DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

__________________________ NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 12

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

TEMPLE OF THE GODS
ASSOCIATED MOUNTAINEERING CLUBS OF NORTH AMERICA

Comprising Over 20,000 Individual Members

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British Columbia Mountaineering Club, Vancouver
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National Association of Audubon Societies, New York
National Park Service, Department of Commerce, Washington
Prairie Club, Chicago
Rocky Mountain Club, Denver, Colorado
Sagebrush and Pine Club, Yakima, Washington
Sierra Club, San Francisco and Los Angeles

LeRoy Jeffers, Secretary;
Librarian, American Alpine Club, 476 Fifth Avenue, New York
Oct. 14, 1918.

Hon. S.T. Mather,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Mather:

I take pleasure in sending you a copy of the October 5th Scientific American containing an article which I have written on the Temple of the Gods in Utah.

Yours sincerely,

L. Jeffers
A MEMORIAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO
CREATE THE TEMPLE OF THE GODS NATIONAL MONUMENT.

To the Senate and the House of Representatives of the
Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Governor and the Legislature of the
State of Utah, respectfully represent:

On the public domain within the boundaries of the Sevier
National Forest, in the Pink Mountain region, near Tropic,
Garfield County, Utah, there is a canyon popularly referred
to as "Bryce's Canyon," which has become famed for its wonder-
ful natural beauty. Inasmuch as the state and federal govern-
ments have indicated a desire that the natural attractions of
our state and our country be protected and preserved for the
enjoyment of posterity, therefore, your memorialists respectfully
urge that the Congress of the United States set aside for the
use and enjoyment of the people a suitable area embracing
"Bryce's Canyon" as a national monument under the name of "The
Temple of the Gods National Monument."
February 27, 1919.

My dear Secretary Lane:

I am sending you herewith for your information a copy of a memorial introduced today in the lower house of our State Legislature, asking that Bryce's Canyon be set aside as "The Temple of the Gods National Monument".

Last summer it was my pleasure to visit this scenic wonder and I concur most heartily in the appeal that it be protected and preserved for the enjoyment of our people. In my estimation it is one of the most remarkable scenic attractions in our entire western country. I am very anxious that such action be taken as will make it a national monument before it has the opportunity to pass into private control.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Honorable Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1918.

Dear Mr. Jeffers:

I want to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 17 to Director Rather, with which you enclose a copy of the "Scientific American" of October 9, containing your article on the Temple of the Gods in Utah. We have read this article with a great deal of interest and will preserve it for future reference.

There is a movement on foot, as you know, to make this region a national monument. This is the first description of it that we have seen, but we have known of the existence of this wonderful region for a year or more.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Le Roy Jeffers,
Public Library,
New York City.
The Temple of the Gods in Utah

By Le Roy Jeffer, F.R.G.S., Member Explorers Club

One of the most remarkable formations to be found in our wonderful southwestern country is the little-known Temple of the Gods in southern Utah. From the railway and the main traveled roads, it has long remained hidden in the Bryce National Forest. The simplest way of approach is by a branch of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, which winds southward through the central valleys of Utah, reaching at feet the little village of Marysville where an auto may be taken for the upper end of 50 miles through the arid region of the Kanso Desert, to the headquarters of the Forest Supervisor, who will direct one for the remaining 35 miles, part of which is over meadows where it is just possible to drive a car. Perhaps the most interesting, and certainly the most difficult route to the formation is one which we recently traversed in the heat of midsummer. Leaving the north side of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado at Bright Angel Point, we made a rapid run through the yellow pine and aspen forest of the Kaibab Plateau in northern Arizona, crossed the sands of the Kanso Desert, and reached the town of Kanab which nestles pleasantly among the vernal cliffs of southern Utah. We had come 80 to 90 miles before sundown and were ready for a similar journey to Panguitch on the following day.

As all supplies that reach this country have to come by the route we were following we supposed the roads would be passable, but at frequent intervals we had to lift and push our car uphill through the deep mud. When it rains in this region all roads are impassable for days by the impassable mud. As we proceeded we passed through a region of great hillsides composed of limestone, clay, and gravel which have been eroded into fantastic towers 25 to 400 feet in height, bearing a striking resemblance to the great pillars of the capital's Waco and Texas companies. So symmetrical are these ribbed and fluted pillars that they seem almost to have been turned with a lathe, and they often resemble knots or taper to minarets. But it is not merely this unique sculpturing that attracts and holds the attention, but especially it is their unusual coloring, for the temples are banded with red and salmon and yellow that is mixed with pink, while many of the pillars are tipped with white.

In the morning light the whole scene is bathed in rose and yellow, at noon it is flushed with rose pink, while at evening from the canyon depths the temples glow with opalescent hues. Two great volcanoes have been erected, separated by a ridge so low that the whole could be considered as one gigantic archipelago of yellow and red domes, capped with rings of pink, yellow, and salmon, and frequently covered with snow, and separated by narrow ribbons of blue sky, like a vast city of prehistoric ruins. While from the topmost bastions of the surrounding cliffs, we look down upon the stage setting of a fairy opera. Again we see a forest of pinnacles and tiny fingers, ghostly white, rising from the depths of the canyon like stalactites. Far below is a labyrinth of narrow interlacing canyons leading to slopes dotted with pines and groves whose green hue is darkened by the shadow of the factory over the canyon floor. Beyond are colored ridges and buttes that lead to the distant valley and the town of Tropic.

Sliding down the steep and treacherous slopes of loose gravel we enter the gnomes of a canyon only five or six feet wide, whose overhanging roofs are several hundred feet in height. "One may wander for hours in this maze of canyons studying the many colored walls and gazing upward at the narrow ribbons of blue sky, or he may explore the lower slopes amid the grass and the moccasins. From below the walls and towers have a scaffolding of lichen which resemble the gigantic temples of India."
Will Tanks Win the War?

If they are strikingly successful, all new and notable features of the German tank will be the result of a public mind with power of destruction that it has never had before. The novel invention would be mounted on the battlefield, and more often than not, it will be trampled beholden and bestridden in the prose, the flow, decisive weapon of the war. These exaggerations are due to a lack of knowledge coupled with a lack of reason. The invention, of course, would be of the field telescope; its field of vision is limited—just one little square of visible light. The German tanks will look out through the wide-angle vision with which God has endowed them, and see not only the thing which is the object of their interest, but also other things similar to right and left of it. The man with the telescope is a general—just as if he appears its pleasure and is pleased with it, more often than not, it will be greatly exaggerated sense of its value and importance.

What has all this to do with tanks? Just this: that the invention is so observed with what the tank has done as to undervalue the long established military weapons, and predict that the tanks will win the war.

But tanks alone will not win the war, even if they出了 upon the enemy as the lightning upon the Egyptian old. Nor will airplanes win the war, nor submarines win the war, nor machine guns, nor even poison gas. The war will be won by the heavens and well adjusted cooperation of all. We will profit from initiative, and efficiency industry and industry, directed by a General Staff, and all under the supreme control of one man.

Now this is not written to depreciate the work of the tanks. On the contrary, they give promise of emerging from the wear of the more important military inventions of the whole struggle. They have been successful from the very first; and the small and fast type that has figured in the great offensive campaign of this summer have greatly increased the reputation of the tank as a weapon of attack.

For a gun to realize its fullest offensive efficiency, it must be able to see and to move against the enemy. That is the difficulty that the German tank would have to be overcome by the hundreds. The tank can move against the enemy, and the enemy will be moved and will be hit by the tank. That is the problem which was confronted the Allied forces, when they found themselves faced to face with the German tank in the great battle of the Somme in 1916. When it swept across No Man's Land ahead of the British, it allowed the German machine-guns to fire across no man's land and machine-guns on fire and moving forward unharmed by the enemy.

Now that is the limit to the gunpowder, protection and special skill of the tanks on the sea battlefield or in the air. A stiff battle may easily be destroyed, either the motive power or the armament and fuel supply, or so lighter armor-plated for protection from the motive power and weight of the larger tanks were increased, or the armor protection doubled, there would have been no tanks in the war. The tanks were no more than a sort of which was captured by the French during a counter attack of the past summer. The armor plates formed by steel tiles, which can be worn on the front of the tank, and will cost between $90 and $100 each, are made of a special steel, which is built up of one-quarter-inch plate and weighed 20 tons; the German tank weighed 40 tons, an increase of fifty tons.

The remarkable performances of the small "Whippets."