

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
JOHN BARTON PAYNE, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

1920

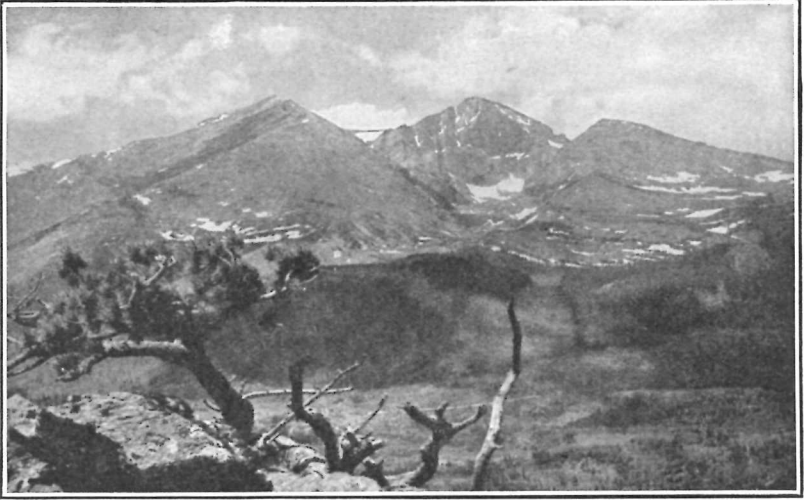
Season : May 1 to November 1



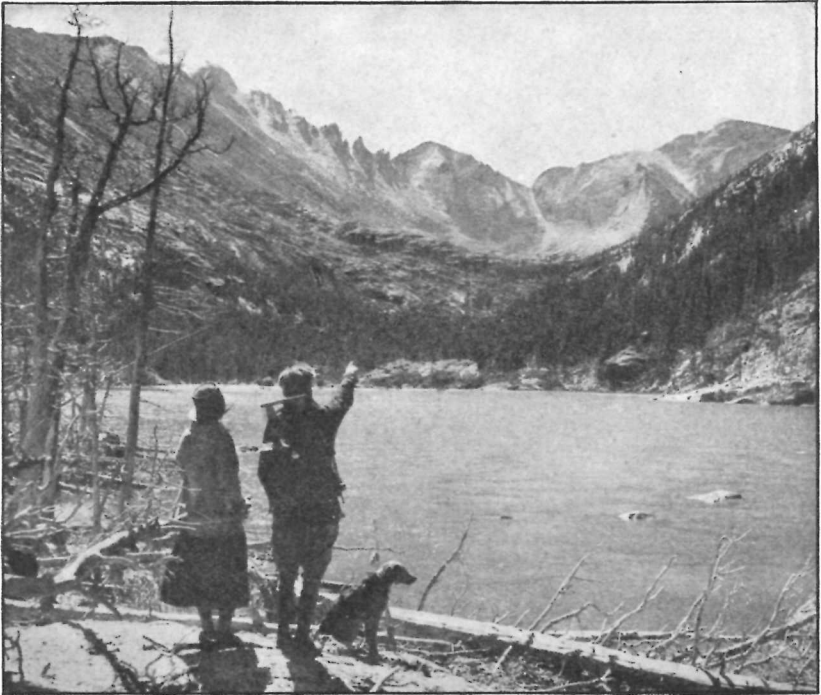
Photograph by G. H. Harvey, jr.

ON THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1920



MOUNT MEEKER, LONGS PEAK, AND MOUNT LADY WASHINGTON. LOOKING
ACROSS TAHOSA VALLEY.



Photograph by Wiswall Brothers.

GLACIER GORGE FROM LAKE MILLS.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE.

[Number, 19; total area, 10,859 square miles.]

National parks in order of creation.	Location.	Area in square miles.	Distinctive characteristics.
Hot Springs 1832	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—20 bath-houses under public control.
Yellowstone 1872	Northwestern 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, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Sequoia 1890	Middle eastern California.	252	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—Cave of considerable size.
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—Waterwheel falls—Good trout fishing.
General Grant 1890	Middle eastern California.	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—6 miles from Sequoia National Park.
Mount Rainier 1899	West central Washington.	324	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.
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.
Wind Cave 1903	South Dakota.....	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Platt 1904	Southern Oklahoma...	1½	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Sullys Hill 1904	North Dakota.....	1½	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is an important wild animal preserve.
Mesa Verde 1906	Southwestern Colorado.	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier 1910	Northwestern Montana.	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Rocky Mountain 1915	North middle Colorado.	397½	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Hawaii 1916	Hawaii.....	118	Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii; Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcanic 1916	Northern California...	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak, 10,465 feet—Cinder Cone 6,879 feet—Hot Springs—Mud geysers.
Mount McKinley 1917	South central Alaska..	2,200	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.
Grand Canyon 1919	North central Arizona.	958	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Lafayette 1919	Maine coast.....	8	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
Zion 1919	Southwestern Utah...	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 800 to 2,000 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.

