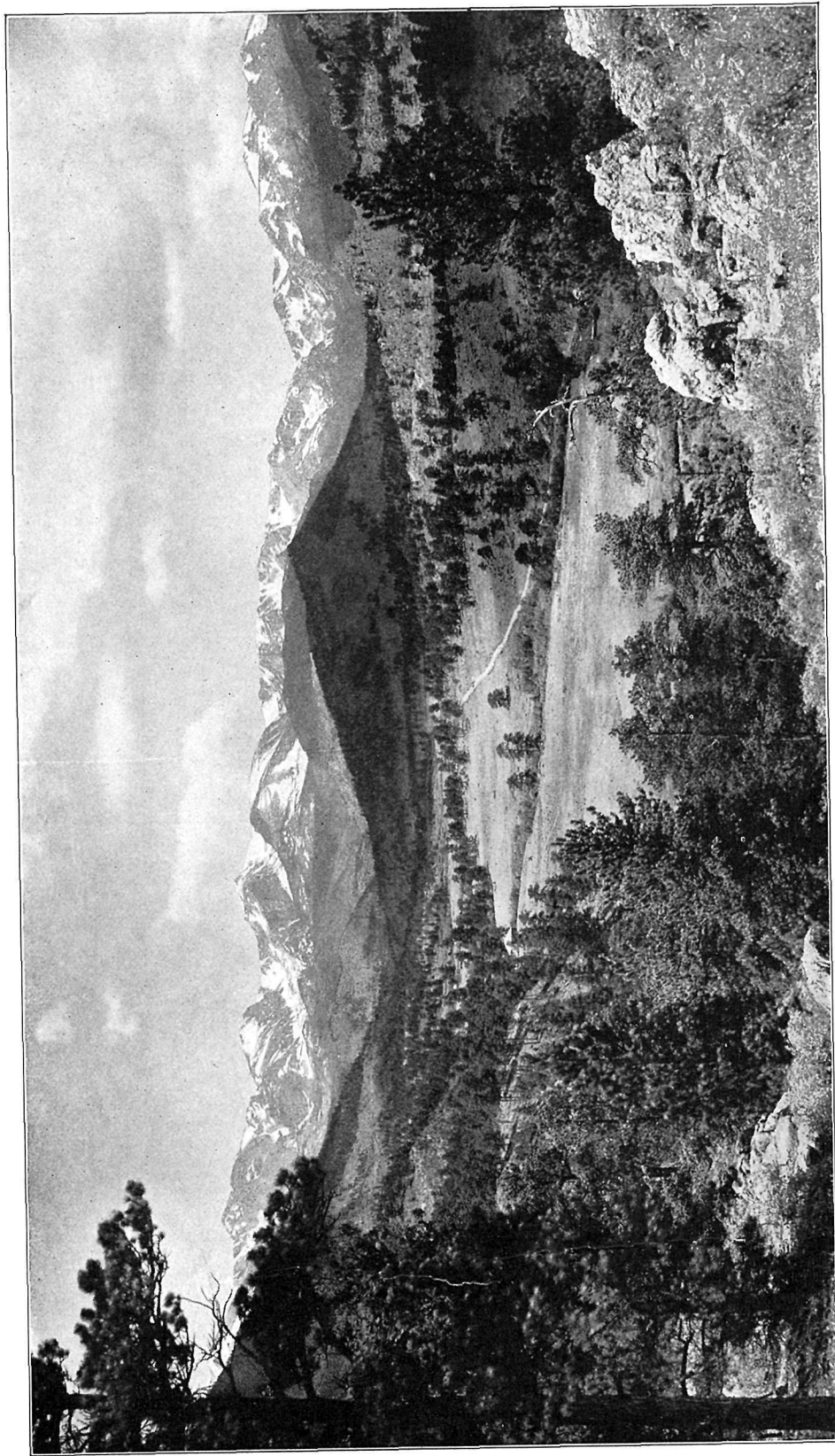


THE  
ROCKY  
MOUNTAIN  
NATIONAL  
PARK

*Photograph by Wiswall*

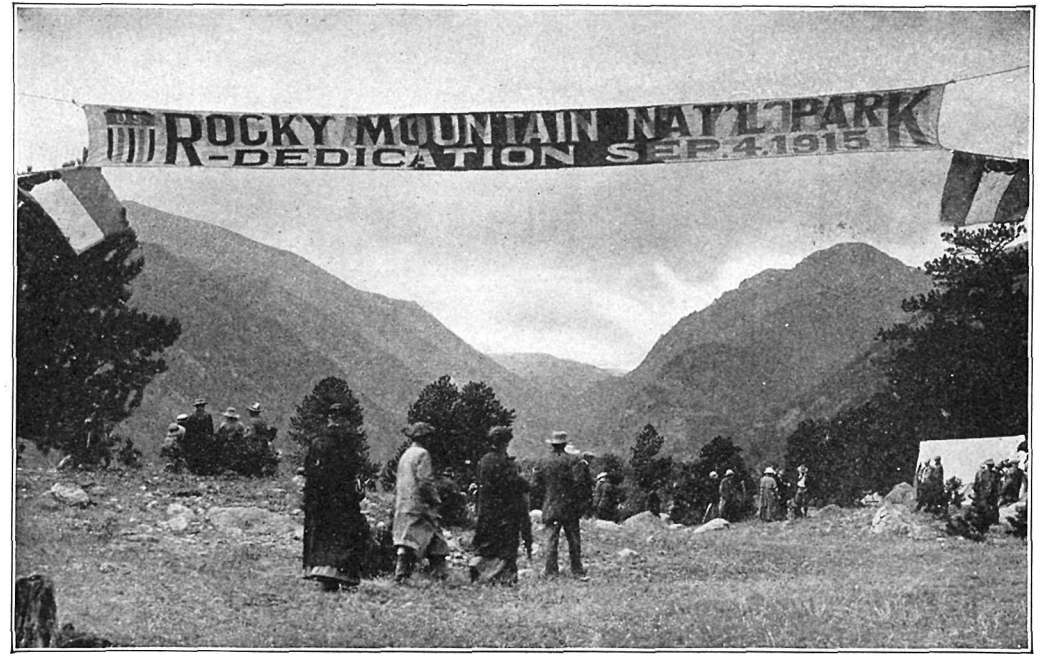
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FRANKLIN K. LANE, *Secretary*



Copyright by Wiswall Brothers, Denver

SEEN FROM THE EAST, THIS RANGE RISES IN DARING RELIEF, CRAGGY IN OUTLINE, SNOW-CLAD, AWE-INSPIRING  
 This photograph is from the high drive in Estes Park and exhibits summits lying to the north of Longs Peak



