

a recreation guide to the public lands

Room to Roam



WELCOME TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Since pioneer days these lands have played a significant role in the surging growth of the United States. Their potential for contributing to the future of the Nation is equally great. And for outdoor-minded Americans, these lands of colorful history, scenic wonders, and open space provide room to roam.

While all lands owned by local, State, and Federal governments are public, the public domain lands referred to here are those that have always been the frontier — the growing room left over after settlement, the Federal lands left after national parks, forests and refuges were set aside. Today, these lands are the last frontier, the last remaining open tracts of the West that began with the Louisiana Purchase.

These great expanses are administered by the Bureau of Land Management, created in 1812 as the General Land Office. Their resources are managed for many purposes under the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964.

The many activities supported by these seemingly tranquil expanses of open land include water production, grazing, logging, mining, and, of course, recreation. The public domain is a storehouse of land and resources for the United States: it is vital to help assure its future richness through careful and considerate use.



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Bureau of Land Management

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ROOM to ROAM



The public lands, rich in resources and history, are wide open for recreationists to explore. This peaceful scene is in Alaska.

The public domain today lies as large open expanses and small scattered tracts, the left-overs from earlier land-rush days, the lands nobody wanted in the great push West. Now, while the American outdoors in many places is rapidly vanishing under a sea of urban sprawl, the public lands stand as the last remnants of a frontier which once stretched from coast to coast.

Interstate highways now hasten visitors across routes that took the pioneers many months. For most Americans, the public lands of the West are within reach of a family vacation. And the American West is unique. You'll find its majestic wilderness seemingly untouched by human influence, an invitation to explore in detail the vastness of the West. The great sweep of grassy plains, the burning desert vistas, and gleaming glaciers high in the mountains are typical breathtaking landscapes. Natural beauty and open space are hallmarks of the public lands.

A NATIONAL HERITAGE

For all of us, these lands provide natural areas to use and enjoy as a national heritage — as well as a national outdoors. Recreation on the public lands is growing in importance, and facilities are being expanded every year to meet increasing demands. There is something for every visitor: hiking, boating, camping, even climbing a glacier or riding across golden dunes in a sand buggy. Whatever you seek — sports, hobbies, recreation, or just getting away from it all — you can find it here.

For instance, you may wish to take time out in your travels to observe the unusual and abundant animal life on the public lands. There are as many different habitats as there are climates, and the interested visitor can discover a wide range of life. The daily existence of any animal in the wild is affected by the smallest shift in nature's delicate balance. For those interested in animal life or

nature study, the public lands of the West are a living laboratory.

For rockhounds searching for specimens to complete a collection, the public lands are ideal. There are plenty of peaks on which to try your luck, and rockhounding is an increasingly popular hobby. Petrified wood? Gem stones? Metallic ores? They are here, waiting to be found.

THE WEST — RICH IN FOLKLORE

The West abounds in treasure for history hunters, too. As you roam the public lands you'll find history everywhere, written as ancient Indian symbols on rocky walls, as deserted forts and ghost towns, as paths of old trails. This is pioneer country; this is the Old West.

Oregon Trail ruts, made by covered wagons a century ago, can still be traced, and many other historic trails run beside major highways. Follow Fremont or Lewis and Clark across the country, or ride the way of the Spaniards through the Southwest. Major trails, wagon roads, and emigration routes crisscross the public lands from Arizona to Washington.

The rawhide flavor of pioneer days is preserved in the fanciful names settlers gave to their new surroundings. Maps of the West are spotted with unusual names such as Last Chance Gulch (now Helena, Montana), Boot Hill, Horse Thief Creek, and Whoopup. Picture the circumstances which led to the names Rabbit Hole, Goldfield, Turkey Track, or Sweetgrass. These vestiges of frontier days are being preserved on the public lands.

GHOST TOWNS

And ghost towns! Once-busy mining and cattle centers today stand as mute evidence of the bustling frontier life which briefly flowed through now-deserted streets. When the

silver ran out, or when vital railroad lines bypassed them, whole towns were abandoned by those who pushed further on or gave up and went home. Many of the unique monuments to the old Western days are still standing on the public lands, and the modern visitor can easily visit them. Famous Silverton, Colorado, deserted in 1873 and now a popular tourist town, has many cousins in all the Western States: in Nevada, Rhyolite, Aurora, and Cortez; in Idaho, Warren and Bonanza; in Wyoming, Carbon and Bryan — to name just a few.

Indian lore is another facet of the history of the western lands. Ruins of ancient Indian civilizations and carefully carved symbols, the last remnants of a civilization already well advanced when the Spanish conquerers arrived, can be found on the public lands. On many reservations near the public lands the visitor can see authentic Indian crafts; Indian dances, pow-wows, and ceremonials, too, are favorite tourist attractions.

And we can't forget the western cowboy. The authentic old-time cowhand lived in the saddle and on the range, and his life was lonesome and hard. But a few legendary characters made a name for them all, and it is mostly those stories which live on in the West.

The history of the people, towns, customs and life of the West extends from past centuries into our own. The public lands, as a living museum of western folklore, offer many unique and interesting opportunities to see where it all happened.

So come and explore the western public lands. Chart your own course through historic country. Come take in the magnificent geology and the wild animal life. These millions of acres are for you to enjoy and protect for those who will follow. Take the time to ramble through them. There's "ROOM to ROAM" here, for everybody.



Land classification for recreation and other uses requires cooperation between local citizens and community officials and the Bureau of Land Management. The future of the 450 million-acre public domain is, in great part, decided by the citizens.

From arid deserts to Arctic tundra, through all imaginable types of climate and terrain, stretch some 450 million acres of public domain land. The citizens of the United States own this land, which lies mostly in the Western States and Alaska. Its resources are hardly tapped, its beauty is relatively unknown and its potential for recreation and wildlife is virtually unlimited. This wide-open space offers an invigorating change from the hurry and press of urban life; it offers refreshment for the spirit in its multitude of scenes.

Aware of the importance of quality in our environment, the Bureau of Land Management maintains the public domain as a national storehouse of lands and resources for the future, while managing the lands for multiple uses to meet urgent needs of the present.

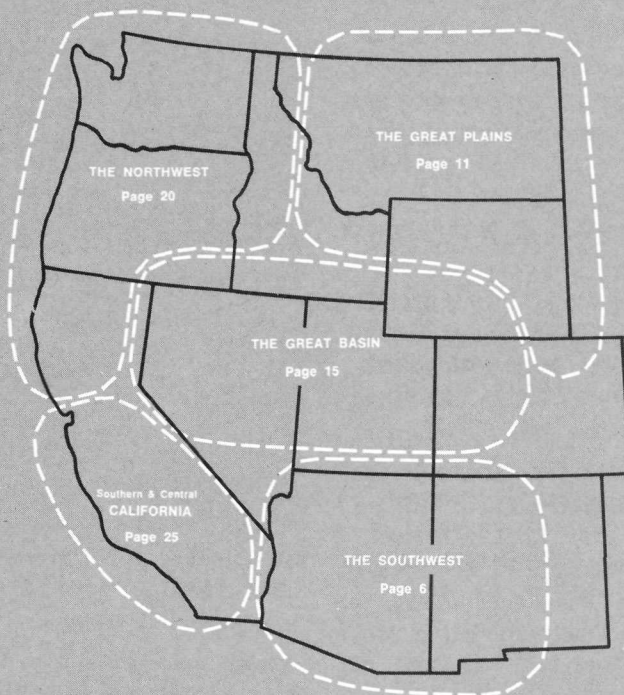
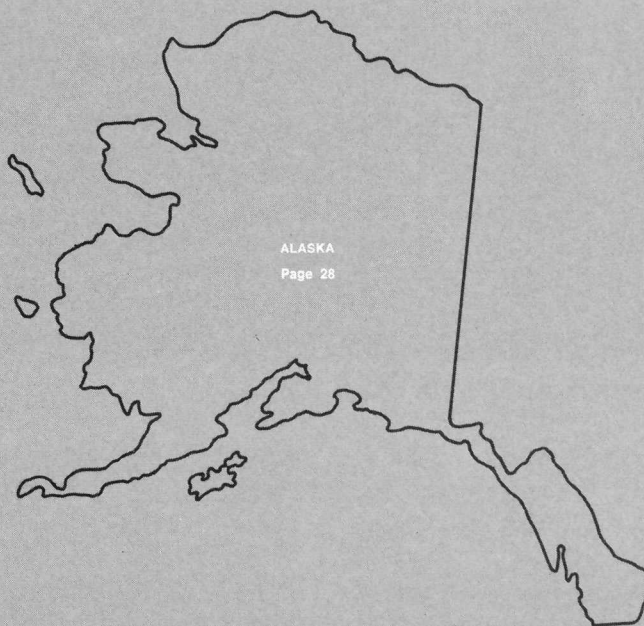
HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET *The Western United States is a land of strong contrasts — from north to south, from desert floor to mountain peak. For convenience, this booklet shows several geographical regions to emphasize this wide variety in the look of the land.*

You may or may not wish to take in all of these regions or all of the attractions on the public lands in any one region. But if you want to see America's last "great outdoors," much of it still wild, this booklet will guide you to many of the West's most scenic and most enjoyable natural and developed areas.

You may cross the Rockies, backbone of the continent from New Mexico to Canada. Or come to the Great Basin, the sun-

splashed inter-mountain area between the Rockies and the Sierras. Travel across the Great Plains, gently rolling from the foothills of the Rockies eastward toward the Mississippi. See living history in the colorful Southwest. Or head for the tall timber country of the Northwest. Turn southward to Southern California and discover the land that lies beyond the freeways. And finally, for a once-in-a-lifetime thrill, explore the natural wonders of Alaska.

Be sure to ask about road conditions if you plan to explore off the beaten track. Area maps in this booklet show only major highways and access roads. State highway departments and oil companies offer detailed maps that will help you plan your trip.





The ROCKIES

GATEWAY TO THE WEST. Nothing can do justice to the magnificent Rocky Mountains better than a visit to them. The region they dominate is carpeted with forests and contains some of the most awesome geologic formations in the world. Because these towering mountains trap moist air on one side there are wide differences in climate in this region: towns twenty miles apart may receive drastically different amounts of rainfall, and a view of sand dunes may frame snow-capped mountains. In the various climatic zones a great variety of wildlife thrives: bighorn sheep, moose,

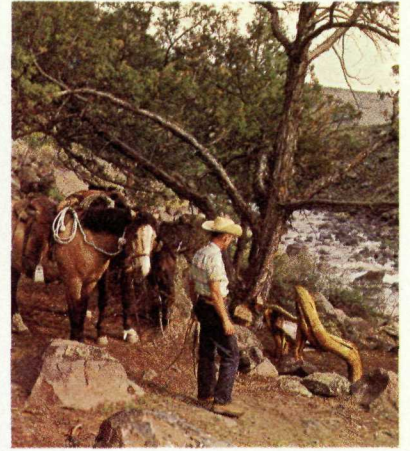
deer, and numerous smaller mammals and reptiles.

Geographically, the Rocky Mountains are North America's backbone; historically, they were home to mountain men, fur-traders, prospectors, miners, and the famed bonanza kings. Old mining towns are sprinkled among the peaks, some still active, some left with no company but the sound of doors swinging against empty buildings.

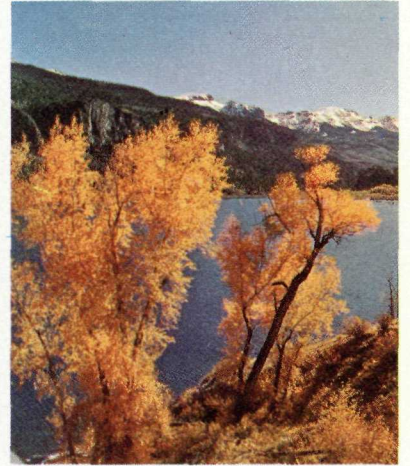
Even a short visit to the Rocky Mountains will leave you impressed.



Colorful Red Rock Area west of Las Vegas, Nevada, shows typical desert vegetation on the public lands.



Rest stop on a hiking trail, New Mexico.



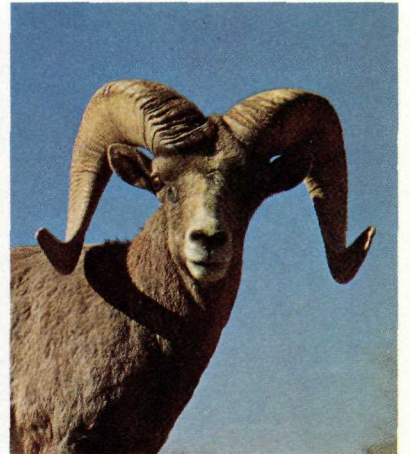
Deep blue Lake San Cristobal, Colorado.



Gold cactus flowers brighten the desert.



An ancient Indian petroglyph on New Mexico desert rock.



Bighorn sheep range the public lands.

The SOUTHWEST

PAINTED DESERTS. Lost in the vastness of the great painted deserts of the Southwest, and shaded by ancient cottonwoods where the rare streams wash out of mountain canyons, are the Navajo hogans and Spanish adobes; high on the mesas are pueblos — picturesque and unforgettable reminders of centuries of struggle in an inhospitable land.

The Spanish tried and failed to conquer this land; today you can trace Coronado's trail across it. And you can visit Indian ruins that bespeak a civilization which reached its height long before the Spanish invaders came.

Whether you camp far off the beaten track under a panorama of stars or travel by car through populous areas filled with the spirit of the Spanish festival and the Indian

ceremonial dances, you will be surrounded by unique splendor. The southwest deserts are a land painted in rich earth colors: reds, browns and yellows that are reflected in the crafts and dwellings of the people who belong to this land.

Here, too, is the Colorado River. In its eroded depths the evidences of millenia are etched in a sight almost too breathtaking to believe. In the spring the strange and often grotesque desert plains burst into bloom, the brilliance of their flowers defying the seeming harshness of the land and the struggle for survival.

You will enjoy the color and life of the Southwest. It is a big land — not just a desert, but a way of life.

