah's first capitol and the first built west of the Mississippi, stands in Fillmore, its impressive red sandstone structure now a



Pioneer Monument, top left, is dedicated to settlers of the Salt Lake City area. Fillmore State House, Utah's first capital, above, is located at Fillmore, Utah.

A golden spike was driven on May 10, 1869, to complete the nation's first trans-continental railroad, top right. Above is Utah's attractive state capital.

fascinating Pioneer Museum and State Park. Ogden, north of the state's capitol — Salt Lake City — is home of the Browning Arms Museum which houses the original gun models of John Moses Browning, one of the world's most renowned inventors of firearms.

The northern part of the province holds considerable historical significance as the site for the completion of the first transcontinental railroad. On May 10, 1869, a golden spike was driven to join the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads at a spot known as Promontory, now a National Historic Site.

No visit to Utah would be complete without a tour of Salt Lake City, the state's largest metropolitan area. From fewer than 150 Mormon settlers in 1847, the city has grown into a modern, thriving, and attractive home for more than 400,000 persons.

Visitors will want to see Beehive House, the home of Brigham Young; and Temple Square, home of the world-famous Mormon Tabernacle Choir; the amazing Mormon Tabernacle; and the equally-fabulous and beautiful Mormon Temple.

This has been a highlight tour of Utah's many natural and man-made marvels. The state boasts 23 National Parks, Forests and Monuments, plus numerous State Parks, but space will not permit a listing of each of their outstanding visitor attractions.

Utah welcomes visitors, and few leave disappointed. While summer temperatures in the desert regions often become somewhat uncomfortable, the visitor will find the climate in Utah to be generally pleasant, especially in the exhilarating confines of the forest-covered mountain ranges.

If you are planning a summer trip to Utah and desire further information, write to Utah Travel, Box DW, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114.



*"Dedicated to the Progress
of the Great Southwest
and Rocky Mountain Area."*

COVER STORY

Arches National Monument near Moab is but one of many spots of scenic grandeur beckoning the summer vacationer to Utah. Its weird-but-beautiful rock formations contrast sharply with the snow-capped mountains in the background, portraying the vast variety of eroded wonders that make up the "Different World of Utah."

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