The National Parks Portfolio

By

ROBERT STERLING YARD

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securely in cloth
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A presentation of the national parks and national monuments in picture. The selection is from the best work of many photographers, professional and amateur. It contains nine sections descriptive each of a national park, and one larger section devoted to other parks and monuments. 260 pages, including 270 illustrations

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Rocky Mountain National Park includes within its boundaries 397 square miles, or 254,327 acres, of the Front Range of the Rockies in north central Colorado, about 50 miles in a straight line northwest of Denver. It was established by the act of Congress approved January 26, 1915 (38 Stat., 798), and was enlarged by the act of Congress approved February 14, 1917 (39 Stat., 916). Its eastern gateway is the beautiful valley village of Estes Park, from which easy and comfortable access is had up to the noblest heights and into the most picturesque recesses of the mountains. It is by far the most accessible of our national parks—that is, nearest to the large centers of population in the East and Middle West.

LAND OF LOFTY MOUNTAINS.

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 recent years that a particular section of the enormous area of the magnificent and diversified scenic range thus designated was chosen as representative of the noblest qualities of the whole by creating it a 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 valley 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 unforgettable page in human experience.

This national park is certainly very high up in the air. The summer visitors who live at the base of the great mountains are 8,000 feet, or more than a mile and a half, above the level of the sea; while the mountains themselves rise precipitously nearly a mile, and sometimes more than a mile. Longs Peak, the biggest of them all, rises 14,255 feet above sea level, and most of the other mountains in the Snowy Range, as it is sometimes called, are more than 12,000 feet high; several are nearly as high as Longs Peak.

The valleys on both sides of this range and those which penetrate into its recesses are dotted with parklike glades clothed in a profusion of glowing wild flowers and watered with cold streams from the mountain snows and glaciers. Forests of pine and silver-stemmed aspen separate them.

A GENERAL GLANCE.

The range lies, roughly speaking, north and south. The gentler slope is on the west. On the east side the descent from the Continental Divide is precipitous in the extreme. Sheer drops of two or three thousand feet into rock-bound gorges carpeted with snow patches and wild flowers are common. Seen from the east side valleys this range rises in daring relief, craggy in outline, snow spattered, awe inspiring.

In the northeast corner, separated from the Continental Divide by the Fall River Canyon, lies a tumbled majestic mountain mass which includes some of the loftiest peaks and the finest glaciers.

To the south of Longs Peak the country grows even wilder. The range is a succession of superb peaks. The southern park boundary unfortunately cuts arbitrarily through a climatic massing of noble snow-covered summits. The St. Vrain Glaciers, with their surrounding ramparts, a spectacle of grandeur, lie outside the park and, still farther below, the Continental Divide grows in splendor to Arapaho Peak and its glacier.

The west side, gentler in its slopes and less majestic in its mountain massings, is a region of loveliness and wildness diversified by splendid mountains, innumerable streams, and lakes of great charm. Grand Lake, which has railroad connections near by, is the largest and deepest lake in the park. It is the center of a growing cottage and hotel population, and is destined to become a center of much importance upon the completion of the Fall River Road, which will connect the east and west sides across the Continental Divide.

Until the creation of the Rocky Mountain National Park there was little in common between the settlements on the east and on the west sides. The difficult trails over the divide were crossed by few. The projection of the Fall River Road by the State of Colorado sounded the note of common interest. The energetic prosecution of this road and the improvement of trails and the building of new trails by the National Park Service, will work the rapid development of the entire region.

A PRIMER OF GLACIAL GEOLOGY.

One of the remarkable features of the Rocky Mountain National Park is the legibility of the record left by the glaciers during the ages when America was making. The evidences of glacial action, in all their variety, make themselves apparent to even the most casual eye.

In fact, there is scarcely any part of the eastern side where some great moraine does not force itself upon the attention. One enormous moraine built up by ancient parallel glaciers and rising with sloping sides a thousand feet and more above the surrounding valley is so prominent that a village is named for it. From Longs Peak on the east side the Mills Moraine makes a bold curve which instantly draws questions from visitors.

In short, this park itself is a primer of glacial geology whose lessons are so simple, so plain to the eye, that they immediately disclose the key to one of nature's chiefest scenic secrets.

TIMBERLINE.

Just at timberline, where the winter temperature and the fierce icy winds make it impossible for trees to grow tall, the spruces lie flat on the ground like vines; presently they give place to low birches, which, in their turn, give place to small piney growths, and finally to tough straggling grass, hardy mosses, and tiny alpine flowers. Grass grows in sheltered spots even on the highest peaks which is fortunate for the large curve-horned mountain sheep which seek these high, open places to escape their special enemies, the mountain lions.

Even at the highest altitudes gorgeously colored wild flowers grow in glory and profusion in sheltered gorges. In late September large and beautiful columbines are found in the lee of protecting masses of snow banks and glaciers.

Nowhere else is the timberline struggle between the trees and the winds more grotesquely exemplified or its scene more easily accessible to tourists of average climbing ability. The first sight of luxuriant Engelmann spruces creeping closely upon the ground instead of rising a hundred and fifty feet or more straight and true as masts arouses keenest interest. Many trees which defy the winter gales grow bent in half circles. Others, starting straight in shelter of some large rock, bend at right angles where they emerge above the rock. Others which have succeeded in lifting their heads in spite of winds have not succeeded in growing branches in any direction except in the lee of their trunks, and suggest big evergreen dust brushes rather than spruces and firs.

