

Moab, Utah to Monument Valley: Canyonlands Needles, Monument Valley, Needles Map, Moab, Hovenweep, Navajo National Monument, Goosenecks, Utah parks (Escalante to Moab, Ut Book 2)

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Moab to Cameron, Arizona Authored By C. L. Rogalla Cover design by Nellista
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2018 by C. L. Rogalla Published by CLR Southwest 19 February 2018 4567890 **Davis**
Canyon Ancient 5-Faces **Beef Basin Ancient Indian Village**
Monument Valley **Needles Chesler Park** **Moon House Ancient Indian Ruin**
Newspaper Rock **Ancient Indian Rock Art** **Hovenweep National Monument**
Introduction these Grand Circle Tour Books. *Grand Circle* is the name given to the major
parks of Utah and the Grand Canyon that form a circle tour. The vast majority of those parks are
visited in these four books as listed below. These books are available in e-book Kindle format and
hard cover print. Any Kindle e-book can be read on any device from a computer to a smart phone.
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these books is less than the cost of a one night average motel room. A far greater value! Internet
site for all books is: <http://www.southutahparks.com/> **Book 1 Title:** *Zion to Escalante, Utah:*
Parks covered are: {Zion},{Kolob Canyon}, {Cedar Breaks}, {Bryce Canyon}, {Kodachrome State
Park}, {Escalante Grand Staircase} and {Calf Creek}. **Book 2 Title:** *Escalante, Utah to Moab Utah:*
Parks covered are: {Goblin Valley}, {Canyonlands- Maze District}, {San Rafael Swell}, {Capitol
Reef}, {Canyonlands - Maze District}, {Arches National Park} and {Canyonlands Island-In-The-Sky}.
Local Moab bicycling and boating tours are included. **Book 3 Title:** *Vermilion Cliffs National*
Monument Parks covered are: {North Rim of Grand Canyon},{Kaibab National Forest located west
Grand Canyon area},{Vermilion Cliffs encompassing Lees Ferry, The Wave, geological chaotic
White Pocket and Buckskin Gulch}, {Pink Sand Dunes}, {Colorado River} and, {Wupatki (ancient)
Indian Ruins National Monument}. **Book 4 Title:** *Moab, Utah to Cameron, Arizona* Parks covered
are: {Canyonlands Needles District}, {Newspaper Rock displaying ancient Indian petroglyphs},
{Monument Valley}, {Natural Bridges National Monument}, {Hovenweep ancient Anasazi Ruins
National Monument}, {Navajo National Monument} and {Gooseneck State Park}. Plus many
extraordinary scenic canyon hikes to ancient Anasazi Indian ruins. **Book Tour Content** This
book is a combination of driving, walking, Mountain Biking and other tours such as horseback
riding. There are suggestions of what to see and do, for each tour. A well-planned
vacation/holiday ensures pleasant memories so that no day is wasted. This e-book incorporates
computer technology by extensive use of external Internet references including YouTube. There
are approximately 200 web sites, 100 video sites of roads and trails, 180 photographs and many
maps. We also identify free dry-camp (no facilities) sites to reduce travel expenses. **Mile-By-Mile**
and GPS Location When driving, your exact location is accomplished by using a meticulous
identification of mileposts (posts along the road indicating mileage) located at each mile (1.6 km)

on every improved road. Where those mileposts are not available, we use actual miles from a designated reference point. Where applicable, Global Positioning Satellite data (GPS) is supplied to complement walking adventures in remote areas. Using this collection of information, you will always know your exact location. **Book Navigation** Book organization starts with the *Table of Contents*. Under each of the major trips, there are *individual Tours*. In that individual Tour, data is organized into the following segments: 1.0 *Information*, 2.0 *Visitor Center*; 3.0 *Services*; 4.0 *Lodging*; 5.0 *Camping*, 6.0 *Hiking*; 7.0 *Other Tours* (Biking, Horse, etc.) and 8.0 *Driving Tours*. E-books have many hyperlinks to leap from one section any other. **Summary** We are sure this book will make your vacation more memorable and successful. If you consider this book to be helpful to others, **please submit a book review** where you purchased this book. If you have suggestion for improvement, please use this link to send comments and suggestions: [Email link to us.](#) +Table of Contents **Contents**

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Trip 1 Moab To

Monticello. This book visits the parks and monuments below that are located in some of the most barren areas in the United States. The areas near Blanding and Bluff house thousands of ancient Anasazi Indian Ruins. They are found on open mesas and remote canyons.

Canyonlands-Needles District – Multicolored Cedar Mesa Sandstone spires (needles) are unique to this park. John Strong Newberry was the assigned geologist Army Captain John Maccomb's 1859 expedition to the west. He wrote: *It baffles description. He later reflected that the area was the wildest and most fantastic scenery on the surface of the globe.* The Grand Canyon, he reported, had *far less variety and beauty of detail than this. Not a particle of vegetation was anywhere discernible; nothing but bare and barren rocks of rich and varied colors shimmering in the sunlight. Scattered over the plain were thousands of . . . fantastically formed buttes . . . pyramids, domes, towers, columns, spires, of every conceivable form and size. Among these by far the most remarkable was the forest of Gothic spires.*

Nothing in nature or in art offers a parallel to these singular objects, but some idea of their appearance may be gained by imagining the island of New York thickly set with spires like that of Trinity Church, but many of them full twice its height. Scarcely less striking features in the landscape were the innumerable cañyons by which the plain is cut. In every direction they ran and ramified deep, dark, and ragged.

Consequently, Needles is primarily a backcountry hiking adventure that lures backpackers from around the world to marvel its geology along its 60 miles (96 km) of trails. It also has challenging 4-Wheel Drive (4-WD) roads of which Elephant Hill is considered one of the most challenging roads in Utah. We agree. Within Needles there are many natural arches and ancient Indian ruins.