Photograph by H. T. Cowling

FALL RIVER ENTRANCE TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

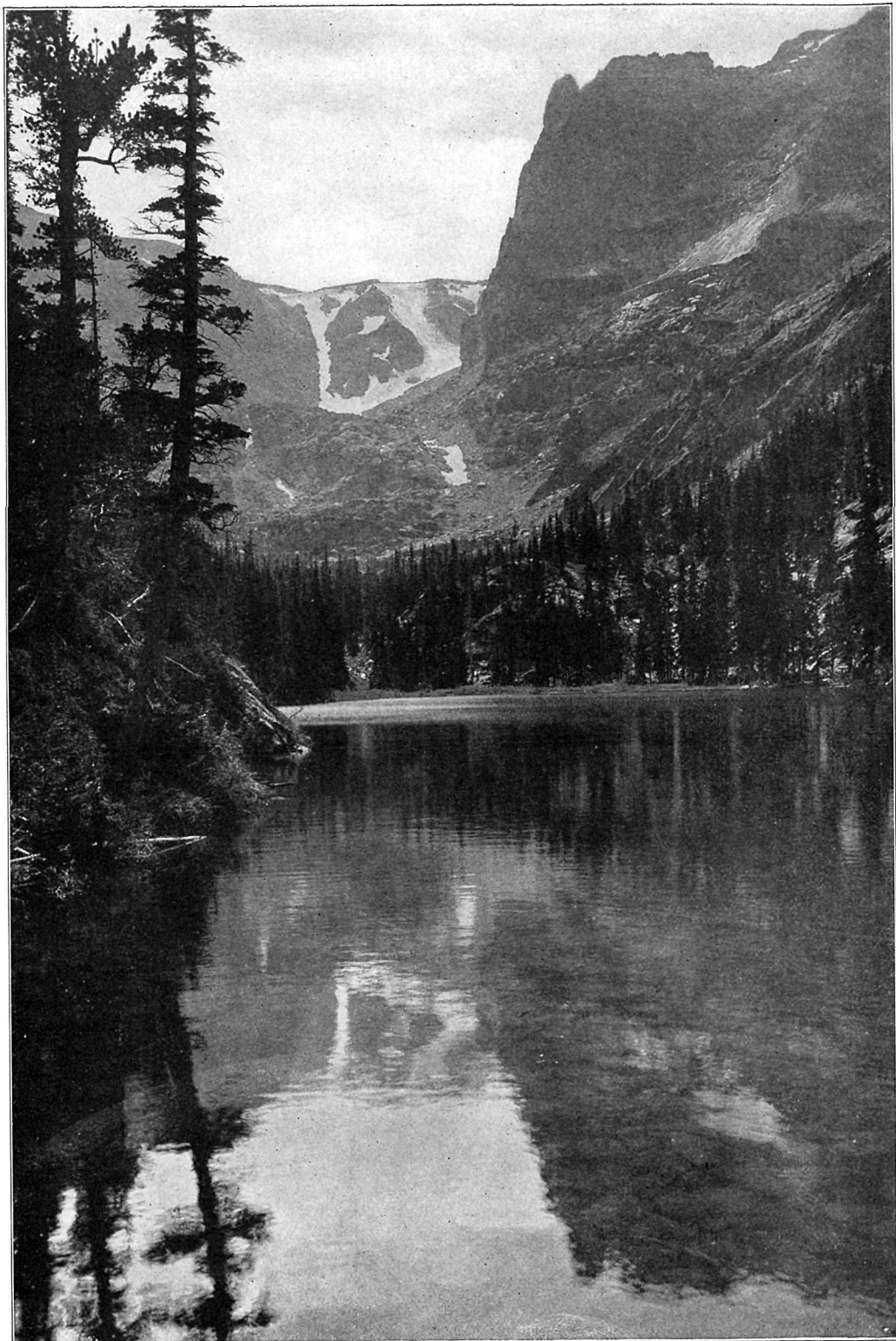
## “TOP OF THE WORLD”

FOR many years the Mecca of Eastern mountain lovers has been the Rockies. For many years the name has summed European ideas of American mountain grandeur. Yet it was not until 1915 that a particular section of the enormous area of magnificent and diversified scenic range thus designated was chosen as the representative of the noblest qualities of the whole. This is the Rocky Mountain National Park.

And it is splendidly representative. In nobility, in calm dignity, in the sheer glory of stalwart beauty, there is no mountain group to excel the company of snow-capped veterans of all the ages which stands at everlasting parade behind its grim, helmeted captain, Longs Peak.

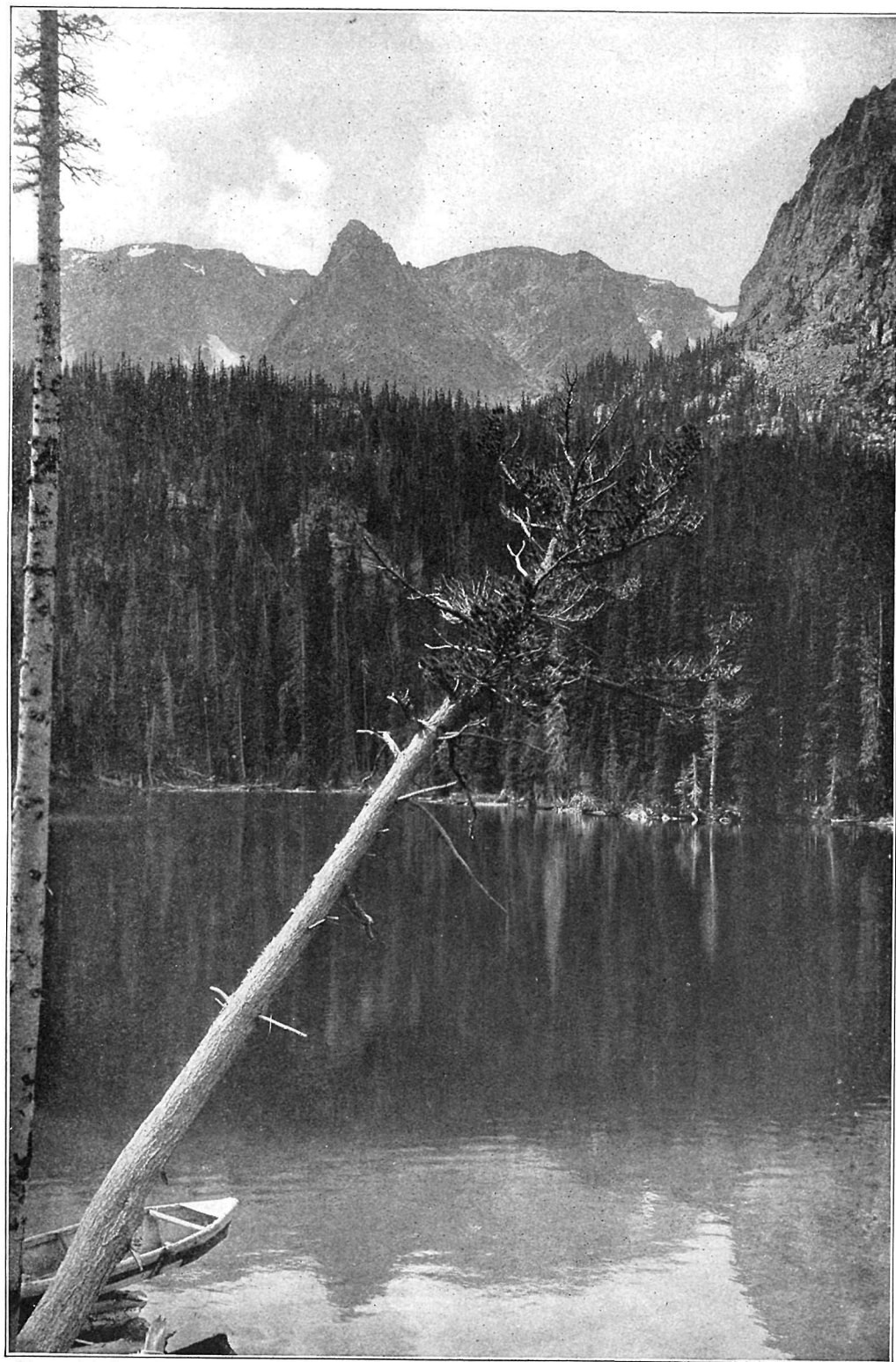
There is probably no other scenic neighborhood of the first order which combines mountain outlines so bold with a quality of beauty so intimate and refined. Just to live in the valleys in the eloquent and ever-changing presence of these carved and tinted peaks is itself satisfaction. But to climb into their embrace, to know them in the intimacy of their bare summits and their flowered, glaciated gorges, is to turn a new and unforgettable page in experience.

The park straddles the continental divide at a point of supreme magnificence. Its eastern gateway is beautiful Estes Park, a valley village of many hotels from which access up to the most noble heights and into the most picturesque recesses of the Rockies is easy and comfortable. Its western entrance is Grand Lake.



