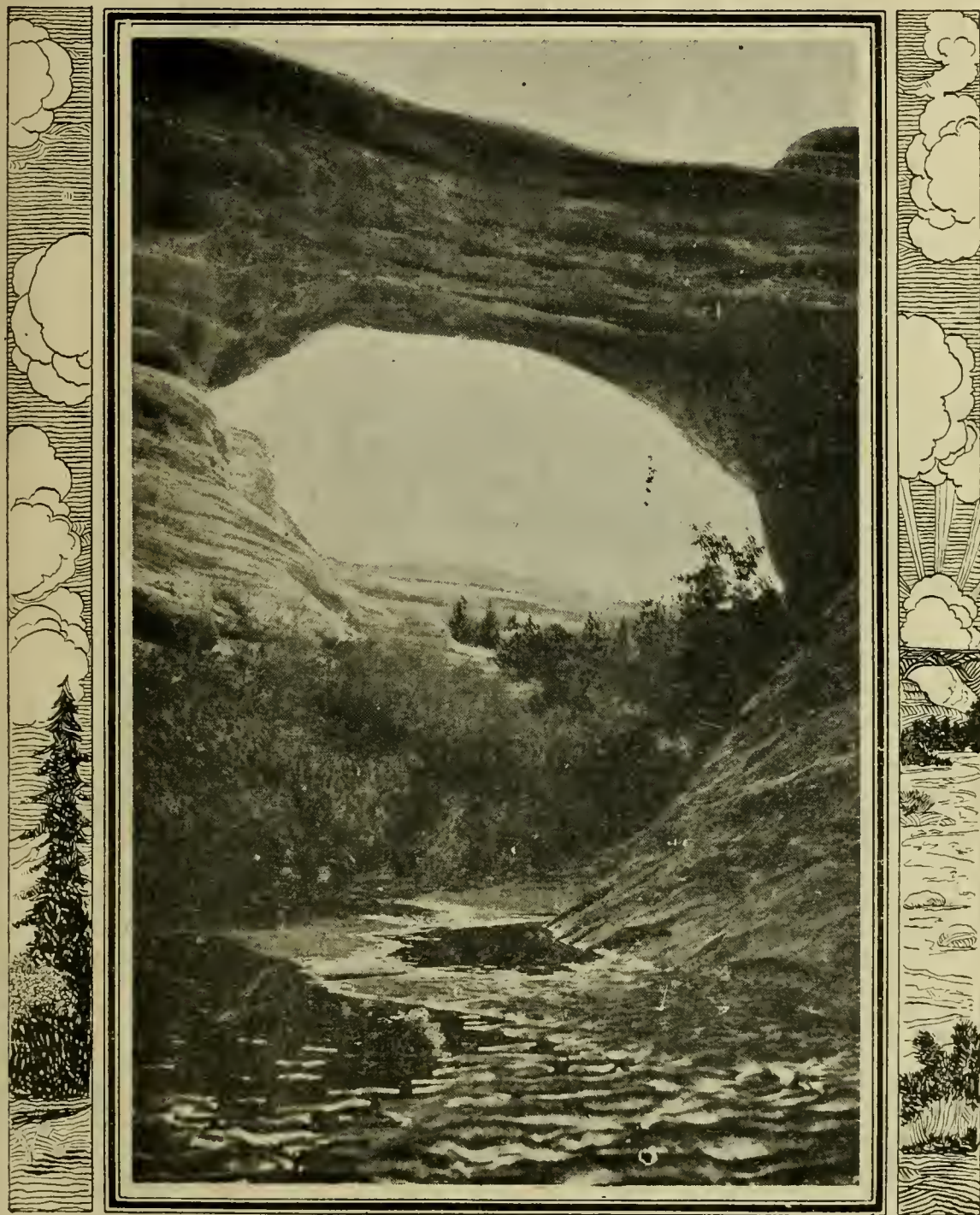


Aug 14

SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH



"The Augusta," Largest Natural Bridge in the World.

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22-16559

Facts About San Juan County

AREA, 5,138,560 acres.

POPULATION, 4,000 (1920).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS and COMMUNITY CENTERS

	(population)	(altitude)
Monticello	1,400	7,000
Blanding	1,100	6,000
La Sal	300	7,000
Bluff	250	4,200
Boulder	100	6,600
Lockerby	250	6,600
Ginger Hill	60	6,600
Cedar Point	150	6,600
Blue Ridge	50	6,600
East Canyon	100	6,600
Unclassified	250	6,600

TELEPHONE connections between all towns and principal points.

MAIL SERVICE, daily U. S. Mail and Parcel Post to all towns.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

	Irrigated land	Dry Farm
Alfalfa	3 to 6 tons per acre	1 to 2
Alfalfa seed	5 to 10 bushels per acre	
Wheat		20 to 50
Oats	60 to 80 bushels per acre	30 to 60
Corn		20 to 50
Potatoes	200 to 400 bushels per acre	100 to 300
Fruits—apples, peaches, pears, apricots and plums. Melons, tomatoes and all varieties of garden truck grows luxuriantly.		

MINERAL PRODUCTS—uranium gold, silver, copper, coal and petroleum.

LAND IN COUNTY

	(average acre values)	
Land under cultivation		
Irrigated 30,000 acres	\$50 to \$150	
Dry farmed 30,000 acres	\$25 to 50	
Total agricultural land in county		1,000,000 acres
Land now appropriated		275,000 acres.
Unoccupied land suitable for farming		275,000 acres
Grazing land		4,138,560



SAN JUAN COUNTY, UTAH

THE FOLLOWING REPORT on the resources and opportunities to be found in San Juan county, Utah, has been prepared under the direction of the board of county commissioners, and the statements made can be depended upon as being conservative and reliable.

San Juan county invites the homeseeker who is able and willing to make the most of the opportunities which present themselves. We need hardy, industrious citizens who will help make San Juan county the "Garden Spot of the West."

General Characteristics

There are in San Juan County over one million acres of choice agricultural land which await only the plow of the farmer to become productive. The remainder of the five million acres in the county consist mainly of good grazing land, interspersed here and there by large box canyons. The general nature of the country is rolling and most of the land is covered by a more or less heavy growth of sage-brush.

Climate

The climate varies from temperate in the northern and central parts of the county to semi-tropical in the southern portions. As in all arid regions the extremes of temperature as between day and night are relatively great, and the average yearly temperature is in the neighborhood of fifty-two degrees, varying considerably in different parts of the county.

The air is crisp and dry, and the days are usually warm, while the nights are cool all the year round. As in most regions of comparative high altitude,

with the setting of the sun the temperature falls rapidly. The sun shines nearly every day and the growing season is over seven months long.

The altitude varies from 4,200 feet elevation at Bluff to 7,000 feet at Monticello and La Sal.

The combination of high altitude with the warm summer days and the cool nights, and dry, bracing air from the mountains makes San Juan county, Utah, one of the most healthful sections of the inter-mountain West.