Indian Rock art consisting of petroglyphs and pictographs are prevalent. Unique to Needles, are the pictographs of faces and especially the *All American Man* who is hidden in a small cave/shelter, thereby retaining its vivid red-white-blue colors. It is assumed that the American Man was painted by the Fremont Culture, but the stone ruins are Anasazi origin. **National Bridges National**

Monument – This primary attraction consists of three massive natural bridges created by water erosion, unlike arches that are created by wind erosion and natural decomposition. The eight mile (12.8 km) hike in the bottom of the canyon under these bridges is a remarkable visual experience. Along this canyon trail ancient Anasazi Ruins and rock art are displayed. **Gooseneck State**

Park – The San Juan River twists 6 miles (9.7 km) while only traversing 1.5 miles (2.4 km) that can be seen at almost 1,500 feet (457 m) below. There is a huge dry camping area here.

Hovenweep National Monument – This trip goes to an area where there are many individual ancient Indian ruins all located on open mesas and shallow canyons. These buildings have unique designs. Several have port holes in their walls that allow precise timing of astronomical events such as the summer and winter solstices, which are critical to planting and harvesting crops.

Monument Valley – No area on earth is more representative of America's wild west era of cowboys and Indians. This park is owned by the Navajo Indian nation. **Navajo National**

Monument – This 'park' hosts the finest Anasazi Indian ruin village in the U.S. – Keet Seel. Another ancient village is Betaken. **Valley of the Gods** - This area hosts magnificent buttes, on a smaller scale, to those at Monument Valley. There are several dry camping areas along the road.

***** Start of Tour Driving south from Moab on Highway 191. MP 121.8 OK RV Campground, located off Highway 191, affording much quieter camping than other campgrounds in the area. Spanish Trail RV Park to the west. MP 121.1 KOA Campground to the east. MP 119.2 Border of Grand and San Juan County (southbound). San Juan County is the largest county in Utah, covering 7,884-square miles (20,411 sq.km) equivalent to

the state of Massachusetts or one-half the size of Switzerland (15,941-sq. miles). It enjoys five ecological zones from desert to snow-covered mountains. **Ken's Lake Junction Camping** MP 118.0 La Sal Loop Road junction to Ken's Lake. This is the exit from the La Sal Loop, described in Book 2. Ken's Lake Campground has 31-sites plus a group site. It can accommodate all sizes of RVs. No RV facilities. **Sand Flats Camping in Moab** This campground is huge, having 120-sites hosting 10,000 visitors annually on its 9,000-acres (3,642 ha). Availability is by First-come/First-served across 9 campgrounds. Picnic tables and fire rings are available at sites A through H and Juniper. Chemical toilets are also available. There is NO water. This campground is favored by Mountain Bikers because of the Slickrock and Porcupine Rim bike trails. Also, there are 40-miles (64 km) of challenging jeep trails. Two group campsites can be reserved. Group size is limited to 16 people. Reservations at: www.sandflats.org. Phone: (435) 259-2444. In Moab, drive east on Center Street to 400 Street. Turn south to Mill Creek Drive, then east onto Sand Flats Road to the campground. Management is a cooperative effort between BLM, Grand County and Moab community. Phone: (415) 259-2444. **Kane Springs** MP 110.8 Turn-off to the east where there are several comfortable picnic tables and a pleasant shaded grass area. The spring is across the road (west) and north about 50-yards. This spring was a major water source along the historic Spanish Trail from 1829 to 1848 (see Appendix 5). **Hole in the Rock Store** MP 110.7 This is a classical tourist stop. It is open from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM in the summer/fall season and 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM during fall to spring season. It is a house and a store carved into a towering red rock cliff. Albert and Gladys Christensen filed a homestead claim on 80-acres (32 ha.) in the early 1920s. The first room was constructed in 1940 and the house was expanded thereafter, until Albert's death in 1957. Gladys continued for another eight years completing the 14 room dwelling that occupies 5,000-square feet (465 sq. m), by excavating 50,000-cubic feet (1,416 cu. m) of rock. The largest room is 60-feet (18 m) by 120-feet (37 m). The normal temperature inside is about 64-degrees Fahrenheit (18 C). A tour of the house is offered for a small fee. During the tour, observe the absence of doors. The fireplace has a 65-foot (20 m) high chimney drilled through solid sandstone, but it is now totally enclosed. Above the front entrance is a sculpture of President Franklin Roosevelt that was created and sculptured by Albert. To the far right of the entrance are the grave sites of Gladys (1906-1974) and Albert (1903-1957). They built this burial spot while they were living here. Phone: (435) 686-2250. [Click here for additional historic data](#) **La Sal Junction** MP 103.6 Junction of Highways 191 and 46E to La Sal Mountains, as described in Book 2. In 1884, the Pittsburgh Cattle Company made this entire area an important cattle district. Poor weather, lack of rain, over grazing by the cattle coupled with cattle rustlers, resulted in a conversion from cattle to sheep farming. **Looking Glass Rock** MP 102.9 To the west is a 2-mile (3 km) gravel/dirt road to Looking Glass Rock. This 100-foot (30 m) high arch rises above the flat plain. See the small truck at the bottom? It was an important landmark for the pioneers traveling along the Spanish Trail described in Appendix 5. Later, cattlemen rested their herds here en route to Kane Springs (MP 110.8) and further north to Thompson Springs, where they were shipped by rail to St. Louis, Missouri. Observe the relative size of the pickup truck. **Wilson Arch** MP 100.5 Wilson Arch was named after Joe Wilson, a local pioneer who had a cabin nearby in Dry Valley. Look from the left to the far right to see where another arch once existed. **Small parking lot to view Lopez Arch** to the distant east. It is a very small hole in an alcove. **Anticline & Needles Overlook Junction** MP 92.9 Junction west to Anticline and Needles Overlook. This is not Needles National Park. [Click here for Tour 1-01](#). If you plan to visit Needles, this is a highly recommended tour to view a high overlook of Needles Park. **Lisbon Valley Loop Road** MP 95.3 The road east goes to Casa Colorado Rock, where a deep hole captured water for cattle herded on the Old Spanish Trail. [Click here for Tour 1-02](#). Also at the end of the road and to the north is where Charles Steen discovered his fabulous, almost pure uranium mine. Its exact location remains a mystery. His career is covered in Book 2. **Exit from Lisbon Valley loop road**, referenced above. **Casa Colorado View Point** MP 89 View Casa Colorado Rock to the east. **Junction to Canyonlands-Needles District** MP 86.1 The road west goes to Canyonlands-Needles District. [Click here for Tour 1-03](#) for details. **Church Rock** MP 86.0 Church Rock view point. It is best observed from the south at sunset where there is a large parking lot off the road. It resembles either a tea pot or a small church. Carefully observe the multicolored