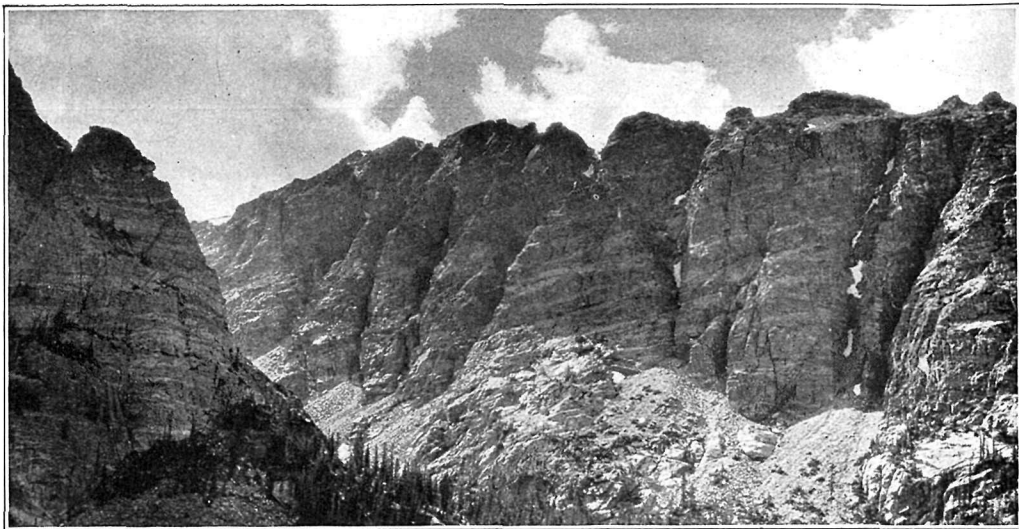
*Photograph by H. T. Cowling*

ODESSA LAKE IS ALMOST ENCIRCLED BY SNOW-SPATTERED SUMMITS



*Photograph by H. T. Cowling*

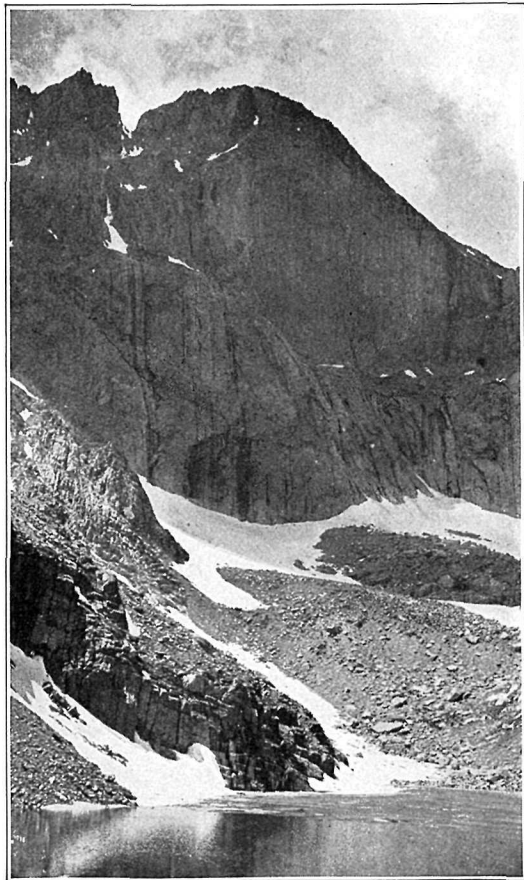
SPRUCE-GIRDLED FERN LAKE, SHOWING LITTLE MATTERHORN IN MIDDLE DISTANCE



Photograph by John King Sherman

THE CHISELED WESTERN WALL OF LOCH VALE

## PRECIPICE-WALLED GORGES



Photograph by John King Sherman

CHASM LAKE AND LONGS PEAK

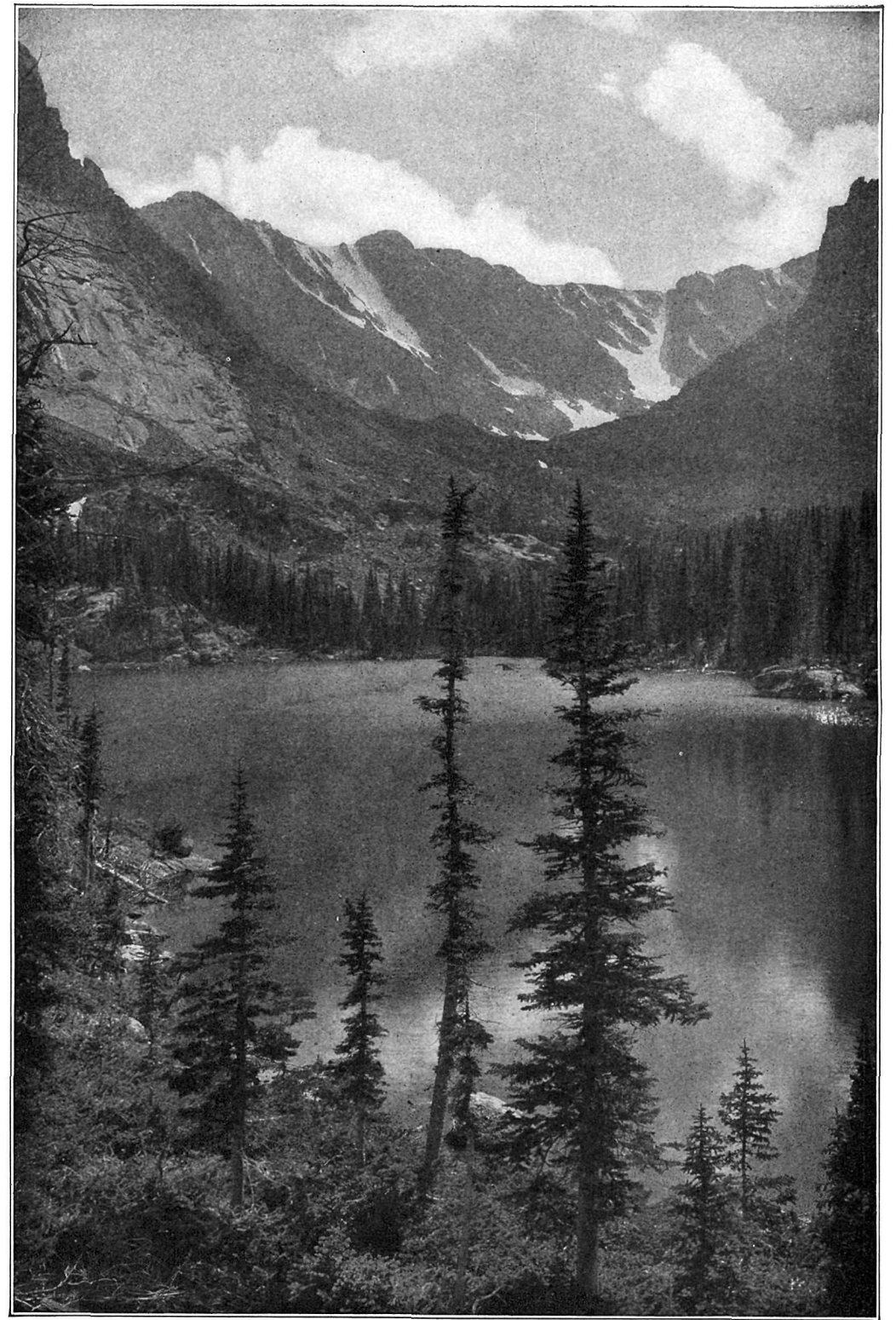


**A** DISTINGUISHED feature of the park is its profusion of cliff-cradled, glacier-watered valleys unexcelled for wildness and the glory of their flowers. Here grandeur and romantic beauty compete.

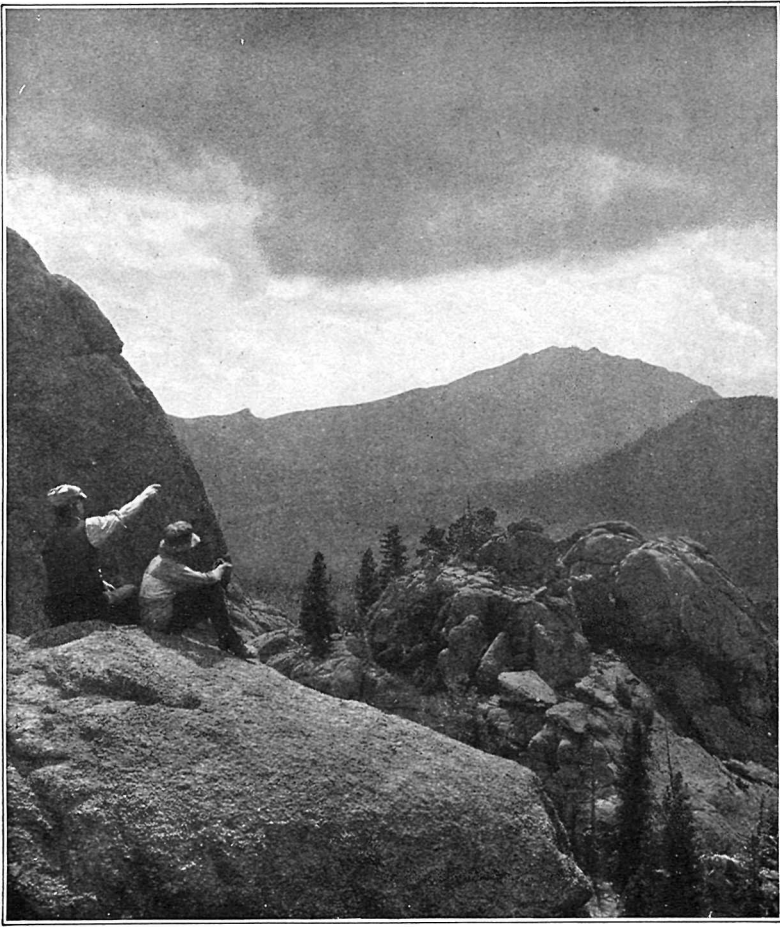
These valleys lie in two groups, one north, the other south of Longs Peak, in the angles of the main range; the northern group called the Wild Garden, the southern group called the Wild Basin.