THE SOUTHWEST

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Keyed to map on pages 8, 9)

1. GREENWATER (Calif.). *Eastern Death Valley mining camp.* Southeast of Death Valley Junction.
2. AMARGOSA DESERT AREA (Calif.). (Amargosa means Bitterwater) BLM land east of Death Valley National Monument, Hwy. 127.
3. OLD SPANISH TRAIL (Calif.). Route through Emigrant Pass between 1825-1850, Fremont's route in 1843.
4. JOHNNIE PETROGLYPHS AND OLD MINING CAMP (Nev.). 27 miles northeast of Pahrump, north off State Hwy. 52, Nye County.
5. WHEELER WASH CHARCOAL KILNS (Nev.). *Mining.* 15 mi. north of Pahrump on a gravel-dirt road.
6. MESCAL PITS (Nev.). Indian camp 1½ mi. west of Willow Springs picnic site on the Red Rock Summit Road, Las Vegas.
7. WILLOW SPRING PETROGLYPHS (Nev.). 11 mi. west of Las Vegas, 5 mi. west of Blue Diamond Road.
8. RED ROCK CANYON COMPLEX (Nev.).
 - a. *Canyon View.* West via County Road 85 for 14 mi. to the Red Rock Canyon turnoff; turn right and drive 4 mi. on BLM gravel road to springs; no trailer space; water; year-round.
 - b. *Willow Springs.* 18 mi. west of Las Vegas on State Route 85 (11 mi. paved, 7 mi. dirt). Drinking water, rockhounding, unique flora and fauna, and 23 picnicking units.
9. SANDSTONE QUARRY (Nev.). 2 mi. north of road to Red Rock Summit, 12 mi. west of Las Vegas.
10. YELLOW PLUG (Nev.). Pictographs, petroglyphs. 3 mi. north of Goodspring, south of Las Vegas.
11. PINE CANYON PETROGLYPHS (Nev.). 27 mi. east of Caliente, dirt road, Lincoln County.
12. JOSHUA TREES AREA (Utah). Recently designated a National Landmark because of the large number of Joshua trees this far north. On U.S. Hwy. 91, turn 2 mi. north of the Nevada line, east for 4 mi. on a dirt road.
13. RED CLIFFS CAMPGROUND (Utah). A developed campsite adjacent to Interstate 15 near St. George.
14. SEEGMILLER MOUNTAIN OVERLOOK (Ariz.). 20 mi. south on Wolf Hole Road, east 6 mi. on unimproved dirt road.
15. CORAL PINK SAND DUNES (Utah). Although a good part of this area is now a State park, BLM still administers adjacent sand dunes and maintains a visitor register. Many Hollywood motion pictures have been made in part here. 7 mi. north of Kanab on U.S. 89, west on a gravel road 10 mi., or, from Mt. Carmel Junction on Hwy. 89, southeast 5 mi. to gravel road, then 5 mi. on another gravel road.
16. VERMILLION CLIFFS (Ariz.). *Scenic cliffs.* Sheer-faced walls that change color. Portions are accessible by passenger car, others by 4-wheel drive vehicles. One of the most attractive portions accessible along U.S. Hwy. 89 between Navajo Bridge and Kaibab Mt. Lookouts on the highway ascending the Kaibab.
17. COTTONWOOD CANYON (Utah). An area of unusual, colorful eroded formations. A graded road from Hwy. 89 about 40 mi. east of Kanab traverses Cottonwood Canyon and passes near Grosvenor Arch and Paria State Park and meets Utah State Hwy. 54 near Cannonville.
18. ESCALANTE CANYON (Utah). Go by horseback to see the unusual scenery. Take Utah State Hwy. 54, 44 mi. from Escalante across the Escalante River.
19. GRAND GULCH (Utah). Many prehistoric cliff dwelling ruins. Access by horseback or hiking only. Take Utah 47 to Blanding, west from Blanding on Utah 95 for 34 mi., then south for 2 mi. on Utah 261 to Cane Gulch. Then take hiking or horse trail down Cane Gulch to Grand Gulch.
20. VALLEY OF THE GODS (Utah). Striking eroded formations. Northwest of Bluff.
21. LOWRY INDIAN RUINS (Colo.). Montezuma County, el. 6900 ft., near Hovenweep National Monument 9 mi. west of Pleasant View on county road from U.S. Hwy. 160. A National Historic Landmark and location of an ancient Anasazi Indian village. Ruins date from about 1075 A.D., and contain stone remains of 40 ground-floor rooms and central part of a pueblo, two to three stories high. Perhaps Lowry Pueblo was a regional urban and religious center, housing 50 to 100 people.
22. NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD (Durango to Silverton, Colo.). One of the last narrow gauge railroads (Denver and Rio Grande Western RR) still operating. Goes 46 mi. across public land. Festive lunch, western drama, and gunfight await summer-fall travelers at Silverton.
23. LAKE FORK RECREATION AREA (Colo.). Primitive and mostly undeveloped area of more than 80,000 acres of public land high in the Rocky Mountains. From U.S. Hwy. 50 west of Gunnison, take State Hwy. 149 (paved) south to Lake City. From U.S. 160, take State Hwy. 149 north through Creede; road gravel but passable from Creede to Lake City. From U.S. Hwy. 550 at Ouray, 4-wheel-drive vehicles can cross Engineer Pass on rugged mountain trail. Sweeping panoramas of the high country — ghost mining towns, high alpine meadows and deep valleys with three peaks reaching beyond 14,000 ft. and more than 80 towering 13,000 ft. or higher. Includes Lake San Cristobal, second largest natural lake in the state, and 60 other lakes, and more than 100 miles of clear mountain fishing streams. Scenic views, fishing, and hunting. Elk, deer, mountain sheep, and some black bear. Includes Cannibal Flats, Slumgullion earth flow easily accessible by standard automobile, but 4-wheel-drive vehicles needed for many of the areas and passes.
24. FIVE POINTS RECREATION SITE (Colo.). Fremont County, el. 6000 ft., 17 mi. west of Canon City on U.S. Hwy. 50 and Arkansas River. Fishing, international kayak races, Royal Gorge, old mining towns, Sangre de Cristo Mountains, hiking, hunting, picnicking, camping. Nine trailer campsites, five picnic sites, 14 fireplace grills, water, restrooms. Year-round.
25. PIKE'S STOCKADE (Colo.). 20 mi. south of Alamosa, public lands nearby.
26. NAVAJO DAM SCENIC OVERLOOK (N.M.). San Juan County, el. 6800 ft. Located 12 mi. east of Blanco. Overlooks newly constructed Navajo Dam and Reservoir, plus large expanse of public domain.
27. ANGEL PEAK RECREATION AREA (N.M.). San Juan County, el. 6500 ft. 13 mi. south and east of Bloomfield, via State Hwy. 44. 6 campsites, trailers, no water, hiking, sightseeing, nature study. Year round.
28. HUERFANO OVERLOOK AND PICNIC SITE (N.M.). San Juan County, el. 7400 ft. About 20 mi. southeast of Bloomfield on State Hwy. 44. Overlooks a large expanse of public domain and Indian lands.
29. SAN ANTONIO MOUNTAIN OVERLOOK (N.M.). Rio Arriba County, el. 9000 ft. Located 15 mi. north of Tres Piedras. Overlooks approximately 100,000 acres of public domain lands within the San Antonio-Pot Mountain Range and Wildlife Management Area.
30. SANTA CRUZ LAKE RECREATION AREA (N.M.). Santa Fe County. El. 6285 ft., 13 mi. east of Espanola, via State Hwys. 4 and 76. 42 family units (camping and picnic), toilets, hiking, swimming, trout fishing and boating. April-October.
31. GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). On unimproved road 8 mi. from Mt. Trumbull, 50 mi. south of St. George, Utah.
32. GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). Copper Mountain area 15 mi. southwest of Mt. Trumbull. No road.
33. DELLENBAUGH MOUNTAIN (Ariz.). 65 mi. south of St. George, Utah, on undeveloped dirt road.
34. MUSIC MOUNTAINS (Ariz.). Rugged mountain area passable only with 4-wheel drive vehicles. These mountains are a southern extension of the Hurricane Ledge and run north from Hackberry on U.S. Hwy. 66 to the mouth of the Grand Canyon. Dirt road follows along the base of the mountain from Hackberry to Pierce's Ferry to upper end of Lake Mead.
35. MUSIC MOUNTAINS GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). Leave Hackberry on U.S. 66, north on Red Lake Road 15 mi., then east 6 mi. by trail in Music Mountain area.
36. MUSIC MOUNTAINS OVERLOOK (Ariz.). Unimproved road intersecting U.S. 66 9 mi. east of Truxton and northwest along dirt road 22 mi.
37. CERBAT MOUNTAINS (Ariz.). High mountain terrain overlooking vast desert area. Windy Point Campground has 12 camping sites with picnic tables, cooking grills and parking area. Pack Saddle Campground has 5 similar camping unit sites. No sanitation facilities. Access from Chloride on Hwy. 93 on 15 mi. of gravel road to Windy Point, with Pack Saddle 2 mi. further.
38. HALLORAN SPRING PETROGLYPHS (Calif.). East of Baker, road access via old U.S. 91-466.
39. CINDER CONE PETROGLYPHS (Calif.). No road access. Southeast of Baker.
40. OLD DAD MOUNTAINS PETROGLYPHS (Calif.). No road or trail access. Southeast of Baker.
41. WILDHORSE CANYON PETROGLYPHS (Calif.). Primitive road access. About 35 mi. north of Cadiz, 40 mi. southeast of Baker.
42. GRASS CANYON PETROGLYPHS (Calif.). No road or trail access. East of Wildhorse Canyon.
43. WOOD MOUNTAINS PETROGLYPHS (Calif.). San Bernardino County. Primitive road from Black Canyon Road.
44. CASTLE MOUNTAIN (Calif.). San Bernardino County, no road or trail access. Near Ivanpah.
45. PIUTE RANGE PETROGLYPHS (Calif.). San Bernardino County, near Nevada border, east of New York Mountains. Primitive road access.
46. LANFAIR VALLEY PETROGLYPHS (Calif.). San Bernardino County, south of Ivanpah. No road access.
47. FORT PIUTE (Calif.). San Bernardino County. West from U.S. 95 by cable line and power line.
48. BIGELOW CHOLLA (Calif.). San Bernardino County. In the Piute Range, south of Rt. 66. 80 acres.
49. THE NEEDLES (Ariz.). Unique rocky projections in extremely rugged area that is native home of the mountain bighorn sheep. Served as landmark for wagon trains in pioneer days. Visitors can get close from Hwy. 66 but exploring requires a 4-wheel drive vehicle or horse.
50. THE NEEDLES PIONEER LANDMARK (Ariz.). 7 mi. southeast of Topock, east side of Colorado River. No road.
51. THE NEEDLES GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). 8 mi. southeast of Topock on east side of Colorado River.
52. HUALPAI MOUNTAIN COMPLEX, WILD COW SPRINGS (Ariz.). Campground located in pine forested area in Hualpai Mountains. 1 central fire pit. Take Hualpai Mountain road from Kingman on 15 mi. of good gravel road. Scenery, hunting, hiking, rockhounding; 12 camping units; no trailer space; boil water before use; May-Nov.
53. HUALPAI GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). Highest peaks in northwest Arizona reaching 8,266 ft.; snow-capped in winter months. Only elk herd in this part of Arizona. Served by paved road as far as county park and gravel road extending on up to the peak. Dense forests and scenic canyon overlooks.
54. HUALPAI OVERLOOK (Ariz.). 16 mi. south-east of Kingman on Hualpai Park Road.
55. CEDAR RIDGE (Ariz.). Scenic views and overlooks on south edge of Hualpai Mountains. Accessible on good Chicken Springs Road from the south.
56. CEDAR RIDGE OVERLOOK (Ariz.). Leave U.S. 93 at Wikieup, 9 mi. west of Yucca, via graded road.
57. GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). 9 mi. northwest of Bagdad.
58. BURRO CREEK (Ariz.). *Desert canyon vista.* Canyon holds water, despite desert heat, the year around. Adjoins Hwy. 93.
59. GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). 3 mi. west of Santa Maria River and 2 mi. north of U.S. 93.
60. CHAMBERS WELL PETROGLYPHS (Calif.). San Bernardino County, near Vidal Junction. Primitive road access.

Continued on page 10.

The SOUTHWEST



Lake Fork, Colorado

Red Rock, Nevada

Angel Peak, New Mexico

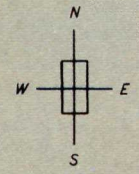
LEGEND

- BLM Administered Lands
- National Forests (N. F.)
- National Parks and Monuments (N. P., N. M.)
- National Wildlife Refuges (N. W. R.)
- Indian Reservations (I. R.)
- Other Ownership
- Highways
- U. S. Routes
- Interstate Routes
- State Routes

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Numerically keyed to descriptions beginning on page 7)

- Developed Campsites
- Undeveloped Campsites
- Picnicking Areas
- Historical Sites
- Old Mining Areas
- Rockhounding Areas
- Petrified Wood Areas
- Unique Geological Formations
- Petroglyphs, Pictographs & Wall Paintings
- Unique Botanical & Zoological Features
- Scenic Areas and Overlooks
- Best Fishing Areas
- Best Hunting Areas
- White-Water Boating



THE SOUTHWEST (Continued)