formations at the bottom, slowly blending into larger color rings to the top. Geologically, the red base is Dewey Bridge; the round center is Slick Rock Member; the white top is the Moab Tongue member. These formations occurred from 145 to 200 million years ago. At the bottom of this 300 foot (91 m) high tower is a 16 by 24 foot (4.9 to 7.3 m) hole rumored to be an attempt to dig a large cavern by Marie Ogden's *Home of Truth Church* to serve as their church. In truth, it was dug by the Young family who own it. They stored cattle salt licks and food for cattle in that hole. MP 79 This is flat farming country with abundant fertile farms on both sides of the road. MP 76.4 Monticello airport to the west. You can rent an airplane ride to view Canyonlands National Park and Lake Powell. Phone: (435) 587-2774 or 587-2858. **Town of Monticello** MP 73 Monticello is at an elevation of 7,069 feet (305 m) having a population of 2,000. [Click here for Tour 1-04.](#)

Permits- Entry into the areas below requires a permit from Monticello BLM. Phone: (435) 587-1500. Normally, a day pass can be procured at the Trailhead. Multi-day passes are cheaper and can be procured here. Tours: 2-06 - Fish & Owl Canyon; 2-09-02 - Arch Canyon; 2-09-04 -Mule Canyon Hiking; 2-10- Grand Gulch; 2-10-01 Moon Ruin is a special permit area limited to ten hikers per day. Advance reservations are highly recommended. MP 65.8 A historical marker documents the 11 March 1887 Blue Mountain Mormon Mission to establish a community in this area. This is an old farm with old-fashioned vertical boards supporting a red roof. A two-story multi-gabled house with a steep pitched roof reflects the charm of this farm. This must have won the prize for the "perfect" farm when it was constructed in this valley at an unknown time. [Click here to return to Table of Contents](#)

Tour 1-01 – Canyonlands-Needles and Anticline Overlooks This is a highly recommended tour, especially if visiting Needles Park. Binoculars are recommended. The 1982 U.S. Geological Survey *La Sal* 1:100,000 map is applicable to this area. Entry is off Highway 191 at milepost 92.9 and has two routes: 1. A paved road to **Needles Overlook** of Needles Park westward to the Maze district. 2. A good gravel road to **Anticline Overlook** of Island in the Sky Park and the Colorado River. M 0.0 Driving west. A kiosk at the entry displays a map and distances, in miles, to the various sites. **Wind Whistle Campground** M 5.8 This is a 15-site campground surrounded by magnificent red colored canyon walls. It is open all year. Water is available only from mid-April to mid-October. There is an 800-yard nature trail from the campground. Phone: (435) 587-1500. M 7.3 Dirt road number 135 north to Hatch Rock and Ojo Verde (Spanish: *green eyes or spring*) Springs. **Captain Macomb's 1859 Survey** The U.S. War Department allocated \$20,000 to Captain John N. Macomb, Jr. to discover a practical route for military supplies from Santa Fé, New Mexico to the southern settlements of the Utah Territory. Also, he was tasked to locate the confluence of the Green and Colorado Rivers. He and his party left Santa Fe, New Mexico on 13 July 1859 following the general route of the Spanish Trail. From Casa Colorado (Tour 1-02) they continued west to Hatch Ranch Canyon, where they made a base camp at Ojo Verde Springs (now obliterated by erosion). From there, they explored westward in an attempt to discover where the Green River flowed into the Colorado. Earlier maps erroneously showed it further south. A scouting party determined that a pack train of mules could not traverse this terrain from their campground. In August, Macomb, with nine men left the camp, dropping down into Harts Draw and camped. Next stop was Indian Springs (See Creek Falls Campground at M 29.6 of Tour 1-03 >> C). They made camp here at 4:45 P.M. in the lower section because it had water in a natural pothole. Next day, they walked west in the canyon toward the river. Of that canyon, J.S. Newberry wrote: *[Its] appearance was so strange and beautiful as to call out exclamation and delight from our party. Captain Macomb disagreed: I cannot conceive of a more worthless and impracticable region than the one we now found ourselves in. I doubt not (that) there are repetitions and varieties of it for hundreds of miles down the canyon of the Great Colorado.* Two miles (3.2 km) from the Colorado River they came to an impassable obstacle and turned back, searching for a high mountain to visually explore the area, hoping to see where the two rivers met. That 1,200 foot (366 m) high mountain is now known as Newberry Butte, climbed on 23 August. The climb to the top was accomplished by three men in 92 degree (33 C) weather. After removing most of their clothing, they arrived exhausted at the top, affording a 50-mile (80 km) view of the area. There, Newberry was the first man to describe Needles: *It baffles description.* He later reflected *that the area was the wildest and most fantastic scenery on the surface of the globe.* The Grand Canyon, he