There are few spots, for instance, so impressively beautiful as Loch Vale, with its three shelved lakes lying three thousand feet sheer below Taylor's Peak. Adjoining is Glacier Gorge at the foot of the precipitous north slope of Longs Peak, holding in rocky embrace its own group of three lakelets.

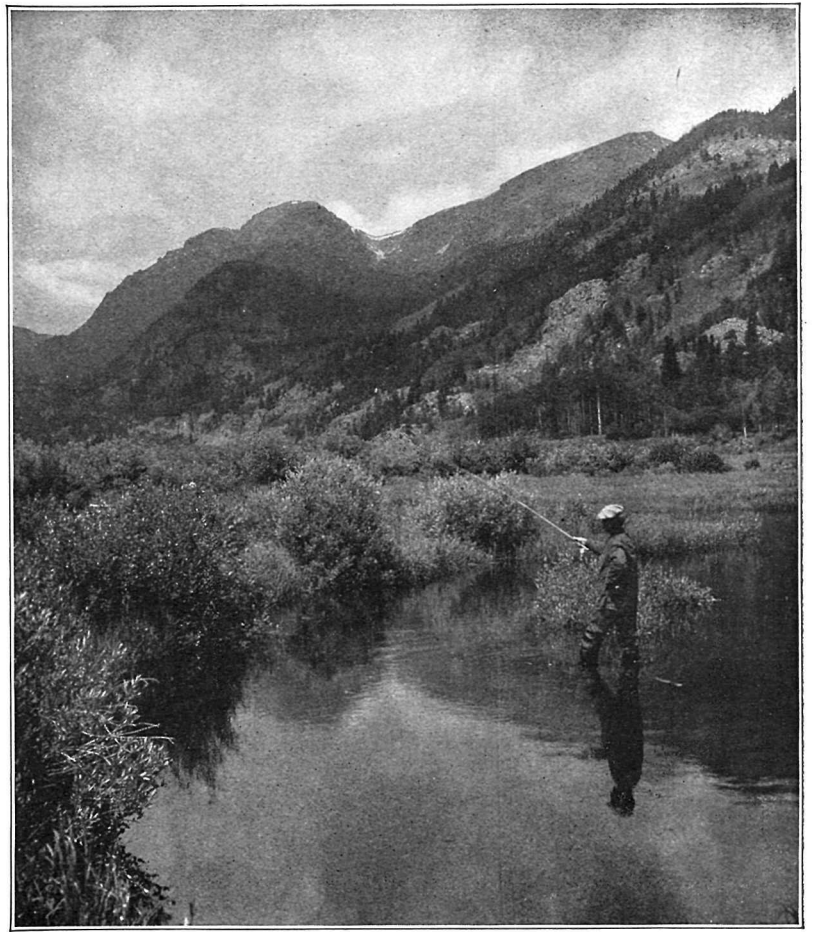
The Wild Basin, with its wealth of lake and precipice, still remains unexploited and known to few.