Still others which have fought the winter's gales for years are twisted and gnarled beyond description—like dwarfs and gnomes of an arboreal fairyland. Others yet, growing in thick groups, have found strength in union and form low, stunted groves covered with thick roofs of matted branches bent over by the winds and so intertwined that one can scarcely see daylight overhead—excellent shelter for man or animal overtaken by mountain-top storms.

These familiar sights of timberline are wonderfully picturesque and interesting. They never lose their charm, however often seen.

PAINTED MOUNTAINS.

Above timberline the bare mountain masses rise from one to three thousand feet, often in sheer precipices. Covered with snow in autumn, winter, and spring, and plentifully spattered with snow all summer long, the vast, bare granite masses, from which, in fact, the Rocky Mountains got their name, are beautiful beyond description. They are rosy at sunrise and sunset. During fair and sunny days they show all shades of translucent grays and mauves and blues. In some lights they are almost fairylike in their delicacy. But on stormy days they are cold and dark and forbidding, burying their heads in gloomy clouds from which sometimes they emerge covered with snow.

Often one can see a thunderstorm born on the square granite head of Longs Peak. First, out of the blue sky a slight mist seems to gather. In a few moments, while you watch, it becomes a tiny cloud.

This grows with great rapidity. In 5 minutes, perhaps, the mountain top is hidden. Then, out of nothing, apparently, the cloud swells and sweeps over the sky. Sometimes in 15 minutes after the first tiny fleck of mist appears it is raining in the valley and possibly snowing on the mountain. In half an hour more it has cleared.

Standing on the summits of these mountains the climber is often enveloped in these brief-lived clouds. It is an impressive experience to look down upon the top of an ocean of cloud from which the greater peaks emerge at intervals. Sometimes the sun is shining on the observer upon the heights while it is raining in the valleys below. It is startling to see the lightning below you.

ACCESSIBILITY.

One of the striking features of the Rocky Mountain National Park is the easy accessibility of these mountain tops. One may mount a horse after early breakfast in the valley, ride up Flattop to enjoy one of the great views of the world, and be back for late luncheon. The hardy foot traveler may make better time than the horse on these mountain trails. One may cross the Continental Divide from the hotels of one side to the hotels of the other between early breakfast and late dinner.

In fact, for all-around accessibility there surely is no high mountain resort of the first order that will quite compare with the Rocky Mountain National Park. Three railroads to Denver skirt its sides, and Denver is only 30 hours from Chicago and St. Louis.

This range was once a famous hunting ground for large game. Lord Dunraven, a famous English sportsman, visited it to shoot its deer, bear, and bighorn sheep and acquired large holdings by purchase of homesteadings and squatters' claims, much of which was reduced in the contests that followed. Now that the Government has made it a national park, the protection offered its wild animals will make it in a few years one of the most successful wild-animal refuges in the world.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

These lofty rocks are the natural home of the celebrated Rocky Mountain sheep, or bighorn. This animal is much larger than any domestic sheep. It is powerful and wonderfully agile. When fleeing from enemies, these sheep, even the lambs, think nothing of dropping off precipices apparently many hundreds of feet high, breaking the fall at short intervals, of course, upon friendly ledges. They do not land on their curved horns, as many persons declare, but upon their four feet held close together. Landing on some near-by ledge, which breaks their fall, they immediately plunge again downward to another ledge, and so on till they reach good footing in the valley below. They also ascend slopes surprisingly steep.

They are more agile even than the celebrated chamois of the Swiss Alps, and are larger, more powerful, and much handsomer. It is something not to be forgotten to see a flock of a dozen or 20 mountain sheep making their way along the volcanic flow which constitutes Specimen Mountain in the Rocky Mountain National Park.

LONGS PEAK.

The greatest of all these mountains, Longs Peak, has a great square head towering above everything else. It is a real architectural structure like an enormous column of solid rock buttressed up on four sides with long rock ledges. On the east side a precipice of 2,000 feet drops sheer from the summit into the wildest lake that one can possibly imagine. It is called Chasm Lake, and there is only one month in the year when its surface is not, partially at least, frozen. Mount Meeker and Mount Lady Washington inclose it on the south and north, and snow fields edge its waters the year round.

Geologists tell us that these three mountains originally formed a single great peak. Probably then the mountain mass had a rounded summit. It was glacial action that made three mountains out of one. In the hollows just below this summit snow collected and froze. The ice clung to the granite bottom and sides, and when its weight caused it to slip down the slope it plucked and pulled fragments of rock with it. The spaces thus left promptly filled with melting water, froze again, and again plucked and pulled away more rock.

Thus began glaciers which, in the ages following, carved out the great chasm east of the central peak, furrowed and molded the mountain's sides, and eventually divided its summit into the three peaks we see to-day. One of the smaller of these ancient glaciers, now known as the Mills Glacier, though man never saw it, scooped out the chasm and piled up the Mills Moraine, which to-day is so picturesque a scenic feature from the valley.

Longs Peak was first recorded by Lieut. Pike, for whom Pikes Peak was named, in 1806. He named it Great Peak. Members of Col. S. H. Long's party, which explored the mountains to the north, renamed it in honor of Col. Long in 1819. Some of the party visited the mountain, but Col. Long was not among them. In 1864 W. N. Byers made an unsuccessful attempt to climb it. In 1868 Mr. Byers made the first ascent in company with Maj. J. W. Powell (who the year following made the first passage of the Grand Canyon) and W. H. Powell, L. W. Keplinger, Samuel Gorman, N. E. Ferrell, and John C. Sumner.