61. DESERT LILY AND WILDFLOWER (Calif.). Riverside County, northwest of Desert Center. 960 acres.
62. CORN SPRINGS (Calif.). Riverside County. 40 acres Washington palms. Southeast of Desert Center on graded road from U.S. 60.
63. LITTLE MARIA MOUNTAINS RUINS (Calif.). Riverside County, south of Rice. Jeep trail access.
64. BIG MARIA MOUNTAINS PETROGLYPHS (Calif.). Riverside County, west of Hwy. 95. Jeep trail access.
65. McCOY SPRING (Calif.). Riverside County, in McCoy Mts., north of Hwy. 60/70. Jeep trail access.
66. McCOY MOUNTAINS PETROGLYPHS (In McCoy Mountains, Calif.). Riverside County. No road access.
67. PALO VERDE INDIAN INTAGLIO (Calif.). San Bernardino County, southwest of Blythe. Primitive road access.
68. MULE MOUNTAINS PETROGLYPHS (Calif.). Riverside County, east of Ripley. Jeep trail access.
69. WILEY WELL (Calif.). Riverside County, 3000 acres low desert woodland, south of U.S. 60.
70. IMPERIAL SAND HILLS (Calif.). Imperial County, west of Yuma, Arizona. El. 300-550 ft. 137,800 acres, largest area of sand dunes in U.S.
71. CRYSTAL HILLS (Ariz.). One of the best rockhound areas in Arizona. Surrounded by the scenic Kofa Mountains where hikers can see bighorn sheep. Access on good gravel road 6 mi. east of Hwy. 95.
72. PALM CANYON (Ariz.). Unusually scenic canyon 11 mi. off Hwy. 95. Side canyons have only native palms in Arizona. Outstanding examples in several canyons that can only be reached by foot. Good chance to see bighorn sheep.
73. CULLENS WELL (Ariz.). Stage station. 1 mi. west of Wenden, via U.S. 67.
74. EAGLE TAIL MOUNTAIN (Ariz.). Typical rugged desert mountain area. Good rockhounding. Many unique formations. Currently accessible by 4-wheel drive vehicle only.
75. EAGLE TAIL MOUNTAIN INDIAN SITE AND GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). 50 mi. west of Buckeye. No road.
76. EAGLE EYE MOUNTAIN (Ariz.). Unusual rock formation. Accessible from Hwy. 67 on good gravel road.
77. EAGLE EYE MOUNTAIN PIONEER LANDMARK (Ariz.). 4 mi. south of Aguila by dirt road, 1 mi. west by trail.
78. SADDLE MOUNTAIN (Ariz.). Hunting, rockhounding. Scenic views overlooking desert mountains. Includes geological area. 30 mi. west on county road between Buckeye and Salome.
79. PAINTED ROCK (Ariz.). Many good examples of prehistoric Indian paintings. Accessible on good gravel road off Hwy. 80. Painted Rock Dam nearby features waterfowl.
80. OATMAN FLAT INDIAN MASSACRE (Ariz.). On south bank of Gila River, 8 mi. north of U.S. 80 from Tartron.
81. GILA BEND (Ariz.). Old Spanish experimental farm site. 6 mi. north of Gila Bend on U.S. 80.
82. BLOWOUT MOUNTAIN PIONEER LANDMARK (Ariz.). 10 mi. east of Congress Junction. No road.
83. BLOWOUT MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). Near Hassayampa River, 6 mi. northeast of Wickenburg.
84. VULTURE PEAK PIONEER LANDMARK (Ariz.). 7 mi. southwest of Wickenburg. Dirt road, 4 mi.; no road, 3 mi.
85. VULTURE PEAK GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). Hieroglyphic Mountains, 12 mi. northeast of Wickenburg.
86. HIEROGLYPHIC MOUNTAIN ARMY HELIOGRAPH SITE (Ariz.). 21 mi. west of Lake Carl Pleasant Dam, no road.
87. HIEROGLYPHIC MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). 6 mi. west of Lake Carl Pleasant Dam. Desert agate area north of Phoenix-Wickenburg highway.
88. HIEROGLYPHIC MOUNTAIN OVERLOOK (Ariz.). 21 mi. west of Lake Carl Pleasant Dam, no road.
89. LOST DUTCHMAN AREA (Ariz.). At the foot of famous Superstition Mountains, just off the paved Apache Trail between Apache Junction and Roosevelt Dam. Jump-off spot for many trails leading into Superstition Wilderness.
90. GEOLOGICAL AREA AND OVERLOOK (Ariz.). Old gold field area 15 mi. northwest of Florence and 3 mi. west of Southern Pacific Railroad.
91. FLORENCE GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). North of Florence 7 mi. and east on unimproved road; 6 mi. to rockhound area.
92. FLORENCE OVERLOOK (Ariz.). North of Florence 7 mi. and east on unimproved road.
93. OVERLOOK (Ariz.). 30 mi. west of Casa Grande on State Hwy. 84.
94. CASA GRANDE GEOLOGICAL AREA AND OVERLOOK (Ariz.). 18 mi. south of Casa Grande on graded road to Sells and east 6 mi. on unimproved dirt road.
95. PICACHO FLATS BATTLEFIELD (Ariz.). Approximately 50 mi. northwest of Tucson on Interstate 10, unmarked. Only battle of the Civil War in Arizona was fought here.
96. SILVER BELL MOUNTAINS (Ariz.). Early mining camp. Includes geological area and overlook. From Red Rock on State Hwy. 84, 14 mi. southwest by dirt road.
97. COYOTE MOUNTAIN INDIAN SITE (Ariz.). 4 mi. south of State Hwy. 6 on Papago Indian Reservation boundary. Includes geological area and overlook. 25 mi. southwest of Tucson.
98. BABOQUIVARI MOUNTAINS INDIAN SITE (Ariz.). 16 mi. south of Coyote Mountains and 8 mi. west on undeveloped dirt road between Tucson and Sasabee. Includes geological area and overlook.
99. ARAVAIPA CANYON (Ariz.). Special 9-mile canyon with cliffs rising to 800 ft. Features unique perennial flowing stream and desert environment. Excellent for bird watching. Also Indian caves with wall paintings. Many wild-life species including the javelina and mountain lion. Backpacking and horseback rides from jump-off spot. 11 mi. off Hwy. 77 on good road.
100. COPPER CREEK (Ariz.). Ghost town. 9 mi. east of Mammoth, 7 mi. dirt road from State Hwy. 77.
101. GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). Leave U.S. 70 at Ft. Thomas on Black Rock Road, 18 mi. southwest to rockhound area.
102. INDIAN HOT SPRINGS (Ariz.). Hot mineral springs. 10 mi. west of Safford on U.S. 70 and 14 mi. northwest by dirt road.
103. BEAR SPRINGS FLAT (Ariz.). Indian kilns. 12 mi. west of Safford on U.S. 70, 4 mi. south on dirt road.
104. BONITA CREEK CLIFF DWELLINGS (Ariz.). 16 mi. northeast of Safford on unimproved dirt road.
105. GEOLOGICAL AREA AND OVERLOOK (Ariz.). 26 mi. east of Safford on U.S. 666.
106. MURDER CAMP (Ariz.). Old outlaw hideout. 11 mi. northeast on State Hwy. 78 from 3-Way Station on U.S. 666.
107. GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). 16 mi. east of Safford on U.S. 70 and south on 3 Ranch Road 3 mi. south of ranch house.
108. WHITLOCK SPRING (Ariz.). Indian camp. Starting at Bowie on Interstate 10, 18 mi. to the northeast by seasonal dirt road.
109. GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). Turn west on dirt road at old New Mexico checking station, 12 mi. southeast of Duncan on Hwy. 70. Go 14 mi. along dirt road to rockhound area.
110. BUTTERFIELD STAGE STATION (Ariz.). 1 mi. south of Inspection Station on Interstate 10 at Arizona-New Mexico border.
111. DOS CABEZAS (Ariz.). Ghost town. 15 mi. southeast of Wilcox on oiled road connecting Chiricahua National Monument.
112. GOVERNMENT PEAK (Ariz.). Site of Army Heliograph System. Prominent point 9 mi. south of Bowie.
113. CAMP BOWIE (Ariz.). 12 mi. southeast of Bowie by dirt road, last 2 mi. by footpath.
114. GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.). 2 mi. east of Portal, and 9 mi. northwest of Rodeo, New Mexico, on Cave Creek Road.
115. GUADALUPE CANYON NATURAL AREA (N.M.). Hidalgo County. 4860 ft., 31 mi. east of Douglas, Arizona, via State Hwy. 91. Features rare bird life and other unusual fauna, flora and scenery.
116. MALPAIS LAVA BEDS (N.M.). Valencia County, adjacent to Grants via U.S. Hwy. 66 and State Hwy. 53. Covers an area from Grants southward for 30 mi. to the high plains country north of Pie Town. Approximately 40% of the land is public domain. The varied terrain and land forms of the area include the steep Mt. Sedgwick and Oso Ridge uplifts of the southern Zuni Mountains; lava flows from Bandero and other volcanic craters; broad grassy valleys bordered by wooded hills and many sandstone cliffs and mesas. The area has recreational, cultural and scientific attractions not found in any other single area of the U.S.
117. MALPAIS NATURAL AREA (N.M.). Valencia County. El. 6500 ft. to 8000 ft. Access via U.S. Hwy. 66 on the north at Grants; State Road 117 (unpaved) to Pie Town, which skirts the lava beds on the east, and State Hwy. 53 (partly paved) to El Morro National Monument on the west and north edge of the lava. Unusual flora and fauna, geologic formations, and lava flow.
118. MASSACRE PEAK (N.M.). Luna County. 13 mi. northeast of Deming via State Hwy. 26. Numerous large boulders on peak display Indian petroglyphs. Several old caves were presumably used by Indians. Served as a look-out point by the Indians to spot travelers using Starvation Draw and the Butterfield Trail.
119. FORT CUMMINGS (N.M.). Luna County. 17 mi. northeast of Deming via State Hwy. 26 at the hamlet of Florida, a 7 mi. side road leads to the fort. Located on the Butterfield Trail, Fort Cummings was well constructed of adobe and rock. A 12-ft. wall surrounded its barracks, stables and officers' quarters. Cummings guarded the trail until 1886 when travel on the route diminished to a point where the post was no longer needed and it was ordered abandoned.
120. SAN AUGUSTIN PASS OVERLOOK (N.M.). Dona Ana County. El. 5719 ft., located 12 mi. east of Las Cruces via U.S. Hwy. 70. Splendid view of the Tularosa Valley and the magnificent Organ Mountains.
121. THREE RIVERS PETROGLYPHS AREA (N.M.). Otero County. 5100 ft., 33 mi. south of Carrizozo via U.S. Hwy. 54. 6 family camping or picnic units. Trailers permitted. Toilets. Hiking, sightseeing, Federal entrance fee required.

Historic Trails

CORONADO. In 1540, Coronado's explorers trekked across the Southwest in search of the legendary cities of gold. Not only did they fail to find the riches they sought, but they were stopped by the Grand Canyon of the Colorado — an impregnable barrier.

SPANISH. The Spanish Trail was a southern transcontinental route to the Pacific. It was helpful for traders venturing into the Southwest from Santa Fe, and was busiest in the 1830's and 40's.

PIKE. Pike's second expedition of 1806 brought him into Colorado to explore and determine our boundaries with Spain. President Jefferson requested him to follow the Arkansas River.

SANTA FE. The Santa Fe Trail was another prominent highway between Missouri and the Southwest. Eventually it became a feasible road for commerce with Mexico and was in use throughout most of the 1800's.

BUTTERFIELD STAGE. John Butterfield's "American Express Company," commissioned by Congress in 1857, ran a stage route from St. Louis through California, covering 2800 miles. It operated semi-weekly each way on a 25 day schedule, beginning in 1858.



A modern cattle drive across the Montana plains seems to bring the era of the old western cowboy back to life again.



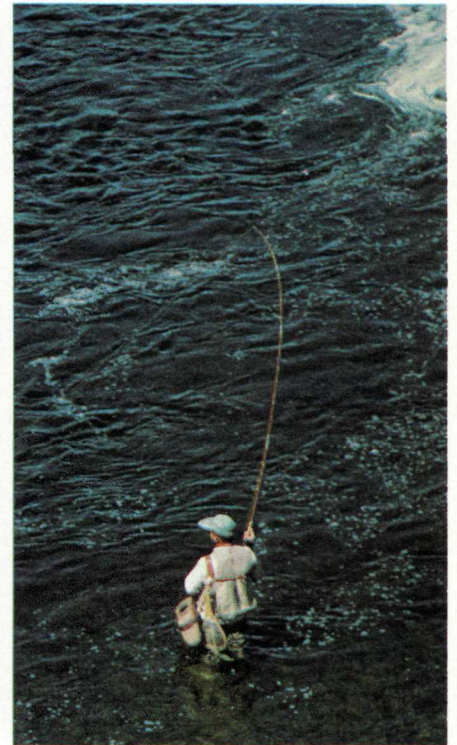
Old bank at Kendall Ghost Town, near Lewiston, Montana



A bull elk makes his way carefully through the grasslands of the Wyoming plains.



Stately aspen in the higher elevations in the Great Plains-Rockies transition zone.



The clear blue Madison River in Montana is a fisherman's paradise.

The GREAT PLAINS

TRAILS TO THE WEST. The Great Plains were the heartland of the western migrations. Through central stopping-places and supply posts such as Fort Laramie and famed South Pass in Wyoming came thousands of settlers making the slow and arduous trip to a new life in lands further on. Many early forts built to protect them still stand as testimony to restless days when Indian attacks were frequent. Today you can follow the paths of the western-bound trailmasters over the plains to the mountains by the Oregon, Bozeman, and Overland routes. You will also find battlefields of the Indian Wars, and historic forts and monuments.

Topographically, the Western Great Plains are a flat sheet of land that runs into the Rockies. They are primarily grasslands, smooth treeless plains with broad, shallow, river valleys, marked with occasional smaller mountains. Many areas are badlands-in-miniature, colorfully eroded canyons and hillsides with clues to the geology of the past. Petrified wood, agate beds, unique stone formations — all will interest the rockhound and the hiker.

Across these plains, in the Nation's distant past, came the pioneers and frontiersmen. Now the Great Plains lie open for you to explore.



The GREAT PLAINS

LEGEND

- BLM Administered Lands
- National Forests (N. F.)
- National Parks and Monuments (N.P., N.M.)
- Other Ownership
- National Wildlife Refuges (N.W.R.)
- Indian Reservations (I. R.)
- Other Ownership
- Highways
- U. S. Routes
- Interstate Routes
- State Routes

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Numerically keyed to descriptions beginning on page 14.)

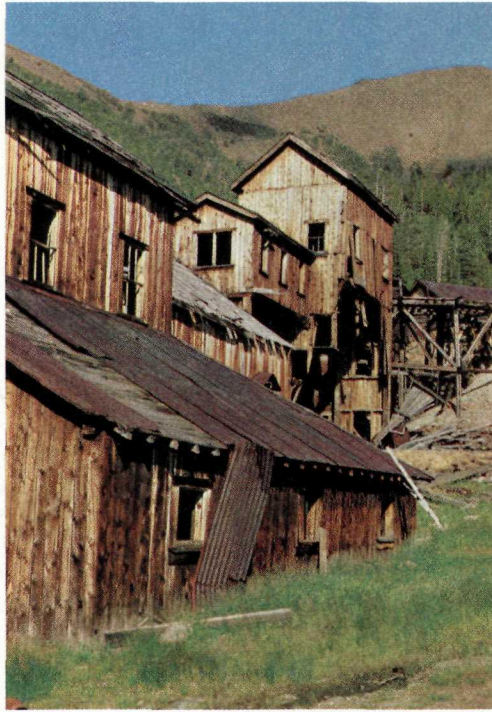
- Developed Campsites
- Undeveloped Campsites
- Picnicking Areas
- Historical Sites
- Old Mining Areas
- Rockhounding Areas
- Petrified Wood Areas
- Unique Geological Formations
- Petroglyphs, Pictographs & Wall Paintings
- Unique Botanical & Zoological Features
- Scenic Areas and Overlooks
- Best Fishing Areas
- Best Hunting Areas
- White-Water Boating

THE GREAT PLAINS

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Keyed to map on pages 12, 13)

