

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
RAY LYMAN WILBUR, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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CIRCULAR OF GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING
MOUNT MCKINLEY
NATIONAL PARK
ALASKA



COURTESY ALASKA RAILROAD

MOUNT MCKINLEY



SEASON FROM JUNE 10 TO SEPTEMBER 15
1932



© by Bragaw's Studio, Anchorage, Alaska

CARIBOU WITH GROUP OF DOMESTIC REINDEER



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AN ALASKAN DOG TEAM

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THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

[Number, 22; total area, 12,759.40 square miles]

Name of park	Location	Area in square miles	Distinctive characteristics
Acadia 1919	Maine coast	18.06	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island and also bold point on opposite mainland across Frenchmans Bay—Formerly called the Lafayette National Park.
Bryce Canyon 1928	Southwestern Utah	55.06	Box canyons filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles—Best exhibit of vivid coloring of earth's materials.
Carlsbad Caverns 1930	Southeastern New Mexico	1.12	Beautifully decorated limestone caverns, believed to be largest yet discovered.
Crater Lake 1902	Southwestern Oregon	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
General Grant 1890	Middle eastern California	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree and grove of Big Trees.
Glacier 1910	Northwestern Montana	1,533.87	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—World-famous scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Grand Canyon 1919	North central Arizona	1,009	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Grand Teton 1929	Northwestern Wyoming	150	Includes most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains, an uplift of unusual grandeur.
Great Smoky Mountains 1930	North Carolina and Tennessee	465.18	This area is not to be developed as a national park until at least 427,000 acres have been donated to the United States, as specified in the organic act. Meanwhile the park area of 297,719.7 acres already in Federal ownership is being protected by the National Park Service.
Hawaii 1916	Hawaii	245	Interesting volcanic areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii; Haleakala, a huge extinct volcano on the island of Maui.
Hot Springs 1921	Middle Arkansas	1.50	47 hot springs said to possess healing properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—19 bath-houses under Government supervision. Reserved by Congress in 1832 as the Hot Springs Reservation to prevent exploitation of hot waters.
Lassen Volcanic 1916	Northern California	163.32	Only recently active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet—Cinder Cone, 6,913 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mesa Verde 1906	Southwestern Colorado	80.11	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Mount McKinley 1917	South central Alaska	2,645	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.
Mount Rainier 1899	West central Washington	377.78	Largest accessible single peak glacier system; 28 glaciers, some of large size; 48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful sub-alpine wild-flower fields.
Platt 1902	Southern Oklahoma	1.30	Sulphur and other springs said to possess healing properties.
Rocky Mountain 1915	North middle Colorado	400.52	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Sequoia 1890	Middle eastern California	604	The Big Tree National Park—Scores of sequoias 20 to 30 feet in diameter, thousands over 10 feet in diameter, General Sherman Tree, 36.5 feet in diameter and 272.4 feet high—Towering mountain range—Startling precipices—Mount Whitney—Kern River Canyon.
Wind Cave 1903	South Dakota	18.89	Cavern having several miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Yellowstone 1872	Northwestern Wyoming, southwestern Montana, and north-eastern Idaho	3,426	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, one of the greatest wild bird and animal preserves in the world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Yosemite 1890	Middle eastern California	1,162.43	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of Big Trees—High Sierra—Waterwheel Falls—Good trout fishing.
Zion 1919	Southwestern Utah	148.26	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.

MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The summer—no sweeter was ever;
The sunshiney woods all athrill;
The grayling aleap in the river,
The bighorn asleep on the hill.
The strong life that never knows harness;
The wilds where the caribou call;
The freshness, the freedom, the farness—
O God! How I'm stuck on it all.

—Robert Service.

Mount McKinley National Park, situated in south-central Alaska, was created by act of Congress approved February 26, 1917, and on January 30, 1922, was enlarged to its present size, 2,645 square miles. It is a vast wilderness, with ice-capped peaks, grinding glaciers, and sphagnum-covered foothills sweeping down to forests of spruce in the valleys. The late A. H. Brooks, Chief of the Alaska Division of the United States Geological Survey, said of this region:

Here lies a rugged highland area far greater in extent than all Switzerland, a virgin field for explorers and mountaineers. He who would master unattained summits, explore unknown rivers, or traverse untrodden glaciers in a region whose scenic beauties are hardly equaled has not to seek them in South America or Central Asia, for generations will pass before the possibilities of the Alaskan Range are exhausted.

The principal scenic feature of the park is mighty Mount McKinley, the highest peak on the North American Continent. This majestic mountain rears its snow-covered head high into the clouds, reaching an altitude of 20,300 feet above sea level, and rises 17,000 feet above timber line. No other mountain, even in the far-famed Himalayas, rises so far above its own base. On its north and west sides McKinley rises abruptly from a tundra-covered plateau only 2,500 to 3,000 feet high. For two-thirds of the way down from its summit it is enveloped in snow throughout the year. Denali, "home of the sun," was the name given to this impressive snow-clad mountain by the early Indians. President Harding, in describing the impressive peak during his trip to Alaska, said "above its towering head there is never-ending sunshine in the summer and in the long winter its unchanging garb of white reflects a sheen of glory no darkness can wholly dim."

Near Mount McKinley are Mount Foraker, with an elevation of 17,000 feet, Mount Hunter, 14,960 feet, and Mount Russell, rising 11,600 feet above sea level.

GLACIERS¹

All of the largest northward flowing glaciers of the Alaska Range rise on the slopes of Mount McKinley and Mount Foraker. Of these the largest are the Herron, having its source in the névé fields of Mount Foraker; the Peters, which encircles the northwest end of Mount McKinley; and the Muldrow, whose front is about 15 miles northeast of Mount McKinley and whose source is in the unsurveyed heart of the range. The fronts of all these glaciers for a distance of one-fourth to one-half a mile are deeply buried in rock débris.

Along the crest line there are many smaller glaciers, including many of the hanging type. Both slopes of Mount McKinley and Mount Foraker are ice covered.

The greatest glaciers of the Alaska Range are on its southern slope, which is exposed to the moisture-laden winds of the Pacific. The largest of the Pacific slope glaciers, however, lie in the basin of the Yentna and Chulitna Rivers. These have their source high up in the loftiest parts of the range and extend south far beyond the boundaries of the park.

The glaciers all appear to be retreating rapidly, but so far little direct proof has been obtained of the rate of recession. According to a rough estimate of geologists studying the area the average annual recession of the Muldrow Glacier may be about one-tenth of a mile.

On the inland front but little morainic material is left along the old tracks of the glaciers, and it appears that most of the frontal débris is removed by the streams as fast as it is laid down. Such a process would be accelerated in this northern latitude by the freshets which accompany the spring break-up. The glaciers as a rule are not badly crevassed and many of them afford, beyond the frontal lobes, excellent routes of travel.

Most of the valleys and lowlands of the region were, during the Pleistocene period, filled with glacial ice. This ice also overrode some of the lower foothills, while in the high regions were the extensive névé fields which fed the ice streams.