Soil

The soil is, for the most part, deep and fertile, and is easily cultivated, varying from a light sandy to a heavy clay loam, being especially adapted to cereals, vegetables of all kinds including sugar beets, sugar beet seed, alfalfa and alfalfa seed.

Agricultural Resources

The large stretch of rolling country to the east of Monticello is destined



Dry Farm Garden Test Plat of Clarence Bailey, twelve miles east of Monticello.

to become one of the foremost dry-farming sections in the west, and according to J. Paxman our State Dry Farm Specialist will become the future granery of Utah.

The soil is for the most part, deep and fertile, and is covered in most places with sage-brush and in many places is overgrown with clumps of pinyon and cedar trees, which furnish good fence posts and fire wood for the settler, but are not suitable for lumber. The average annual precipitation here for a period from 1907 to 1916 has been 19 inches.

The air is dry, which with the warm days and cool nights with heavy dew-fall, makes ideal conditions for the maturing of dry-farm crops.

Nearly all of the agricultural lands are capable of producing profitable crops if proper Dry Farm methods are used and will produce abundant yields of irrigated crops wherever water can be gotten to the land. However, this section is essentially a dry-farm territory most suitable for grain raising

South of Blanding lies the White mesa, a gently rolling country of approximately twenty-five thousand acres, on the south slope of the Blue mountains. The soil here is of a more sandy nature than that further north and the rainfall is not so great. A canal to reclaim ten-thousand acres of the White Mesa has just been completed. When the water is gotten onto this land it will develop into a splendid country for the raising of hay, corn, potatoes and other vegetables, fruits of all kinds, and sugar-beets. The winters are mild and the summers moderate.

Grain is grown here successfully, but the land will doubtless eventually



Field of Dry Farm Oats on Decker Farm on Dodge Point, seven miles south of Monticello

be given over to more intensive farming. It is a section which is very well adapted to dairying and hog raising as well as to the winter feeding of cattle and horses, and stock can be pastured all year, except for two or three months in winter while the snow is on the ground, at which time the large crops of hay that can be raised here will provide ample winter feed, either in the form of hay, alfalfa meal, or silage.

Demonstration has already proven that San Juan county is destined to be one of the banner seed raising sections of the country. Trial plats on the dry farms have shown that the growing of sugar beet seed for market will become one of the main sources of income, while the raising of alfalfa seed has already become an industry on the older farms which have passed the pioneering stage, and whose owners have had time to give to the more intensive methods of farming. A great many of the farmers already grow their own vegetable seed, which has shown them that there is no use in purchasing hardly anything of this kind which takes so much of the farmers' money of other districts, just at a time when they have no income.

UNOCCUPIED LANDS

There are thousands of acres of valuable Dry-farm lands, as well as thousands of acres of land which may be profitably brought under irrigation, within the bounds of this county still unoccupied.

Enlarged Homestead Act.

The act of Congress of February 19, 1909, commonly known as the Smoot



Harvesting corn on dry farm of J. R. Ward, near Lockerby.

TEMPLE OF THE GODS

RAINBOW BRIDGE

LITTLE ZION NATIONAL BRIDGE

MONUMENTAL VALLEY

VACATION DAYS

SEE THE WONDERS OF THE WEST

Tourist guides, pack outfits, saddle horses and supplies, with everything necessary for the comfort of the tourist.

FULL INFORMATION GIVEN UPON REQUEST

San Juan Farmers Exchange

Real Estate **General Merchandise** Homesteads Insurance

Blanding, - - - Utah

GRAND CANYON

NATURAL BRIDGES

MONTICELLO STATE BANK

Capital Stock \$50,000.00

MONTICELLO,

UTAH

Three Essentials

of sound successful banking are conspicuous in this institution:

Strength of resources and management.

A complete, efficient and active organization assuring capable service.

The spirit of service which seeks to advance the interests of our customers in every possible way.

We are located at the County seat of San Juan County, and at the junction of all roads in and out.

act, provides that any qualified entryman may enter 320 acres of non-irrigable, non-mineral, unreserved and unappropriated public land, which does not contain merchantable timber.

NON-RESIDENT LAND

Under Section 6 of the Enlarged Homestead act, provision is made whereby title may be acquired without living on the land.

It is the intention of the law that it be applied only where there is not water upon the land of sufficient quantity and quality for domestic and stockwatering purposes to make it possible to continuously reside upon the lands entered, or where it is not feasible and within a reasonable expense, to dig or bore a well on the land with which to furnish such water supply.

The requirements of the law as to cultivation under this section are that within the first two years of the life of the entry, or from date of allowance of the entry, the entryman must cultivate at least one-eighth of his entry, or 40 acres of a 320 acre entry, and that within the third year of the life of the entry there must be cultivated at least one-fourth of the area of the entry or 80 acres of a 320 acre entry. And that during the remaining years of the life of the entry there must be cultivated at least one-fourth of the entry until final proof is submitted, and proof may be submitted at the end of five years or any time within seven years.



Dry Farm Picnic visiting crops on the sage brush lands south of Monticello

RESIDENCE LAND.

Under the General provisions of the Enlarged Homestead Act title may be acquired to lands 320 acres in area, by establishing residence upon the land within six months after the date of allowance of the entry, and cultivating at least one-sixteenth of the area of the entry within the first two years of the life of the entry and one-eighth within the third year of the life of the entry, and proof may be submitted at the end of three years or any time within five years, but the residence must cover a period of at least seven months out of each year for three years.

BY WHOM HOMESTEAD ENTRIES MAY BE MADE.

No person who is not a citizen of the United States or who has not made his declaration of Intention to become a Citizen of the United States may make a homestead entry.

Any male person who has arrived at the age of 21 years.

Any female person of the age of 21 years who is not married.

Any woman who for some reason is the head of a family.

Any person who has lost, forfeited, or abandoned a former entry for reasons beyond his control, may make a Second Homestead Entry.

Any person who has heretofore entered less than 320 acres of arid land may enter such an amount of arid land as will together with his former entry not exceed 160 acres.

Any person who has entered less than 160 acres of irrigable land may



Harvest Time on Peter Bailey's Dry Farm, Monticello.

enter not to exceed twice such amount as will when added to the amount formerly entered not to exceed 160 acres.