FEW MOUNTAIN GORGES ARE SO IMPRESSIVELY BEAUTIFUL AS LOCH VALE



LOOKING INTO THE PARK FROM THE TWIN SISTERS

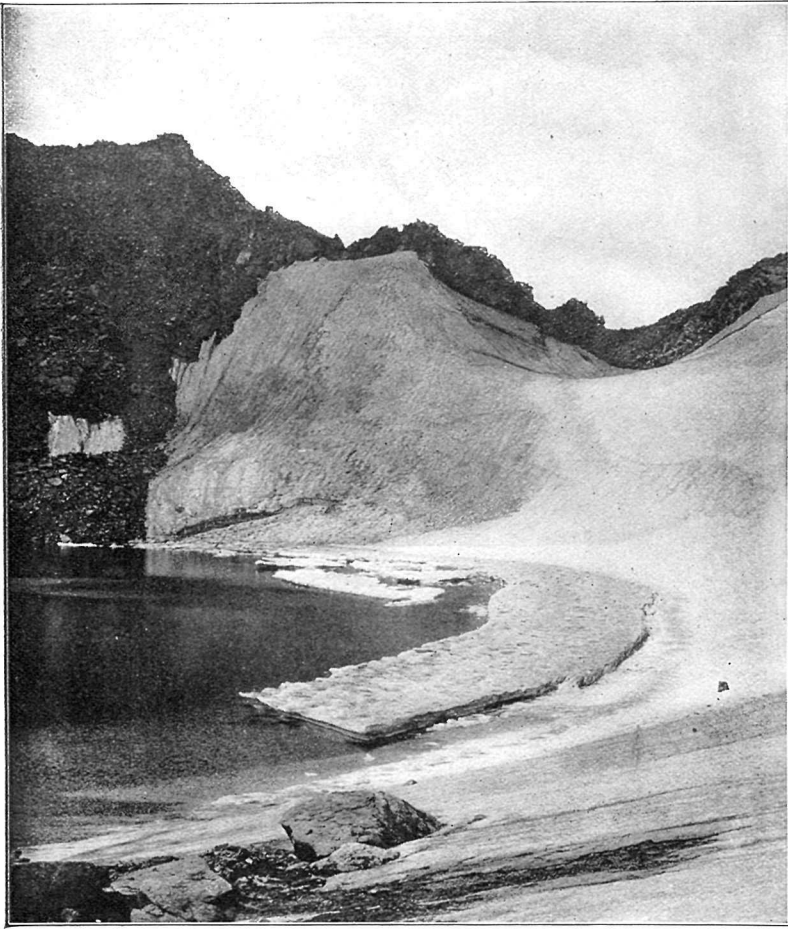


LATE AFTERNOON YIELDS GOOD CATCHES



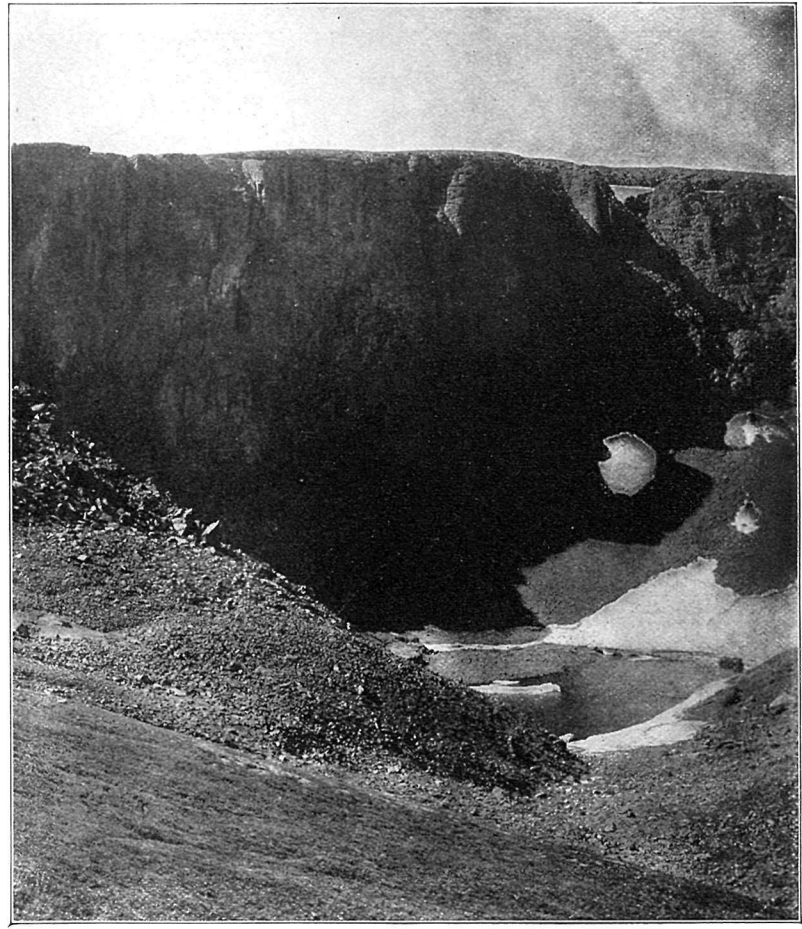
*Photograph by Agnes W. Vaille*

LONGS PEAK, FROM A SMALL LAKE AT THE ENTRANCE TO GLACIER GORGE, SHOWING ITS PRECIPITOUS WESTERN SIDE



*Photograph by J. Burns*

ICE FLOES BREAKING FROM THE HALLETT GLACIER



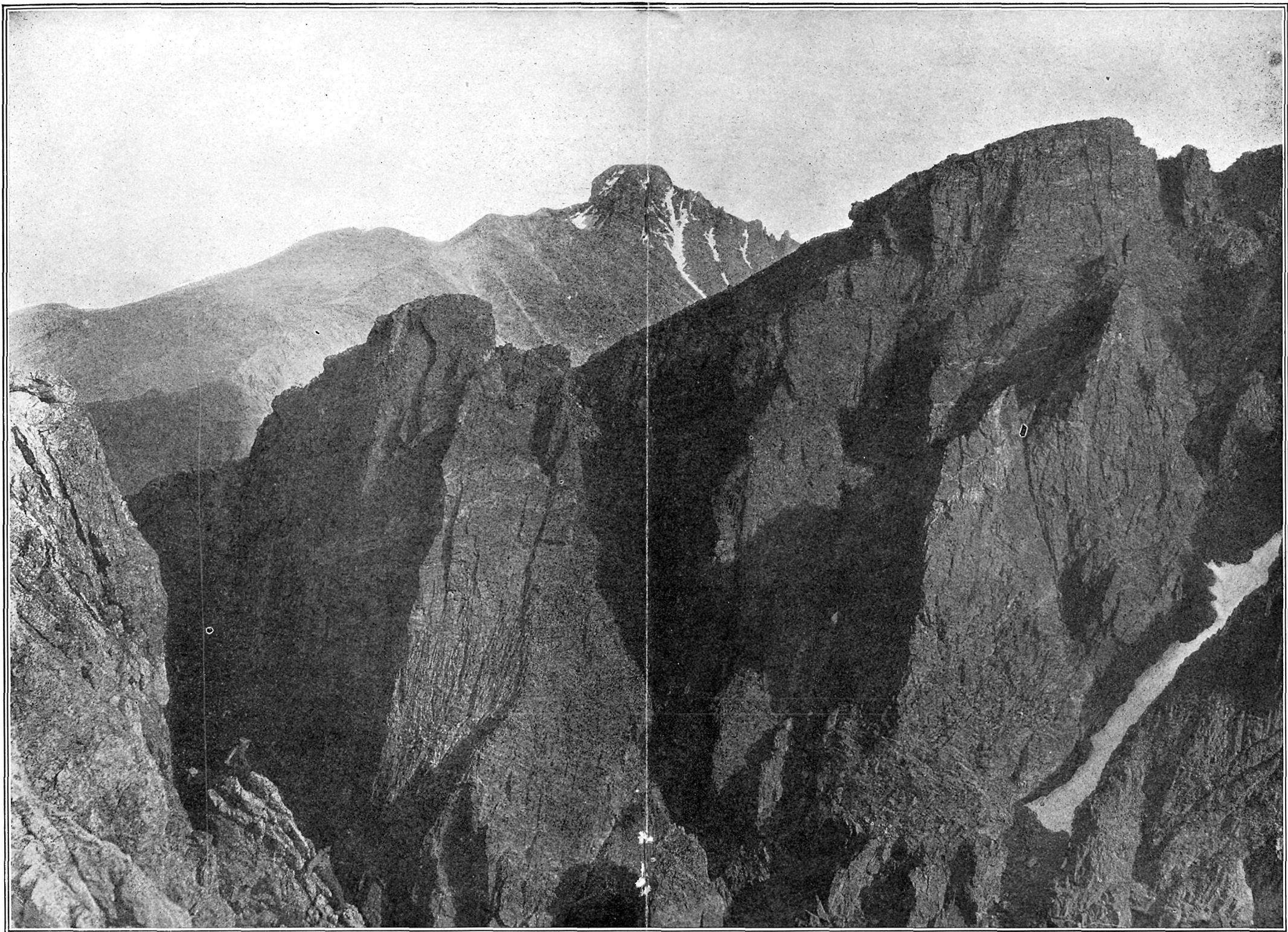
*Photograph by H. T. Cowling*

ICEBERG LAKE LIES 2,000 FEET BELOW TRAIL RIDGE



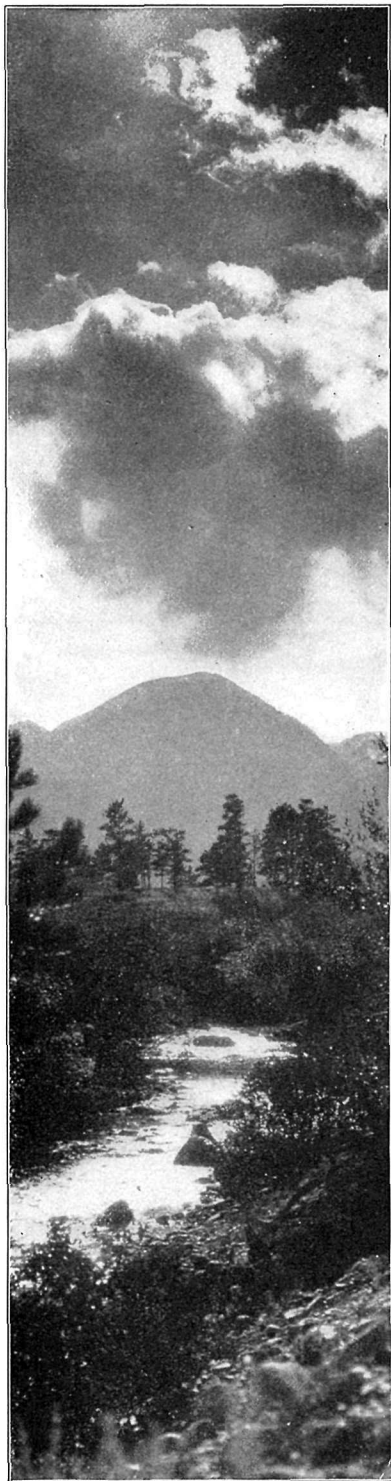
*Photograph by H. T. Cowling*

TO KNOW THEM IN THE INTIMACY OF THEIR BARE SUMMITS IS TO TURN AN UNFORGETTABLE PAGE IN THE BOOK OF EXPERIENCE  
Looking from Flattop across the Tyndall Glacier Gorge to the windy summit of Hallett Peak



MIDWAY OF THE RANGE, LONGS PEAK REARS HIS STATELY, SQUARE-CROWNED HEAD; A VERITABLE KING OF MOUNTAINS CALMLY OVERLOOKING ALL HIS REALM  
This is the very heart of the Rockies; few photographs so fully express the spirit of the Snowy Range

# THE KING AND HIS KINGDOM



*Photograph by Enos Mills*

MOUNT CLARENCE KING

**T**HE Snowy Range lies, roughly speaking, north and south. From valleys 8,000 feet high, the peaks rise from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. Longs Peak measures 14,255 feet.

The gentler slopes are on the west, a region of loveliness, heavily wooded, diversified by gloriously modeled mountain masses, and watered by many streams and rock-bound lakes. The western entrance, Grand Lake, is a thriving center of hotel and cottage life.

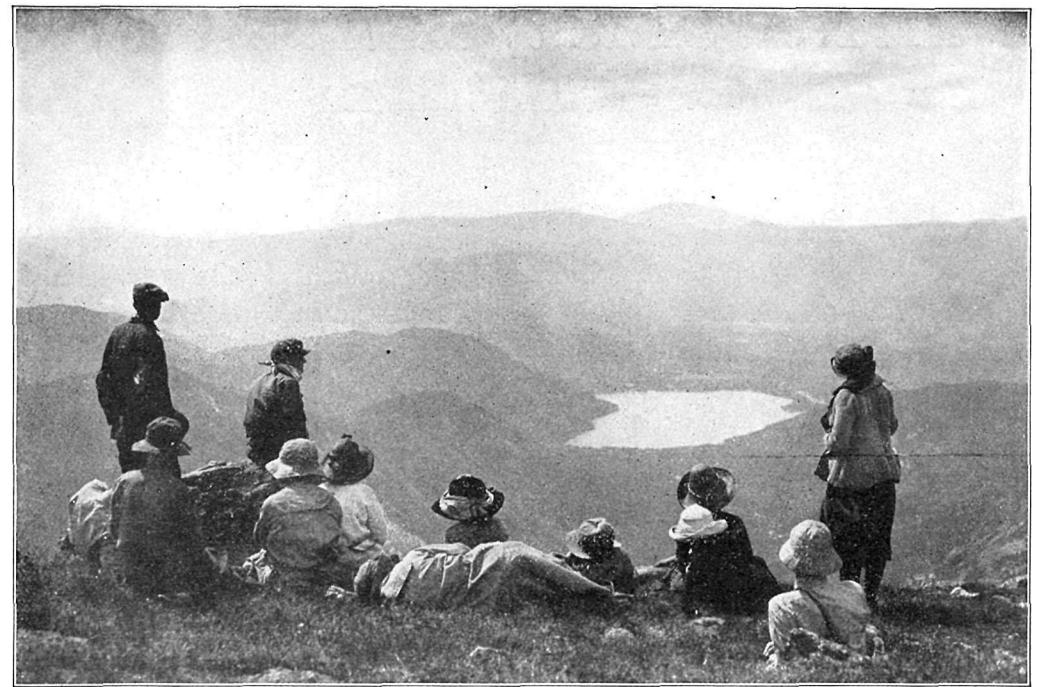
On the east side the descent from the continental divide is steep in the extreme. Precipices two or three thousand feet plunging into gorges carpeted with snow patches and wild flowers are common. Seen from the east-side villages, this range rises in daring relief, craggy in outline, snow-spattered, awe-inspiring.