FLOWER-CARPETED GORGES.

A distinguishing feature of the Rocky Mountain National Park is its profusion of precipice-walled canyons lying between the very feet, so to speak, of the loftiest mountains. Their beauty is romantic to a high degree. Like all the other spectacles of this favored region they are readily accessible from the valley villages by trail, either afoot or on horseback.

Usually several lakes are found, rock embedded, in such a gorge. Ice-cold streams wander from lake to lake, watering wild flower gardens of luxuriance and beauty. However, the entire park is a garden of wild flowers. From early June to late September, even into October, the gorges and the meadows, the slopes, and even the loftier summits, bloom with colors that change with the season.

Blues, lilacs, and whites are the earlier prevailing tints; yellow predominates as autumn approaches.

There are few wilder and lovelier spots, for instance, than Loch Vale, 3,000 feet sheer below Taylor Peak. Adjoining it lies Glacier Gorge on the precipitous northern slope of Longs Peak and holding in its embrace a group of lakelets.

These, with lesser gorges cradling romantic Bear Lake, almost inaccessible Dream Lake, beautiful Fern Lake, and exquisite Odessa Lake, and still others yet unnamed, constitute the Wild Gardens of the Rocky Mountain National Park, lying in the angle north of Longs Peak; while in the angle south lies a little-known wilderness of lakes and gorges known as the Wild Basin.

A GLANCE AHEAD.

Although as many as 169,000 persons have, in a single summer, visited the valleys at the foot of these mountains, comparatively few have yet enjoyed their heights and their fastnesses. This is because of the absence of roads and well-developed trails.

When these are provided, this region, because of its accessibility and the favorable living conditions of its surrounding valleys, is destined to become one of the most popular mountain resorts in the world.

VARIOUS DIVERSIONS.

There are few places which offer diversion for so many kinds of people as the Rocky Mountain National Park. One of the valley hotels has golf. Estes Park Golf and Country Club, completed 1918, has an excellent 18-hole golf course and a tennis court; clubhouse, log construction, buffet lunches. Many have tennis and croquet. From all, as centers, there is much motoring, horseback riding, and hiking.

The valley has many miles of admirable road which connects with roads of great attractiveness outside of park neighborhoods. The motorist may skirt the loftiest of snow-splashed mountains for miles, or he may run up the Fall River Road and leave his car to start afoot on mountain-top tramps and picnics. The horseback rider may find an infinite variety of valley roads, trails, and cross-country courses, or he may strike up the mountain trails into the rocky fastnesses. Suitable equipment, including clothing and shoes, for outdoor trips can be purchased from the general stores in Estes Park village.

FISHING.

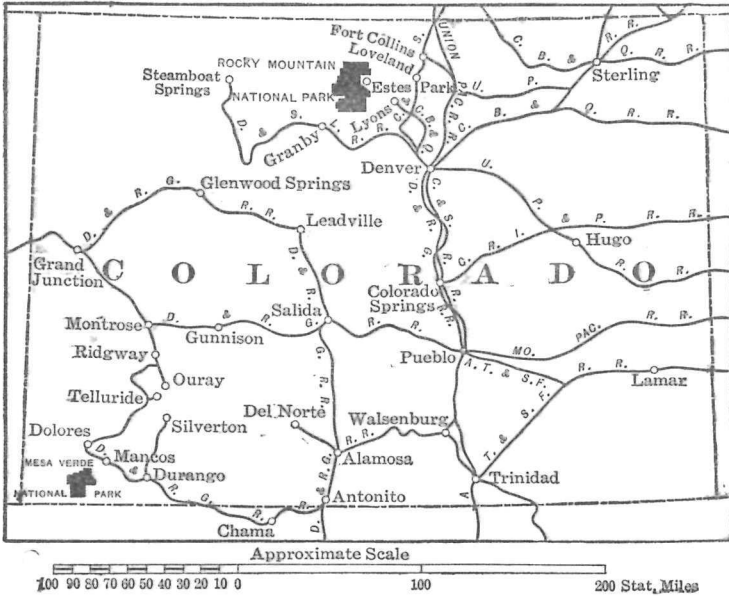
Excellent fishing may be had in the park. The streams and lakes are stocked each year with eastern brook, native, and rainbow trout, which insures a variety of fish and excellent sport, in either streams or lakes. All of the lower streams and lakes, and many of the lakes in the higher altitudes, are well stocked, thus affording choice to the angler of lake or stream fishing, the latter running from a few feet to 50 feet wide. Fishing tackle can be purchased or rented from either of the five general stores in the village of Estes Park. A game and fish map in the office of the superintendent of the park, also in Estes village, gives the approximate location of the different kinds of

fish in streams and lakes, and also the range of the different animals, and visitors are invited to consult it.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Rocky Mountain National Park is under the control and supervision of the director of the National Park Service, who is represented in the administration of the park by a superintendent, assisted by a number of park rangers who patrol the reservation. Mr. L. Claude Way is superintendent of the park, and his office address is Estes Park, Colo.

The park season is May 1 to November 1, but the reservation is accessible throughout the year, and in the winter snow carnivals are regularly held.