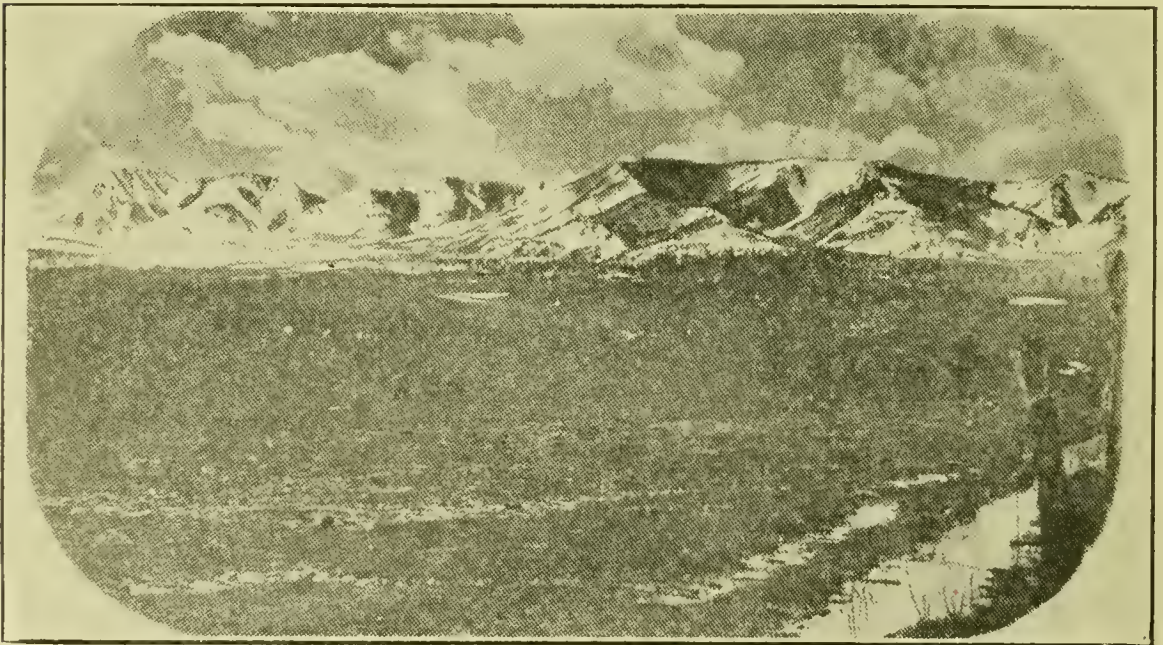
Any person who has formerly entered 160 acres of land and lived thereon for fourteen months and commuted to cash may make entry of 160 acres of land, as if such former entry had not been made, but this does not apply in the matter of an enlarged homestead.

DESERT LANDS

All lands of this county are of such character as to be subject to entry under the Desert Land Laws, provided water could be obtained for the irrigation of the same.

DESERT LAND LAW.

Areas up to 320 acres may be entered under the Desert Land Law, and the requirements of the law are that there shall be expended each year by way of cultivation and improvements at least \$1.00 per acre for the area entered, and proof of such expenditure must be made to the Local Land Office annually. Proof must be submitted at the end of four years, or may be submitted at any time that expenditure has been made to the amount of \$4 per acre for the tract entered, and when at least one-eighth of the entry has been brought under irrigation and the irrigation system so constructed that the water may be taken over the irrigable portion of the entry, which



Blue Mountains, where winter snows pile up to run off in spring, and be caught for irrigation purposes. These mountains form the natural reservoir for the greater part of the irrigation systems of the county.

in all events shall be at least one-eighth of each legal subdivision entered.

The cost at the time of application for Desert lands, is 25 cents per acre and at the time of final proof is \$1 per acre, and in order to procure patent for desert lands the entryman shall have procured title to sufficient water with which to permanently irrigate all of the irrigable portion of his entry.

BY WHOM DESERT LANDS MAY BE ENTERED

Persons who have entered no more than 160 acres of homestead land, may enter 320 acres of desert land.

Female persons over the age of 21 years, married or single, who are citizens of the United States or have declared their intentions to become such, may enter 320 acres of desert land.

Any person who has heretofore or may hereafter lose, forfeit or abandon, enter not to exceed such amount as will when added to the amount formerly entered not exceed 160 acres.

Suggestions

For the convenience of persons desiring to make homestead or Desert Land Entry it will be advisable for them to procure from some United States Land Office, pamphlets for homesteads; Circular No. 541, "Suggestions to Homesteaders and persons desiring to make Homesteads."

For Desert Lands: Circular No. 474 "Statutes and Regulations governing ENTRIES AND PROOFS UNDER THE DESERT-LAND LAWS.

FUTURE OF DAIRY FARMING

One of the greatest opportunities for the farmer here is the dairy business. Every farm in the county shows that wherever the sage brush has been removed and the land allowed to go to grass, a very heavy sod of blue grass and native grama grass will cover the ground and make luxuriant pasture. The dry farm section being essentially a grain growing section, this with the waste from the grain, such as bran and corn fodder, makes an ideal combination for the advancement of the industry. The marketing problem of dairy products need not be brought into question, as it is at hand in every mountain range surrounding the farm district. To the north, south and east of this district are mining camps which employ thousands of laborers who depend on our farmproducts for their sustenance. As our dairying business will develop so will these markets increase through the added development of the camps as the years go by.

In this relation this article would not be complete without calling attention to the fact that forage of every description which can be used for ensilage attains splendid growth on our farms, this branch of the feeding industry for dairying being one of the most prolific sources of milk production.

COUNTY'S GROWTH INDICATED BY ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

An indication of the rate at which San Juan is growing is seen in its assessed valuation of property. In 1919 the valuation was \$2,500,000. In 1920 it was over \$3,000,000. During the past two years there has been probably 200,000 acres of land entered by homesteaders, and this land will become taxable within the next three years giving the county taxable property sufficient to carry on the county's business, build good schools and improve our roads until we will be the banner county of the state along these lines.

LIVESTOCK POSSIBILITIES

The assessment roll shows that San Juan collected taxes in the year 1919, on about 20,000 cattle, 33,000 sheep, 1,500 horses, 334 hogs. The one sure thing about these figures is that they are not too high. The number of hogs here given doesn't cover more than 33 per cent of the swine in the county at that time, and how near these figures indicate the real number of cattle sheep and horses, is but a guess.

It is demonstrated beyond question that the capacity of the county for livestock is made greater by every acre brought under cultivation, and with



the natural grass and forage available from spring to fall, what tremendous increases could be made in the number of cattle, sheep, horses, and swine in the county, would be difficult to estimate.

The swine industry, though in its infancy in the county, has yet been carried to a point where no further question may attach to it as a rich business.

Raising sheep on the farm where they are protected from predacious animals, and their wool is not combed off by brush and snags, is another enterprise gaining every day in popularity.



Field of Turkey Red Wheat on the Dry
Farm Lands of San Juan county

TIMBER AND LUMBER

The mountainous sections of the county are well covered with yellow pine, spruce and fir timber which will give ample lumber for building purposes in the county for years to come. There are four saw mills on the foot of the Blue Mountains, and one on the south end of the La Sals, with good roads to them, which puts lumber within easy reach of the people of every section of the county. Lumber can be purchased in the towns for from \$35 to \$60 per thousand feet, according to the class desired.