Midway of the range and standing boldly forward from its western side, Longs Peak rears his lofty, square-crowned head. A veritable King of Mountains—stalwart, majestic.

Amazingly diversified is this favored region.

The valleys are checkered with broad, flowery opens and luxuriant groves of white-stemmed aspens and dark-leaved pines. Singing rivers and shining lakes abound. Frost-sculptured granite cliffs assume picturesque shapes. Always some group of peaks has caught and held the wandering clouds.

Very different are the mountain vistas. From the heights stretches on every hand a tumbled sea of peaks. Dark gorges open underfoot. Massive granite walls torn from their fastenings in some unimaginable upheaval in ages before man impose their gray faces. Far in the distance lie patches of molten silver which are lakes, and threads of silver which are rivers, and mists which conceal far-off valleys. On sunny days lies to the east a dim sea which is the great plains.



*Photograph by George H. Harvey*

GRAND LAKE FROM THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE



*Photograph by H. T. Cowling*

CACHE LA POUFRE VALLEY AT FOOT OF SPECIMEN MOUNTAIN



# METROPOLIS *of* BEAVERLAND



*Copyright by Wiswall Brothers, Denver*

AN ASPEN THICKET TRAIL IS A PATH OF DELIGHT

**T**HE visitor will not forget the aspens in the Rocky Mountain National Park. Their white trunks and branches and their luxuriant bright green foliage are never out of sight. A trail through an aspen thicket is a path of delight.

Because of the unusual aspen growths, the region is the favored home of beavers, who make the tender bark their principal food. Beaver dams block countless streams and beaver houses emerge from the still ponds above. In some retired spots the engineering feats of generations of beaver families may be traced in all their considerable range.

Nowhere is the picturesqueness of timber-line more quickly and more easily seen. A horse after early breakfast, a steep mountain trail, an hour of unique enjoyment, and one may be back for late luncheon.

Eleven thousand feet up, the winter struggles between trees and icy gales are grotesquely exhibited.

The first sight of luxuriant Engelmann spruces creeping closely upon the ground instead of rising a hundred and fifty feet straight and true as masts is not soon forgotten. Many stems strong enough to partly defy the winters' gales grow bent in half circles. Others, starting straight in shelter of some large rock, bend at right angles where they emerge above it. Many succeed in lifting their trunks but not in growing branches except in their lee, thus suggesting great evergreen dust brushes.