1. **LITTLE ROCKIES** (Mont.). Wooded hills thrusting up from the prairies about 25 mi. north of Missouri River. Beautiful view of prairies from hills. Remains of many old mining developments. Scenic roads in areas — most are pickup or 4-wheel drive roads.
2. **MAIDEN CANYON** (Mont.). Located in Judith Mountains immediately north of Lewiston. No BLM developments at this time. Scenic limestone canyon and forested hillsides. Historical gold mining area.
3. **POWDER RIVER, MOREHEAD AREA** (Mont.). 35 mi. southwest of Broadus via Route 221, then country road to Morehead. Public lands in this area offer excellent pronghorn antelope hunting and are noted for their mule deer.
4. **MISSOURI RIVER BREAKS** (Mont.). From Fort Benton to Fred Robinson Bridge on U.S. Hwy. 191 for 150 mi. History: route of Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1805, 11 campsites and other historical points; steamboat era, 1861-1890, colorful drama of fighting Indians, wrecks, etc.; several fur trading posts were along the river plus army forts for protection of citizens. Scenery consists of unique white sandstone formations and eroded badlands. This area is being considered as a scenic waterway under administration of Bureau of Land Management or National Park Service. There are no developments at this time, and the area can be considered a semi-wilderness.
5. **GARNET RANGE** (Mont.). General recreation, scenic and historical attractions, hunting and camping are available on BLM-administered lands.
 - a. *Turah Area*, 10 mi. east of Missoula via Interstate 90. Camping (undeveloped), fishing.
 - b. *Blue Smoke Area*, 11 mi. west of Lincoln (50 mi. east of Missoula), via Hwy. 20. Fishing, camping.
 - c. *Bear Mouth Area*, 12 mi. west of Drummond via Interstate 90. Old townsite of "Bear Mouth"; now streams for fishing, with camping.
6. **MADISON RIVER** (Mont.). Nationally known trout stream flowing through scenic valley with mountains on both sides. Located on main northern route into Yellowstone National Park
7. **RUBY CREEK** (Mont.). Campground. El. 5700 ft. Mountain stream 20 mi. south of Ennis on State Hwy. 287; 28 camping units with trailer space; water.
8. **RED MOUNTAIN** (Mont.). Campground. El. 5000 ft. Mountain stream 25 mi. west of Bozeman on State Hwy. 289 beside Madison River; 22 camping units with trailer space; water.
9. **SOUTH MADISON** (Mont.). Campground. El. 5900 ft. 25 mi. south of Ennis on State Hwy. 287; 18 picnic units with trailer space; water.
10. **VIGILANTE TRAIL** (Mont.). From Bannack to Virginia City, by Robbers' Roost, where Sheriff Henry Plummer and his gang of road agents made their headquarters in 1863. Although he was a lawman, Plummer helped organize robbery and murder in the wild days of early gold discoveries at Virginia City. Vigilantes decided to take the law into their own hands and hanged Henry Plummer — and some of his gang — from his own scaffold.
11. **EAST FORK** (Idaho). El. 5376 ft. Junction of East Fork and main Salmon Rivers, 18 mi. southwest of Challis on U.S. 93; mountain river, hunting, fishing, camping, scenery, hiking, rockhounding, picnicking. Historic site. Seven camping units with trailer space; May-November. (14-day limit).
12. **MACKAY RESERVOIR** (Idaho). Custer County. 4 mi. northwest of Mackay on U.S. 93A. Fishing, water sports, hunting, rockhounding, hiking, boat ramp, water. Twenty campsites, ten picnic units. June-September.
13. **CHIEF JOSEPH AMBUSH SITE** (Idaho). Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces and his band ambushed a freight wagon train and massacred all the people on it at this site in 1877. 35 mi. west of Terreton on Rt. 28.
14. **CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEFIELD SITE AND TRAIL** (Idaho). Near Kilgore. Rock monuments believed to mark it. Chief Joseph camped at nearby Buck Creek after ambushing the train. Soldiers caught up with him here, but he then fled to Canada before his capture in October, 1877.
15. **ST. ANTHONY SAND DUNES** (Idaho). Fremont County, northwest of St. Anthony, via dirt surfaced road. Strip of land 1 mi. wide and 30 mi. long consisting of wind driven sand 10 to 100 feet high, continuously shifting.
16. **RATTLESNAKE MOUNTAIN** (Wyo.). Park County. 6 mi. northwest of Cody. Scenic view of Buffalo Bill Reservoir, Shoshone River and Big Horn Basin. Primitive camping, hiking, nature study, hunting. June-October.
17. **BIG HORN CANYON** (Mont.). 30 mi. south of Hardin via Interstate 90. Public lands west of the river have scenic and historical attractions, and offer camping and hunting opportunity.
18. **FIVE SPRINGS FALLS** (Wyo.). Big Horn County. El. 6800 ft. 23 mi. east of Lovell on State Hwy. 14. 4 campsites, drinking water, 1 group picnic unit, 3 family picnic units, 18' trailers allowed. Nature trail, hiking, and hunting. June-October.
19. **SHEEP MOUNTAIN** (Wyo.). A classic anticlinal formation cut through by the Big Horn River. It is located directly north of Greybull and is accessible by county road. The formation can be viewed from a distance by traveling between Greybull and Lovell on U.S. Hwy. 310. The area has been proposed as a national monument.
20. **CARTER MOUNTAIN** (Wyo.). Park County. El. 9000 ft. 15 mi. west of Meeteetse, off State Hwy. 120. Scenic alpine range area with view of mountains and Big Horn Basin. Primitive camping, hiking, hunting. 4-wheel drive advisable. June-October.
21. **CASTLE GARDEN** (Wyo.). Rainbow Canyon and other badlands in the area and along edge of Big Horn Basin. This small but colorfully scenic area is a typical badland formation of eroded clay. Scattered juniper and sage make an interesting contrast. This area is located approximately 6 mi. south of U.S. Hwy. 16 and 9 mi. west of Tensleep. The access road is in fair condition. Minimum sanitation facilities have been provided.
22. **CASTLE GARDEN PICTOGRAPH SITE** (Wyo.). Fremont County. El. 6000 ft. 38 mi. east of Riverton on Gas Hills Road. 2 picnic tables, Indian writings carved in canyon rock walls. May-November.
23. **RED CANYON OVERLOOK** (Wyo.). Located about 16 mi. south of Lander on Wyoming Hwy. 28. A breathtaking view of the deep Red Canyon with its many colored steep walls.
24. **SOUTH PASS-ATLANTIC CITY** (Wyo.). Fremont County. El. 7500 ft. Access from Wyoming Hwy. 28, 25 mi. south of Lander. Drive through historic gold mining area of the 1870's. Camping, hiking, fishing, hunting. June-December.
25. **BEAVER RIM OVERLOOK** (Wyo.). Access from U.S. 287, 32 mi. south of Lander. View of Wind River valley with spectacular Wind River Mountains to the west and the Absoraka and Owl Creek Mountains to the north and east. Unique erosion badlands are in evidence around Beaver Rim.
26. **COTTONWOOD CREEK CAMPGROUND** (Wyo.). Green Mt., Fremont County. El. 8200 ft., 6 mi. east of Jeffrey City, then 10 mi. south off U.S. 287. 19 family camping units, drinking water — trailers allowed. Hiking, hunting, fishing, etc. June-October.
27. **WILD HORSE POINT OVERLOOK AND PICNIC AREA** (Wyo.). Fremont County. El. 6000 ft., 5 mi. east of Jeffrey City, then 13 mi. on U.S. 287. 6 family picnic units, scenic overview. June-October.
28. **FERRIS MOUNTAIN** (Wyo.). Caribou County. 12 mi. northeast of Lamont. Primitive area with access by foot above 8000 ft. Mountain climbing and primitive camping.
29. **SHIRLEY MOUNTAIN** (Wyo.). Carbon County. El. 9100 ft. 30 mi. of paved road north of Medicine Bow and 17 mi. of dirt road to top. Primitive camping, hiking, sightseeing, nature study, hunting and fishing. June-October.
30. **TURRITELLA AGATE BEDS** (Wyo.). This famous agate outcrops over several thousand acres in an area south of Wamsutter. Go 8 mi. south of Wamsutter, then turn west and travel about 15 mi. to reach the center of the area.
31. **BENNETT PEAK** (Wyo.). Carbon County. El. 7200 ft. 18 mi. southwest of Saratoga. Access via State Hwy. 130 and 22 mi. of dirt road. Camping, picnicking, hiking, sightseeing, nature study, fishing, and hunting. June-October.
32. **ENCAMPMENT RIVER** (Wyo.). Carbon County. El. 8000 ft. 2 mi. south of Encampment. 6 mi. primitive roads — 4-wheel drive. Primitive camping, sightseeing, hiking, hunting and fishing. June-October.
33. **NORTH SAND DUNES NATURAL AREA** (Colo.). Jackson County. 15 mi. northeast of Walden, 6 mi. east of Crowdfrey off Colorado State Hwy. 125. One of three natural areas in Colorado set aside by Department of the Interior to be preserved as outdoor laboratories for research as "living museums" where nature has been left alone and will continue untouched by man. Nestled at the foot of Medicine Bow Mountains on an upland above the wide, flat North Park area, sand dunes and hills rise nearly 200 ft. in undulating waves of wind-rippled sand. Area provides an excellent panoramic view of the vast, almost treeless North Park district and the Park Range to the west. Moving slowly northwesterly, the dunes offer a study of ever-changing nature in a setting of solitude. Caution advised in use of vehicles because of deep sand roads. Year-round.



Abandoned mine, Montana.

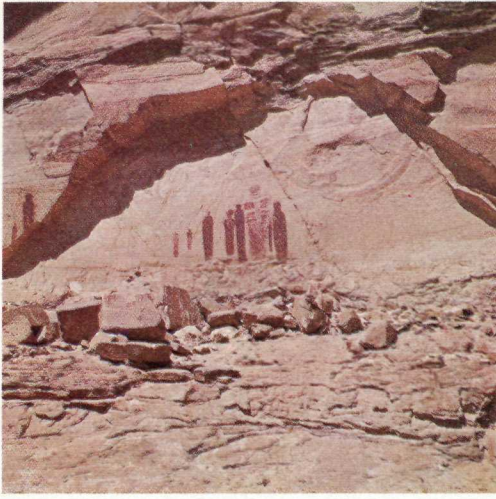
Historic Trails

BONNEVILLE. Captain B. L. E. Bonneville was the first leader of a trail through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. This 1832-5 fur trapping expedition winds through the northern areas of the West. Custer used the eastern segment of this route on his way to Little Big Horn.

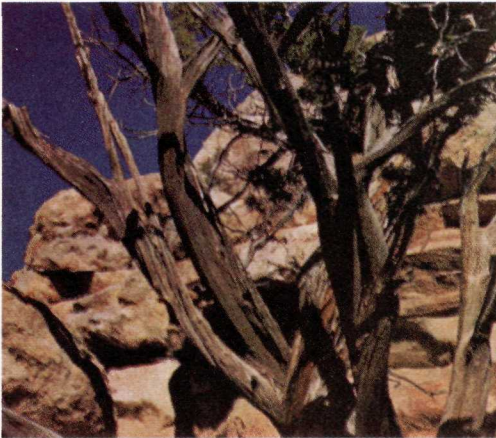
BOZEMAN. John M. Bozeman opened this trail across the Rockies on his 1863-65 pioneering expedition. The Bozeman Pass goes between Virginia City and Julesburg, Colorado.

MORMON. The great Mormon migrations of 1847, led by Brigham Young, followed the well-worn trail across Wyoming by the North Platte River, through South Pass, and down to Salt Lake City. Young had carefully studied Fremont's reports and had taken care to find out all he could about the western lands before undertaking the journey to Utah. Because it roughly parallels the trails through Wyoming to Utah, it is not shown.

LEWIS & CLARK. In 1804-06, Merriwether Lewis and William Clark followed the course of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to explore the newly purchased Louisiana Territory. Their explorations opened the American West to trade and settlement and laid the foundations for national expansion.



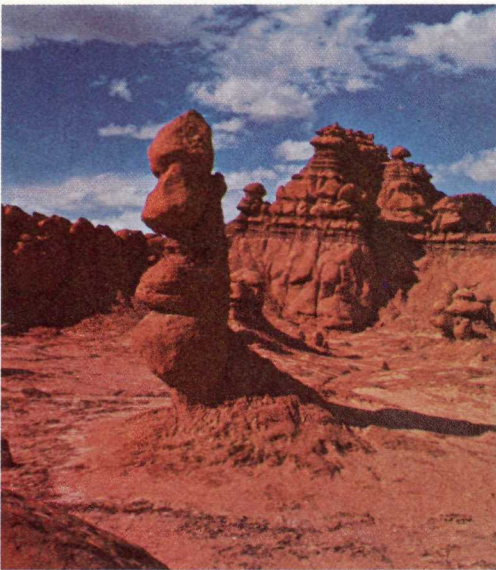
Ghostly Indian pictographs on a Utah canyon wall.



A gnarled piñon pine tree in a rocky crag.



Spectacular canyon walls provide the backdrop for a boat trip down the Colorado River.



Goblin Valley, Utah — the handiwork of erosion.



Alkali Ridge, Utah, was an area of extensive Indian settlements from 800 A.D.

The GREAT BASIN

DESERT WONDERLAND. Picture a seemingly endless desert, surrounded by mountain ranges and branching into six States. This is the Great Basin, a sunken desert with no outlet to the sea. It appears isolated and desolate. But is it? Look closely . . .

The desert comes to life even in the driest seasons. With very little moisture, it can produce a floral carpet, dotted with the brightest colors. Look for the Joshua tree, the strange yucca, or the little scurrying desert animals whose strange forms and habits are shaped by their harsh environment.

But the Great Basin also belongs to man. Ancient Indians inscribed petroglyphs — rock writings — and painted their pictographs on lonely cliffs, depicting their hunting exploits. Later, settlers built mining towns and wore well-known trails further westward.

This country, perhaps at first uninviting, has much to offer the visitor. Its mountains, canyons, and trails are scenic attractions. Modern facilities for fishing, camping, boating, and other sports are available and there is recreation for every taste and interest.

The GREAT BASIN

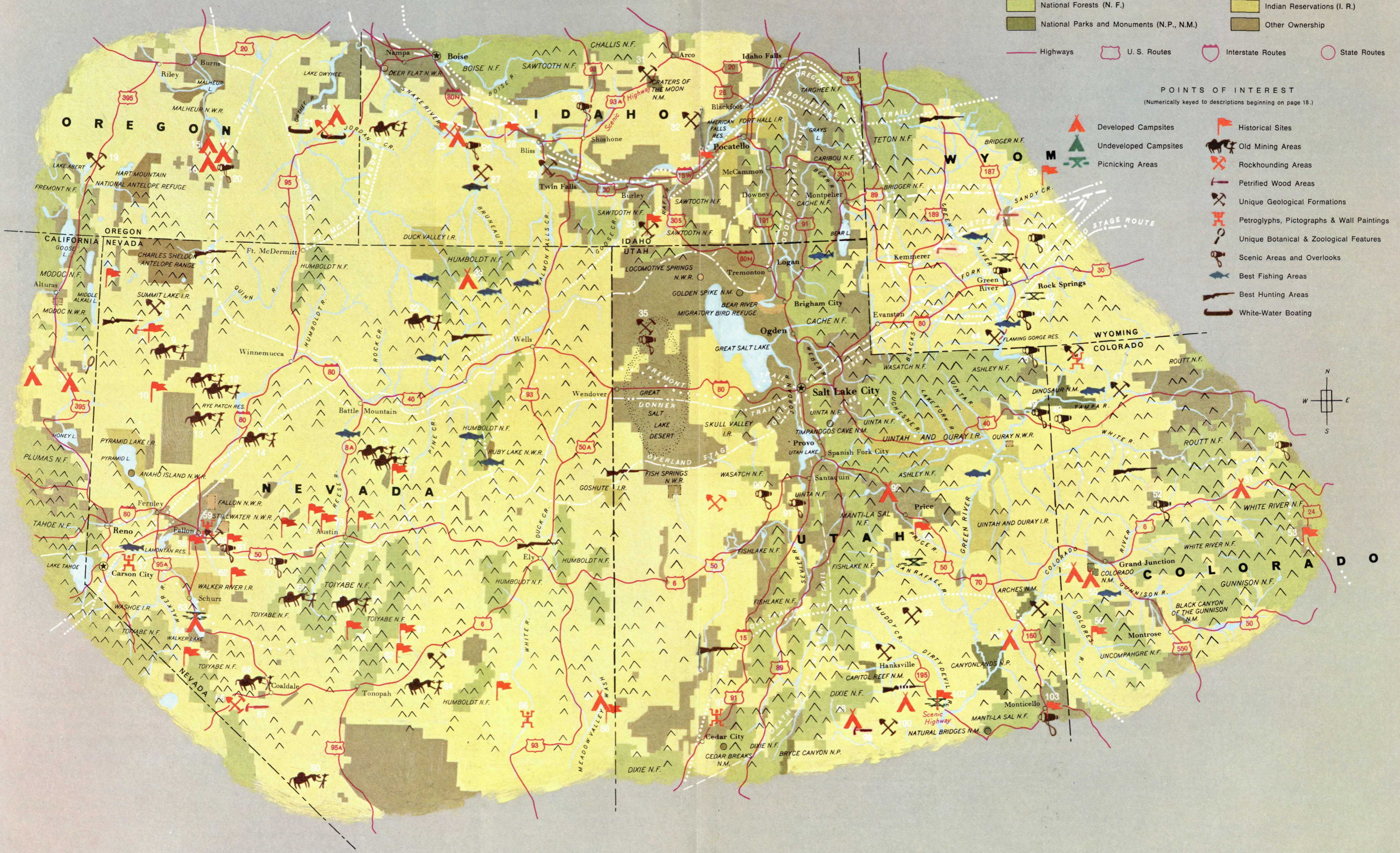
LEGEND

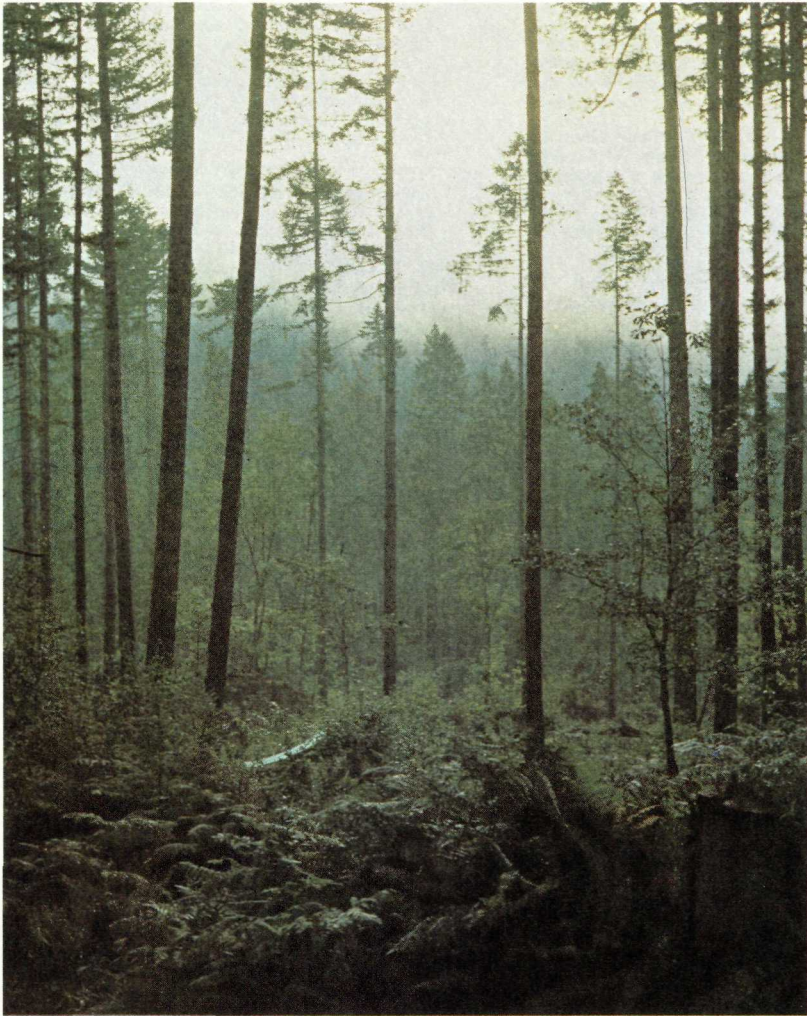
- BLM Administered Lands
 - National Forests (N. F.)
 - National Parks and Monuments (N.P., N.M.)
 - National Wildlife Refuges (N.W.R.)
 - Indian Reservations (I. R.)
 - Other Ownership
-
- Highways
 - U. S. Routes
 - Interstate Routes
 - State Routes

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Numerically keyed to descriptions beginning on page 18.)