SOME OF THE COMMONER PLANTS FOUND IN MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK²

A recent botanical study of the park area resulted in the preparation of the following list of the plant life most commonly encountered:

CONIFEROUS TREES

The black spruce (*Picea mariana*), with its somber foliage and clusters of tawny cones, is the commonest evergreen tree in the park.

¹ From data by the late A. H. Brooks, United States Geological Survey.

² By Ynez Mexia.

DECIDUOUS TREES

The graceful paper birch (*Betula alaskana*) is found in the lower valleys. The cottonwoods (*Populus sp.*) and the quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) are near the streams. The willows are abundant, ranging from small trees in favorable localities through the shrublike forms, until they dwindle to matlike growths on the mountain slopes. To escape the rigors of the climate these latter hide their tortuous woody stems underground, thrusting only the catkins of their flowers and a few conspicuously net-veined leaves to the surface during the brief summer. The erect, dark red catkins of *Salix reticulata* are common near Savage River.

SHRUBS

The thickets which clothe the valleys and the lower slopes of the mountains are composed of many varieties of shrubs, principally the dwarf birch or "Buckbrush" (*Betula glandulosa*), dull green in summer but flaming scarlet and orange at the touch of frost. The shrubby cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*) shows bright yellow, buttercuplike flowers. The blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*) yields berries that are an important source of food to Indian and white man alike. The woolly Labrador tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*) has rusty underleaf surfaces and clusters of snow-white flowers as has *Spirea stevenii*. The bearberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*) grows in dense thickets and shows glandular dotted leaves and crimson berries. The only prickly shrub in the park is the lovely wild rose (*Rosa acicularis*). This is especially abundant near the park entrance.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

Among the spruces near Savage River grow blue lupine (*Lupinus sp.*) and several louseworts, the red whorled *Pedicularis sudetica* and the pinkish *P. hians*. In the sunny openings of wood and thicket occur a number of members of the sunflower family. Among these are the orange clusters of the groundsel (*Senecio lugens*) and the nodding solitary flowers of *Arnica obtusifolia*. Many little lilac asters (*Aster siberica*) come up in sandy places and several starry chickweeds (*Stellaria sp.*) are common everywhere.

Scattered through the thickety growth are the delicately tinted pink heads of valerian (*Valeriana capitata*) and the drooping sky-blue bells of *Mertensio strigosa*, variously known as "chimes" and "languid ladies." Three gentians are commonly found, the large-flowered white gentian (*Gentiana glauca*) with inky markings, the four-parted gentian (*Gentiana propinqua*), with small lilac to pink flowers, and the dwarf dark bluish-green *Gentiana romanzovii*. The white gentian is occasionally found near Savage River, but is much more common around Mount Eielson. As the summer advances, the large-flowered blue larkspur (*Delphinium sp.*) and the monkshood (*Aconitum delphinifolium*) thrust their showy flower clusters above the thicket growth.

In the shade of the spruce woods the broad white bracts of the low bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*) glimmer, while in the fall they show bunches of scarlet berries. The delicate pink bells of the twin flower (*Linnaea borealis*) cover the old mossy logs, and the crowberry, with its tiny awl-shaped leaves and shiny blackberries, twines through the moss and the lichens. Diminutive pyrolas of various species in white and in pink space their waxlike bells along their stalks.

Near the park entrance and at most lower altitudes the fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) covers all otherwise unoccupied space with its sheet of bright pink flowers. Only occasionally does one find the tall fumitory (*Fumaria sempervirens glauca*) with its finely divided leaves and lyre-shaped and yellow-tipped pink flowers.

Along the banks at the head of Savage River are many anemones, easily recognized by the whorl of leaflike bracts below the blossom. The two commonest white ones are *Anemone narcissiflora uniflora* and *Anemone parviflora*. There is a yellow one also, *Anemone richardsoni*.

In the sandy river bed the large-flowered water willow herb (*Epilobium latifolium*) flames bright cerise, and the lemon-yellow arctic poppy grows in scattered clumps. A number of leguminous plants populate the sandy bars, a purple hedysarum being the most conspicuous.

Farther up the valley a knotweed (*Polygonum plumosum*) with large rose-pink spikes is abundant and contrasts with the fragrant deep-blue forget-me-not—the Territorial flower. The moss campion (*Silene acaulis*) grows in cushions of curiously mosslike leaves, thickly starred with bright pink blossoms. As each clump consists of a single many-branched plant with a deep tap root, it is useless to attempt to transplant it.

The saxifrage family has many Arctic representatives, several species of the "grass" of Parnassus, all with small white-petaled, green-veined flowers; the *Boykinia tricuspidata* which grows in large clumps with leaves in a basal rosette and a stalk 6 inches high bearing small white flowers, and the marsh saxifrage (*Leptasea hirculus*) whose yellow petals are crimson flecked.

A succulent plant some 10 inches high bears a cluster of dark red flowers (*Alaskana rhodiola*); the staminate and pistillate flowers are on different plants. Beds of the beautiful little shooting stars (*Dodecatheon frigidum*) occur in damp spaces, and on the drier slopes there grow great carpets of the wood dryads (*Dryas octopetala*), with white flowers somewhat resembling strawberry blossoms. There is also a yellow variety (*Dryas drummondii*). When the petals fall they are succeeded by a tuft of silvery seed plumes and are often found covering acres of the sandy gravel bars as well as the mountain slopes. The foliage is the favorite food of the mountain sheep during the winter season.

THE MAMMALS AND BIRDS OF MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK³

As a park attraction, the animal life of Mount McKinley National Park is surpassed only by Denali itself. Up to January 1, 1927, 86 kinds of birds and 26 kinds of mammals have been definitely identified within park boundaries. About 75 out of the total number of birds recorded are known to nest within the park. Nearly all of these breeding species may be found during the summer along the regular routes of travel.

Among the larger mammals, the mountain sheep and the caribou are the most numerous. Among the smaller, ground or "parka" squirrels and varying hares or "snowshoe rabbits" are most in evidence. The golden eagle is the most conspicuous large bird in the park, while the willow ptarmigan and the short-billed gull are the most likely to be seen of the medium-sized birds. The eastern robin, Alaska jay, Gambel white-crowned sparrow, western tree sparrow, and common redpoll are the smaller birds most often seen. It is probable that many other species of birds not yet listed migrate through the region each fall and spring.

Because of limited space only a few outstanding species are listed here. Some of these, such as the willow ptarmigan and the caribou, are not found in any other national park; while the surf bird's eggs have been found in Mount McKinley National Park and nowhere else in the entire world.

For the convenience of visitors, the animals are here listed in order of size, the larger being given first.

CARIBOU—*Rangifer arcticus stonei* (Allen).—Though many thousand caribou graze within McKinley Park, their roving disposition makes their whereabouts at any given time uncertain, and this feature imparts real zest to the quest of those who would seek them out. They travel singly, in pairs, or in small bands, while a herd of hundreds may be in one valley on a certain day and have vanished the next. Then, too, the search may lead anywhere from the low-lying barrens to the high steep ridges of the Alaska and Secondary Ranges.