As yet there has been no attempt to commercialize the timber resources of the county on a large scale, the mills operating here being of small capacity, having been installed to meet the present needs of the people.

The Elk Mountains, west of the Blues, within the south division of the La Sal National Forest still in its virgin state has been estimated by the government to contain 500,000,000 feet of merchantable timber. While this timber is more or less inaccessible at present there is no doubt but that whenever the other timber of the county becomes depleted it will be developed and made available to the consumer.

Promising Sections Still to Develop

Saying nothing of the regions of the county which have already been claimed, whose immense resources have hardly yet been tickled by cultivation and development, there are valuable districts still untouched. Some of these places are as promising in every way as were the acres now comprising the most prosperous towns in the county.

Whether they are to be considered as arid or as irrigated lands, there is substantial reason for regarding them as sure to be valuable as soon as they are taken intelligently in hand for improvement. If they are to be farmed without irrigation, there is ample precedent for assuming without fear that it can be done successfully; the rainfall, climate and soil being an unfailing combination.

If they are to be irrigated, while the undertaking is more difficult and more expensive, returns more slow and area of operation more limited, there are still good reasons for going ahead and expecting success. One irrigation will produce almost any irrigated crop in San Juan. If done right it will insure one cutting of alfalfa, and more or less pasturage for the remainder of the season. If for some other kind of crop and the land is first watered and then plowed, the crop is reasonably sure.

Melting snows, spring rains, and numerous chances to reservoir should make one irrigation possible over a great percent of what is now unbroken

SAN JUAN GARAGE CO.

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Monticello, -:- Utah

J. T. PEHRSON, Pres. H. E. PEHRSON, Vice-Pres. C. R. CHRISTENSEN

MOAB-BLUFF STAGE COMPANY

Daily Passenger and Freight Service
Between Moab and Bluff

SPECIAL TRIPS TO PLACES OF INTEREST
MADE BY ARRANGMENT WITH MANAGER

Address:

C. R. CHRISTENSEN, Manager

MONTICELLO, UTAH

wild. Besides all this there are splendid chances sometime of big canals being taken out from the Dolores River or the San Juan River to cover big areas of the county.

In twelve years White Mesa has grown from a wilderness to a farming region surrounding a town of a thousand people. The mesa east of there is equally good besides being larger. Black Mesa on the west is the same formation, though smaller in size. On west in the county, the soil, climate, elevation, rainfall, in fact all the natural virtues of White Mesa may be found in regions not yet claimed at all.

Along Montezuma Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Indian Creek, and other smaller streams running away from the mountains, much water goes to waste every year, while splendid chances for canals and reservoirs are waiting idly along their course.

Mineral Resources

San Juan County has two main ranges of mountains within its confines within whose bowels have been found gold, silver and copper, while good bodies of copper-silver ores are found in the faults of the foothills which will in time be developed, making an industry the value of which cannot be estimated, and which will furnish home markets for a great deal of the county's farm products.

The rare metals for which there is developing a great demand throughout the commercial world, are found here in paying quantities, in fact there is the largest single group of uranium mines in the United States within our borders. While there has been very little of these ores shipped to date, except from the northern end of the county, which lies close to railroad transportation, as soon as our road system is developed to admit of heavy truck hauling these metals will be produced in quantities which will add thousands and thousands to the wealth of this empire.

The greatest permanent mining development being carried on within the county at present is at Big Indian mine, where a body of copper ore is exposed on the surface measuring into the millions of tons. Here a leaching plant of 250 tons daily capacity is being erected and tried out. There have been already spent more than \$250,000 in the erection of this plant and the development of the mine, and it is expected that it will be in full operation by early fall.

Gold and silver is found in the Blue mountains, which if found in a district tapped by railroad facilities would be producing incomes to its owners, and the same may be said of the La Sal mountains, but until the mines are made more accessible to smelting facilities or richer finds are uncovered they will probably lie as an undeveloped resource.

Coal is found around the bases of the different mountain ranges, but as

MAP OF SAN JUAN COUNTY UTAH

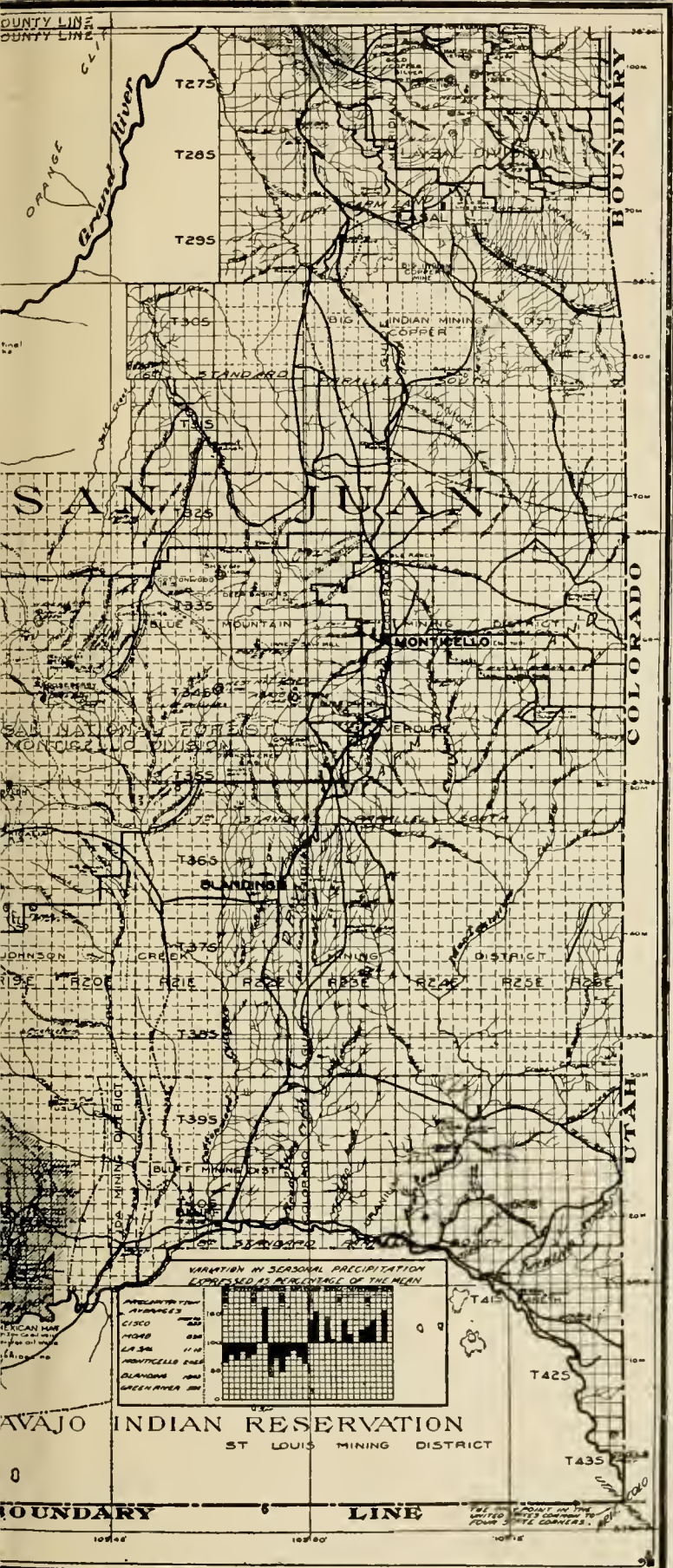
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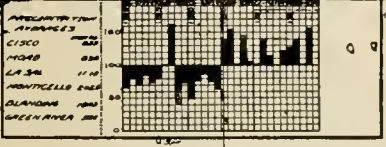
LEGEND

- DOTTED SECTION LINE
- SOLID LINE SECTION LINE
- SOLID LINE STATE & CO. ROAD
- DASHED LINE SECONDARY ROAD
- DASHED LINE BOUNDARY MINING DISTRICT
- DASHED LINE TELEPHONE LINE
- PAVED ROAD
- CLIFF DWELLING OR PIONEER SHAWNEE
- OIL FIELDS





VARIATION IN SEASONAL PRECIPITATION
EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF THE MEAN



NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION
ST. LOUIS MINING DISTRICT

wood for domestic purposes is so plentiful and as yet there has been no demand for it by manufacturing enterprises, its development remains more or less in the prospective stage. It can be said however, that geological conditions point so clearly to its plentifulness in paying veins that there is no worry but that when the demand comes the county will be able to supply it without trouble.

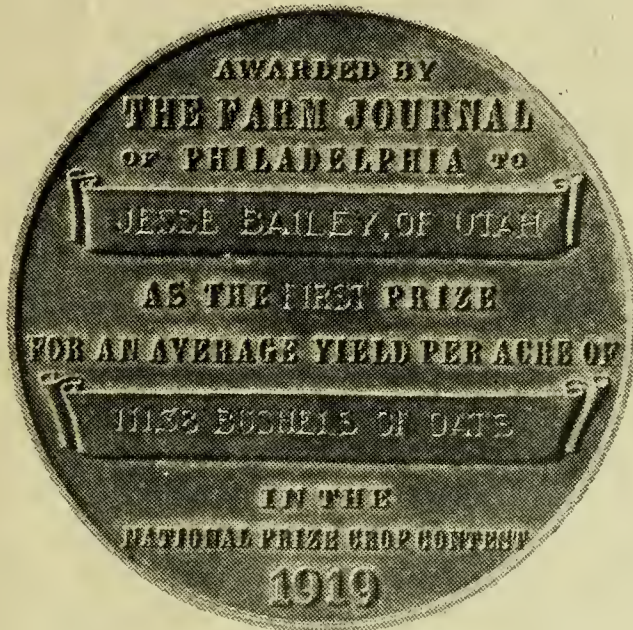


Illustration of gold medal awarded for the largest acre yield of oats in the United States for the year 1919.

Principal Towns and Community Centers

Monticello, the county seat of the county, has a population of 1,400 souls; its business houses consist of three general merchandise stores, one of which carries the largest stock of goods in southeastern Utah. Two restaurants, three refreshment parlors, numerous lodging houses, blacksmith shop, drug store, barber shop, doctors, lawyers and other professional men. A \$10,000 printing plant to take care of the growing business of the county has been recently established here, from whose press the only newspaper of the county is printed. It has an up-to-date garage and auto supply station and a flour mill which supplies flour to surrounding districts.

The town is situated at the east base of the Blue mountains on a gently sloping plain, upon which the waters from the eternal snows of the mountains are led through irrigation canals to the lands to the north, south and east. The area embraced within the Monticello irrigation district according to a recently completed water adjudication survey amounts to 29,249 acres, making a system large enough to raise the forage and vegetables for any sized industrial enterprises or mining camps which may grow up in the contiguous country.

Modern electric light and water system is another of the conveniences which make Monticello a desirable place for a home besides grammar and high school facilities and churches, so essential to the newcomer with a family to raise and educate.



Street scene in Monticello when the people had gathered for a celebration.

BLANDING.

Blanding is the second incorporated town of the county. While it is one of the newest settlements, yet its location and natural advantages for a city were so apparent that it has attracted the wealthiest people of our commonwealth to its confines for residence, and within the past eight years has grown from a straggling hamlet of a few tent houses to a little city of some 1,100 inhabitants. Blanding has the advantage of the other towns of the county in many respects. In the first place it did not come into existence through the accumulation of a few ranch houses to a town, but was conceived and laid out as such in its inception by some of the old settlers who, seeing in the location a place where a city could be built with all the modern advantages, surveyed it out with broad streets, having in mind at all times its future growth. From the very first it was decided that no temporary or shoddy looking buildings should be erected, and the result is that a community pride was at once engendered and today there is no town of its size in the state which can boast more tastily constructed and permanent looking residences or stores. The residence lots were laid out in acre tracts, and today beautiful and spacious lawns, surrounded by ornamental shade and fruit trees give it the appearance of being a town of much greater age than it really is. At first the fences were built to the street line so that livestock would not injure the growing shade trees, and as these have attained sufficient growth the fences have been moved back and splendid sidewalks have been laid so that now one would suppose when walking the streets that he was in one of the old settlements of the middle states.

The location of the town is on the upper or north end of what is known as White Mesa, a tableland sloping toward the San Juan river from the southern end of the Blue mountains, and upon whose level expanse two large canals bring the ever melting snows of the mountains to its fields and orchards. These two canals were designed to water some 15,000 acres, and can be enlarged as time warrants and means are found to construct storage reservoirs, until the whole mesa, composing some 35,000 acres will be covered. At present the waving fields of alfalfa and orchards on the farms give absolute assurance that in time this spot so blessed by nature will more than fulfill the Bible prophecy of the desert blossoming as the roses.

The town is the center of trade for the southern and west end of the

EZEKIEL JOHNSON

BLANDING, UTAH

Veteran Guide to all wonderlands of
Southeastern Utah
and Northern Arizona
Complete Outfitting. Everything necessary to Safety
and comfort.

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Plumbing and Steam Fitting

Sheet Metal Work

MONTICELLO and BLANDING

county, and is the main outfitting point for sightseers to the Natural Bridges which lie some forty miles to the west. It is on the line of the Federal Post Road which is being built into the county, and will be a main stopping place for tourists going through, when our roads are connected with those of the southwestern part of the state.

The people of the town have recently erected a meeting house at a cost of over \$50,000 where they may all meet to worship the creator on Sundays or for amusement or intellectual advancement during week days. It has good grade and high schools, water works and electric lights for the comfort of its inhabitants and is supplied with stores, garage, flour mill and all other town facilities which may be needed by its inhabitants or by travelers or traders who enter its precincts.

All of the towns and most of the community centers are connected with telephone service, and either daily or tri-weekly mail service, which is the case in the community centers.

Good automobile roads connect every settlement with the county seat as well as the other towns of the county. There is being built into the county from the main line of the D. & R. G. railroad on the north, a government post road, while daily truck service connects Monticello with the railroad at Dolores, Colo., during the summer months. The state of Colorado is now expending \$30,000 on the grading of a road from Dolores, to the Utah state line, which will give an excellent highway to within twenty miles of Monticello, and which will be met by San Juan County with an equally good road just as soon as it can be accomplished. The completion of this road by the two states will give eastern auto tourists who visit the Mesa Verde National Park, a splendid highway over which to travel to the great Salt Lake, connecting them with the interstate highways to the Pacific coast, or permit them to make a circle through the great intermountain basin to the Yellowstone park before returning to their eastern homes. It will also make it easy for sightseers who wish to take side trips to the wonderland of southeastern Utah to drive their cars in speed and comfort to the various outfitting points of Bluff, Blanding or Monticello, from where they may procure guides to the various places of interest.

BLUFF CITY.

The town of Bluff is the oldest settlement in San Juan county. Situated on the banks of the river of the same name it nestles in an enlarged delta between the bluffs through which the great San Juan flows, it is inhabited by well-to-do stockmen, who have taken advantage of the fertility of the soil to plant orchards and vineyards until it is an Eden to those seeing it for the first time after passing over the long weary miles of upland plains to reach there. Bluff has the largest per cent of fine residences of any town in the United States in proportion to the population of the place.

This little city while being famous as the first civilizing influence for the dusky red men of the southwest, is a center of trade to all of the contiguous

Indian tribes. Here the famous Navajo blanket is first brought for barter to the pale face, and the blood red ruby or more dusky garnet often find their way into the traders hands, brought there by aborigines.

Bluff is also famous for its artesian wells, five of which have been driven, and sending their gushing waters to the surface have largely replaced the ditches from the river which originally gave life to the vegetation which helps so much to make the homes of the town the remark of travelers and the delight of its residents. The town is also the outfitting point for the great San Juan oil fields which lie to the south and west, and which according to the most learned geologists are destined to be one of the few remaining deep well oil fields to be developed in the United States.

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Largest Retail General Merchandise Store in Southeastern Utah

EVERY REQUIREMENT OF THE FARMER
AND ARTIZAN CARRIED IN STOCK

**Full line of Farm Machinery and Implements
Dairy Requisites and Household Goods**

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San Juan Record

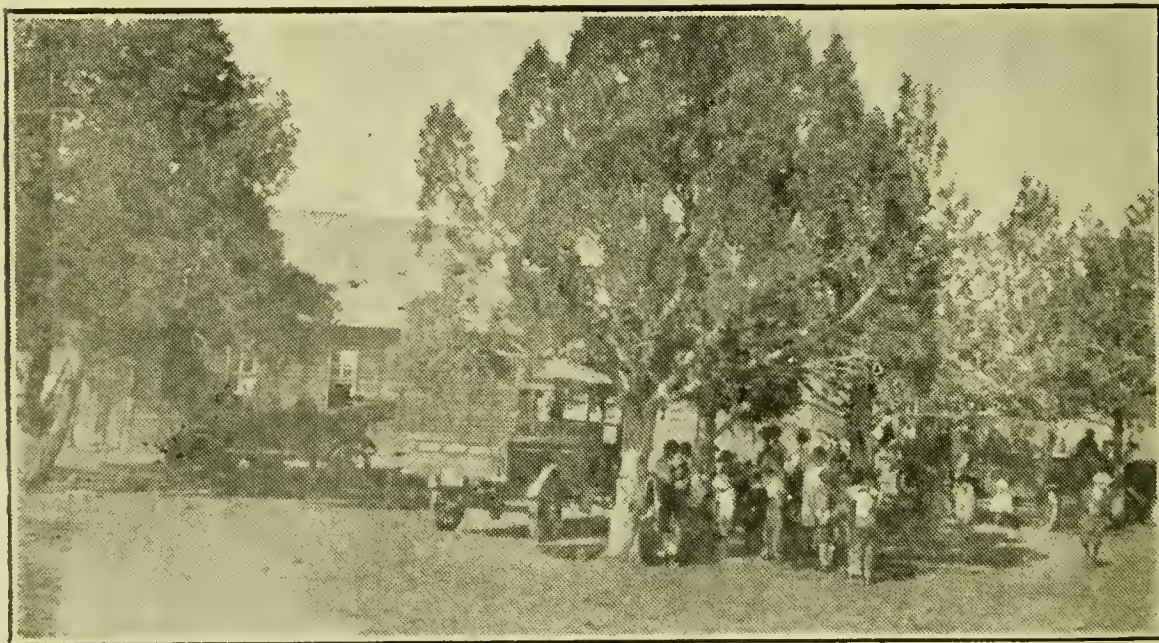
Covers the Field of the San Juan Basin

DOES ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

LA SAL.

La Sal, situated on a vast sloping plain diverging from the south base of the mountains of the same name, is the third largest irrigated section of the county. There are probably about three thousand acres of land here watered from the creek which is brought around the mountains for some eight miles before being diverted to the various laterals which distribute it to the different ranches.

The La Sal district is not confined to the irrigated section alone, but being of about the same altitude as Monticello, settlers have flocked in there within the past few years, until dry farms dot the landscape for miles in all directions outside of the irrigated district. The town proper is situated on the line of what will in time be one of the main interstate highways for sight seeing tourists. The continuation of the Rainbow trail, the greatest scenic tourist route of Colorado, is now being built by the federal government through that part of the La Sal National Forest, and when this is completed the autoing traveler will use it to reach the great wonderland of southeastern Utah, or as a passage from the mountains of Colorado to the great Salt Lake and other wonders of the great intermountain basin.



Gathering at Lockerby on the occasion of the annual Lockerby Fair.

LOCKERBY.

Lockerby, the largest of the two farthest east community settlements of the dry farm sections of the county, has a population of 250 souls scattered



within its voting precincts. It has grown within the past four years from two or three isolated homesteads to its present dimensions, yet it may be said that its growth has hardly begun. Settled by farmers from the eastern and southern states, its people have shown a virility which may well be the envy of older communities. Last year the people of the community determined to show to the world what they were producing, and to do so gave a community fair. The products from this fair were taken to the state fair at Salt Lake City, and while being in competition with the irrigated products of other sections of the state the exhibit created such favorable comment that a special silver cup was made and given to the county for the best display of dry farm products. There is a good grade school situated in the center of the district, and the county board of education has just let the contract for the building of a new school house which will accommodate the increasing number of pupils.

Ginger Hill is another community center joining Lockerby on the west, which has grown coincident with that of the former; in fact the two are so closely allied and work so well together that they might be reckoned as one if it were not for the fact that the Ginger Hill neighborhood has its own school house which is its community center. This little community as well as that of Boulder and in fact the entire eastern dry farm section should share equally in the credit for the splendid Lockerby fair and the advertising it gave the county.

BOULDER.

Boulder is a district within itself having a population of 100, whose farms occupy the high plateau between Pehrson and Boulder canyon. It has its own school house which is a community center, and here the people have joined in getting together at stated intervals for amusement and general closer communion. They have an organization of their own, have adopted a system of raising money for civic improvements and have a fund of over \$100 in their treasury. They also get out en masse whenever occasion arises and work on any improvement for the betterment of the whole which may arise and their spirit is rapidly permeating other communities much to the betterment of the whole county.

East Canyon is one of the very newest dry farm community sections in the county. Within the last two years it has grown from half a dozen

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LAWYER

Monticello, Utah

homesteads until now there is not an unclaimed section of public land in the two townships which surround it. A postoffice has been applied for and the people are now taking steps to build a house for a community center at which to gather for community recreation and general welfare. This may well be termed the soldier settlement of the county, ex-service men having flocked in there since their return to private life until they are well in the preponderance.

CEDAR POINT.

Cedar Point, claiming equal credit with Lockerby in being the settlement farthest east in the county has a population approximating 150. It lies on the south side of Coalbed canyon, a deep gorge which runs southwesterly into the state from the Colorado line cutting off that fertile plain from a direct route into the county until such time as dynamite and human toil are able to blast a roadway down its sides and across to its neighboring communities. The community is situated as are the other dry farm sections, on the high plains whose fertile soil runs clear to the canyon's brink, but they are precluded for a great deal of the community work which the others find so profitable to join in doing through the distance they have to travel to get around the canyon. They have a nice little school which serves all the purposes of the growing children at present and are so closely joined in their homes that they have also a regularly organized Sunday school and Sabbath meetings for the older folks.



Dry Farmers' picnic in grove at the state well, where annually the folk of the dry farm belt gather and discuss their many problems

Scenic Features of San Juan

Being more than a hundred miles in length and breadth, it goes without saying that no article of this size may describe the scenery of San Juan. Most of the country is unlike other parts of the state, in fact unlike anything else in the west. La Sal, one of its four mountains has the highest peak in Utah, and the desert wilderness of the county, though not as barren and unsusceptible of reclamation is perhaps as wild in its remote corners as any part of the intermountain region.

Coming in from the north the visitor is attracted by the lofty peaks of La Sal mountain on his left, and a cedar-sagebrush country sloping off westward on his right to the ragged breaks of Colorado River. Southward he finds unique designs carved in the massive rocks which stand out like sphinxes, pyramids and pillars in the wide prairie. This carving was done by winds that blew and ocean waves which beat against their shores in centuries of the remote past. The towering image of "Big Indian," the inexpressible suggestons of nature's architecture in "Church Rock," and other unnamed domes and caves fill the mind with awe and bewilderment. "Looking-Glass Rock," with a great mysterious hole through its immense body savors of the enchanted places we read about in Fairy Land.

Centrally situated in the county is the sierra-shaped Blue Mountain, and joining it on the south-west, the flat-topped Elk Mountain, both of them beautiful with tall timber and crystal springs. They have groves of maple and quakingasp, and an abundance of wild shrubbery, grass, and flowers.

Canyons heading in these mountains fall rapidly and cut deep in the solid stone strata before emptying into San Juan or Colorado River, whose waters murmur off to the south-west through dizzy chasms about which men sometimes venture to write, but which they seldom really see. In this broken south-west corner the winding gulfs of the two rivers unite in one mighty gorge, with the sharp rugged spurs of Navajo Mountain looking down upon them from the south-east.

To the north-east of this lonely junction are regions wild and silent, cavernous gulches with jungles of black willow and cottonwood in the solitudes of their winding depths, and bare rock sloping upward from their dizzy brows to mesas of shadscale brush, or areas of sandhills. The gateway to this wilderness is Clay Hill, a pass high up in a cliff-bound region where

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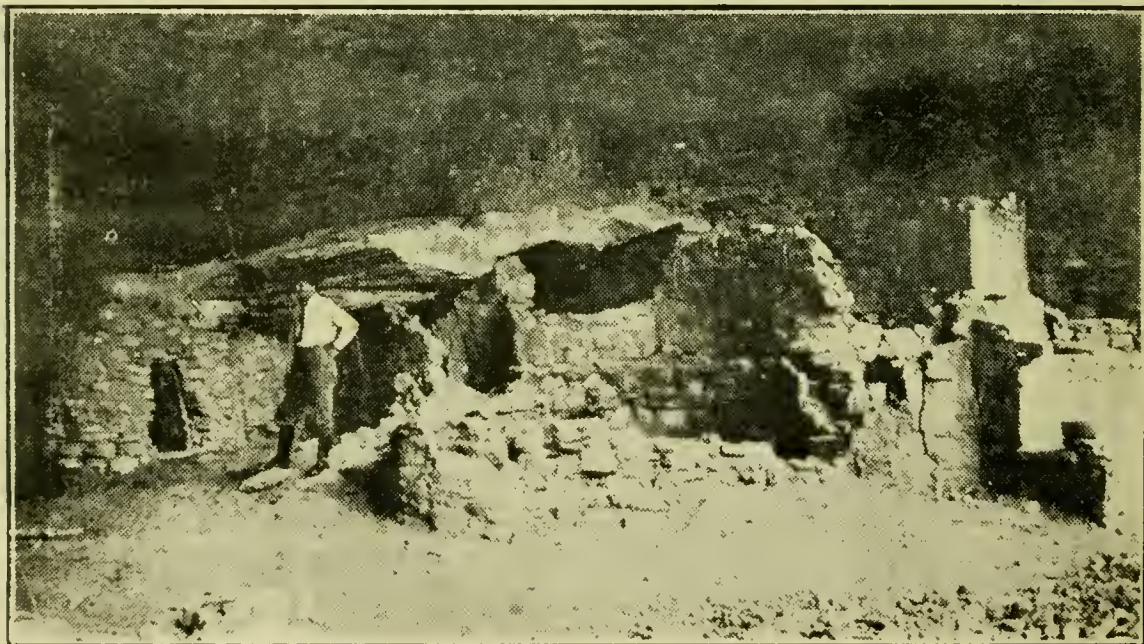
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the east end of a picturesque valley opens out through a great shattered wall, forming a wonderful gap which ten armed men could protect against an army.

Farther north, and shaded by the buttes of Mossback Mesa, with Elk Mountain just beyond it, is the world-famous White Canyon, whose three huge natural bridges have attracted travelers from all parts of America. Pictures herewith suggest a faint idea of what these wonders are, but description amounts to little, and visitors declare in contemplating the bridges, even after having read and heard much about them, that they had fallen far short of the reality in their imagination.

South of Elk Mountain is a region thirty miles in extent, covered for the most part with a dense growth of cedar and pine. Fires driven on by the wind have cleared wide areas in this forest, and here the grass and brush grow rank for the soil is fertile. From the heart of this country, zigzagging off to the east, south and west, are ravines which develop rapidly into box canyons deep and wide. The most famous of these is Grand Gulch, which in some of its tremendous crooks has cut through from its channel above to an elbow in its channel below, forming ponderous dry islands of solid rock, massive lofty pillars surrounded by great circular echoing chambers. To the top of certain of these islands no human being has yet been known to ascend, but others of them have afforded wonderful retreats of safety for the ancient inhabitants.

What is known as "Goose Neck," in the San Juan river, is destined ten million years hence to be an island similar to, though much larger than those in Grand Gulch. A man may stand on the narrow backbone dividing



One of the Many Cliff Dwellings which are found in numerous isolated sections of the county along the walls of canyons

the river on his right from the same river on his left. On one side it flows forward, on the other side it comes back having made a circle of many miles. A tunnel through this narrow neck would condense the fall of all those miles into a few hundred feet, and through such a tunnel the river would rush with tremendous force. It is estimated that such a tunnel could be converted into power for lighting all San Juan county.

Comb wash is an enormous fault in the strata, reaching in almost a direct line from the Elk Mountain to a point sixty miles away in the Navajo reservation. This prodigious ridge of rock slopes upward from the east side, but breaks abruptly off on the west, forming a high precipitous barrier with but two places where it may be crossed in all its fifty miles between the San Juan river and the Elk Mountain. Freaks of this kind may be seen on a small scale in certain other states, but for grandeur and extent it is doubtful whether Comb wash has a rival anywhere. Some terrible disturbance in primeval times has hoisted it from the even strata to the sky-scraping position it has held during long ages.

South-West of the junction of Comb Wash and San Juan river is the famous Monumental Valley, whose wonderful buttes, and pillars and monuments, keeping their stately vigil in the desert haze suggest that a hand of art and intelligence is responsible for their majestic shape. Viewed from a hundred miles away, still lofty and imposing in the haloe of desert distance, they look like men in a field having met to counsel in great dignity.

The southern part of the county abounds in traces of a people, or peoples, long since disappeared. Where they went, or how, or why, a nation numbering tens of thousands, leaving their castles, their homes, their gardens farms, reservoirs and roads to crumble and become overgrown with vegetation, is a burning question in the minds of all who consider their ruins. The most aged Utes and Navajoes know nothing about them.

They lived both on the praries and in the cliffs, and their great community houses cover from one to three acres in what is now a tree or brush-grown solitude. Some of their cliff houses are still in a perfect state of preservation, having been built where they are sheltered from all moisture. Here their mummified bodies, their clothing and utensils of war and agriculture have been found in great quantities, and are on exhibition in various cities of the United States.

These people cultivated corn and squash in their gardens and are known to have had domestic turkeys, and are supposed to have had goats. Their homes, their reservoirs and roadways are still traceable in what has become a dry and quiet wilderness. Bushels of their gorgeously ornamented pottery broken to bits may be collected where no dwelling is visible, having perhaps been built of wood and crumbled long since to dust. On many a rock and on high cliff faces their pictures and hieroglyphics are still in evidence, cryptic records of a people long since gone to a fate unknown.

South of San Juan river is the reservation of the Navajo. He is a superior type of Indian, skillful and industrious. His trade and his service are a

distinct asset to the country, and what he may yet become with proper education, is a matter of interest to all who see him in his native haunts where he weaves his popular Navajo blanket, or moulds his famous silver jewelry. He has farms, houses, herds of sheep and horses, and is on the verge of an awakening which will cause men to wonder.

Three or four bands of Utes still live north of the river in the county having preferred, and still preferring San Juan to all the attractions of any reservation yet set apart for them. They hunt and trade when they can, and work when it becomes impossible to live without it. They move about from place to place hunting feed for their cayuses and their small flocks of goats.

From the rich prairie slopes of Blue Mountain, where towns and farms are springing up like magic, there is a magnificent view of the country south and east in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado. Ship Rock stands out in the distant haze of New Mexico like an old time sailing vessel on the ocean horizon. To the west of it is the only place in the United States where four states corner together. Distant mountains in the three states form a pleasing limit to the splendid view, and on to the north, the panorama continuing into San Juan county, is the grand old La Sal.

Aside from the intrinsic value of these scenes, they have a historic charm giving them still greater lure. As the life story of a man always makes him an object of keener interest, so does a knowledge of what has happened in certain of these remote corners endow them with new meaning. Of course it is but a guess as to what took place when they were hewn down in whose skull the stone ax is still embedded to the withe handle, and among whose bones the flint arrow head still suggests the nature of their last struggles. The marks and barricades in passes of the cliffs, the handholds yet visible leading upward over the dizzy sandstone wall, the old battlements on the brow of the precipice, and those numerous round stones once used to hurl with deadly fury at a pursuer on the path below, all suggest a rousing cursing, howling fight to the death between the old inhabitants.

Not so much in the realm of imagination is the story of Utes and Navajoes. Their old battle fields, their ambuscades, their slain, their prisoners, the torture and insult they meted out to their captives, are related with relish by the older Indians.

But the story of the white man is our own story, and we consider his struggle and view his rude grave here and there among the rugged rocks with an interest born only of kinship. During the ten years following the coming of the white man in the latter "seventies," between twenty-five and thirty died at the hands of Indians, and to know half the story, which is too long for this short account, is to be filled with a desire to see the place where it happened.

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Facts About San Juan County

HOW TO OBTAIN UNAPPROPRIATED LAND

Enlarged Homestead act Desert Land act
Regular Homestead act

CHURCHES

Good church accommodations in all towns.

SCHOOLS

District schools in all towns.
High school at Monticello and Blanding.

CLIMATE

The climate is ideal.
Average yearly temperature, 50 to 55 degrees F.
Varies from temperate in northern part of county to semi-tropical in southern portions.
Days, warm. Nights always cool.
Healthful; air is dry and crisp. One of the most healthful districts in the United States.

PRECIPITATION

The average annual precipitation for the past eleven years was nineteen inches.

INDUSTRIES

Stock raising—cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, chickens, etc.
Agriculture—hay, grain, vegetables, fruits, etc.
Mining—uranium, gold, silver, copper, coal etc.
Milling and Lumbering.

ADDRESS FOR REFERENCE

County clerk, Monticello.	San Juan State Bank, Blanding.
Chas. Redd, La Sal.	Geo. A. Adams, Monticello.
Walter C. Lyman,, Blanding.	Kumen Jones, Bluff.
Jos. F. Barton, Verdure.	Monticello State Bank, Monticello.



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