- Developed Campsites
- Undeveloped Campsites
- Picnicking Areas
- Historical Sites
- Old Mining Areas
- Rockhounding Areas
- Petrified Wood Areas
- Unique Geological Formations
- Petroglyphs, Pictographs & Wall Paintings
- Unique Botanical & Zoological Features
- Scenic Areas and Overlooks
- Best Fishing Areas
- Best Hunting Areas
- White-Water Boating





Misty mornings are common in the Douglas fir forests of the Coast Range



A blacktail deer surprised along a California trail



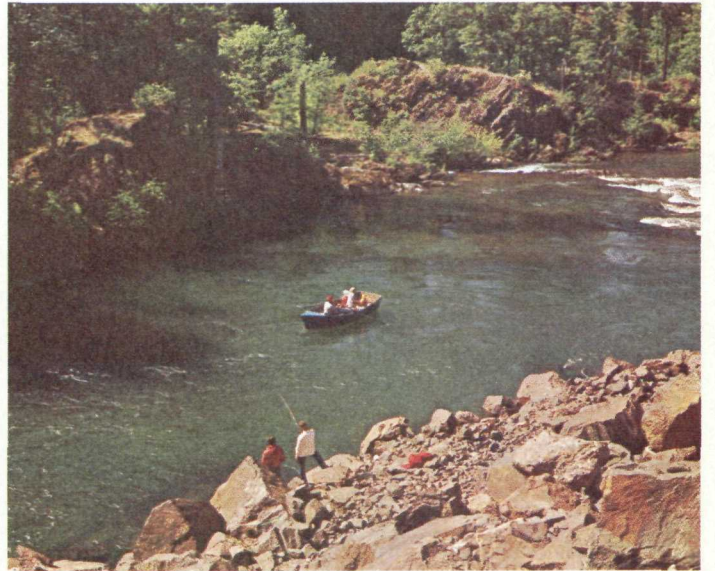
Fishermen's Bend, Oregon.



All in a day's catch.



Exploring the tidal pools on a Pacific beach, with King Range in the distance.



Fishing and boating are popular on the Rogue River in Oregon.

The NORTHWEST

THE TALL TIMBER COUNTRY. Along the coast the Pacific sends powerful waves crashing against rocky cliffs, and jagged peaks dominate much of the skyline. But there are peaceful vistas too: wide beaches, where the waves are gentler, and a morning of digging clams is a special treat; serene lakes surrounded by the tall spires of pines and firs; shady glens deep in a majestic redwood forest.

For the summer visitor, opportunities are endless: rockhounding for petrified wood or exploring lava fields and

glacier-cut valleys are just a few of the many sights and activities which beckon. For the hunter, the Northwest is home to deer and elk, and ducks and geese provide excellent sport. And for the fisherman, the chances of hooking a trout or salmon are excellent.

So whether you seek adventure in the rugged terrain once crossed by the Oregon Trail, or relaxation amid restful views of forests and rivers, the Northwest offers a special brand of recreation.

THE NORTHWEST

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Keyed to map on pages 22, 23)

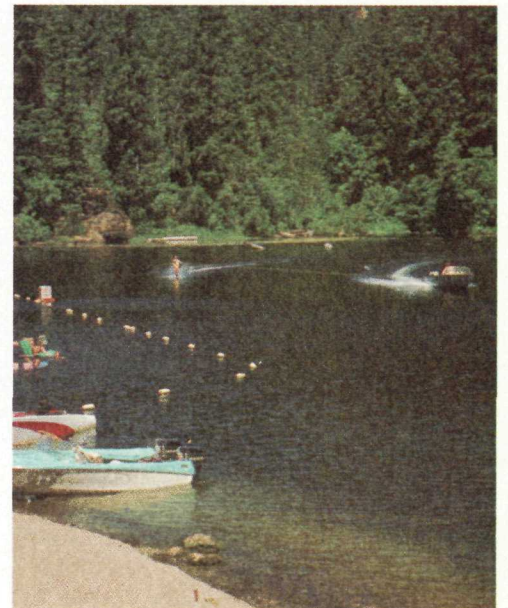
1. **CHOPAKA LAKE** (Wash.). Okanogan County. El. 3000 ft.; 135 mi. north of Wenatchee off U.S. Hwy. 97. Camping, hiking, fishing, swimming, boating. Adjacent to developed State Park. May-October.
2. **PALMER LAKE** (Wash.). Okanogan County. Undeveloped. El. 1200 ft.; 135 mi. north of Wenatchee off U.S. Hwy. 97. Camping, hiking, fishing, swimming, boating. May-October.
3. **KETTLE FALLS OVERLOOK** (Wash.). Ferry County, undeveloped. El. 2600 ft., 90 mi. north of Spokane off U.S. Hwy. 395. Excellent view of the Columbia River. Hiking. May-October.
4. **SPLITOFF MOUNTAIN** (Wash.). Stevens County, undeveloped. El. 1500-2100 ft., 95 mi. northwest of Spokane off State Hwy. 25. Excellent view of Lake Roosevelt. Hiking, geological study, camping, swimming, fishing, boating, water skiing at Bradbury Beach operated by the National Park Service on Lake Roosevelt. April-November.
5. **PEND OREILLE RECREATION AREA** (Wash.). Pend Oreille County, undeveloped. El. 2000 ft., 90 mi. north of Spokane off State Hwy. 31. Swimming, fishing, hunting, spectacular scenery. Adjacent to Gardner Caves geologic area, Boundary Dam, and Z-Canyon. May-October.



Z-Canyon, Washington.

6. **METALINE FALLS OVERLOOK** (Wash.). Pend Oreille County, undeveloped. El. 2600 ft., 85 mi. north of Spokane off State Hwy. 31. Excellent view of Metaline Falls. Picnicking, hiking. May-October.
7. **BOUNDARY DAM OVERLOOK** (Wash.). Pend Oreille County, developed. El. 2264 ft., 90 mi. north of Spokane off State Highway 31. Excellent view of Boundary Dam. Picnicking, hiking, sightseeing. Mineral display, restrooms, parking lot operated by City of Seattle, Dept. of Lighting.
8. **PACK RIVER VIEWPOINT** (Idaho). El. 2300 ft. Lake overlook; 18 mi. east of Sandpoint on U.S. 10A; fishing, hiking, hunting, camping, scenery. 5 camping units with 3 accommodations for small trailers; water; May-September.
9. **MINERAL RIDGE SCENIC AREA** (Idaho). Kootenai County. El. 3000 ft. Entrance on U.S. 95A, 2 mi. south of Harrison exit, 7 mi. east of Coeur d'Alene on Interstate 90. 3-mi. vista—nature trail south side of a 152-acre tract. 8 overlooks, information center, water, rest rooms. April-November.
10. **KILLARNEY LAKE** (Idaho). El. 2125 ft. Mountain lake. Turn off State Hwy. 3, 2 mi. southwest of Rose Lake. Follow signs 4 mi. on county road, then ¼ mi. by foot trail. Boat access to lake and site from Coeur d'Alene River. Boating, fishing, hiking, water sports, swimming, picnicking, scenery; no trailer space; boil water before use; May-September.
11. **SHEEP SPRINGS PICNIC AREA** (Idaho). Benewah County. El. 5400 ft. 9 mi. east of St. Maries on St. Joe River Hwy., turn north on BLM Rocket Road 15 mi.; scenic overlook on major BLM access road. July-September.
12. **CRYSTAL LAKE** (Idaho). El. 5300 ft. Mountain lake off Alt. U.S. 95, 9 mi. east of St. Maries on Rochat Divide Road for 10 mi., then 2 mi. by trail; 2 camping units, water.
13. **MIRROR LAKE** (Idaho). El. 5760 ft. Mountain Lake. Take Interstate 90 east of Coeur d'Alene, south 9 mi. on Rochat Divide Road, east 5 mi. on Boise Peak Road, ½ mi. steep trail; 2 camping units; water.

14. **TINGLEY SPRINGS** (Idaho). El. 5200 ft. Valley overlook off Alt. U.S. 95, 6 mi. east of St. Maries on St. Joe River Road, then 9 mi. north on St. Joe Baldy Lookout Road; 5 camping units, water.
15. **PETRIFIED WOOD AREA** (Wash.). Along State Hwy. 10, 6 mi. west of Quincy.
16. **COLOCKUM CAVES** (Wash.). Kittitas County, undeveloped. El. 500 to 1400 ft., 22 mi. east of Ellensburg. Access via boat on the Wannapum Dam Reservoir. Archaeology, geology, boating. April-October.
17. **YAKIMA RIVER** (Wash.). Kittitas County, undeveloped. El. 1300 ft. 12 to 18 mi. north of Yakima along U.S. Hwy. 97. Water skiing, hiking, fishing, hunting, swimming along the scenic Yakima River. Petrified wood collecting on the lands above the river. March-November.
18. **PETRIFIED WOOD AREA**. Jeep road across private property and also by improved power-line right-of-way road across private property.
19. **PETRIFIED WOOD AREAS**.
 - a. Access across private property, permission by landowners. Off Hanford Road 11 mi. northeast of Sunnyside.
 - b. Jeep road across private property. 11 mi. northwest of Sunnyside on Hanford Road.
 - c. Along paved Hanford Road 12 mi. northeast of Sunnyside.
20. **PETRIFIED WOOD AREAS**.
 - a. Land along Klickitat River 6 mi. from Lyle on paved road.
 - b. On hillside along Klickitat River 2 mi. east of town of Klickitat along paved road.
21. **PETRIFIED WOOD AREA**. North of Roosevelt on steep hillside across Wood Gulch from county road.
22. **LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL** (Wash.). Snake and Columbia River routes, southern Washington. State Hwys. 3, 395, and 410. No developed BLM campsites or other facilities. Fishing, hunting, sightseeing, hiking on lands along trail. Year-round.
23. **SCAPONIA** (Ore.). 7 mi. northeast of Veronia-Scappoose Co. Road; 17 picnicking units, 4 camping units with 3 trailer spaces; fishing, hiking, hunting along forest stream, water. May-October, used year-round.
24. **LITTLE BEND** (Ore.). El. 600 ft., Forest stream 8 mi. north of Mountindale on East Fork Dairy Creek county road; fishing, scenery, hiking, picnicking; no trailer space; water, year-round.
25. **ALDER GLEN** (Ore.). El. 250 ft. Forest stream 15 mi. northeast of Beaver via BLM Mestucca Road; fishing, hiking, hunting, swimming, picnicking; 5 camping units with 2 trailer space accommodations; water; May-October.
26. **NORTH FORK EAGLE CREEK** (Ore.). El. 600 ft. Mountain stream 8 mi. northeast of Estacada on North Fork Eagle Creek County Road; fishing, hunting, hiking, camping; 15 camping units with 5 trailer space accommodations; water; May-October.
27. **MILL CREEK** (Ore.). El. 550 ft. Forest stream 2½ mi. south of Buell on Mill Creek County Road; fishing, scenery, hiking, hunting, swimming, picnicking, geologic formations; no trailer space; water; year-round.
28. **FISHERMEN'S BEND** (Ore.). El. 800 ft. On river, 1½ mi. west of Mill City on State Highway 22; fishing, swimming, scenery, hiking, camping, picnicking; 40 camping units with 20 trailer space accommodations; water; May-October (9-day limit).
29. **CANYON CREEK** (Ore.). El. 1100 ft. Forest stream 17 mi. east of Stayton on Elkhorn County Road; fishing, swimming, scenery, picnicking; no trailer space; water; spring-summer-fall.
30. **ELKHORN VALLEY** (Ore.). El. 975 ft. Canyon view 20 mi. east of Stayton on Elkhorn County Road; fishing, swimming, scenery, hiking, camping, hunting, picnicking; 12 camping units with 3 trailer space accommodations; water; May-October. (May be used year-round).
31. **YELLOWBOTTOM** (Ore.). El. 1600 ft. Mountain stream 23 mi. northeast of Foster on BLM Quartzville Road; fishing, scenery, hiking, camping, hunting, swimming; 19 camping units with 5 trailer space accommodations; water; May-October. (May be used year-round).
32. **DOGWOOD** (Ore.). El. 1150 ft. Forest stream 19 mi. northeast of Foster on BLM Quartzville Road; fishing, hiking, scenery, picnicking; no trailer space; water; spring-summer-fall.
33. **MISSOURI BEND** (Ore.). El. 250 ft. Forest stream 12 mi. west of Alsea on State Hwy. 34; fishing, boating, scenery, hunting, swimming, hiking, picnicking, geologic formations; no trailer space; water; year-round.
34. **ALSEA FALLS** (Ore.). El. 800 ft. Forest stream 6 mi. west of Glennbrook on BLM South Fork Alsea Road; fishing, scenery, hiking, hunting, geologic formations; 5 camping units; no trailer space; water; year-round.
35. **SOUTH JETTY ROAD AND SAND DUNES** (Ore.). Giant dunes and miles of beautiful ocean beach. South from Siuslaw River. On ocean 2 mi. south of Florence on U.S. 101. Scenery, fishing, hiking, picnicking; no trailer space; boil water before use; May-October.
36. **TURNER CREEK** (Ore.). El. 250 ft. Forest stream 6.7 mi. east of Mapleton on State Highway 126; fishing, hunting, hiking; 8 camping units with trailer space; water; year-round.
37. **LAKE CREEK** (Ore.). El. 500 ft. Forest stream 35 mi. west of Junction City off State Hwy. 36; fishing, hiking, picnicking; no trailer space; water; summer.
38. **WHITTAKER CREEK** (Ore.). El. 300 ft. Forest stream 14 mi. southeast of Mapleton on BLM Whittaker Creek Road; fishing, swimming, picnicking, hiking, hunting; 11 camping units with 7 trailer space accommodations; water; year-round.
39. **CLAY CREEK** (Ore.). El. 700 ft. Forest stream 28½ mi. southeast of Mapleton via BLM Siuslaw Road; swimming, fishing, hunting, hiking; 14 camping units with 6 trailer space accommodations; water; year-round.
40. **HAIGHT CREEK** (Ore.). El. 600 ft. Forest stream 28 mi. west of Eugene on BLM Siuslaw Road; scenery, fishing, picnicking; no trailer space; water; year-round.
41. **VINCENT CREEK** (Ore.). El. 200 ft. Forest stream 35 mi. east of Gardiner on BLM Smith River Road; fishing, hiking; 12 camping units; no trailer space; water; April-November.
42. **SMITH RIVER FALLS** (Ore.). El. 150 ft. Forest stream 30 mi. east of Gardiner on BLM Smith River Road; swimming, fishing, hunting; 6 camping units; no trailer space; boil water before use; May-October.
43. **GUNTER-SMITH RIVER** (Ore.). El. 1000 ft. On river 15 mi. northwest of Drain on Smith River County Road; fishing, hiking, hunting, camping, picnicking; 5 camping units with 4 trailer space accommodations; water; May-October.
44. **SHARP'S CREEK** (Ore.). El. 1200 ft. Forest stream 25 mi. south of Cottage Grove, via Sharp's Creek county road; swimming, fishing, hiking. 10 camping units with 8 trailer space accommodations; water, year-round.
45. **LOON LAKE** (Ore.). El. 1500 ft. Mountain lake 20 mi. southeast of Reedsport on Loon Lake County Road; swimming, fishing, boating, hunting, picnicking; 75 camping units with trailer space; water; May-October.