Related to these North American caribou are the domesticated reindeer of "Santa Claus" fame, which are merely an Old World race which is smaller and darker than the caribou, with much shorter legs. These two are the only members of the deer family in which both sexes have horns. Large brow tines, or "shovels," extend well forward over the nose, adding measurably to the grotesque appearance of the huge antlers. Fair-sized caribou bulls stand about 4 feet at the shoulders and weigh about 300 pounds. Their color

³ By Joseph Dixon and George M. Wright. A contribution from the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California.

may be anywhere from sandy to golden brown, varying greatly with the individual. Both the neck and the hind quarters are lighter toned, giving the effect of a dark band across the middle.

Owing to their poor eyesight and almost stupid curiosity, caribou are easy to approach, even in an automobile, providing the wind does not carry the human scent to their keen nostrils. On sensing danger they will run together, or else stand a moment, gazing, with tails held erect; the latter constitute a silent but effective alarm signal. One more moment and the band rushes wildly off, each animal with a comical leap and a stiff-legged gallop that becomes a run after a few rods. Usually the does with fawns are the most alert.

When the park season opens the young caribou frequently may be seen in company with their mothers. There is usually one fawn, resembling a Jersey calf in appearance. By the end of the rut in late September the young are ready to join the annual run which takes the main caribou herds far outside the park. There are certain localized bands, such as those which remain around the east margin of the park in the Savage River district. The headwaters of this stream include some of the best places to see fine caribou during the summer months. Here they graze regularly on all manner of green herbage or rest by the hour on the snow banks to avoid the pestiferous flies.

Almost everywhere in the park the presence of caribou is indicated by the well-defined trails through the tundra or by certain battered willows which the animals have used for rubbing the velvet off their horns. Caribou also visit the licks, where their large, rounded, cow-like tracks give plain evidence of their visitations. When seen at a distance they are easily distinguishable from their associates, the mountain sheep, in that they are dark-colored rather than whitish.

ALASKA MOUNTAIN SHEEP—*Ovis dalli* (Nelson).—The white Alaska mountain sheep are among the handsomest game animals of the Mount McKinley region and the most fascinating to pursue and observe. Perhaps no other locality presents such abundant opportunity for their study in large numbers at close range. Two important distinguishing characteristics of this species are the white color and relatively slender, spreading horns. In contrast, the mountain sheep of the United States has a sandy brown color, while the horns are heavy and closely curled. A good sized ram of the Alaska sheep will stand about 39 inches at the shoulders and weigh approximately 200 pounds.

Whereas the caribou have a roving disposition, the sheep stay close to the high, rough ground above timber line, where they are safely within the park boundaries the entire year. They do, however, have somewhat separated winter and summer pastures.

The single young is born during early May in sheltered nooks under protecting cliffs. Frequently twins occur. Though soon able to follow their mothers about, the lambs spend the first few weeks of their lives close to easy concealment in the rocks, against the appearance of golden eagles, wolves, wolverines, or other enemies. By June they dare to venture out on the grassy slopes where they may be seen scampering about in little bands of four to ten under the watchful eye of some old ewe. Playing follow-the-leader over the rocks and steep places, they gain practice in the agility and sure-footedness so necessary to their existence. A lamb can easily negotiate a vertical jump of 6 feet.

In the latter part of June there is a general migration across to the main Alaska Range. Among the best places to see large bands of sheep during the tourist season are the headwaters of the Savage River and above the pass at Double Mountain. Here they mingle freely with the caribou, the two ruminants grazing together and using the same trails.

ALASKA MOOSE—*Alces gigas* (Miller).—The Alaska moose is the largest animal found in Mount McKinley Park. It is, roughly, the size of a horse, large males weighing as much as a thousand pounds. It has the distinction of being the largest member of the deer family. In addition to this, the moose reaches its maximum size in Alaska. The males are distinguished by bearing broadly palmated antlers, which grow to tremendous size, some having a spread of over 63 inches. Both sexes carry a "bell" or "dewlap" on the throat; this peculiar appendage is merely a loose, pendant fold of skin, which hangs down several inches at the middle of the throat. The moose is an ungainly creature, with a muscular, overhanging muzzle, which, together with the high shoulders (which may have a height as great as 7 feet 8 inches from the ground) and the sloping hind quarters, gives the animal a very grotesque appearance.

In color the Alaska moose ranges from pale russet brown to almost black, becoming lighter on the belly and underparts. When seen at a distance, the moose appears to be a dark-colored animal—darker, in fact, than the caribou. The young moose when first born are buffy brown in color, without spots. The number in the litter is either one or two.

During the warm summer months the cow moose with their young calves are most likely to be encountered along the willow thickets high up in the mountain passes, where they retire to escape, in part, the attacks of hordes of mosquitos. Thus, in late June a cow and her calf were encountered high up in a pass near the Sanctuary River, and in mid-July a female moose without calf was observed high up in the pass just west of Double Mountain, between the

Sanctuary and Teklanika Rivers. During the wintertime moose are found in the heavier-timbered areas along the lower streams in the park.

TUNDRA BROWN BEAR—*Ursus kidderi tundrensis* (Merriam).—The tundra brown bear belongs to a group which includes the largest carnivorous animals in North America. Its range extends from Norton Sound southerly across the lower Yukon, Kuskokwim, and Nushagak Rivers to Bristol Bay. There is good evidence furnished by bears which have been killed by local hunters in the extreme western portion of the park that this species ranges eastward along the north side of the main Alaska Range to the headwaters of the Kuskokwim, near the base of Mount McKinley. These bears may be recognized by their brownish color and large size. They inhabit the open, treeless tundra and therefore may be seen at great distances. Being restricted to the more distant and less frequented portions of the park, these enormous bears are rarely seen by people who visit the park in the summer time.

On July 21, 1926, Joseph Dixon watched a large brown bear and her two cubs as they dug industriously for ground squirrels on an open hillside high above timber line. At this date the two cubs were about 18 inches high and exceedingly playful. They spent a great deal of time in rolling down the open, grassy hillside in an effort to see which one could roll the farther down the hill. Reaching the bottom, they would turn around and race back to see which one could reach the mother first. The old mother bear had no time for such pranks but spent her time digging out ground squirrels for herself and cubs.

It is doubtful if there are more than 50 large brown bears in the entire park, and every effort should be made to preserve them there, because the species is fast disappearing elsewhere throughout its range.

TOKLAT GRIZZLY BEAR—*Ursus toklat* (Merriam).—To watch a Toklat grizzly bear in his native habitat in Mount McKinley Park is to enjoy one of the rarest treats which the park affords. Formerly grizzly bears were not uncommon along the higher open ridges above timber line at the head of the Toklat River. But because of their destruction by prospectors, who claim that they destroy the caches (stored food supplies of miners and other men who live in the region), these bears have recently become greatly reduced in numbers, so that they were found to be relatively rare in 1926, when the region was surveyed by a biologist. The most conspicuous evidence of the presence of grizzly bears is to be found in the numerous small, crater-like holes which dot the ridges along the headwaters of the Savage,

the Sanctuary, and the Toklat Rivers. These miniature craters are merely holes left where grizzly bears have dug out ground squirrels which form their chief food supply.