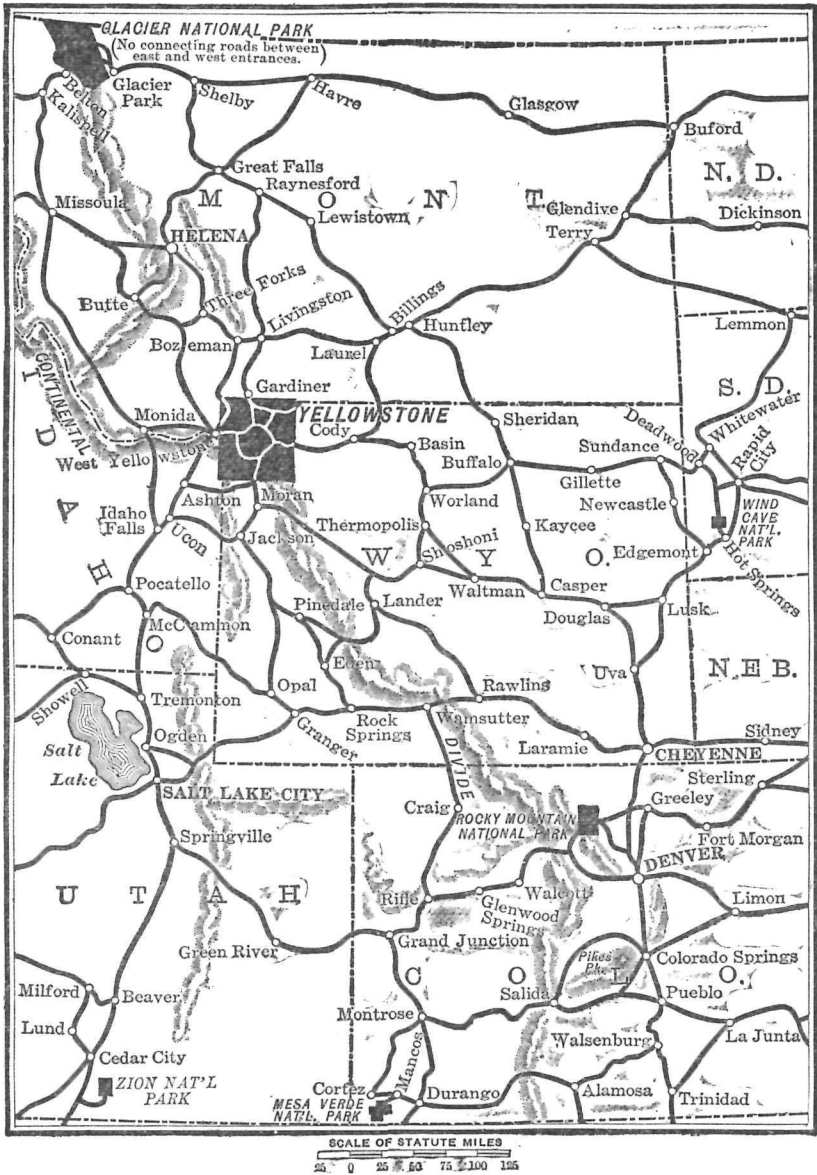
Map showing railroad routes to Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde National Parks.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK.

The Rocky Mountain National Park is the most accessible of our large scenic national parks; that is, it is nearest to the large centers of population in the East and Middle West. Both sides of the park may be reached from Denver.

Estes Park village, the eastern and principal entrance to Rocky Mountain National Park, is connected by automobiles of the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Co. with Denver, as well as with the railroad stations at Fort Collins, on the Colorado & Southern Railroad; and Union Pacific Railroads; Loveland, on the Colorado & Southern Railroad; Lyons, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Longmont, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Colorado & Southern Railroads; and Boulder, on the Denver Interurban Railroad.

The west side of the park may be reached from Denver by way of Granby, on the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad. From Granby stages run to Grand Lake.



Map showing position of Rocky Mountain, Glacier, Yellowstone, Mesa Verde, and Zion National Parks with principal connecting roads.

Denver is reached by the following railroads: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Colorado & Southern; Denver & Rio Grande; Denver & Salt Lake; and Union Pacific.

During the summer season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all points in the United States to Rocky Mountain National Park as a destination. Choice of several routes in each direction is generally offered. Passengers wishing to visit Rocky Mountain National Park as a side trip in connection with a journey to other destinations will find stop-over privileges available on round-trip and one-way tickets. The fare from Denver via automobiles to Estes Park is \$6 one way, \$10 round trip. The fare via automobiles from Longmont, Lyons, Loveland, or Fort Collins to Estes Park is \$4 one way, \$7 round trip, entering and leaving same gateway; \$8 round trip, diversified route.

The Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Co. will inaugurate and maintain during the summer season automobile service from Boulder, Colo., on the Denver Interurban Railroad to Estes Park, via the southeastern entrance. Morning and afternoon trips are scheduled from both Boulder and Estes Park, and hourly service from Denver to Boulder is available on the trains of the Interurban Railroad. The round-trip fare from Denver is \$10.

From many sections trips may be planned to include visits to two or more of the following National Parks in the Rocky Mountain region: Rocky Mountain, Mesa Verde, Yellowstone, Glacier.

During park season baggage may be checked through on tickets reading to Rocky Mountain National Park. Usual free allowance will be made by railroads, and a charge of \$1.25 per hundred pounds, minimum \$1.25, will be made by the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Co. for all weight in excess of 20 pounds of hand baggage. Storage charges on baggage checked to certain railroad termini only will be waived for actual length of time consumed by passengers in making park side trip.

DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT TRAVEL.

For further information regarding railroad fares, service, etc., apply to railroad ticket agents or P. S. Eustis, passenger traffic manager, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago; L. M. Allen, passenger traffic manager, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Chicago; W. S. Basinger, assistant passenger traffic manager, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebr.; F. A. Wadleigh, passenger traffic manager, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, Denver, Colo.; or H. A. Johnson, traffic manager, Colorado & Southern Railroad, Denver, Colo.

POST OFFICES.

The post office covering the hotels and resorts of the east side is at Estes Park, Colo. There are post offices at Longs Peak and Moraine Park, but letters addressed to Estes Park will be forwarded. The west side post office is at Grand Lake, Colo. There is also a post office at Allens Park.

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARK.**AUTOMOBILE TRIPS.**

The Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Co. operates the following regular daily automobile service from Estes Park, Colo., into the park:

FALL RIVER ROAD AND HIGHDRIVE.

(Approximately 40 miles. \$4.50. An additional charge of \$2 will be made for stopover privilege.)

Lv. Estes Park.....	8.30 a. m.		Ar. Estes Park.....	12 Noon.
Lv. Estes Park.....	2.00 a. m.		Ar. Estes Park.....	5.30 p. m.

Ten minutes' stop each at Chasm Falls, Divide, and Deer Ridge.

LONGS PEAK STATIONS.

Estes Park to Columbines, Hewes-Kirkwood and Longs Peak Inn.
(Approximately 18 miles. Round trip, \$2.50; one way, \$1.25.)

Lv. Estes Park.....	2.30 p. m.		Ar. Longs Peak.....	3.30 p. m.
Lv. Longs Peak.....	4.30 p. m.		Ar. Estes Park.....	5.30 p. m.

LOOP SERVICE.

Two daily trips between Estes Park, Fish Hatchery, Horseshoe Park, Fall River Lodge, Horseshoe Inn, Fern Lake Trail, Brinwood and Stead's Hotels, Moraine Lodge, Glacier Basin, Bear Lake Trail, Sprague's Hotel, and Y. M. C. A.

(Fare, 15 cents per mile of road distance between starting point and destination.)

Lv. Estes Park.....	8.00 a. m.		Lv. Estes Park.....	1.30 p. m.
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SPECIAL TOURING-CAR SERVICE.

Fifty cents per mile, and \$3 per hour, waiting time, for seven-passenger cars.

HORSEBACK AND CAMPING OUTFITS.

At Estes Park and the smaller settlements near, and at Grand Lake, horses and camp outfits may be had at reasonable rates. Estes Park, with its many hotels, is especially well equipped with conveniences for those wishing to climb the mountains. There is much horseback riding throughout the entire district.

HOTELS, CAMPS, AND LODGES.

The following hotels¹ are located in or near the national park; post-office address, Estes Park, Colo. With the exception of Timberline Cabin, Sprague's Hotel, Lawn Lake Lodge, Fern Lodge, Forest Inn (The Pool), and Bear Lake Lodge, the following are located on patented lands. The National Park Service exercises no control over the rates and operations of these hotels and camps. The rates

¹ Corresponding numbers on the map in the center of this pamphlet indicate the locations of the hotels and camps. Hotels without numbers are located in Estes Park Village.

given below are published for the information of the public, but the Service assumes no responsibility for their correctness.

9. Baldpate Inn; Mace Bros., proprietors:	
Board and room, per day-----	\$4.00- \$5.00
Board and room, per week-----	24.00- 30.00
19. Bear Lake Lodge; A. E. Brown, proprietor:	
Board and room, per day-----	3.50
Board and room, per week-----	20.00
5. Big Thompson; Clem Yore, proprietor:	
Board and room, per week-----	18.00- 42.00
15. Brinwood; C. L. Reed & Son, proprietors:	
Board and lodging—	
Per day-----	3.50- 5.00
Per week-----	18.00- 27.00
23. Columbines; C. H. Alexander, manager:	
Board and room, per day-----	3.50- 4.00
Board and room, per week-----	20.00- 25.00
4. Crags Hotel; Joe Mills, proprietor:	
Board and room, per day-----	3.50- 7.50
Board and room, per week-----	21.00- 35.00
3. Elkhorn Lodge:	
Board and room, per week-----	25.00- 50.00
11. Fall River Lodge; D. J. March, proprietor:	
Board and room, per day-----	3.00- 5.00
Board and room, per week-----	15.00- 30.00
18. Fern Lodge; F. W. Byerly, proprietor:	
Board and room, per day-----	4.00
Board and room, per week-----	24.00
17. Forest Inn (The Pool); F. D. Tecker, proprietor:	
Board and room, per day-----	4.00
Board and room, per week-----	21.00- 25.00
12. Horseshoe Inn; Bradley & Patrick, proprietors.	
Board and room, per week-----	21.00-40.00
Hupp Hotel; W. H. Derby, proprietor:	
Board and room, per day-----	2.50- 3.50
Board and room, per week-----	16.00- 20.00
Josephine Café; "Johnny" Baker, proprietor:	
Regular dinner-----	.75
Sunday dinner-----	1.00
Board, per week-----	10.50
(Also a la carte service.)	
10. Lawn Lake Lodge; Bradley & Patrick, proprietors:	
Meals-----	1.00
Lodging-----	1.00
7. Lester Hotel; C. E. Lester, proprietor:	
Board and room, per day-----	3.00- 4.00
Board and room, per week-----	16.00-22.00
Lewiston Hotel Co.	
2. Lewiston Hotel (American plan):	
Board and room, per day-----	4.00- 7.00
Board and room, per week-----	25.00-40.00
8. Lewiston Chalet (American plan):	
Board and room, per day-----	3.00- 4.50
Board and room, per week-----	18.00-30.00
Lewiston Café (European plan):	
Rooms, per day-----	1.50- 2.50
Josephine Hotel (European plan):	
Rooms only, per day-----	2.50- 4.00
13. Moraine Lodge; Mrs. W. D. McPherson, proprietress:	
Board and room, per day-----	3.50- 5.00
Board and room, per week-----	18.00-30.00
Pine Cone Hotel; Mrs. Harriett R. Byerly, proprietress:	
Board and room, per day-----	3.00- 5.00
Prospect Inn; Mrs. Wm. Spanier, proprietress:	
Board and room, per day-----	3.00- 4.00
Board and room, per week-----	16.00-25.00

20. Sprague's Lodge; A. E. Sprague, proprietor:	
Board and room, per day-----	4. 00
Board and room, per week-----	17. 50-25. 00
1. Stanley Hotel; Alfred Lamborn, manager:	
Board and room, per day-----	¹ 4. 00
Board and room, per week-----	28. 00-84. 00
14. Steads Ranch and Hotel:	
Board and room, per day-----	3. 00
Board and room, per week-----	17. 50-24. 50
21. Wigwam Tea Room; Miss Anna Wolfrum, proprietress:	
16. Y. M. C. A. Conference Camp.	

HOTELS,² POST OFFICE ADDRESS, LONGS PEAK, COLO.

Big Owl Tea Room; Miss Katherine G. Garetson, proprietress.	
24. Hewes-Kirkwood Inn; Hewes Bros., proprietors:	
Board and room, per day-----	\$5. 00
Board and room, per week-----	\$20. 00-28. 00
22. Long's Peak Inn; Enos A. Mills, proprietor:	
Board and room, per day-----	4. 00- 8. 00
Board and room, per week-----	25. 00-52. 00
25. Timberline Cabin; Enos A. Mills, proprietor:	
Meals-----	1. 25
Lodging-----	1. 25

HOTELS,² POST OFFICE ADDRESS, ALLENS PARK, COLO.

26. Copeland Lake Lodge, Ed Webb, manager:	
Board and room, per day-----	\$3. 00-\$6. 00
Board and room, per week-----	18. 00-40. 00
27. National Park Hotel:	
Board and room, per day-----	3. 00 up.
Board and room, per week-----	15. 00-18. 00

HOTELS,² POST OFFICE ADDRESS, GRAND LAKE, COLO.

(On the west side.)

29. Camp Wheeler, "Squeaky Bobs":	
Board and room, per day-----	\$5. 00-\$7. 00
Board and room, per week-----	30. 00 up.
Saddle horses, per day-----	1. 50- 2. 00
28. Kauffman House:	
Board and room, per day-----	3. 00
Board and room, per week-----	18. 00
28. Langles Hotel:	
Board and room, per day-----	3. 00
28. Lehman's Hotel:	
Board and room, per day-----	3. 00
28. Narwata Hotel (European plan):	
Rates, per day-----	1. 50- 2. 00
Rates, per week-----	9. 00-12. 00
28. Rapids Lodge:	
Board and room, per day-----	5. 00- 6. 00
Board and room, per week-----	28. 00-35. 00
28. Grand Lake Lodge:	
Board and room, per day-----	5. 00
Board and room, per week-----	32. 50

¹ And up.

² Corresponding numbers on the map in the center of this pamphlet indicate the locations of the hotels or camps.

SEEING ROCKY MOUNTAIN.

The visitor purposing to see Rocky Mountain National Park should bear in mind a few general outlines. The national park boundary lies about a mile west of Estes Park village. The main range carries the Continental Divide lengthwise in a direction irregularly west of north; while in the northeast the Mummy Mountains mass superbly.

On the east side, from the village of Estes Park a road runs south, through and skirting the park and eventually finding a way to Denver, via Ward or Lyons; from Estes Park also a new road follows Fall River far up into the mountains, which, when finished, will cross the Divide and join the west side road. Other roads penetrate Horseshoe Park, Moraine Park, Bartholf Park, and other broad valleys within the Rocky Mountain National Park, where hotels and camps abound. One road leads to Sprague's, a convenient starting point for Glacier Gorge, Loch Vale, Bear Lake, and Flattop Trail. Another leads to the several excellent resorts of Moraine Park, convenient starting places for Fern and Odessa Lakes, Trail Ridge, and Flattop Trail. Along the Fall River road are several houses which are convenient starting places for Lawn Lake and the Mummy Mountains. In the south of the park are several hotels on or near the road which are convenient starting places for Longs Peak. A comfortable lodge at Copeland Lake on the main road is a convenient starting place for the Wild Basin.