reported, had far less variety and beauty of detail than this. Not a particle of vegetation was anywhere discernible; nothing but bare and barren rocks of rich and varied colors shimmering in the sunlight. Scattered over the plain were thousands of . . . fantastically formed buttes . . . pyramids, domes, towers, columns, spires, of every conceivable form and size. Among these by far the most remarkable was the forest of Gothic spires. Nothing in nature or in art offers a parallel to these singular objects, but some idea of their appearance may be gained by imagining the island of New York thickly set with spires like that of Trinity Church, but many of them full twice its height. Scarcely less striking features in the landscape were the innumerable cañyons by which the plain is cut. In every direction they ran and ramified deep, dark, and ragged. From this peak they were able to see the Colorado River's *The Loop*, located four miles (6.4 km) west that they may have surmised was the confluence. In retrospect, had they crossed over Indian Creek and turned west a few miles to Big Spring, it would have been an easy journey to that river confluence. It should be recognized that this expedition was the first to discover dinosaur bones at Canyon Pintado (painted canyon) in northwestern Colorado. They are preserved at our Smithsonian National Museum, in Washington D.C.. Restrained by the Civil War, the expedition journal was not published until 1876: *Exploring Expedition from Santa Fe to Junction of Grand and Green Rivers. 1859. Macomb. Geological Report. Newberry.* For some reason, Macomb did not keep a diary of this trip.

http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1115&context=usupress_pubs

M 7.4 Soup Rock to the left. M 9.7 The Macomb 1859 survey team crossed at this approximate location. **Junction to Needles Overlook or Anticline** M 15.2 "Y" Junction. The road left goes to Needles Overlook; the road to the right goes to Anticline Overlook. First, we will go to Needles Overlook. During one of our visits, we saw a magnificent Antelope buck poised here guarding his territory. M 22.2 Arrived at **Needles Overlook**. There is a chemical toilet and a protective fence at the overlook. There is a picnic table located in a small valley. At an elevation of 6,295-feet (1,919 m) it is about 1,500-feet (457 m) above the valley floor. Draw a visual line from there to the distant western mountains. At one time this was level ground. Almost as 10,000 feet (609 m) of earlier Mesozoic and Tertiary rock once laid on top of this flat land – now gone. All this dirt/rock eroded into the Colorado River and down to the Gulf Of Mexico. Today, it settles to the bottom of Glen Canyon Dam near Page, Arizona. Realize that none of this would have occurred if it were not for this desert environment. With abundant water, plants would have anchored the soil retarding erosion. The Colorado River would have continued to carve its path due to the uplifting of this entire area known as the Colorado Plateau. This is explained in Book 1, *Zion to Escalante, Utah*. Some of the landmarks are: 1. Colorado River; 2. Lockhart Basin Backcountry 4-Wheel vehicle road; 3. 6-Shooter Buttes; 4. Needles Park. **To Anticline Overlook** At mile 15.2 above, turn north to Anticline Overlook. There are no mileposts; therefore, we will use actual miles. M 0.0 Driving north on this good gravel road. M 5.2 Turn off viewing area. **Hatch Point Campground** M 8.7 A one-mile (1.6 km) road passes through dwarf pines to a very nice ten-site campground. Water may be available from mid-May to mid-October. Phone: (435)-259-2100. Here, we saw this antelope buck under a small Pinyon pine tree. M 11.6 Large turn-off viewing area. M 15.1 A 1.3-mile (2.1 km) round trip road to **Dave Minor Overlook** to the left. The road goes around a hamburger bun shaped butte, affording panoramic views of the canyons. Most notable is the massive isolated butte. To the distant west, the Colorado River follows a sharp bend. **Kane Creek Anticline Overlook** M 16.8 There are two picnic tables and a pit toilet here. After about 400-yards, there is an overlook that is 775-feet (236 m) above the valley below and 1,675-feet (510 m) above the Colorado River. This area was formed from about 270 million years ago (the Pennsylvanian Hermosa Formation) to about 190 million years ago (the Triassic Kayenta Formation). From this high cliff, you can see Dead Horse Park across the canyon, Merrimac and Monitor Buttes, Colorado River, arches at Arches National Park, La Sal Mountains and the potash plant identified by 400 acres of blue colored evaporation ponds. Potash is extracted by pouring river water into pipes/tunnels down to 3,000 feet (914 m). After absorbing the minerals, the mineral laden water is pumped to the surface to evaporate. Then the minerals are separated into common salt and potash salts (sylvite and potassium chloride). [Click here to return to Table of Contents](#) **Tour 1-02 - Lisbon Valley Industrial Area** This is a 10-mile (16 km) drive, exiting at

Highway 191, milepost 91.4. Uranium was first discovered here in 1913, followed by other discoveries in 1917 and 1940. Demand for uranium was negligible until the Atomic Energy Commission was created in 1947. The beginning of the Cold War between the U.S. & Europe against the USSR in the early 1950s accelerated uranium demand as the nuclear bomb 'race' began. Initially, the low grade ore was delivered and sold in Monticello. About 1,400-tons (1,207 mt) of ore was mined from 1947 to 1951. Steen discovered an almost pure vein of uranium north of here at the Big Indian District, naming his mine *Mi Vida* (*my life* in Spanish). He built a processing plant in Moab. Steen's phenomenal rags to riches to rags adventure is contained in Book 2, *Escalante, Utah to Moab Utah*. **Spanish Trail** "La Tinaja" To the east is Casa Colorado Rock (casa is house in Spanish), and was a landmark used by pioneers on the Spanish Trail. *La Tinaja* is Spanish for a large earthen jar water or tank. It is a deep hole in the sandstone, holding approximately 2,000 gallons (7,571 l) of water at all times. It was used in 1859 by the Macomb Expedition. Their geologist J. S. Newberry described it as: *a deep excavation in the red sandstone, which retains so large a quantity of surface-water, and for so long a time, as to become an important watering-place on the Spanish Trail*. Unfortunately, water had to be lifted by buckets, which was a major problem when large herds of horses and/or cattle were to be watered. Eventually another source of water was discovered at Ojo Verde found in Tour 1-01. Photograph below is from the south side.

Start of Tour M 0.0 Set your odometer to zero--there are no mileposts. M 4.6 You are at **Casa Colorado**. There is a narrow dirt road to the right just before the AC power lines. Park and start walking south (right) on the road that is effectively the Old Spanish Trail. This 30-minute, one-way, easy hike is recommended to gain an appreciation for the pioneers crossing this arid land. After about 300 yards the road forks by electric post number 277. Turn right for about 600-yards, where there should be a small rock cairn on the right, just before the trail drops into the valley. Walk **northwest until** you reach a slick rock area. The waterhole is directly south, about 400-yards, from the smooth "saddle" between the Casa Colorado and its sister butte to the west. There are a series of "pot holes" with the second to last (just before it drops down about 20 feet (6 m)) being *La Tinaja*. N38 10.367 W109 18.636. This driving tour can be completed by continuing east and taking every right turn. This route passes some oil-gas plants and canyons. [Click here to return to Table of Contents](#) **Tour 1-03 – Canyonlands road to Needles District** The applicable map is the 1982 U.S. Geological *La Sal* 1:100,000. The route to the Needles District is very scenic. **Needles Outpost** is a small tourist friendly commercial campground with hot showers, a mini-market, tour books and friendly information. There are random mileposts on this road that reset when entering park borders. The tour starts with typical desert mesas, hills and then narrows as it enters a canyon just before **Newspaper Rock** that is adjacent to fast flowing Indian Creek. After a few miles, the narrow canyon widens into a farm and ranching valley, bordered by towering red cliffs. >> **A Alternate Route From Monticello –Blue Mountain/Harts Draw Loop Road** Northbound tourists going to Canyonlands-Needles can save considerable time by driving on Blue Mountain/Harts Draw Loop Road 136 that joins Highway 211 at MP 9.8. The only disadvantage is the gradual elevation change from 7,046-feet (2,148 m) to 8,863-feet (2,701 m) and back down. M 00 At the Post Office in Monticello at the junction of Highway 191 and Abajo Road (also known as *W-200* - Street). Driving west. M 01.0 Route 101 sign. M 05.0 Dalton Springs **Campground** to left. M 06.5 Buckboard **Campground** to left. M 08.0 Summit, before descending to Canyonlands road M 09.6 Viewpoint of Canyonlands. M 18.8 Junction with Highway 211 at MP 8.7. Turn left to Canyonlands National Park; right to Highway 191. >> **B To Needles on Road 211 from Highway 191** The road to Needles has three segments: State of Utah Highway 211, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the National Park Service. Using mileposts, which are infrequent, becomes confusing; therefore, the prime source will be actual miles. Where beneficial, a MP is inserted within (x). M 0.0 Starting at milepost 19.4 (Road 211), from Highway 191 at MP 86.1. There is an information Kiosk at this junction. **Home of Truth** M 3.2 The old farm houses north was the Home of Truth - a religious group established by Marie Snyder Ogden. Her house is in the back with a large wooden porch. Buildings were crudely constructed by the members. Most have no insulation other than cardboard and newspapers. Water was obtained from a windmill-driven pump that filled some concrete tanks. The soil and weather did not favor

farming. Marie was born on 31 May 1883 in Newark, New Jersey. She married Harry Ogden, a successful insurance executive, and had one daughter, Roberta. Harry died in 1929 at which time Marie turned to religion for solace. As a widow, she devoted her energies to the socialite circles where she eventually became the president of the Women's Federation Club. She traveled west as far as Boise, Idaho, preaching that the earth would be in turmoil and governments would topple. She believed, at that time, the devil would rise to earth and declare himself as the ruler. Then Jesus would appear at this location to dispel the devil and become the final ruler. Therefore, this land was sacred. Those who believed would be protected by a halo of light through this turmoil. Marie, with 30 followers from New Jersey, Idaho and Chicago, left their homes and arrived here in 1933. The commune may have grown to one hundred. Like all religious cult members, they gave their material goods to Marie to create a communal cooperative with divisions of work and sharing of possessions. They promised to follow her teachings, without question. She believed in: 1. Reincarnation and resurrection, 2. Conversations with the dead, 3. She was the reincarnation of the Virgin Mary (mother of Jesus) It was during the early period of her arriving here that Marie had a vision from God that there was gold in the Abajo Mountains (near Monticello). They moved there, but were unable to find any gold and returned to this area. Gold was discovered there later (Book 2). Marie continued to have revelations from God. Once settled, they started to publish pamphlets and spread them around the area. She purchased the San Juan Record newspaper in 1934 and used that media to promote her religion. In 1935 it was learned that Mrs. Ogden housed the deceased body of Mrs. Edith Pesha that she was preserving by washing her with salt three times daily and forcing food into her daily. Mrs. Ogden was convinced she could restore her soul and bring her back to life. Soon the local sheriff, district attorney and the state board of health learned of this event. Since the body was "preserved" and no laws violated, no legal action could be taken. Eventually, Mrs. Ogden abandoned her goal and the body was cremated. The group dwindled to about seven followers. All the possessions were auctioned in September of 1977 by the last member of the group. He destroyed all documents to preserve a positive image of the commune. Unfortunately that also destroyed the history of the group. Mrs. Ogden left the compound and taught music until the late 1960s when she died in a Blanding nursing home on 4 March 1975 at the age of 91 years, ending another phase of history in this valley. The Monticello Museum has a small display of this era. Today, some of the restored buildings are used for Art Shows and small festivals.

Junction to Town of Monticello M 9.8 Junction with *Blue Mountain/Harts Draw Loop Road 136* where there are several primitive campgrounds. See previous description. M 10.1 (MP 09) - Gravel pit – camping. M 10.1 – 11.6 Steep downhill road. M 10.8 Kelly Ranch ownership is historically obscure, but Kelly was probably the first owner. Of interest are 1911 maps that show ownership by John Jackson, who had a small cattle ranch in the Moab area. Jackson probably sold his interest in 1917 when he divorced his first wife. In any event, it became a part of the Scorup & S Ranch in 1941. This ranch is located about 175-yards to the left, on a narrow dirt road where a log cabin and impressive wooden corrals remain. It was probably first occupied in the very early 1900s.

Newspaper Rock & Camping M 12.5 (MP 7.4) **Newspaper Rock** parking lot is adequate for any sized RV. There is a chemical toilet in the parking lot. These are the best petroglyphs on this tour, recording about 900 years of Indian occupation, displaying over 300 images. The oldest figures appear to be the art at the top of the rock. Images of horses indicate these were made after 1540 A.D. when the Spanish introduced the horse into Southwest America. Please do not touch any of these petroglyphs as human oil and salt tends to destroy them. M 13.1 (MP 6) M 13.2 At ground level, to the right, are petroglyphs of abstract design having a bird head. See John's Canyon for additional bird-head photographs. [Click here for Tour 2-08](#), M 13.4 At ground level, to the right, are petroglyphs with animal and ghost images. M 13.55 At ground level, to the right, is a sun burst petroglyph. M 15.5 Entering a large valley with many Cottonwood trees. M 16.1 **Harry Green Ranch Cabin** is located to the distant left. This Texan was the mayor of Moab in 1903 and influential in establishing Moab's first bank about seven-years later. The ranch itself probably existed in the 1880s. It was owned by Harry Green around the early 1900s. In 1927, it was purchased by S & S Ranch (Dugout Ranch history below). M 17.9 **Titus Ranch** - Originally from Illinois, Joseph Titus married in

Monticello in 1894. He and his wife moved to this area in 1899 and started this ranch. S & S purchased the ranch in 1918 and Joe became their foreman. Only a segment of the chimney remains, partially hidden by trees. M 18.4 **Joe Donnelley Ranch** - Only a red rock chimney remains of this ranch. Around 1910, it was owned by Joseph Davis, for whom Davis Canyon may have been named. The next year, it was purchased by Donnelley who sold to it Al Scorup in late 1921. M 18.6 **Rock Climbing Cliffs** - Huge parking lot for rock climbers who climb these tall vertical cliffs. They favor routes where there is a vertical crack as a hand hold. M 19.3 **End of Highway 211 and Start of BLM road** M 19.7 **Dugout Ranch** - To the left are a series of ranch houses that are the historic Dugout Ranch. [Click here for Tour 1-03-07](#), for ranch history. The land is now owned by Canyon Land Research Center; however, the family still has cattle ranching rights. The reservoir to the right stores water from Indian Creek for this cattle ranch. **Beef Basin Entry**

M 20.5 (MP 1.2) Gravel road to **Beef Basin and Bobby's Hole** to the left. There is a chemical toilet and large parking area where camping may be allowed. Confirm at the kiosk that also has a map. On the opposite side is a place to paste your personal message. [Click here for Tour 1-03-05](#). M 22.9 Large turn-off to view this magnificent scenery. M 26.3 **Superbowl Campground**. There are about 15 primitive sites with one chemical toilet. M 26.8 **Road to Davis and Lavender Canyon**. Against the distant cliffs was a potential site for dumping nuclear waste. [Click here for Tour 1-03-06](#). M 27.7 **Creek Pasture Campground**. This is a very good, improved campground with a couple of chemical toilets and individual camp sites in a bush area. At the end, an open area can accommodate about 3-4 large RV's. (MP 5.0) **North and South Six Shooter Buttes**. For our foreign friends, six shooter is another name for a revolver (pistol) that has six bullets in its cylinder. The buttes silhouette resembles the barrel of that revolver. The silhouette will change as you look from other directions. M 29.6 **Indian Creek Falls Campground**. This is Lockhart Road 122 named after L. B. Lockhart. At mile 0.5, 0.6 and 0.8, there are single open camp sites to the left. At M 1.0 **Hamburger Rock Campground** has about ten sites, plus a couple of remote sites. It favors tents and small RV camping around a large flat rock with one chemical toilet. At M 3.0 **Indian Creek Falls** Group site. Reservations required only for the group site that has a chemical toilet. Along these last two miles (3.2 km), narrow roads branch off the main road to some flat areas for camping. Overall, approximately 15 camping areas can be found. After about another mile, the road drops down to Indian Creek. If water is flowing, there is a 15-20 foot (4.6 to 6 m) water fall with a swimming pool at the bottom. This is where the 1859 Macomb Expedition camped in Tour 1-01 at M 7.3. The road requires a high clearance 4-Wheel Drive road to Moab, not covered in this tour book. M 30.4 (MP 11- small signs) M 32.5 **Entering Canyonlands National Park** Crossing over a cattle guard and entering the Needles Park boundary that was a crude dirt road until 1967, when it was enlarged to a two-lane road. M 33.5 (MP 14.1) View of the Needles at about 10:00 o'clock; Sewing Machine Butte at about 1:00 o'clock and Elaterite Butte at Canyonlands-Maze District, at about 2:00 o'clock. M 33.8 (MP 14.4) **Needles Outpost** is 0.7-miles to the right. When Needles became a National Park, Dick Smith imagined a resort here that included a swimming pool in a natural sandstone rock depression. He was a local airplane pilot who was born in this area and simply loved it. Originally, this was Utah state property, available for a 99-year lease, which Dick obtained in 1965. Selling stock at \$5,000 per share, he built a small cafe, gasoline station, shower house and an airplane landing strip. Electricity was provided by diesel generators. Water was brought in by truck from a well located within the park because his well-drilling failed. He used his airplane to take tourists across Canyonlands. In 1973, he crashed his airplane while trying to find bighorn sheep for the Park and a wildlife organization. All aboard died. His family assumed operation of this resort and sold it to his friend and pilot Jay Pratt. In 1979, a mystery midnight fire burned down the main building. The resort became inactive until 1984 when Mark and Chris Davis purchased all resort rights. They rebuilt the Visitor Center on the same foundation, refurbished the showers and added sewer and water facilities for RVs (no longer active). Water was piped to tent camp sites (water no longer supplied). They also replaced electric generators. They renamed it as Needles Outpost and it was successful. It had a couple different owners until May 2017 when Nature Conservatory purchased it to preserve it from any future development. It remains a full service tourist friendly facility, offering a mini-market, firewood,

gasoline (no diesel), propane, ice, soft drinks, books and a small airport. Showers and flush toilets are in a separate building. They sell disposable waste bags and portable toilets, if available. They have a huge solar energy panel. **Campground** If no one is at the store to register, just drive in and pay the following day. Campers camping at BLM sites are welcome to their services for a small fee. However, this is not a free repository for your BLM garbage. Showers require a special token that can be purchased at the store. **Do NOT** use bleach or formaldehyde chemicals in your RV tanks (or any time) because it will destroy the bacteria in their septic tank, requiring very expensive restoration. The store/office is open from 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM from 1 March to 1 December. Their cell phone number is (435) 260-1699. Internet: <http://www.needlesoutpost.com/> **Å** (MP 15) Crossing over Salt Creek Wash. **Fee Booth** M 34.6 (MP 15.2) Ranger booth to pay an entry fee. **Needles Visitor Center** M 35.0 (MP 15.6) Visitor Center to the right. Note: **Colorado Overlook Road** is north of the Visitor Center. [Click here for Tour 1-03-01](#). **>> C Park Road Into Needles Park** (MP 00) Leaving Visitor Center. **Roadside Ruin** M 35.4 (MP 0.4) There is a short 300-yard walk to an unusually well-preserved granary storage house tucked under a low ledge. It is considered to be of Anasazi origin, probably from the Mesa Verde, Colorado culture expansion to this area. Fremont Indian art was also in the area but they left no ruins. Typical of Anasazi, beans, squash and corn were the principle crops augmented by berries. Local wild animals supplied the meat. As with other areas of Utah, the Anasazi abandoned their villages in the early 1300s for reasons unknown, but thought to be from extended drought. Interestingly, this hut is almost covered with original dirt/mud mortar with very little exposed rock. Do not climb on the ledge or anyway disturb this precious ruin so that others may enjoy it. **M 36.9 Loop Salt Creek Road** and Ranger residence to the left. This 2-mile (3.2 km) loop road exits at M 37.5 below. It is the access road to Salt Creek and Horse Canyon 4-Wheel Drive roads. It also passes *Wooden Shoe* group camping site having a chemical toilet and water. **M 37.1 (MP 2.1) Wooden Shoe Arch** - This unique arch resembles a shoe. It is best photographed about 2 hours before sunset, otherwise the shadows from nearby cliffs start to cover it. Due to the distance of the arch, you need at least a 200++ mm lens. **M 37.5 (MP 2.5) Loop road to Salt Creek.** **M 37.8 (MP 2.8) Junction.** Road to Squaw Flat Campground "A" and Big Spring. **M 38.1 Junction to Campground 'B' and Elephant Hill.** End of Tour 1-03 **To Big Spring and Pothole Point** The parking lot fills quickly during spring/fall season. **M 0.0 From M 37.8 above, continuing to Big Spring.** **M 1.7 Three shaded picnic tables.** **M 2.1 Pothole Point.** There is a trail leading to the top of the butte where there are many small potholes in the rock that collect water. **M 3.4 Slickrock Foot Trail.** This is a very popular and easy short loop trail described in Paragraph 6.0 - Hiking. **M 3.7 Big Spring.** Road ends at a large parking lot. The mushroom shaped boulders and the valley below provide a quiet scenic view at sunset or sunrise. The principal trailhead is Confluence Trail that goes to an overlook where the Colorado and Green Rivers merge, forming the classic Colorado River. See Paragraph 6.0 – Hiking, for details. Crows and Ravens beg/perform for food, including standing on your vehicle mirror. Please do not feed them. It is illegal to feed wild animals. **>> D Canyonlands - Needles District** The individual Canyonlands districts are: 1. **Maze** – Maze is bordered on the east by the Green and Colorado Rivers. Book 2, *Escalante, Utah to Moab Utah*. 2. **Island in the Sky** – Near Moab, bordered on the west by the Green and Colorado Rivers, including the White Rim Trail. It is literally an island mesa, except for the 4-Wheel Drive White Rim Road. See Book 2. 3. **Needles District** -- Bordered on the west by the Green and Colorado Rivers.

This is one, of five books, that tours the Grand Circle Adventure parks in southern Utah and northern Arizona. The areas covered in this book are shown in the front cover and the Table of Contents when you use the Look Inside option available by opening the Amazon book Internet site. E-books are in color. Print books 1-4 are black/white to save expensive print costs. Book 5 is in both colors. All books, including print versions, are available at: www.southutahparks.com

> This book is a combination of driving, hiking, mountain-biking and other tours. Where applicable, valuable specific history of that area is included from ancient Indian to modern pioneer evolution. There are suggestions of what to see and do for each tour.

> This e-book incorporates the latest computer technology by extensive use of approximately 200 web sites, 100 video sites and 180 photographs.

> Your exact location is known by using a meticulous identification of MPs (mile posts along the road) located at each mile (1.6 km) on every improved road. Where those MPs are not available, we use actual miles from a designated reference point. Where applicable, Global Positioning data (GPS) is supplied to complement walking tours in remote areas. Using this collection of information, you will always know your exact location.

> Book navigation starts with the Table of Contents. Under each major Trip there are many individual Tours. Clicking on a Table of Contents Trip or Tour, quickly leaps you to that selection. In that Tour, under 1.0 Information: 2-Visitor Center; 3-Services; 4-Lodging; 5-Camping, 6-Hiking; 7-Other Tours (Biking, Horse, Rafting, etc.) and 8-Driving Tours.

Park Introduction

> Canyonlands-Needles District – Tall multicolored Cedar Mesa Sandstone spires (needles) are unique to this park. Needles is primarily a hiking adventure that lures backcountry hikers from around the world to marvel at its geology along its 60 miles (96 km) of trails and challenging 4-Wheel Drive (4-WD) roads. Within Needles there are many natural arches and ancient Indian ruins and their rock art consisting of petroglyphs and pictographs. Unique to Needles, are the pictographs of faces including the All American Man.

> National Bridges National Monument consists of three massive natural bridges created by water erosion. A canyon hike passes under each bridge where ancient Indian ruins and rock art are located.

> Gooseneck State Park - The San Juan River twists 6 miles (9.7 km) while only traversing 1.5 miles (2.4 km) east to west. The river is almost 1,500 feet (457 m) below the cliff edge.

> Hovenweep National Monument is an area where over 2,500 people lived in four separate villages arriving here about 900 A.D. All their dwellings were on an open mesa or in a shallow canyon, that are easily accessible. What makes these ruins very unique, are their artistic designs.

> Monument Valley – No area on earth is more representative of America’s wild west era of cowboys and Indians. There is a 17-mile (27 km) driving tour along these buttes (mittens). Individual Navajo guided tours are also available that includes horse rides. This park is owned by the Navajo Indian nation.

> Navajo National Monument hosts the finest preserved ancient Anasazi Indian ruin village in the U.S. – Keet Seel. Another adjacent ancient village is Betaken. There are two excellent park campgrounds.

> Grand Gulch Indian Ruins is a vast general area hosts over hundreds of ancient Indian ruins and unlimited hiking. The most concentrated and grandeur are in the deep Grand Gulch favoring overnight camping (permits). The most significant, not in the gulch, is Moon House Ruin known for its broad white banner, with an image of a moon within it. The other is the Citadel situated on a long narrow peninsula jutting out into the canyon afford superb views.

> Valley of the Gods area hosts magnificent buttes on a smaller scale than those at Monument Valley. There are free camp site along the road.

Read the Issue (15 MB) - Friends of Lake Powell - Yumpu - Canyonlands National Park lies along the northwestern portion of Hovenweep National Monument lies in the southeastern part and a.. Indian Creek and Valley of the Gods ACECs, or any non-WSA lands with... motorized use on the river and to provide consistency in management with the Moab Field. 737 Best Utah images in 2019 - Originally we were thinking of hitting all the parks including Mesa Verde but the May 20: Leave Moab early for Monument Valley, stay at Gouldings or View Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. Canyonlands NP(Islands in the Sky & needles), and Canyon Rim Recreation. know better book better go better. Cycling Utah Magazine March 2013 Issue - Escalante. The Maze. Delicate. Arch. Monument Valley. Navajo Tribal Park Gooseneck Needles. Overlook. Green River. Goblin Valley. Hells Backbone. Piute in Utah. Utah Field House of Natural History. State Park Museum. Steinaker National Monument. Visitor. H O V E N W E E P... OFFICIAL HIGHWAY MAP. Southwest USA 7 - Index - Lonely Planet - Last year, the National Park Service celebrated its Centennial. As.. 3015 South Hwy 191, Moab, UT 84532 Valley Navajo. Two examples of Utah's pet-friendly trails are below. Consult the local visitor sites in this guide or.. Breaks National Monument and Pipe Spring. books, maps, and educational items" are. Keyword search for - Fun Around Utah - Join The Adventure - Utah State University (Logan, Cache Valley area): <http://www.usu.edu/calendar> This National Park is home to the Steam.. Mormon Pioneer Memorial Monument. 1934 as a museum, pioneer relics, bed warmers, antique books and clocks,.. "Greatest Snow on Earth," mountain bike the Moab Slickrock Trail, take a Bears Ears National Monument - Wikiwand - Introduction Five Hundred Utah Place Names is a convenient-sized book for. with striking erosional landforms west of the Colorado River, north of Moab. The Monument is comprised of two sections: The Windows and Devil's Garden.... The name Hovenweep is from the Ute tongue meaning "deserted valley" a nameRV Parks, Campgrounds and Attractions: I-40 across the country - Free Campsites Near You Read the Issue (15 MB) - Friends of Lake Powell - Yumpu - Front cover photo: Arizona: View from John Ford's Point, Monument Valley 3.. not their dogs) are the lead authors of Frommer's National Parks of the American Parks, and Best Short Hikes in Arizona for The Mountaineers Books; and The New Mexico... adventure, and Moab, Utah, is legendary among mountain bikers. 737 Best Utah images in 2019 - Book the Kokopelli Inn - You can explore Bluff from this hotel while enjoying free Situ" sur la route entre Moab et Monument Valley, elle est id"ale pour une "tape. and abstract forms in the Needles District of Canyonlands National Park... sheep on the San Juan River near Bluff Utah in Navajo Country Petroglyphs in Logan Canyon National Scenic Byway - feedback goes straight to the appropriate authors, in time for the next edition. Each person Park,

Utah, Michele Falzone/AWL. Book Designer Wendy Navajo Lake (UT) 458. Patagonia Lake State. Park 223. Rye Patch State Moab 405, 407. Grand Staircase-Escalante. National Monument. 430-2. Granite Mountain. Utah Grand Circle Loop from Vegas (13 nights) - Utah Message Board - Zion National Park, UT; Grand Canyon National pinnacles of New Mexico to Utah's soaring stone arches, a varied The Grand Circle is covered with National Parks and Monuments, MONUMENT VALLEY NAVAJO TRIBAL PARK.. CO to Moab, UT to Grand Junction, CO.. Trail map as a guide to visit the galleries.

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