As an illustration of a personal encounter with a grizzly bear at close range, we call attention to the experience of one of the park rangers, who discovered what he took to be a red fox asleep on a grassy knoll on one of the ridges near Savage River. Wishing to see how near he could get to the fox, the man got down on his hands and knees and crawled up as quietly as he could, so as to surprise the fox. When he reached the crest of the ridge and was within a few yards of the fox, the man was suddenly dumfounded by having the fox turn out to be a grizzly bear, which reared up on his hind legs and then rushed directly at the man, who had presence of mind enough to stand perfectly still. When the bear came within about 35 feet of the man, he stopped, sniffed the air, and, catching the human scent, turned tail and ran as fast as he could back up the hill in the opposite direction. The ranger stated that he did not know which was the more surprised, he or the bear, but he did know that he was going to be more careful what kind of a fox he attempted to sneak up on in the future.

ALASKA RED FOX—*Vulpes alascensis* (Merriam).—The Alaska red foxes are the largest of their kind, nor are they excelled anywhere in quality of fur. They are abundant in McKinley Park because they are protected from hunting, along with the snowshoe rabbits and ptarmigan which form their chief diet. Being even brighter red than their relatives in the United States, they are quite easy to see against the dark tundra background. When the animal is running, the long bushy tail with its characteristic white tip is held straight out. Cross foxes and the highly-prized silvers are merely individuals of varying color likely to be found in any litter of red fox pups.

HOARY MARMOT—*Marmota caligata caligata* (Eschscholtz).—Hoary marmots are often called whistlers from their habit of announcing any enemy's presence with a loud "traffic cop" whistle. They are the northern representatives of the common ground hogs or woodchucks of the northern United States. They are chunky animals, with strong claws for digging, bushy tails, and coarse hair of grizzly brown color. In McKinley Park marmots are closely associated with bare rock prominences and dislodged boulders, where they dig their burrows as extensions of the natural holes and crevices. Here they hibernate during the long winter months, and give birth to three or four young in early spring. All summer long they bask on the rocks and fatten up on the succulent herbage, with few worries except as incited occasionally by bears, wolves, and eagles.

MACKENZIE SNOWSHOE RABBIT—*Lepus americanus macfarlanei* (Merriam).—Snowshoe rabbits are to be seen most years in the spruce

woods and around willow thickets. However, after one or more extra good rabbit years some mysterious malady takes such toll as to make them scarce for a time. In winter the bottoms of the feet in this species of rabbit are covered with thick pads of hair which facilitate progress over the snow, much in the manner of snowshoes. Snowshoe rabbits are often called varying hares from the fact that they change from brown in summer to white in winter. They are about halfway in size and appearance between the cottontail and common jack rabbits of the Western States. The young, numbering two to seven, are born in early spring in nests hidden in the dense brush. Snowshoe rabbits are quite gregarious by nature, and it is not uncommon to see them gathered in numbers toward evening along the park roads.

GROUND SQUIRREL—*Citellus plesius ablusus* (Osgood).—Among the smaller animals the ground squirrels are most in evidence. This is because of their habits and their abundance around the several camps. Alaskans call them "parka" squirrels from the fact that the natives prize their skins for making parka coats. Parka squirrels are in general similar to other ground squirrels, though their chunkiness and short tails, coupled with their reddish-brown backs and tawny sides, give them a characteristic appearance. They always remain within easy reach of their underground burrows, and these are provided with at least two exits in order to frustrate the attempts of bears or other enemies to dig them out. Here they raise their families of about five young, born in dry nests of willow fluff, shredded wood, or other soft material.

Ground squirrels are quick to make friends and they soon proceed to exploit this relationship. Around the tent of the transportation company at the head of Savage River they prove a menace to everything edible, and to human peace and quiet as well. This squirrel gives a noisy bark, like the chatter made by drawing the finger sharply along the teeth of a comb. It is common to see a squirrel sitting or standing erect near the entrance to its burrow, barking insistently, each time with a vigorous accompanying flip of the tail.

ALASKA CONY—*Ochotona collaris* (Nelson).—These rock dwellers, sometimes called little chief hares, or pikas, are the strangest of the small mammals of the park. Though akin to the rabbits, they closely resemble guinea pigs, with their short legs, chunky bodies, big rounded ears, and near absence of tail. Were it not for the insistently shrill little bark, which is in itself ventriloquistic and hence protective, conies would quite escape detection. Their color is the same as the rocks on which they perch and their bright eyes and sharp ears are keen to sense any danger. During late fall they industriously gather piles of plant material in sunny sheltered nooks, there to cure for a winter's supply of hay.

WOLF.—The wolf is generally a traveler. Some seasons there will be quite a number of them in the park and other seasons very few. In the summer they travel alone or in pairs, but in the winter they usually gather in bands ranging from 6 to 12. During one November a prospector coming from the central part of the park, ran into a band of 12 at Savage River. They were about 150 yards away on the river ice looking at him. Having no gun, he decided to bluff them and ran toward them. They watched him coming for a while and then took off for the hills. Their food largely consists of rabbits and smaller mammals, but when these are scarce the larger game suffers accordingly.

COYOTE.—These animals are new to this section of Alaska. They made their first appearance in the park about three years ago. Each year they have increased and are becoming more of a menace than the wolf.

WOLVERINE.—Wolverine are not very plentiful but are occasionally seen. They travel and hunt alone. One wolverine can make his presence felt over a fairly large territory. They live mostly on small game but occasionally on large game. They are very destructive to caches and can carry off unbelievable weights. The wolverine is very wary and a vicious fighter. It is found in all sections of the park.

LYNX.—In former years the park area was a veritable paradise for lynx, being very numerous, but in recent years very few have been observed. Like the wolverine they also live principally on smaller animals but they have been seen killing a 2-year-old ram. A good-size lynx will weigh from 30 to 40 pounds. Cases are known where they have attacked man, but this is very rare. They are found in all sections of the park.

BEAVER.—There are still some beaver in the eastern end of the park near the northern boundary. Reports have it that they are still numerous in the western end where the country is more suitable.

LAND OTTER.—Though they are very rare, a few tracks have been seen in the past few years.

MARTEN AND MINK.—Marten and mink are found in the timbered country along the northern section of the park, being quite plentiful in some sections. Trapping along the northern boundary has kept most of our fur-bearing animals from increasing as we should like to see them.

SHORT-BILLED NEW GULL.—*Larus canus brachyrhynchus* (Richardson).—Visitors to the McKinley district frequently express surprise at the number of "sea gulls" that breed there, over 300 miles inland, far removed from the salt water of the seacoast. The common gull of the McKinley region is the short-billed, although a few of the larger herring gulls are also present. The latter species may

easily be recognized by its great size. The short-billed gull is of medium size, having a length, from tip of tail to end of bill, of 17 or 18 inches. These birds are pure white below, while the mantle is pearl gray. The bill is clear yellow, without any decided spot or ring. The feet are also yellow, tinged with olive.

In walking along the stony gravel bars near Savage River Camp the visitor is likely to be startled by having one or sometimes a pair of these gulls swoop down at him, almost striking his hat. Such attacks come without warning and are merely the gulls' method of driving a caribou, fox, or such other native intruder away from their nest; for this nest is usually placed entirely in the open out on a rocky river bar. The two or three brown eggs resemble water-worn rocks in color and form, and are laid in a nest which is often similar in appearance to one of the numerous small accumulations of driftwood.