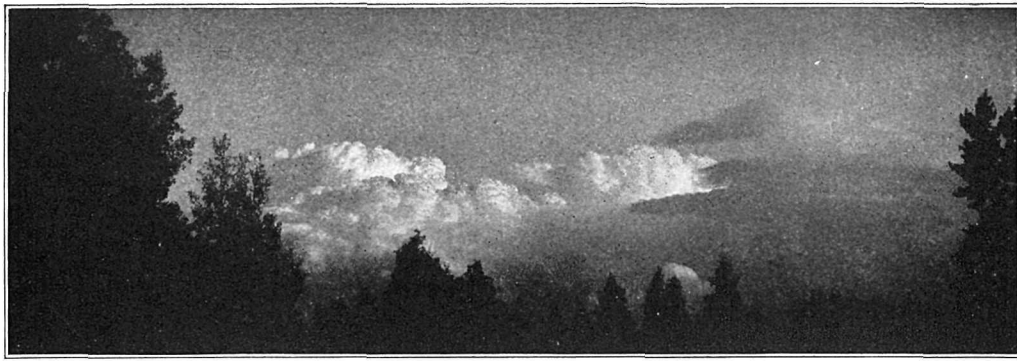
*Photograph by Enos Mills*

BEAVER DAMS BLOCK COUNTLESS STREAMS



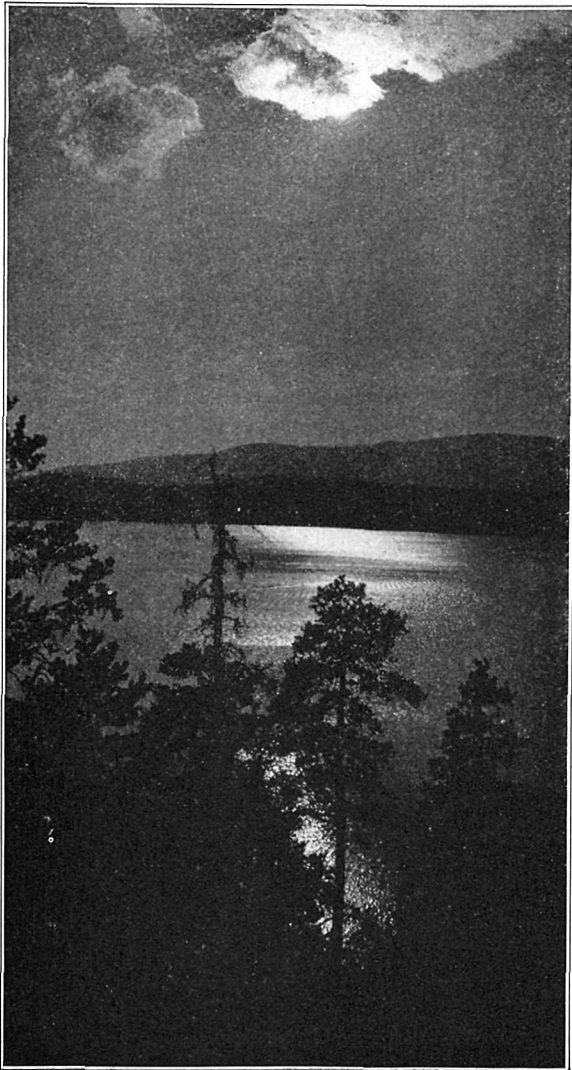
*Photograph by Enos Mills*

WIND-TWISTED TREES AT TIMBER-LINE



*Photograph by Enos Mills*

## RECORDS OF THE GLACIERS



*Photograph by H. T. Cowling*

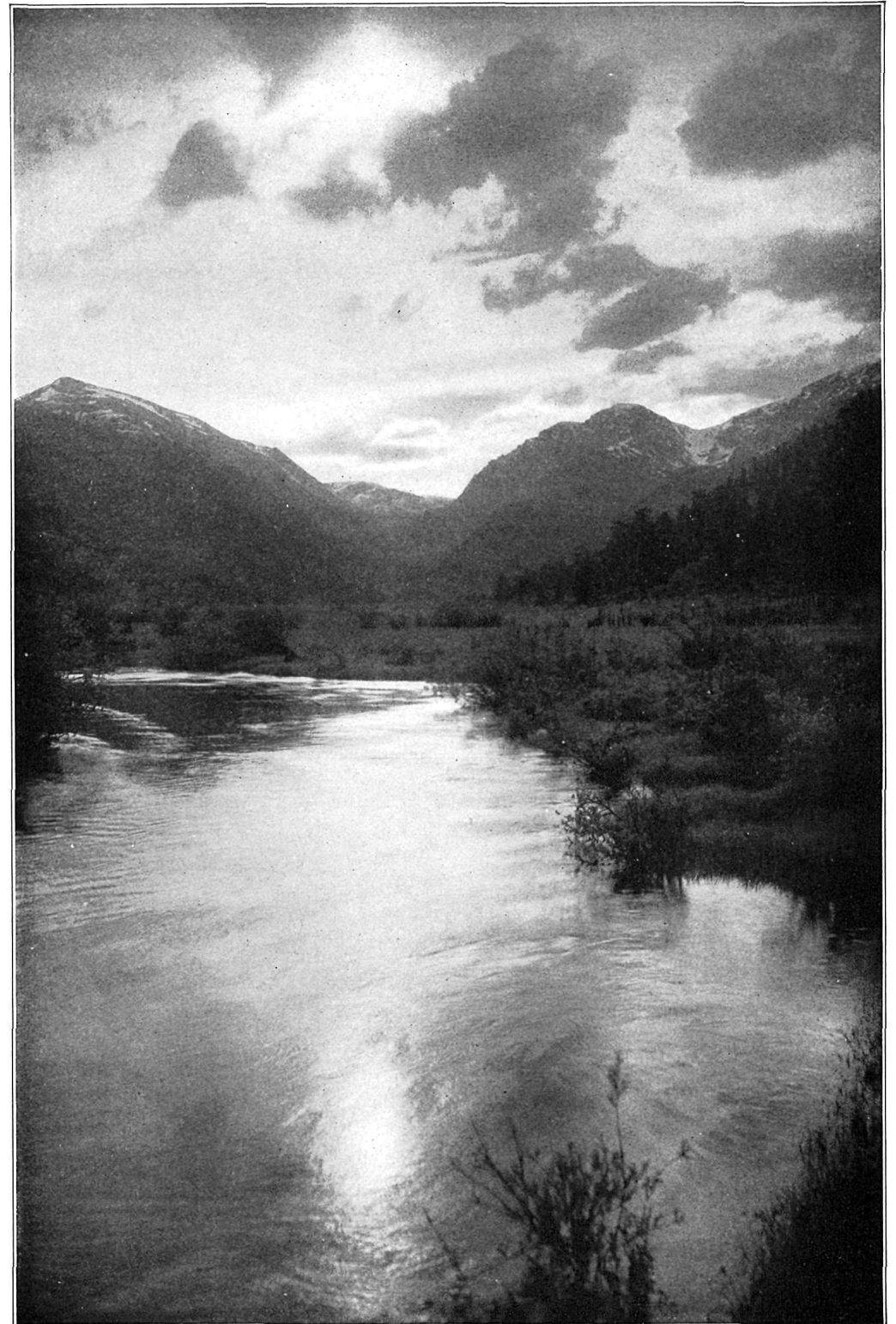
MOONLIGHT ON GRAND LAKE

**A** FEATURE of this region is the readability of its records of glacial action during the ages when America was making. In few other spots do these evidences, in all their variety, make themselves so prominent to the casual eye.

There is scarcely any part of the eastern side where some enormous moraine does not force itself upon passing attention. One of the valley villages, Moraine Park, is so named from a moraine built out for miles across the valley's floor by ancient parallel glaciers.

Scarcely less prominent is the long curving hill called the Mills Moraine, after Enos Mills, the naturalist, who is known in Colorado as "the father of the Rocky Mountain National Park."

In short, this park is itself a primer of glacial geology whose simple, self-evident lessons immediately disclose the key to one of nature's chiefest scenic secrets.



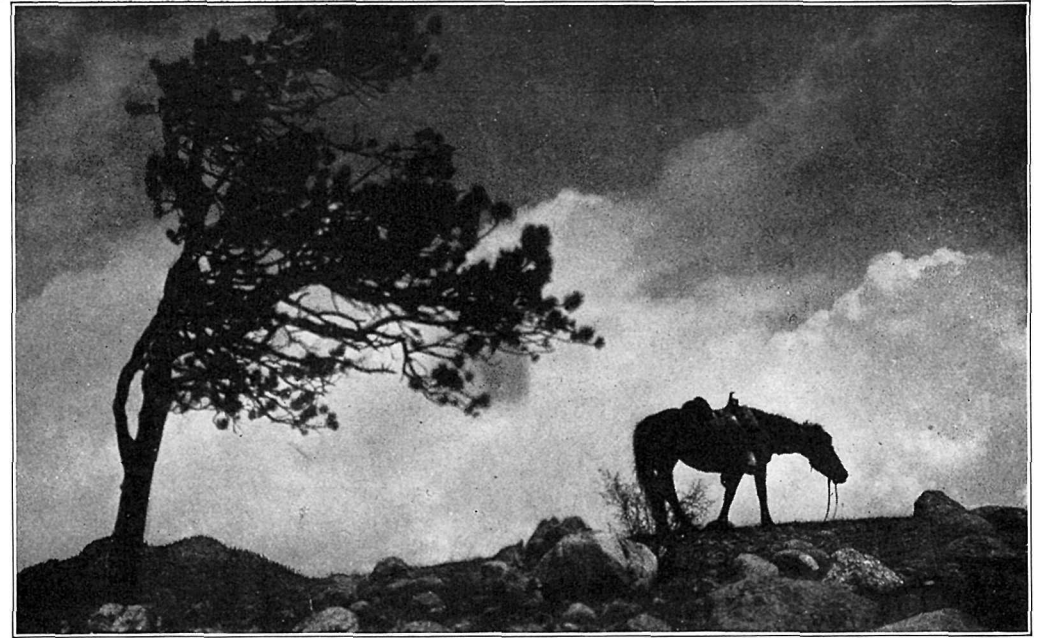
*Copyright by Wiswall Brothers, Denver*

FALL RIVER AT THE CLOSE OF DAY



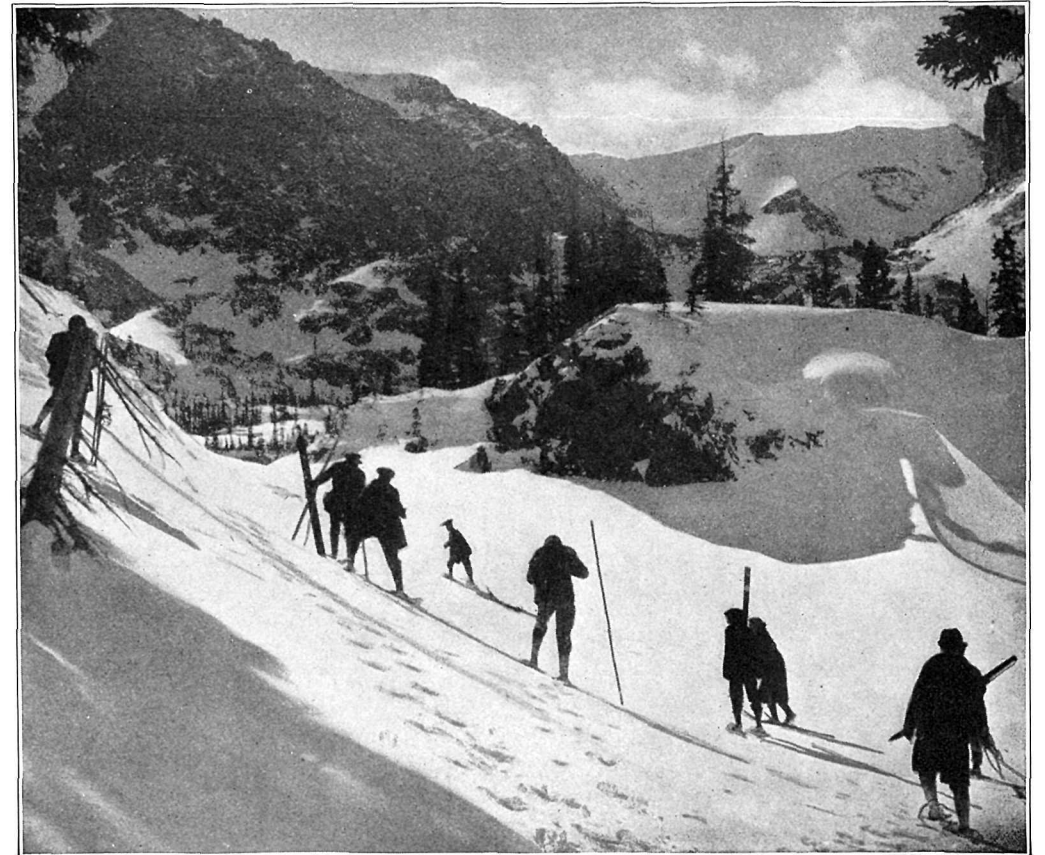
*Photograph by H. T. Coxling*

THE GENTLER SLOPES ARE ON THE WEST, A REGION RICH IN LOVELINESS, HEAVILY WOODED, DIVERSIFIED BY GLORIOUSLY MODELED MOUNTAIN MASSES



*Photograph by Enos Mills*

“THE END OF THE TRAIL”