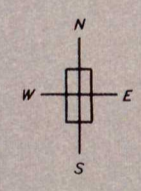
Loon Lake, Oregon.

Continued on page 24.



Western Oregon

The NORTHWEST



LEGEND

- BLM Administered Lands
- National Forests (N. F.)
- National Parks and Monuments (N. P., N. M.)
- National Wildlife Refuges (N.W.R.)
- Indian Reservations (I. R.)
- Other Ownership
- Highways
- U. S. Routes
- Interstate Routes

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Numerically keyed to descriptions beginning on page 21.)

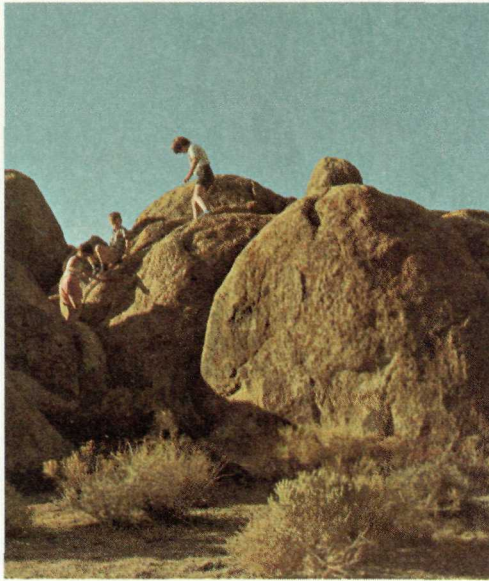
- Developed Campsites
- Undeveloped Campsites
- Picnicking Areas
- Historical Sites
- Old Mining Areas
- Rockhounding Areas
- Petrified Wood Areas
- Unique Geological Formations
- Petroglyphs, Pictographs & Wall Paintings
- Unique Botanical & Zoological Features
- Scenic Areas and Overlooks
- Best Fishing Areas
- Best Hunting Areas
- White-Water Boating

THE NORTHWEST (Continued)

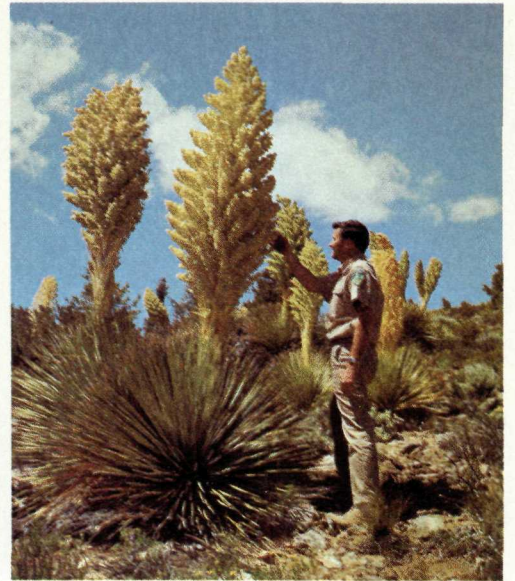
46. TYEE (Ore.). El. 320 ft. On river 15 mi. northwest of Sutherlin on Umpqua River; fishing, swimming, camping, hiking, hunting, picnicking; 11 camping units with 4 trailer space accommodations; small shelter available; water; May-October.
47. LONE ROCK (Ore.). El. 800 ft. On river 2 mi. east of Glide on Lone Rock County Road; fishing, picnicking; no trailer space; water; July-September.
48. MILLPOND (Ore.). El. 1120 ft. Creek 4 mi. northeast of Idleld Park on BLM Rock Creek Road; swimming, fishing, hiking, camping, hunting, picnicking; 11 camping units with 4 trailer space accommodations; large shelter with electricity and stoves; water; May-October.
49. ROCK CREEK (Ore.). El. 1289 ft. Creek 5 mi. northeast of Idleld on BLM Rock Creek Road; fishing, swimming, hiking, hunting, camping, picnicking; 16 camping units with 7 trailer space accommodations; water; May-October.
50. SCAREDMAN CREEK (Ore.). El. 1440 ft. Creek 5 mi. north of Steamboat on BLM Canton Creek Road; hiking, hunting, swimming, picnicking, 10 camping units with 5 trailer space accommodations; water; May-October.
51. SUSAN CREEK FALLS (Ore.). El. 2000 ft. Falls 29 mi. east of Roseburg on State Hwy. 138; scenery, hiking, picnicking, historic site; no trailer space; boil water before use; July-September.
52. CAVITT CREEK FALLS (Ore.). El. 1200 ft. Falls 8 mi. south of Glide on Cavitt Creek County Road; fishing, swimming, hunting, hiking, picnicking; 4 camping units with trailer space; water; May-October.
53. WOLF CREEK FALLS (Ore.). El. 1200 ft. Falls 10 mi. southeast of Glide on Little River County Road; scenery, hiking, picnicking; no trailer space; boil water before use; July-September.
54. PARK CREEK (Ore.). El. 400 ft. Forest stream 26 mi. east of Coquille on BLM Middle Creek Road; swimming, hunting, hiking; 12 camping units with trailer space; water; May-October.
55. MIDDLE CREEK (Ore.). El. 400 ft. Forest stream 6 mi. northeast of McKinley on BLM Middle Creek access road; fishing, hiking, 1 camping unit; no trailer space; boil water before use; May-November.
56. BURNT MOUNTAIN (Ore.). El. 2240 ft. Forest stream 30 mi. east of Coquille on BLM Burnt Mt. Road; scenery, hiking; 3 camping units; no trailer space, water; July-November.
57. CHERRY CREEK (Ore.). El. 650 ft. Forest stream 27 mi. east of Coquille on BLM Cherry Creek Road; hiking, scenery, picnicking; no trailer space; boil water before use; May-October.
58. BEAR CREEK (Ore.). El. 640 ft. Forest stream 8 mi. southwest of Cameo Valley on State Hwy. 42; fishing, hiking, swimming, picnicking; 10 camping units with trailer space; water; May-October.
59. SIXES RIVER (Ore.). El. 160 ft. Forest stream 11 mi. east of Sixes on Sixes River County Road; fishing, swimming, hunting, hiking; 19 camping units with trailer space; water; June-September. (14-day limit unless specified.)
60. COLD SPRINGS (Ore.). El. 3600 ft. Forested area 32 mi. west of Glendale on BLM Mt. Reuben Road; hunting, hiking, camping; 2 camping units; no trailer space; water; May-October.
61. DARBY CREEK (Ore.). El. 1000 ft. Creek 20 mi. southwest of Riddle on BLM Cow Creek Road; scenery, picnicking; boil water before use; April-October.
62. ROGUE RIVER TRAIL (Ore.). El. 500-800 ft. Hiking trail along famous white water stream beginning 29 mi. northwest of Grants Pass at junction of Graves Creek and Rogue River; hiking, fishing, scenery. Trail ends at Tucker Flat, accessible by car; water available along trail but should be boiled before use. March-November.
63. RAINIE FALLS (Ore.). 1.7 mi. downriver on Rogue River Trail; 2 camping units; no trailer space.
64. BIG SLIDE (Ore.). 3.7 mi. downriver on Rogue River Trail; 3 camping units; no trailer space.
65. RUSSIAN CREEK (Ore.). 5.7 mi. downriver on Rogue River Trail; 1 camping unit; no trailer space.
66. KELSEY CREEK (Ore.). 15.4 mi. downriver on Rogue River Trail; 3 camping units; no trailer space.
67. TUCKER FLAT (Ore.). 23.4 mi. downriver on Rogue River Trail, 53 mi. northwest of Grants Pass via Grave Creek and Kelsey Roads; 8 camping units with 5 trailer space accommodations.
68. ELDERBERRY FLAT (Ore.). El. 2000 ft. Stream 30 mi. north of Gold Hill on BLM West Fork Evans Creek access road; camping, hunting, scenery, picnicking; 12 camping units with 10 trailer space accommodations; boil water before use; March-November.
69. SHADY BRANCH (Ore.). El. 3150 ft. Forested area 25 mi. northwest of Grants Pass on BLM Galice and Silver Creek Roads; hunting, hiking, camping; 2 camping units; no trailer space; water; May-October.
70. PALMER BUTTE (Ore.). El. 2000 ft. Mountain top 8 mi. east of Brookings on Gardiner Ridge Road; scenery, picnicking; no trailer space; boil water before use; April-November.
71. DEER CREEK (Ore.). El. 1480 ft. Stream located 6 mi. east of Selma on Deer Creek County Road; camping, hunting; 30 camping units with 14 trailer space accommodations; water; April-October.
72. GOLD NUGGET (Ore.). El. 1100 ft. On river 2 mi. north of Gold Hill on State Hwy. 234; fishing; scenery, picnicking; no trailer space; water, except in winter; year-round.
73. TUNNEL RIDGE (Ore.). El. 2250 ft. Fishing stream 16 mi. southeast of Applegate on BLM road; hiking, hunting, picnicking; no trailer space; boil water before use; March-November.
74. LITTLE APPLGATE (Ore.). El. 2500 ft. On stream 19 mi. southeast of Applegate on BLM road; fishing, hiking, hunting, picnicking; no trailer space; water; March-November.
75. SURVEYOR (Ore.). El. 5200 ft. Forested area 33 mi. east of Ashland via BLM Keno Road; hiking, hunting, camping; 6 camping units with 4 trailer space accommodations; water; June-October.
76. TOPSY (Ore.). El. 3800 ft. Reservoir 8 mi. west of Keno on Topsy County Road; swimming, boating, fishing, hiking, hunting, camping; 6 camping units with 4 trailer space accommodations; water; March-December.
77. DESCHUTES RIVER (Ore.). From its origin in central Oregon, the Deschutes flows northward to the Columbia River. Roughly paralleling the Deschutes is U.S. Highway 97, and the river can be reached by various public roads. A BLM road on the east river bank extends 25 miles downstream from Maupin to Mack Canyon. BLM recreation sites are at Mack Canyon and Beavertail. Famous as a fishing stream, the Deschutes races through canyons showing evidence of repeated volcanic action.
78. BEAVERTAIL (Ore.). El. 550 ft. Canyon stream 10.3 mi. north of Sherar's Bridge on BLM Deschutes River Road; fishing, hunting, rockhounding, scenery; 20 camping units with 10 trailer space accommodations; water; year-round.
79. SKOOKUMCHUCK (Idaho). El. 1500 ft. Scenic river 4 mi. south of Whitebird on U.S. 95; fishing, hiking, hunting, swimming, boating, scenery; 5 camping units with space for small trailers; water; year-round. North to white water boating on the Clearwater River.
80. BEGGS (Idaho). El. 2400 ft. Desert reservoir, 26 mi. west of Cambridge on State Hwy. 71; fishing, hunting, hiking, water sports, camping, scenery; 30 camping units with 15 trailer space accommodations; water 1/2 mi. at Brownlee Reservoir; May-November. East to white water boating on the Salmon River, on the Middle Fork and on the North Fork to Riggins.
81. STECK (Idaho). El. 2028 ft. Desert reservoir 22 mi. west of Weiser via Old Ferry Road; fishing, hunting, hiking, water sports, camping, picnicking, scenery. 23 camping units with 12 trailer space accommodations; water. May-November.
82. CROOKED RIVER (Ore.). El. 3000 ft. Canyon stream 20 mi. south of Prineville on State Hwy. 27 about 3 mi. downstream from Prineville Reservoir; fishing, hunting, scenery, rockhounding, picnicking; no trailer space; water; year-round.
83. GERBER RESERVOIR (Ore.). El. 4800 ft. Reservoir in pine forest 18 mi. south of Bly; fishing, boating, hunting, camping; 50 camping units with trailer space; 2 boat ramps; water; May-October.
84. COPCO RESERVOIR (Calif.). Siskiyou County. El. 2500 ft. Boating, fishing, no camping; 3 picnic units.
85. BAKER CYPRESS NATURAL AREA (Calif.). Siskiyou and Modoc Counties. 1448 acres. North of Fall River Mills.
86. CINDER CONE (Calif.). Shasta County. El. 3500 ft. 6 mi. southeast from Fall River Mills, off U.S. 299. Hunting, 13 camping units.
87. TRINIDAD HEAD VISTA (Calif.). Humboldt County. At town of Trinidad.
88. HUMBOLDT BAY-SAMOA LIGHTHOUSE (Calif.). Humboldt County. Boat launching and beach campsite. West of Eureka.
89. CAPE MENDOCINO (Calif.). Humboldt County. Pacific Ocean views from Hwy. 1.
90. KING RANGE BEACH (Calif.). Humboldt County. Pacific Beach from Shelter Cove to the Mattole River.
91. PUNTA GORDIA-MATTOLE (Calif.). Humboldt County. Old lighthouse, south on 3 mi. of beach from Mattole River.
92. KING RANGE AREA (Calif.). Humboldt County. 9700 acres of West Pacific Slope. West of Hwy. 101 at Redway.
93. HORSE MOUNTAIN (Calif.). Humboldt County. King Range Area. El. 2200 ft., 22 mi. west of Redway, 6 mi. north of Shelter Cove Road; hunting, hiking, fishing, 9 camping units.
94. TOLKAN (Calif.). Humboldt County. El. 2200 ft. 20 mi. west of Redway, 3 1/2 mi. north of Shelter Cove. Hunting, hiking, fishing, 9 camping units.
95. NADELLOS (Calif.). Humboldt County. King Range Area. El. 2200 ft., 2 mi. south of Shelter Cove Road. 2 group units, hiking trail, hunting, fishing, 4 camping units.
96. WAILAKI (Calif.). Humboldt County. El. 2200 ft., 20 mi. west of Redway off U.S. 101, south of Shelter Cove Rd. Hunting, fishing, hiking, beachcombing, 9 camping units, 6 picnic units.
97. JUNCTION CITY (Calif.). Trinity County. El. 1500 ft. 10.5 mi. west of Weaverville, 1 1/2 mi. from Junction City on U.S. 299 on Trinity River. Fishing, swimming, hunting, 10 camping units.
98. DOUGLAS CITY (Calif.). Trinity County. El. 1600 ft. 45 mi. west of Redding, 1 mi. west of Douglas City. Paved county road off Highway 299 on Trinity River. Boating, fishing, swimming, 16 camping units, 15 picnic units.
99. READING ISLAND (Calif.). Shasta County. El. 500 ft. South of Anderson, U.S. 99. Boating, fishing, boat launching, 10-day use units. 10 picnic units.
100. MENDOCINO ISLAND (GOAT ISLAND) (Calif.). Humboldt County. At town of Mendocino.
101. WILLOW CREEK (Calif.). Mendocino County. El. 2500 ft. 9 mi. east of Ukiah off U.S. 101 on Talmadge Road. Hunting, hiking, 20 camping units.
102. MAYACMAS (Calif.). Mendocino County. El. 2500 ft. 9 mi. east of Ukiah off U.S. 101 on Talmadge Road, at McClure Cr. Hunting, hiking, 7 camping units.
103. SOUTH RED MOUNTAIN (Calif.). Mendocino County. El. 2500 ft., 11 mi. east from Ukiah on New Cow Mtn. Rd. Hunting, hiking, 12 camping units.
104. COW MOUNTAIN (RED MTN.) (Calif.). Mendocino County. 350 acres Cowan Cypress. East of Ukiah through Talmadge.
105. SHELDON CREEK (Calif.). Mendocino County. El. 2500 ft. 12 mi. east from Hopland on Highland Springs Rd.; hunting, hiking, 9 camping units.
106. CEDAR ROUGHS (Calif.). Napa County. McNab Cypress. West of Lake Berryessa.



Joshua tree, typical of the Mojave Desert area.



Climbers enjoy themselves in Owens Valley.



The strange yucca, or "candle of the gods."



Mount Whitney, seen from the desert of Owens Valley. Motion pictures are often made on location here at "Movie Flats."

SOUTHERN & CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

LAND OF CONTRASTS. The highest and lowest places in the contiguous United States are within sight of each other in California. Mount Whitney rises to 14,495 feet. Relatively a few miles away is Death Valley, whose lowest point is 280 feet below sea level. Within this varied land can be found all but one — the tropical — of the world's climatic zones.

The predominant feature of the public lands in Southern California is the vast desert panorama, framed by ruggedly beautiful mountains. Desert flowers grow in abundance after rare spring rains, softening the stark landscape with color.

High on the western slope of the Sierra, the forested wilderness forms a buffer zone for the valley floor. Here canyons that once produced untold millions in gold are now a playground. The Sierra's eastern slope, one of the most precipitous in the country, plunges into Owens Valley, where hundreds of sparkling trout streams are replenished by the eternal snow.

And in the foothills of the coastal ranges stretches grassland country where the hunter will find deer and quail.

This is California's invitation to enjoy endless recreation variety.



Distant Mountains rise above Owens Valley

SOUTHERN & CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

LEGEND

- BLM Administered Lands
- National Forests (N. F.)
- National Parks and Monuments (N.P., N.M.)
- National Wildlife Refuges (N.W.R.)
- Indian Reservations (I. R.)
- Other Ownership

- Highways
- U. S. Routes
- Interstate Routes
- State Routes

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Numerically keyed to descriptions on page 27.)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Developed Campsites | Unique Geological Formations |
| Undeveloped Campsites | Petroglyphs, Pictographs & Wall Paintings |
| Picnicking Areas | Unique Botanical & Zoological Features |
| Historical Sites | Scenic Areas and Overlooks |
| Old Mining Areas | Best Fishing Areas |
| Rockhounding Areas | Best Hunting Areas |
| Petrified Wood Areas | White-Water Boating |

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Keyed to map on page 26)



Exploring the desert.

1. BODIE. 1859 mining town and now Bodie State Park.
2. DOG TOWN. 1857 mining town site on U.S. Hwy. 395.
3. LIME KILN. Provided early building products for Bodie. North of Mono Lake.
4. MONO LAKE BASIN. On Hwy. 395 at Leevining.
5. MONO LAKE VOLCANICS. Volcanic forms created underwater. Access via Hwy. 395 south of Leevining.
6. MONO MILLS-BODIE RAILROAD. Old railroad that served Bodie with forest timber, 1857. East of Mono Lake.
7. TUFA TOWERS. Around Mono Lake.
8. COWTRACK-SHEPHERD MONUMENT. Rock monument and directional guide point off Hwy. 120.
9. MONTGOMERY CITY. Old town north on Hwy. 6 from Bishop.
10. CARSON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD. Narrow gauge railroad from Carson City to southern Owens Valley. Near Benton.
11. BLACK ROCK MINE, near Benton.
12. PETROGLYPH LOOP. North of Bishop on Hwy. 6 to Chalfant, then southwest through Fish Slough.
13. HORTON CREEK. El. 5000 ft. 10 mi. northwest of Bishop, turn onto access road from U.S. 395, 3 mi. Hunting, fishing, 53 camping units.
14. POLETA, 1881. Old mining town site. Southeast of Bishop.
15. WHITE MOUNTAIN CITY PETROGLYPHS. Mining town (1860) and Indian site west of oasis in White Mountains.
16. OWENS VALLEY. Elevation 4500 to 5000 ft. Desert valley at foot of Sierra Nevadas; mountains nearby to 14,495 ft.; hunting, fishing, hiking, scenery; May-October.



Desert flowers in Owens Valley.

17. CRATER MOUNTAIN. 100 acres, crater and Indian camp south of Bishop.
18. GOODALE. Elevation 4500 ft. North of Independence, off U.S. 395 on access road 1.5 mi. west from Aberdeen. Hunting, fishing, hiking. 62 camping units.
19. CHRYSOPHOLIS. Old mining town site (1863). West of Independence.
20. CARSON AND COLORADO RAILROAD. Served Chrysopholis. Near Independence.
21. WAUCOBA SPRINGS. Remnants of Piute and earlier culture. North end of Saline Valley, east side of Inyo Mountains.
22. EUREKA VALLEY SAND DUNES. Major sand dune area, off Hwy. 6.
23. ALABAMA HILLS. Granite rock forms at the foot of the Sierra Nevadas. West from Lone Pine.
24. MAZOURKA CANYON. Mining and geologic oddities. Access from Independence.
25. BEVERIDGE. Mining camp in Inyo Mountains.
26. SYMMES CREEK. El. 5186 ft. 7 mi. east of Independence on U.S. Hwy. 395. Hunting and fishing; 55 camping units.
27. REWARD. 80 acres, active mining operation, southeast of Independence.
28. SQUAW ROCK. South of Bishop.
29. INYO MOUNTAINS. Keynote Peak rises 11,125 ft. above Saline Valley. East of Bishop. Mountains run north-south.
30. SALINE VALLEY SALT TRAM. Across the Inyo Mountains, built in 1913. North of Keeler.
31. CERRO GORDO. Old mining operations (silver and gold.) 8 mi. from Keeler via Hwy. 136.
32. ADVANCE. Old mining location and trail. Picnic site on Mineral King Road to Sequoia National Park. Northeast of Visalia.
33. COMB ROCK. Granite backdrop of the Three Rivers Area, adjacent to Sequoia National Park.
34. SOLDIERS' HEADQUARTERS. Army headquarters for Sequoia National Park. East of Visalia.
35. ROSE SPRINGS. Archaeological excavation. Near Hwy. 95.
36. LAKE HILL ISLAND. In the ancient lake that covered Panamint Valley. South of Hwy. 190.
37. DARWIN. Old mining town. Road from Hwy. 190.
38. DARWIN FALLS. Below Darwin townsite in canyon above Panamint Springs Resort.
39. PANAMINT RANGE. Many historic mines south of Hwy. 190 east from Trona.
40. BALLARAT. One of many noted mining camps of the Panamint Valley. Access from Trona.
41. LAMONT MEADOWS-LONG VALLEY RECREATION AREA. El. to 9000 ft. Mountain valley in lower Sierra Nevadas. From U.S. 395, turn west 7 mi. south of Little Lake.
 - a. Lamont Meadows. On Nine Mile Canyon Rd. 13 mi. west of U.S. 395; 35 camping units; 10 trailer space accommodations; water.
 - b. Long Valley. 13 mi. farther on Nine Mile Canyon Rd. 18 camping units; no trailer space; water.



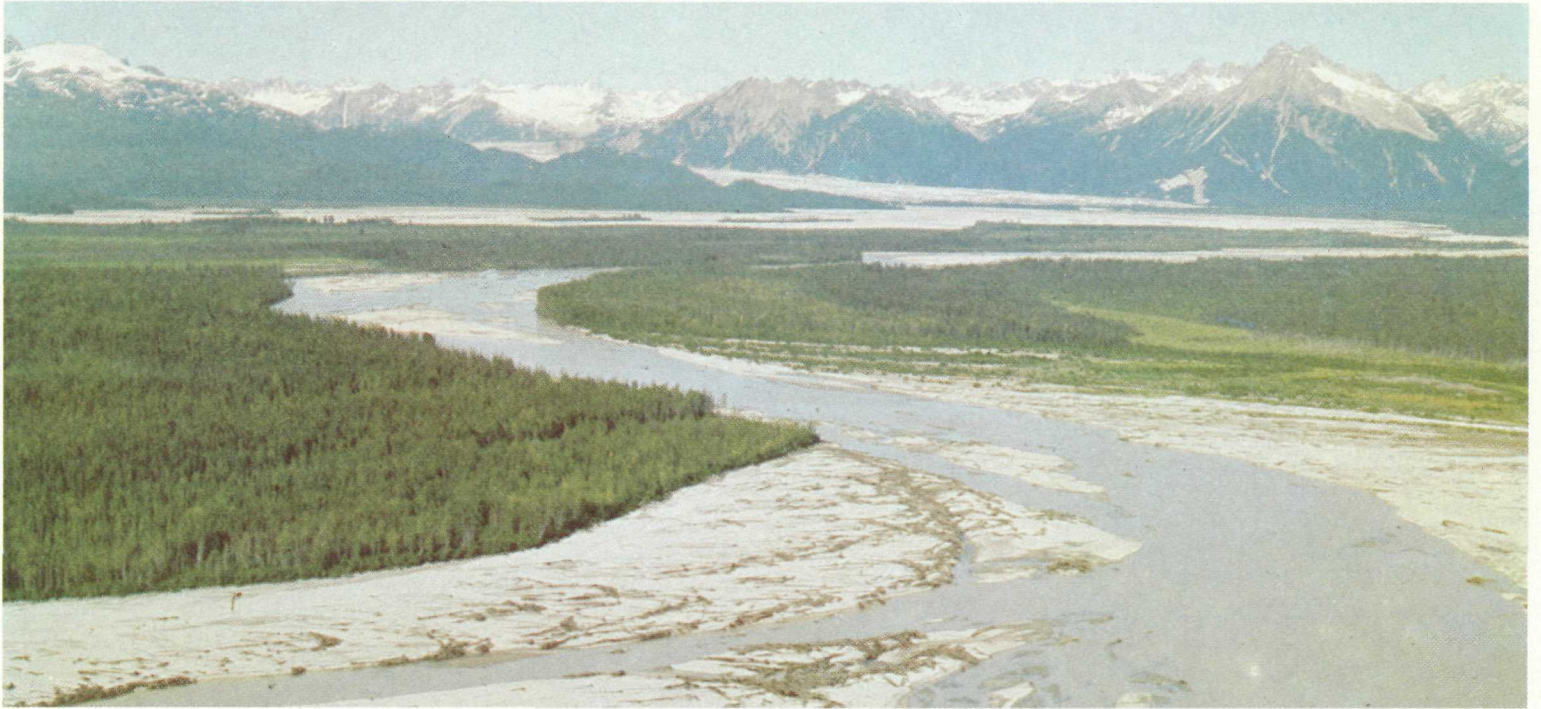
Lamont Meadows.

42. CHIMNEY CREEK. El. 5500 ft. 13 mi. west of U.S. 395 on Kennedy Meadows Road. 35 camping units, hunting, hiking.
43. WAGY FLAT ROAD. Indian archaeological site. North of Hwy. 178. Good fishing.
44. BODFISH PIUTE CYPRESS. 760 acres. East of Bakersfield, via Hwy. 178.
45. ROBBERS ROOST. Hideout for Tiburcio Vasquez in 1874. Jct. U.S. 6 and 178.
46. WALKER PASS. On Hwy. 178, 10 mi. west of Hwy. 395.
47. BACK CANYON GROVE OF PIUTE CYPRESS. East of Bakersfield via Hwy. 178.
48. RADEMACHER MINING DISTRICT. South of Ridgecrest, Randsburg and Garlock.
49. TRONA PINNACLES. Calcareous spires, south of Trona.
50. INSCRIPTION CANYON PETROGLYPHS. Northwest part of Calico Area, north of Hinkle via Hwy. 466.

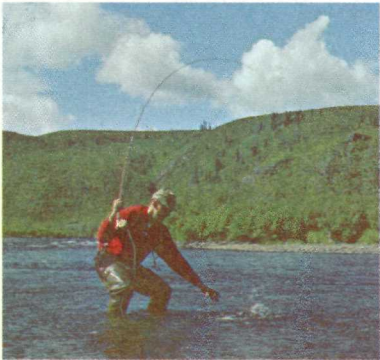


Owens Valley.

51. MURPHY WELL PETROGLYPHS. Via graded road north from Hinkle via Hwy. 466.
52. BLACK CANYON. Primitive road access, northwest of Barstow.
53. RAINBOW BASIN. Multi-colored distorted rock layers, north of Barstow 8 mi. on Camp Irwin Road.
54. NEWBERRY CAVE. South of U.S. Hwy. 66 from Newberry. Foot trail access.
55. RODMAN MOUNTAIN PETROGLYPHS. 320 acres, south of Hwy. 40. No road access.
56. RODMAN MOUNTAIN PETROGLYPHS. 480 acres, south of Hwy. 40. No road access.
57. RODMAN MOUNTAIN PETROGLYPHS. South of Barstow, primitive road access.
58. DEAD INDIAN CREEK PALMS. 380 acres, west of Indio.
59. SANTA ROSA INDIAN RUINS. In the rugged Santa Rosa Mountains, southwest of Cochella off Hwy. 86. No trail access.
60. HAYFIELD SPRING PETROGLYPHS. Off Hwy. 60/70, north through sandhills.
61. COTTONWOOD. McCain Valley area, el. 4000 ft. 16 mi. north of Boulevard on U.S. 80. Hunting, hiking, 12 camping units.
62. WHITE ARROW. McCain Valley area. El. 4000 ft. 15 mi. north of Boulevard on U.S. 80. Hunting, hiking, 8 camping units.
63. LARK CANYON. McCain Valley area. El. 4000 ft. 7 mi. north of Boulevard on U.S. 80. Hunting, fishing, hiking, 10 camping units.
64. CIMA DOME. 20,000 acres of Joshua trees southwest of Brawley.
65. CRUCIFIXION THORN. 160 acres of *Holacantha emoryii*, on Hwy. 98.
66. YUHA DESERT INTAGLIOS. Design created by soil after rock removal. Located between Hwy. 98 and U.S. 80, 3 mi. from De Anza historical marker turnout.
67. OTAY MOUNTAIN. 5,000 acres of Tecate Cypress, East of San Diego.



This is Alaska, wilderness without end. Here the water flow from a melting glacier winds slowly through an untouched stand of evergreens.



At home in sportsman's country.



A great brown bear takes his dinner from the river.



Deep Alaskan snows almost bury the mountains.



Woods and plains abound with wildlife.



Drying dressed salmon for the sled dogs' winter food.

ALASKA

WILDERNESS GIANT. Alaska, home of the Eskimo, Indian and Aleut, remains untamed. Its vastness sparkles with glaciers and its forested valleys run with bright streams. Mt. McKinley's eternal snowcap towers to 20,320 feet — the highest point on the North American continent. Wide valleys, worn by such meandering streams as the Kuskokwim and the mighty Yukon, are filled with unique and colorful plants and animals. Big game hunting and fishing in Alaska are unparalleled. Moose, bear, Dall sheep and caribou are plentiful. Arctic grayling, salmon, and spectacular trout abound in lakes and rivers. About 95 percent of Alaska,

the biggest of our States, is still public domain, where you can find adventure on a grand scale.

Alaska is no longer remote, but is just hours away by jet. It can also be reached from the lower 48 States by the famed Alcan Highway, and via a new ferry service to Haines. A network of improved roads carries the visitor as far as Circle City, terminus of the Pan American Highway at the Yukon River.

A trek across rugged mountains, a close-up look at a glacier, or even a walk along a sunny beach are all possible adventures when you visit Alaska.

ALASKA

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Keyed to map on pages 30, 31)



Alaskan glaciers.

1. **EAGLE CAMPGROUND.** This campground is 1 mi. south of Eagle, the first incorporated "city" in Alaska. Historic Fort Egbert military site and the Yukon River are nearby. There are facilities to launch a boat at Dawson and cruise downstream on the Yukon to Eagle, Circle, or even on to Tanana and up the Tanana River to Fairbanks. The Eagle area is unrivalled for hunting, fishing, sight-seeing, nature study, hiking and even prospecting. 10 camping units.
2. **LIBERTY CAMPGROUND.** This campground is 30 mi. south of Eagle at Mile 132 of the Taylor Highway. Attractions in this area include hunting, fishing, scenery, hiking, prospecting, nature study or just enjoying the wilderness of this remote Alaskan setting. 6 camping units.
3. **WALKER FORK CAMPGROUND.** Located at Mile 82 of the Taylor Highway, approximately 17 miles north of Chicken, this is the only developed campground between Dawson, Yukon Territory, and the Alaska Highway. Attractions in this area are hunting, fishing, scenery, hiking, nature study and prospecting. This site is at the junction of Wade Creek and Walker Fork of the Fortymile River. Wade Creek was dredged for gold in the early gold rush days. The old Jack Wade Mining Camp and dredge are located a few miles upstream by highway from the campground. 6 camping units.
4. **DELTA CAMPGROUND.** This campground is at a convenient location northwest of Delta Junction on the Alaska Highway. Commercial shower, laundry, eating and grocery facilities are all located nearby. This facility is being enlarged and will contain 12 picnic and 24 camping units with a complete water system.
5. **BEDROCK CREEK CAMPGROUND.** 9 mi. south of Central at Mile 119 of the Steese Highway. Attractions in this area include the Circle Hot Springs, views of the midnight sun during late June, hunting, fishing, swimming, scenery, nature study, hiking and prospecting. 5 camping units.
6. **KETCHUM CREEK CAMPGROUND.** 2 mi. west of Circle Hot Springs on the Circle Hot Springs Road. Attractions in this area include Circle Hot Springs, views of the midnight sun during late June, hunting, fishing, swimming, scenery, nature study, hiking and prospecting. 8 camping units.
7. **TOLOVANA RIVER CAMPGROUND.** 12 mi. southeast of Livengood at Mile 57 of the Elliott Highway. Attractions are hunting, fishing, scenery, nature study, and prospecting. 6 camping units.
8. **MANKOMEN LAKE CAMPGROUND.** Remote and accessible by air only, this campground is located on Mankomen Lake's north shore about midway between Paxson and Mentasta on the south slope of the Alaska Range. It is approximately 200 air miles southeast of Fairbanks or 250 air miles northeast of Anchorage. Attractions in this area are hunting, fishing, boating, hiking, scenery, and the quietness only a wilderness can offer. 10 camping units.
9. **TANGLE LAKES—10. DENALI—11. TANGLE RIVER CAMPGROUNDS.** All three of these sites are located near the Tangle Lakes, 21 mi. west of Paxson on the Denali Highway. The attractions of this area are fishing, hunting, canoeing and boating, alpine scenery, nature

study, and wilderness enjoyment. The Denali Highway is the only road access to Mt. McKinley National Park. Over 100 miles of this 160-mile highway lead the visitor through mountainous alpine terrain—an experience unique to Alaska. Moose, caribou, black bear, grizzly bear, wolves, fox, wolverine, lynx, ptarmigan, and spruce grouse can all be seen along this route. BLM campgrounds are conveniently located along the highway to offer accommodations to the traveling public. The Tangle Lakes campground has 5 camping units; Tangle River, 11 camping units; and the Denali campground, 12 camping units. There are boat launching ramps at the Tangle Lakes and Denali campgrounds.

12. **CLEARWATER-DENALI CAMPGROUND.** 56 mi. west of Paxson along the Denali Highway. It is a convenient resting point for travelers heading to Mt. McKinley National Park. For those wishing to stop awhile, hunting, fishing, nature study, alpine scenery and wilderness enjoyment are area attractions. 6 camping units.
13. **BRUSHKANA CREEK CAMPGROUND.** 105 mi. west of Paxson along the Denali Highway. Attractions here are hunting, fishing, nature study, alpine scenery and wilderness enjoyment. 12 camping units.
14. **BYER LAKE CAMPGROUND.** 120 mi. north of Anchorage and but a few flying minutes from Talkeetna. A float plane is the only means of access at this time. Excellent hunting and fishing and a breathtaking view of Mt. McKinley are the major attractions. One primitive camping unit has been placed here.
15. **FINGER LAKE CAMPGROUND.** 6 mi. west of Palmer on Finger Lake Road. Fishing here is good in the spring and through the winter's ice. Boating and water ski enthusiasts use the lake throughout the summer. 12 camping units.
16. **EKLUTNA BASIN RECREATION AREA.** The Eklutna Basin is 23 mi. northeast of Anchorage on the Glenn Highway. The recreation area is 8 miles east of the highway via a gravel entrance road. The area has several clear water streams and springs, glacial rivers, and scenic waterfalls. Three separate campgrounds are set among the spruce and cottonwood groves lining Eklutna Lake's shore. The toe of Eklutna Glacier is at the far end of the canyon. Dall sheep, mountain goats, bear, moose, fox, coyote, ptarmigan, and spruce grouse can be seen here. 30 camping units.



Dall sheep.

17. **LAKE LOUISE CAMPGROUND.** This site is located adjacent to Lake Louise 20 mi. northwest of Mile 159 on the Glenn Highway via the Lake Louise road. Hunting, fishing, nature study and views of the Talkeetna and Alaska Mountain Range are all attractions here. 3 camping units.
18. **SALMON LAKE CAMPGROUND.** 40 mi. north of Nome on the Nome-Taylor Road. It is the only public campground on Alaska's historic Seward Peninsula. Attractions in this area are hunting, fishing, nature study and scenic enjoyment. 4 camping units.
19. **GULKANA RIVER.** The Gulkana River trip begins at Paxson Lake, at Mile 180 on the Richardson Highway and ends at Sourdough, Mile 149 of the Richardson Highway, or at Gulkana, Mile 128 of the Richardson Highway. The river distance between Paxson Lake and Sourdough is 45 miles and from Sourdough to Gulkana, 34 miles. Midway between Paxson Lake and Sourdough a 1/2-mile portage is necessary around the canyon rapids. Below this portage is an 8-mile stretch of river which drops at a rate of 50' per mile. Beware of this extremely fast water. The river is noted for grayling and rainbow trout fishing, as well as hunting for moose and caribou.

20. **DELTA RIVER.** The Delta River trip begins at mile 21 of the Denali Highway. Head north on the Tangle Lakes. The end of the trip is near Rainbow Mountain at Mile 215, where Phelan Creek joins the Delta River. The trip leads north for a total of 30 miles. The river offers excellent grayling fishing and lake trout are abundant in the lakes. Hunters will find moose and caribou. White water canoeing. A 1/2-mile portage is necessary at the point 2 mi. below Lower Tangle Lake where the Delta River makes a right-angle turn to the east.



Camping on the Delta River.

21. **BIRCH CREEK.** Birch Creek is a clear water stream with an access point at the North Fork at Mile 94 of the Steese Highway, and its exit at Mile 140 of the Steese. Birch Creek offers white water canoeing, excellent fishing (grayling, northern pike), big game hunting (moose, caribou, grizzly and black bear) and outstanding scenery. The trip covers 130 miles of river.
22. **CHATANIKA RIVER.** The Chatanika River is a clear water stream for white water canoeing, excellent fishing (Arctic grayling, sheefish and northern pike), big game hunting (moose and black bear), and beautiful scenery. The major access points along this route are Mile 56 Steese Highway, Mile 39 bridge of the Steese highway and the Mile 11 bridge of the Elliott Highway.
23. **FORTYMILE RIVER.** The Fortymile River is a clear water stream with white water canoeing, excellent fishing (Arctic grayling and whitefish), big game hunting (moose, caribou, black and grizzly bear), and beautiful scenery. The accessible portion of the river runs for approximately 100 miles in Alaska with 5 major access points: (a) West Fork, Mile 50, Taylor Hwy., 32 mi. to South Fork Bridge. (b) Mosquito Fork, Mile 64, Taylor Hwy., 9 mi. to South Fork Bridge. (c) South Fork, Mile 75, Taylor Hwy., 40 mi. to Fortymile River Bridge. (d) Fortymile River, Mile 120, Taylor Hwy., 95 mi. to Eagle via Yukon River. (e) Eagle, Mile 162, Taylor Hwy., Exit point.

YUKON RIVER. Canoeists can continue on from Eagle to Circle City (end point of the Steese Highway), the last exit point on the Yukon accessible by road. The Yukon is a big game hunting area (moose, caribou, black bear and grizzly bear). Since the Yukon River itself is muddy, fishing for Arctic grayling is usually restricted to the mouths of clear water streams.

24. **WHITE MOUNTAINS TRAIL.** The 80-mi. long White Mountains Trail is interior Alaska's first public hiking trail. Its access points are at Mile 42 Steese Highway and Mile 25 of the Elliott Highway. All types of Alaskan terrain will test the hiker: Mountain ridges and passes, alpine meadows, and even a couple of those famous Alaskan bogs. Both big and small game can be seen and the streams are full of grayling for the fisherman.
25. **HARRISON CREEK ROAD.** A 9 mi.-long public access road. It begins at the Miller House Lodge, Mile 116 of the Steese Highway and ends on Harrison Creek. It gives the traveler access to new hunting, fishing, and scenic grounds.

Alaska Gold Rush Trails: (1898)

CHILKOOT TRAIL. From Skagway to the Canadian border.

WHITE PASS TRAIL. A variant of the Chilkoot, through the White Pass.

DALTON TRAIL. Beginning at Haines and extending 30 miles along the Chilkoot River to the Canadian border. This trail has been restored, and visitors who don't mind a strenuous chilly climb will find the hike scenically rewarding.

ALASKA

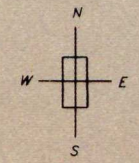
LEGEND

- BLM Administered Lands
- National Forests (N. F.)
- National Parks and Monuments (N.P., N.M.)
- Highways
- National Wildlife Refuges (N.W.R.)
- Indian Reservations (I. R.)
- Other Ownership

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Numerically keyed to descriptions on page 29.)

- Developed Campsites
- Undeveloped Campsites
- Picnicking Areas
- Historical Sites
- Old Mining Areas
- Rockhounding Areas
- Petrified Wood Areas
- Unique Geological Formations
- Petroglyphs, Pictographs & Wall Paintings
- Unique Botanical & Zoological Features
- Scenic Areas and Overlooks
- Best Fishing Areas
- Best Hunting Areas
- White-Water Boating



Scene along Denali Highway



Canoeing on Delta River



RULES of the OUTDOORS

Good manners and common sense

Here are some helpful hints to make your stay in the West safer and more enjoyable — for you and for those who follow.

1. The first rule for hikers and campers is to be prepared: when you depart the beaten path, leave word as to your whereabouts. Bring a good map, compass, first aid kit, rations, water, and extra clothing.
2. Distances through undeveloped terrain are often judged as “the crow flies” and may often turn out to be greater than anticipated. Inquire for the best directions through undeveloped lands.
3. By observing State hunting and fishing regulations, you help to provide fish and game now and in the future.
4. Be sure to obtain permission to cross private property. Such entry is a privilege and should be respected. You'll also want to follow the ranchers' code: leave gates as you find them — open or closed.
5. Public facilities are for everyone's use — respect them. You help to protect them by reporting vandalism and damage.
6. Leave your camp as you would expect to find it.
7. A safe place for a campfire is one where it can be extinguished easily. Be sure that your campfire is out when you leave.
8. Vehicles can frighten livestock and cause rutting or erosion of the land when traveling off roads. Be careful when cross-country travel is your adventure.
9. The Federal Antiquities Act protects ruins and artifacts on the public lands. Discovered or undiscovered, they belong to all the citizens and are not to be removed for souvenirs.
10. Good campers can tell which insects and snakes have poisonous bites. For example, in the desert, you'll want to look out for scorpions and rattlers.
11. In the woodlands and along highways, never approach bears although they may seem tame. Even young ones have dangerous mothers.
12. As a final word, in enjoying the bounty of nature, you will earn the appreciation of future generations for your good outdoor manners today.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Western travelers can obtain recreation maps of specific areas and more detailed information on the public lands by writing the appropriate Bureau of Land Management State office or offices listed below.

In addition to the outstanding recreation attractions on the public lands described in this book, the western traveler has the opportunity of enjoying the attractions of national forests, parks, wildlife refuges, and other Federally administered lands. Maps and detailed information on these Federal areas may be obtained by writing the appropriate national offices listed below.

State governments also are excellent sources of maps and other informational materials of interest to the traveler.

State Offices

ALASKA

Bureau of Land Management
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

ARIZONA

Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building
Room 3022
Phoenix, Arizona
85025

CALIFORNIA

Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building
Room 4017
650 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, California
95814

COLORADO

Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building
Room 14023
1961 Stout Street
Denver, Colorado
80202

IDAHO

Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building
Room 334
(P.O. Box 2237)
Boise, Idaho
83702

MONTANA

Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building
and U.S. Courthouse
316 N. 26th Street
Billings, Montana
59101

NEVADA

Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building
Room 3008
300 Booth Street
Reno, Nevada
89502

NEW MEXICO

Bureau of Land Management
Federal Building
South Federal Place
(P.O. Box 1449)
Santa Fe, New Mexico
87501

OREGON and WASHINGTON

Bureau of Land Management
729 N.E. Oregon Street
(P.O. Box 2965)
Portland, Oregon
97208

UTAH

Bureau of Land Management
125 South State
(P.O. Box 11505)
Salt Lake City, Utah
84111

WYOMING

Bureau of Land Management
Courthouse Building
2120 Capitol Avenue
(P.O. Box 1828)
Cheyenne, Wyoming
82001

National Offices

Forest Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.
20250

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.
20240

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.
20240

Bureau of Reclamation
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.
20240

Bureau of Indian Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.
20240

PHOTOGRAPHY: Pg. 6, upper right, Doyle Kline; lower center, Roger McCormack. Pg. 11, top, Jack Rottier; center left, Elmer W. Shaw. Pg. 21, center left, Al Martin. Pg. 28, center right, Roger McCormack. Pg. 29, center, Wayne Boden; right, Bob Olendorff. Other photos by Jim Lee.



*Created in 1849,
the Department of the Interior
— a Department of Conservation —
is concerned with the management,
conservation, and development
of the Nation's water, wildlife,
mineral, forest, and park
and recreational resources.
It also has major
responsibilities for
Indian and Territorial affairs.
As the Nation's principal
conservation agency,
the Department works to assure
that nonrenewable resources
are developed and used wisely,
that park and recreational resources
are conserved for the future,
and that renewable resources
make their full contribution
to the progress,
prosperity, and security
of the United States —
now and in the future.*



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a recreation guide to the public lands

ROOM to ROAM