ALASKA WILLOW PTARMIGAN—*Lagopus Lagopus alascensis* (Swarth).—The Alaska willow ptarmigan is one of the noteworthy birds of Mount McKinley Park. Since willow ptarmigan do not occur in any of our other national parks, they should especially be sought for by visitors here. These birds may be found readily, if looked for, in willow thickets along Savage River.

The willow ptarmigan is an Arctic grouse which turns white in winter and brown in summer. In size it is about equal to the ruffed grouse of the eastern United States. By the time visitors begin to arrive in the park, in early June, the male ptarmigan have started to acquire their brown summer dress. At this time, which is the mating season, the brown-backed cock birds with white wings and underparts and orange red combs over their eyes may often be seen beside the road leading into the park. When flushed the males fly up with rapid strokes of their white wings and with hoarse cackles of alarm. This characteristic "crowing" of the cock ptarmigan often awakens the visitor at midnight or at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning.

The female ptarmigan is smaller and more secretive than the male. Her feathers are neutral colored, so that when she is sitting on her eggs the black and buffy barred feathers of her brown back blend effectively with the brown moss and dead leaves which surround the nest. The nest is placed on the ground, but it is usually well concealed by the overtopping low brush. From 6 to 16 large reddish-brown eggs heavily marked with black, fill, even overflow, the nest. The female hatches the eggs, but the male usually hides near the nest so as to be ready to sally forth and drive off any thieving short-billed gull or other enemy. Park visitors who make the trip by horseback or by auto up the Savage River to see the caribou are almost sure to flush one or more coveys of ptarmigan from the wil-

low thickets that line the stream. In the air they may be recognized by their white wings and rapid, quaillike flight.

SURF BIRD—*Aphriza virgata* (Gmelin).—The surf bird is the most distinguished as well as the most elusive avian citizen of Mount McKinley National Park. For nearly 150 years, since the species was first given its scientific name, its nest and eggs remained unknown. The surf bird winters in South America as far south as the Strait of Magellan. It breeds among the mountain tops of central Alaska. Twice each year, in migration, it traverses the Pacific coasts of North and South America.

During the past 17 years Joseph Dixon, of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California, has been a member of five expeditions to Alaska. During each of these trips the unknown nest and eggs of the surf bird were diligently sought, but continued search produced only negative results. On May 28, 1926, the first and only nest of this rare bird known to science was discovered and recorded by Mr. Dixon and George Wright. (The Condor, Vol. XXIX, pp. 3-16, January, 1927.) The natives of Alaska had a legend that the surf bird lays its eggs "on the bare mountains in the interior." This proved to be correct, since the nest found was located up on a barren rocky ridge, 1,000 feet above timber line near Mount McKinley.

The surf bird is a shore bird about the size of, but chunkier than, our well-known killdeer plover. It may be recognized in the field in summer as a plump gray bird with a white bar across the wing and a white patch at the base of the tail. These markings show conspicuously when the bird takes wing. When viewed close at hand the triangular black spots on the white lower breast and the rich cinnamon-rufous marks on the back are distinctive characteristics.

During the major portion of the year the surf bird lives on small salt-water animals which it secures from the wave-washed outlying rocks on the Pacific coast. During the summer it abandons the seacoast and travels far inland, where it runs about on the high rocky ridges and lives on insects, chiefly flies and beetles.

It is useless to look for surf birds outside of good mountain sheep country. Because of the small number of these birds, a considerable amount of searching is required to locate them on their breeding grounds. However, for those who are keenly interested in bird life, to catch a glimpse of the elusive surf bird, or better yet, to find its nest, will mark the achievement of the rarest ornithological experience that the park has to offer.

FISHING

The grayling, a very hardy species of the trout family, is found in park waters. They are sporty fish, and of an average weight of 1 to 2 pounds. Large schools of these fish may be seen swimming



MAP OF ALASKA SHOWING NATIONAL PARK AND MONUMENTS

in the waters of Savage River, at the north entrance to Savage Canyon. The angler may also try his luck in Riley Creek, about a mile from the park entrance, where grayling abound. There are also trout in the park streams which are classified locally as Dolly Varden. Their weight is in the neighborhood of 1 pound.

Outside the park there is good fishing. At Wonder Lake, about 35 miles due north of Mount McKinley and just outside park boundaries, there is a variety of trout, some weighing as much as 35 pounds.

Practically all the park streams have their source in the snow-capped mountain ranges. None of them is more than 4 feet in depth and consequently during the winter they are frozen almost solid, with only a small trickle of water flowing underneath the ice above the gravel bed. The grayling manages to pass the winter by returning to deeper rivers outside the park and coming back when the ice has disappeared, about the middle of April.

CLIMATE

The climate of Mount McKinley National Park differs on the two sides of the Alaska Range. On the inland side of the mountains there are short, comparatively warm, summers and long, cold winters, with low precipitation. The area draining into the Pacific enjoys a more equable climate, the summers being longer and cooler and the winters warmer than in the interior, with much greater precipitation.

The average snowfall in winter varies from 30 to 45 inches during the whole of the season, while in the summer the total precipitation never amounts to more than 15 inches. Temperatures range from 60° to 80° in the summer, and in the winter, although at times the thermometer runs down to 45° and 50° below zero, it usually averages about 5° to 10° below.

The sunshine during the summer months is gorgeous and lasts for more than 18 hours a day. On June 21, the longest day in the year, the sun is visible at midnight, and photographs may be taken at that time. In Fairbanks this occasion is usually celebrated by a midnight sun festival, of which a baseball game is one of the many athletic events. The mere fact of the unusual hour of play creates a novelty which draws many visitors. The rays of the sun, as they shine over this part of Alaska, make a picture of riotous color which it would be difficult for any artist to reproduce. It is a wonderful sight to behold this sheen of glory covering the entire sky, transforming the snowy peaks of the mountains into domes of fire, from which one can almost feel the heat emanating.

Winter in this park has a charm all its own, which appeals to the hardy adventurer. It is first announced by the flaming riot of color

made by the frost-touched alder, cottonwood, willow, and quaking aspen. In contrast to these are the great masses of dark green spruce and the sphagnum mosses above timber line. Access to practically all portions of the park can be had by dog team during the long Arctic winter, when an indescribable hush broods over everything.

ADMINISTRATION

Mount McKinley National Park is administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. The officer in immediate charge is Harry J. Liek, superintendent, with headquarters about 2 miles southwest of McKinley Park Station. All complaints and suggestions regarding service in the park should be addressed to him. The post-office address is McKinley Park, Alaska.

PARK SEASON

The official park season is from June 10 to September 15. During this time the public utilities are operated.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

The entrance to Mount McKinley National Park is approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from McKinley Park Station, a point on the Alaska Railroad 348 miles from Seward, the seaport terminus, and 123 miles from Fairbanks, the metropolis of interior Alaska. Trains arrive daily from each of these cities. A gasoline motor car, commodious as a Pullman coach, operates between McKinley Park Station and other points along the Alaska Railroad. This car has a seating capacity of 40 passengers and also hauls a trailer with the same capacity.

Steamers of the Alaska Steamship, Pacific Steamship, Canadian Pacific, and Canadian National Railways Cos. sail weekly for Alaska. These steamers ply between Seattle and Cordova and Seward, and also between Seattle and Nome, with the exception of the Canadian boats, which go only as far as Skagway. Information relative to travel on these boats may be procured from the offices of these steamship companies in Seattle, Wash.

The park may be reached by any of the following routes:

From Cordova.—On arrival at Cordova, the visitor may take the Copper & Northwestern Railroad trains to Chitina, then travel over the Richardson Highway by automobile to Fairbanks. During this trip, over a distance of 315 miles, the traveler may obtain good meals at the primitive road houses, built log-cabin fashion, that are interesting reminders of pioneer days in Alaska. The road passes through a country of live glaciers, magnificent mountains, and swift-flowing rivers. From Fairbanks to McKinley Park Station the trip is made on the Alaska Railroad.

From Seward.—The traveler arriving at Seward makes the trip to the park over the Alaska Railroad. On this journey one passes many gigantic light-blue glaciers, beautiful Lake Kenai, Anchorage, which is a modern town and the headquarters for the Alaska Railroad, and many other places of interest. It is interesting to note that Seward was named for former Secretary of State William G. Seward, whose patriotic foresight and commercial ability were responsible for the purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867.

From Nome.—Travelers making the trip to Nome continue on to St. Michael and there make connections with the Alaska Railroad steamboats. These boats travel up the Yukon River, past crude native villages and primitive fish wheels, to Nenana. From here a ride of 63 miles by railroad takes one to the park.

The Alaska Road Commission has constructed a road from Fairbanks, on the Alaska Railroad about 150 miles north of the park, to Circle City, on the Yukon River, which is known as the Steese Highway. This makes possible an interesting inside circle trip in connection with Dominion passage to Skagway. From here the traveler will be able to go down the Yukon River to Circle City, motor from this point to Fairbanks, from where McKinley Park Station may be reached over the Alaska Railroad. After visiting the park the seaport of Seward may be reached over the Alaska Railroad, and the return to the States or Canada made over the inside route.

ESCORTED TOURS TO THE NATIONAL PARKS

Several of the larger railroads operate escorted tours to the principal national parks of the west, such as Yellowstone, Yosemite, Rocky Mountain, Grand Canyon, Zion, Bryce Canyon, Glacier, and Mount Rainier. Some of these tours include Mount McKinley and Hawaii National Parks.

The tour-way is an easy and comfortable method of visiting the parks, as all arrangements are taken care of in advance. The total cost of the trip is included in the all-expense rate charged, and the escort in charge of each party attends to the handling of tickets, baggage, and other travel details. This is an especially interesting mode of travel for the inexperienced traveler or for one traveling alone. The escort, in addition to taking care of the bothersome details of travel, also assists the members of his party to enjoy the trip in every way possible.

Full information concerning these escorted tours may be obtained by writing to the passenger traffic managers of the railroads serving the various national parks.

ROADS AND TRAILS

There are now 40 miles of graveled automobile roads within the park. This stretch of highway, beginning at McKinley Park Station, has an altitude of 1,732 feet above sea level. It is located on a small plateau, surrounded on the north, east, and west sides by mountains in close proximity, and on the south side by the more distant Alaska Range. Park headquarters is located at Mile 2 on the highway, elevation 2,015 feet. At Mile 12 is the Savage River camp of the Mt. McKinley Tourist & Transportation Co.

At the terminus of the automobile highway a fine saddle-horse trail continues into the park to the regions about the base of Mount McKinley. From Mount Eielson the trail crosses Muldrow Glacier to the head of Clearwater Creek. Another trail from Mount Eielson follows down the McKinley River, in the north central part of the park about 20 miles north of Mount McKinley. From here may be obtained excellent views of McKinley's massive bulk from base to peak. Wonder Lake, just outside the northwest boundary of the park, may be reached from this point, and a few miles farther in the same direction is the Kantishna district. In this section may be seen modern hydraulic mining or the old prospector sluicing out gold in the " '97 " method; also the driving of tunnels into gold quartz leads which these prospectors hope to develop into dividend-paying mines.

From Savage River camp an interesting saddle-horse trip can be made over the divide and on to the Sanctuary River, at Mile 22. From here the trail leads past Double Mountain, across the Teklineka River, and on to Igloo Creek, at Mile 33.

Through Sable Pass the trail leads over the East Fork of the Toklat River, and then through Polychrome Pass, over the Main Toklat River, on through Highway Pass and Thorofare Pass to the lower rim of Muldrow Glacier. Along the way one passes the north side of Mount Eielson, which has been the scene of much prospecting for silver, lead, copper, and other metalliferous formations.

Near the Savage River Camp a trail has been constructed down the Savage River Canyon, beginning at the Savage River bridge and continuing down the canyon between steep mountains rising abruptly from the bed of the river. Grayling are plentiful in the lower end of the canyon.

Through a cooperative arrangement the road and trail construction in the park has been handled by the Alaska Road Commission for the National Park Service.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Tent camps have been established in the park by the Mt. McKinley Tourist & Transportation Co., which operates under contract from the department. The base camp from which all park trips are made is located at Savage River, where 50 tents, 10 by 12 feet in size, accommodate 100 people. A large tent serves as a dining room and another as a community room for social gatherings, with a matched floor for dancing. In addition to the base camp, other camps have been established at the head of Savage River, Toklat River, and at Mount Eielson.

Passengers are transported from McKinley Park Station to the Savage River camp by motor bus. From the Savage River camp the trip to the camp at the head of Savage River may be made either by stage coach or automobile. Trips to the other camps, or into other sections of the park, are made by saddle horse.

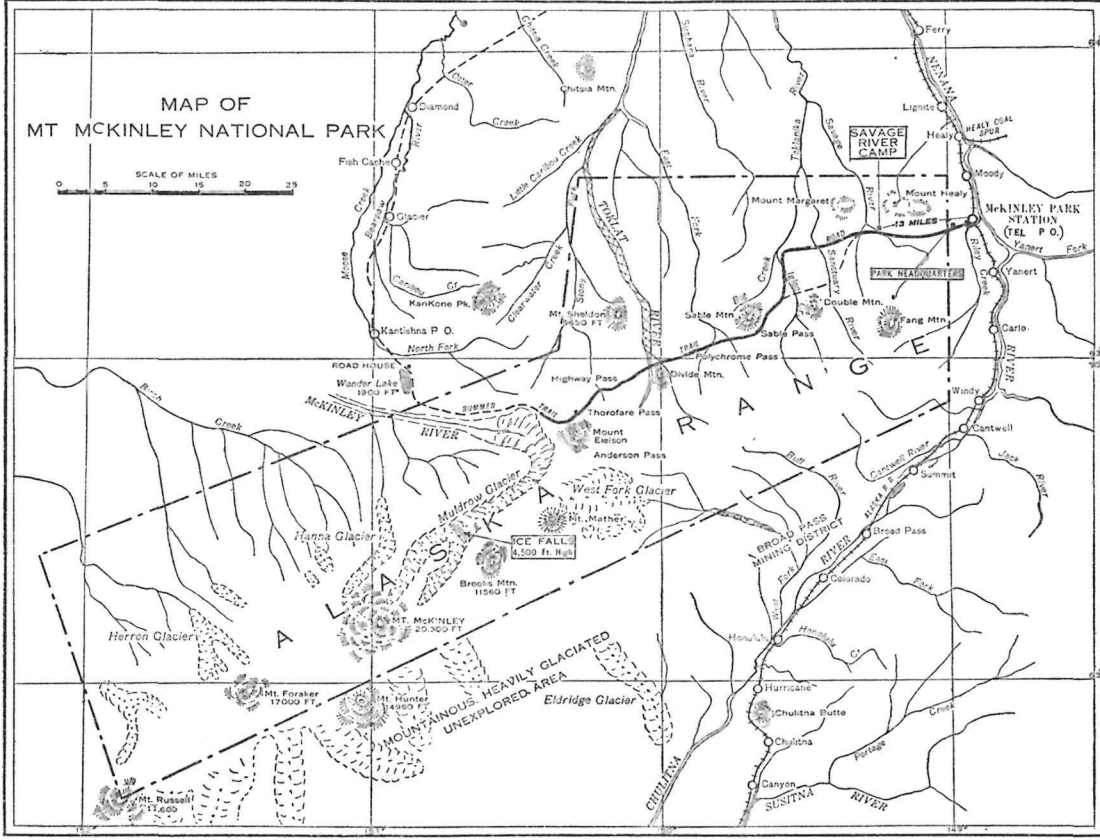
The traveler desiring to spend some time at McKinley Park Station can secure accommodations at the road house conducted by Maurice Morino.

CAUTION FOR MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS

The hazards of climbing to the summit of Mount McKinley are so great that no one should attempt the feat except those of unusual and vigorous ability and experience and then only after most elaborate plans and preparations have been made in order to provide against accidents and possibility of loss of life. While the park officials are glad to furnish all possible information as to topography, hazards of the trip, equipment, and the like that is available, it is not possible, owing to the length of time involved in such an attempt, to furnish Government guides or escorts.

Permission to make the climb must be obtained from the superintendent, who will not grant such permission until he is satisfied that members of the party are properly equipped and physically qualified to make the climb. All persons before starting on the climb are requested to fill out an information blank furnished by the superintendent and to report to him upon return.

The superintendent has authority to prohibit all mountain climbing in the park at any time such action is necessary. (See Regulation No. 15, par. (c), on p. 24.)



RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Approved January 29, 1932, to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior)

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Mount McKinley National Park are hereby established and made public pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved February 26, 1917 (39 Stat. 938), January 30, 1922 (42 Stat. 359), and May 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 622), and the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732), and March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 200-235), and shall supersede all previous rules and regulations for this park heretofore promulgated, which are hereby rescinded.

1. *Preservation of natural features and curiosities.*—The destruction, defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment, or other property, or of the trees, flowers, vegetation, or other natural conditions and curiosities in the park is prohibited: *Provided*, That flowers may be gathered in small quantities when in the judgment of the superintendent their removal will not impair the beauty of the park. Before any flowers are picked, permit must be secured from this officer.

2. *Camping.*—Camping with tents is permitted, but so far as practical only dead or down timber should be used as fuel. All refuse resulting from camping should be burned or buried.

3. *Fires.*—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park. They shall not be built in duff or a location where a conflagration may result. Camping parties will be held strictly accountable for damage to timber which may result from their carelessness.

Fires shall be lighted only when necessary, and when no longer needed shall be completely extinguished, and all embers and beds smothered with earth or water, so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

Especial care shall be taken that no lighted cigar or cigarette dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

Smoking or the building of fires on any lands within the park may be prohibited by the superintendent when, in his judgment, the hazard makes such action necessary.

The use of fireworks and firecrackers in the park is prohibited except with the written permission of the superintendent.

4. *Hunting.*—The park is a sanctuary for wild life of every sort, and all hunting or the killing, wounding, frightening, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of the park.

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons engaged in hunting, killing, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals within the limits of the park shall be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Director of the National Park Service. Possession within said park of the dead bodies or any part thereof of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this regulation.

During the hunting season, arrangements may be made at entrance stations to identify and transport through the park carcasses of birds or animals killed outside of the park.

Firearms are prohibited within the park except upon written permission of the superintendent. Visitors entering or traveling through the park to places beyond, shall, at entrance, report and surrender all firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives in their possession to the first park officer, and in proper cases may obtain his written permission to carry them through the park sealed. The Government assumes no responsibility for the loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, or other property so surrendered to any park officer, nor are park officers authorized to accept the responsibility of custody of any property for the convenience of visitors.

5. *Fishing*.—Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line or for merchandise or profit is prohibited. Fishing in particular waters may be suspended by the superintendent.

6. *Private operations*.—No person, firm, or corporation shall reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings, including log cabins or log shelters, in the park without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Applications for such permission may be addressed to the director through the superintendent of the park.

Prospectors and miners, however, may erect necessary shelter cabins or other structures necessary in mining operations on bona fide locations in the park.

7. *Cameras*.—Still and motion-picture cameras may be freely used in the park for general scenic purposes. For the filming of motion pictures or sound pictures requiring the use of artificial or special settings, or special equipment, or involving the performance of a professional cast, permission must first be obtained from the superintendent of the park.

8. *Gambling*.—Gambling in any form or the operation of gambling devices, whether for merchandise or otherwise, is prohibited.

9. *Advertisements.*—Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed in the park, excepting such as the park superintendent deems necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

10. *Grazing.*—The running at large, herding, or grazing of livestock of any kind in the park, as well as the driving of livestock over same, is prohibited, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. Livestock found improperly on the park lands may be impounded and held until claimed by the owner and the trespass adjusted.

11. *Authorized operators.*—All persons, firms, or corporations holding franchises in the park shall keep the grounds used by them properly policed and shall maintain the premises in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the superintendent. No operator shall retain in his employment a person whose presence in the park may be deemed by the superintendent subversive of good order and management of the park.

All operators shall require each of their employees to wear a metal badge, with a number thereon, or other mark of identification, the name and number corresponding therewith, or the identification mark, being registered in the superintendent's office.

12. *Dogs.*—Dogs are not permitted in the park except by special permission of the superintendent. Prospectors or miners operating within the park limits shall have the right to use such dogs as may be necessary for the purpose for a reasonable length of time until their supplies, fuel, mining timbers, and necessary heavy hauling have been accomplished; thereafter, a limit of seven dogs will be allowed each prospector or miner during the winter months. In the summer months no dogs are allowed in the park except in special cases, when permission must be obtained from the superintendent or the nearest ranger. In no case nor at any time shall litters of pups be raised in the park except by special permission from the superintendent. Persons entering the park with dogs must register at McKinley Park entrance, Kantishna entrance, or the nearest ranger station, giving such information as may be required by the superintendent.

13. *Travel.*—(a) Saddle horses, pack trains, and horse-drawn vehicles have right of way over motor-propelled vehicles at all times.