*Photograph by George C. Barnard, Denver*

AN IDEAL COUNTRY FOR WINTER SPORTS

# THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

Arranged chronologically in the order of their creation

[Number, 14; Total Area, 7,290 Square Miles]



Photograph by H. T. Cozling

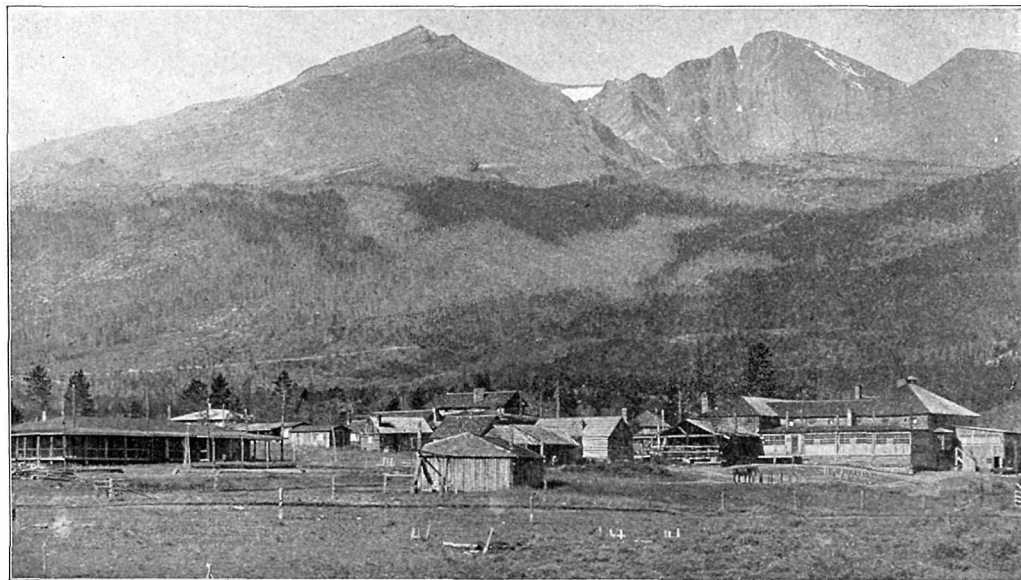
THE STANLEY HOTEL

## EASY TO REACH AND TO SEE

**T**HE accessibility of the Rocky Mountain National Park is apparent by a glance at any map. Denver is less than thirty hours from Chicago and St. Louis, two days only from New York. A half day from Denver will put you in Estes Park.

Once there, comfortable in one of its many hotels of varying range of tariff, and the summits and the gorges of this mountain-top paradise resolve themselves into a choice between foot and horseback.

There are also a few most comfortable houses and several somewhat primitive camps within the park's boundaries at the very foot of its noblest scenery.



LONGS PEAK INN; ALTITUDE 9,000 FEET

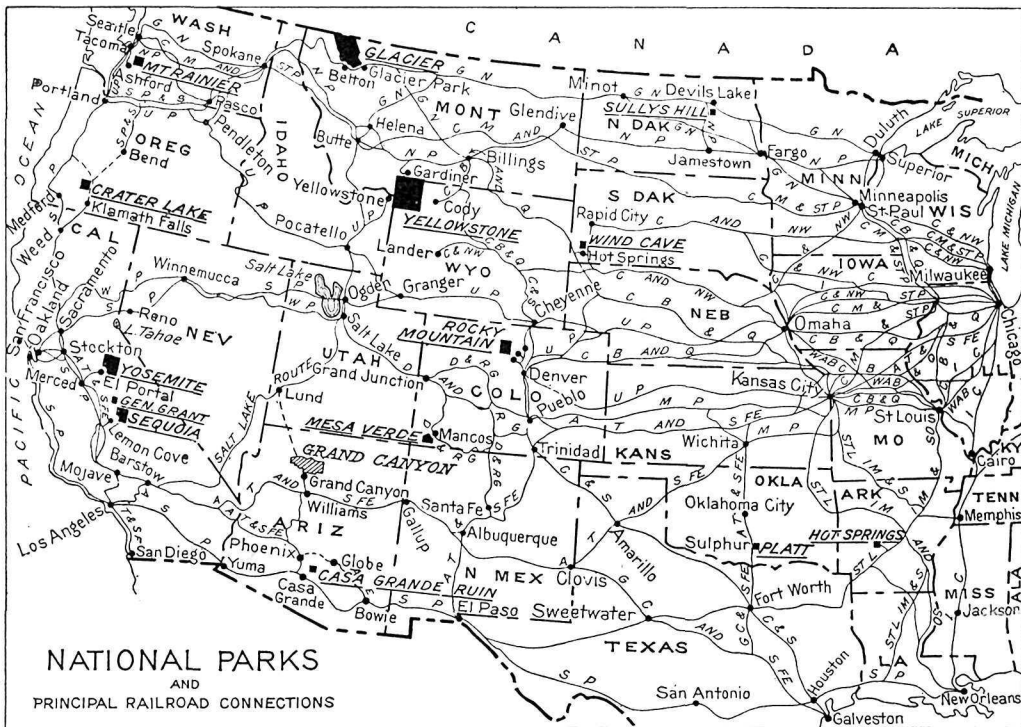
Longs Peak (14,255 feet) in the center of the triple mountain group, flanked by Mount Meeker on the right and Mount Lady Washington on the left; across their front is the Mills Moraine

NATIONAL PARK and Date	LOCATION	AREA in square miles	DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS
HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION 1832	Middle Arkansas	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding-houses in adjacent city of Hot Springs—bath-houses under public control.
YELLOWSTONE 1872	North-western Wyoming	3,348	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 inhabited by deer, elk, bison, moose, antelope, bear, mountain sheep, beaver, etc., constituting greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Altitude 6,000 to 11,000 feet—Exceptional trout fishing.
YOSEMITE 1890	Middle eastern California	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Large areas of snowy peaks—Waterwheel falls—Good trout fishing.
SEQUOIA 1890	Middle eastern California	237	The Big Tree National Park—12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Fine trout fishing.
GENERAL GRANT 1890	Middle eastern California	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—six miles from Sequoia National Park and under same management.
MOUNT RAINIER 1899	West central Washington	324	Largest accessible single-peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—Forty-eight square miles of glacier, fifty to five hundred feet thick—Remarkable sub-alpine wild-flower fields.
CRATER LAKE 1902	South-western Oregon	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano, no inlet, no outlet—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine trout fishing.
MESA VERDE 1906	South-western Colorado	77	Most notable and best-preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
PLATT 1906	Southern Oklahoma	1½	Sulphur and other springs possessing curative properties—Under Government regulations.
GLACIER 1910	North-western Montana	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Peaks of unusual shape—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN 1915	North middle Colorado	358	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.

National Parks of less popular interest are:

- Sully's Hill, 1904, North Dakota . . . . . Wooded hilly tract on Devil's Lake.
- Wind Cave, 1903, South Dakota . . . . . Large natural cavern.
- Casa Grande Ruin, 1892, Arizona . . . . . Prehistoric Indian ruin.

# HOW TO REACH THE NATIONAL PARKS



The map shows the location of all of our National Parks and their principal railroad connections. The traveler may work out his routes to suit himself. Low round-trip excursion fares to the American Rocky Mountain region and Pacific Coast may be availed of in visiting the National Parks during their respective seasons, thus materially reducing the cost of the trip. Trans-continental through trains and branch lines make the Parks easy of access from all parts of the United States. For schedules and excursion fares to and between the National Parks write to the Passenger Departments of the railroads which appear on the above map, as follows:

ARIZONA EASTERN RAILROAD	Tucson, Ariz.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY	1119 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY	226 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD CO.	547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.
COLORADO AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.	Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY	Railroad Building, Fourth and Jackson Streets, St. Paul, Minn.
GULF, COLORADO & SANTA FE RAILWAY	Galveston, Texas.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD	Central Station, Chicago, Ill.
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY	Railroad Building, Fifth and Jackson Streets, St. Paul, Minn.
SAN PEDRO, LOS ANGELES & SALT LAKE RAILROAD	Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, Calif.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY	Flood Building, San Francisco, Calif.
UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM	Garland Building, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
WABASH RAILWAY	Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY	Mills Building, San Francisco, Calif.

For information about sojourning and traveling within the National Parks write to the Department of the Interior for the Information circular of the Park or Parks in which you are interested.



REMEMBER THAT

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN BELONGS TO YOU

IT IS ONE OF THE GREAT NATIONAL PLAYGROUNDS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR WHOM IT IS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR