

ADVENTURE 9



Hermit's Cabin

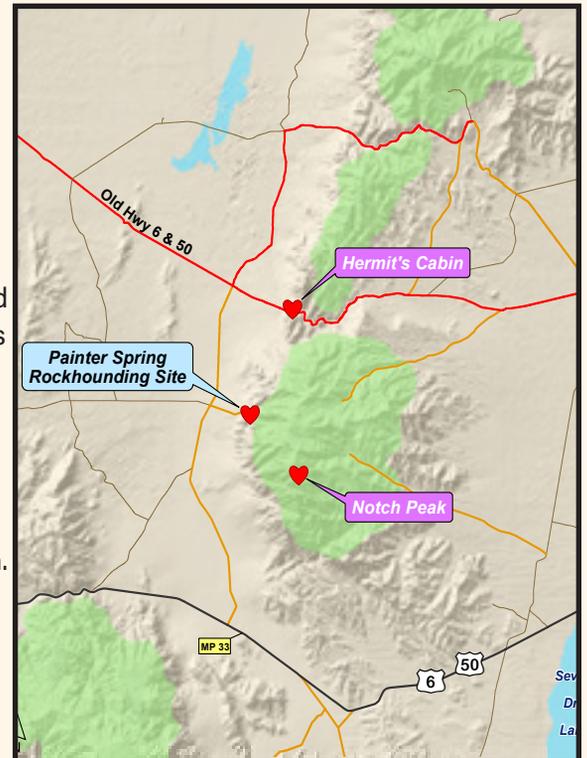
Old Hwy 6 Locations:

Marjum Pass GPS N 39.25439 - W 113.36136

Hermit's Cabin GPS N 39.2477 - W 113.4036

In 1920, Hermit's Cabin was constructed by Bob Stinson. Upon returning home from World War I, he learned that his sweetheart married another man. Heartbroken, he traveled west. While making his way through Marjum Pass just 45 miles from Delta, Bob's vehicle broke down. He located a small natural cave in a side canyon. He walled in the front of the cave thus creating the Hermit's Cave House or Hermit's Cabin. The Hermit of Marjum Pass made a living keeping the pass clear of debris on Old Highway 6 & 50. He also trapped bobcats and coyotes, mixed poisons for the government to kill grasshoppers, and raised some sheep. Some of Stinson's visitors were invited to sample his home brew. Stinson passed away in 1960, but his rustic home still stands. Please protect Hermit's Cabin. Don't lean on the walls. Don't leave your mark. Always pack out your trash.

How to get there: Travel west from Delta on Hwy. 6 & 50 for 32 miles. Turn right on the Long Ridge Reservoir Road. Travel north on the gravel road for 10.4 miles to a 4-way intersection. Turn left and drive west for 12.8 miles to Marjum Pass. Hermit's Cabin is located in the last side canyon on the north side of the road before entering Tule Valley.

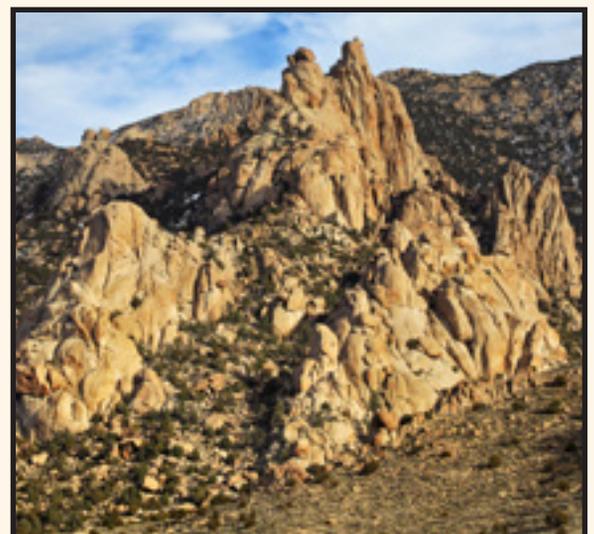


Painter Spring Rockhounding Site

GPS N 39.1854 - W 113.4415

Accessible by: SUV, Four-Wheel Drive, ATV, Foot, Horse

Continue west through Marjum Pass and turn left at the intersection on Tule Valley Road. A large water tank and reservoir mark the place to turn east toward Painter Spring. This area is located on the west side of the House Range in the Tule Valley. It is located in the same pink granite upthrust as is the Amasa Basin. Large boulders are strewn across the landscape, some in fanciful forms to be seen by the eye and the imagination. The following can be found in the area: Albite, Biotite, Diopside, Garnet, Molybdenite, Gold, Pyrite, Quartz, Scheelite, Tourmaline, Tremolite, Vesuvianite, and Wollastonite.





Notch Peak

GPS N 39.142481 - W 113.409385

Notch Peak's sheer cliff juts up about 3000 feet above the desert floor. It is an amazing site—one of the most dramatic cliff faces in America. It has been called the desert equivalent of Yosemite's El Capitan.

The peak is 9,655 feet above sea level. It is in the House Range about 44 miles southwest of Delta. The 9-mile round trip from the trailhead off of Miller Canyon to the top offers solitude and spectacular views of the Great Basin in Utah and Nevada. The hike is not difficult, despite the 3000 foot climb. Only the final .25 mile to the top is relatively steep.

Thought to be some of the oldest living things on earth, a stand of ancient bristlecone pine trees is found on one side of the peak. Gnarly trees twisting out of the rock toward the desert sun spread across the slope.

Plan on an all-day hike. Bring plenty of water, as there are no water sources along the trail. Notch Peak is best hiked in the spring and fall. To drive around Notch Peak, a Loop of maintained gravel road is 44 miles west of Delta on US Highway 6 & 50. The 50-mile loop circles around peaks in the rugged House Range to Painter Springs. Take Tule Valley road northward to Dome Canyon Pass. This canyon is also known as Death Canyon. It got this name when immigrant travelers were stranded and died. Go through the pass, then south around the eastern side of the range and back to the highway. The loop will take at least 2 hours of traveling, plus any time you want to spend sightseeing.



Photo courtesy of: Jeff Brunson