(b) On sidehill grades throughout the park motor-driven vehicles shall take the outer side of the road when meeting or passing vehicles of any kind drawn by animals; likewise, freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits shall take the outside of the road on sidehill grades when meeting or passing vehicles drawn by animals.

(c) All vehicles shall be equipped with lights for night travel. At least one light shall be carried on the left front side of horse-drawn vehicles in a position such as to be visible from both front and rear.

(d) Any and all roads and trails in the park may be closed to public use by order of the superintendent when, in his judgment, such action is necessary to protect the park.

14. *Dead animals*.—All domestic and grazed animals that may die in the park, at any tourist camp, or along any of the public thoroughfares, shall be buried immediately by the owner or person having charge of such animals, at least 2 feet beneath the ground, and in no case less than one-fourth mile from any camp or thoroughfare.

15. *Miscellaneous*.—(a) No pack train, or saddle-horse party, except prospector or mining party, shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a guide. Guides may be required to pass an examination prescribed by and in a manner satisfactory to the superintendent. At the discretion of the superintendent, guides will be permitted to carry unsealed firearms.

(b) Mountain climbing shall only be undertaken with the permission of the superintendent of the park. In order to insure reasonable chances of success, he shall not grant such permission until he is satisfied that all members of the party are properly clothed, equipped, and shod, are qualified physically and through previous experience to make the climb, and that the necessary supplies are carried. No individual will be permitted to start alone for the summit of Mount McKinley.

While the Government assumes no responsibility in connection with any kind of accident to mountain-climbing parties, all persons before starting to ascend Mount McKinley will fill out an information blank furnished by the superintendent and shall report to him upon return.

When the superintendent deems such action necessary, he may prohibit all mountain climbing in the park.

16. *Fines and penalties*.—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, and/or they may be summarily removed from the park by the superintendent.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

NOTES.—All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the park should be made to the superintendent, in writing, before the complainant leaves the park. Oral complaints will be heard daily during office hours.

Persons finding lost articles should deposit them at the Government headquarters or the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names and addresses, so that if not claimed by the owners within 60 days articles may be turned over to those who found them.

LITERATURE

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The following general park and monument publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent at McKinley Park, Alaska :

Glimpses of Our National Parks. 66 pages, with illustrations.

Contains descriptions of most important features of the principal national parks.

Glimpsés of Our National Monuments. 81 pages, with illustrations.

Contains descriptions of the national monuments administered by the Department of the Interior.

Map of National Parks and National Monuments.

Shows location of all the national parks and monuments administered by the National Park Service and all railroad routes to these reservations.

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS

Circulars of general information similar to this for the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Acadia National Park.

Crater Lake National Park.

Glacier National Park.

Grand Canyon National Park.

Grand Teton National Park.

Hawaii National Park.

Hot Springs National Park.

Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Mesa Verde National Park.

Mount Rainier National Park.

Rocky Mountain National Park.

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

Wind Cave National Park.

Yellowstone National Park.

Yosemite National Park.

Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks.

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

The following publication may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the price given. Remittance should be made by money order or in cash. No additional charge for postage :

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 274 pages, including 312 illustrations. Securely bound in cloth, \$1.¹

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¹ Contains nine chapters, each descriptive of a national park, and one larger chapter devoted to other national parks and monuments.

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AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES, SEASON OF 1932

All the rates of the authorized public utilities within the park are approved by the Government. Employees of the hotels, camps, and transportation lines are not Government employees.

Any suggestions regarding service furnished by these public utilities should be made to the superintendent.

The National Park Service has no direct supervision over the rates or the service given outside the park; rates are furnished for the information of the public.

The camp and transportation service within Mount McKinley National Park is operated by the Mt. McKinley Tourist & Transportation Co. (Inc.). Service is available during the season from June 10 to September 15.

CAMPS

Camps are maintained at Savage River, the head of Savage River, Toklat River, and at Mount Eielson.

Authorized rates at all camps

Tent occupied by one person, per day.....	\$3. 00
Tent occupied by two persons, per person, per day.....	2. 00

NOTE.—During periods of heavy travel, at the Savage River (base) camp, tent houses will not be reserved for exclusive occupancy of one person only. The company reserves the right to allocate these lodgings.

Meals:	Savage River base camp	All other field camps
Breakfast.....	\$1. 50	\$2. 00
Lunch.....	2. 00	2. 00
Dinner.....	2. 00	2. 00

Weekly rates to all guests:

All meals, each.....	1. 50
Lodging, per night.....	1. 00

(Full rates on all transportation.)

Rates for children

Under 5 years (unless occupying individual bed, in which case one-half adult rate will be charged)----- No charge.
 From 5 to 12 years----- One-half adult rate.
 12 years and over----- Full adult rate.
 (Above rates for children apply to camp accommodations and transportation.)

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation from McKinley Park Station, on the Alaska Railroad, to the base camp at Savage River is by automobile. From the base camp side trips to the other camps and to the outlying parts of the park are made by saddle horse or airplane except as noted below:
 Trip No.

1. McKinley Park Station to Savage River Camp, by automobile, round-trip fare----- \$7.50
2. Savage River Camp to head of Savage River, by stage coach or automobile, round-trip fare----- 10.00
3. Savage Camp to Polychrome Pass, via Sable Pass, by automobile, round-trip fare----- 17.50
4. Airplane service:
 Scenic flight from Savage Camp to Mount Eielson and Muldrow Glacier, near the base of Mount McKinley, over Sable, Polychrome, Highway and Thorofare Passes; fare, each person----- 50.00
5. A. Twenty-four-hour all-expense trip:
 McKinley Park Station to Savage Camp, Savage Camp to Sable Pass and return to the railroad, including 3 meals and lodging at Savage Camp----- 25.00
- B. Forty-eight-hour all-expense trip:
 McKinley Park Station to Savage Camp; Savage Camp to head of Savage River; Savage Camp to Polychrome Pass, via Sable Pass; 2 days' accommodations at Savage Camp and return to railroad----- 42.50
- C. Savage Camp to Mount Eielson by way of Sable Pass, Polychrome Pass, Toklat, Highway, and Thorofare Passes to Mount Eielson Camp and Muldrow Glacier, near base of Mount McKinley; a 2-day trip by automobile and saddle horse; round-trip fares:
 1 person ----- 125.00
 2 persons, each----- 100.00
 3 persons or more, each----- 85.00

On all-expense trips the company furnishes everything, which includes help, horses, grub, bedding, tents, and equipment. Each person is limited to 25 pounds of duffel.

Other rates

- Saddle horse, per hour----- \$2.50
 Saddle horse, one-half day----- 5.00
 Saddle horse, per day----- 10.00
 Pack horse, including feed, per day----- 8.00
 Guide service, per day----- 10.00

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Courtesy Dixon and Wright

MOUNTAIN SHEEP AT DOUBLE MOUNTAIN



Photo by H. W. Stewart

SAVAGE RIVER CAMP

Mount McKinley in background, 60 miles distant



Courtesy Alaska Railroad

THROUGHOUT THE YEAR THE SLOPES OF MOUNT MCKINLEY ARE COVERED WITH SNOW TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY FROM ITS SUMMIT



Courtesy Alaska Railroad

LAKE ON DIVIDE AT SANCTUARY RIVER