On the west side, from Grand Lake, a road runs south to Granby; also north up the east bank of the Grand River to Squeaky Bobs and beyond. It is this road which will connect, below Milners Pass, with the Fall River road. At Grand Lake an excellent road partly encircles the lake. From it trails penetrate the wilderness to various points under and over the Continental Divide. Grand Lake is the western terminus of the Flattop Trail to Estes Park.

The important first step for the visitor who wants to understand and enjoy Rocky Mountain National Park is to secure a Government contour map and learn how to read it. Everything, then, including elevations, even of the valleys, is plain reading. The map may be had from the superintendent in Estes Park, or from the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

GUIDES.

Travelers on trails are earnestly advised to secure the services of licensed guides for all except the shortest trips. Besides insuring security the guide adds greatly to one's comfort and enjoyment. He knows the country and its features of interest, and also has a general knowledge of the trees and wild flowers. Information as to guides can be secured from the superintendent of the park.

THE FLATTOP TRAIL.

The principal trail, because the only one which crosses the Continental Divide in direct line between Estes Park on the east and Grand Lake on the west, is the Flattop Trail. The trip may be made on horseback in either direction in one day, but it takes an

accustomed trail traveler to do it with pleasure. The average tourist who wishes to enjoy the trip and really see the heart of the Rockies in passing had better spend the night in one of the hotels in Moraine or Bartholf Park and make an early start from there.

From either place the trail leads quickly to the steep eastern slope of Flattop Mountain, up which it zigzags among tremendous granite boulders, offering at every turn ever widening and lengthening views of the precipitous faces of these spirelike cliffs and of the superlatively beautiful country lying on the east.

There is little that is wilder in this land than the eastern face of Flattop Mountain. The trail winds under and then over enormous boulders; it skirts well-like abysses; it fronts distant views of wonderful variety; it develops remarkable profiles of Longs Peak. At one turn the traveler looks perpendicularly down 1,000 feet into Dream Lake.

For awhile the trail skirts the edge of Tyndall Gorge and looks across the vast bed of the glacier to the rugged peak of Hallett. It rounds the perpetual snows topping the cirque of Tyndall Glacier, a favorite resort of ptarmigan. It looks backward and downward upon the flat mile-wide top of the mighty moraine of ancient days in the middle of which Bierstadt Lake shines, jewel-like, in a setting of pines. It bewilders with its views of exquisite Forest Canyon and the bold heights of Trail Ridge.

Great is the temptation to linger on the inspiring ascent of Flattop, but one must not, for the journey is long. Flattop is well named. The eastern slopes of the Rockies are much gentler than the western precipices; for miles one may tramp on comparatively level rock, along the top of the Continental Divide. The top of Flattop Mountain, then, is a vast granite plateau strewn thickly with boulders varying in size between a pumpkin and a cathedral. The trail wanders in and out among these rocks; it is marked, not by paths, but by cairns of loose rocks piled one on top of another. But to one who knows his general directions these are scarcely necessary, so open is the view.

Those who expect to find these bold mountain tops, 11,000 and 12,000 feet in altitude, devoid of life quickly find themselves greatly mistaken. Every altitude, everywhere in the world, has its own animal and vegetable life. Flattop, despite its height and seeming bareness, has its many and beautifully colored lichens, its many tiny mosslike grasses, its innumerable beautifully colored wild flowers. But these belong each to its own proper zone. Many species of arctic flowers of exquisite beauty are so small that they can only be found by attentive search.

A couple of miles south along this elevated snow-spattered crest, and "the Big Trail," as the Arapahoe Indians called it, plunges down the west side of the Rockies. The drop is into one of the impressive cirques at the head of the North Inlet. Sharp zigzags lead into dense forests through which the remarkable loveliness of the splendid granite walls are, unfortunately, seldom seen. The trail follows the river closely to Grand Lake.

To those who want to enjoy the supreme glories of the heart of the Rockies without crossing to the west side, the trip may be made as far as the summit of Flattop, where several hours may be spent in

exploring the western front of the Continental Divide. It is an easy climb to the top of Hallett. South of Otis Peak, one may look down the Andrews Glacier into Loch Vale, a spectacle of real grandeur. And one may return the same day to his hotel in the eastern valley.

THE FALL RIVER TRAIL.

The other trail which crosses the Continental Divide is much longer. It passes westward up the Fall River Road as far as it is constructed and keeps straight on up and over the great wall of the Continental Divide.

The passage from dense forests to timberline and above it is here a matter of minutes. The ascent is inspiring, and the conquering of the Divide with the view beyond of the superlative valley of the Poudre River, of the magnificent sheep-haunted heights of Specimen Mountain, and of the beginning of the Forest Canyon, is highly dramatic.

THE TRAIL RIDGE TRAIL.

A variation of route to this point may be made by taking, from Moraine Park, the trail up Windy Gulch and along the top of Trail Ridge instead of through the Fall River Canyon. Both reach the same spot. But the Ute Trail, which was the Indian's route over the Continental Divide, whose altitude throughout is never less than 11,500 feet and at one place attains 12,227 feet, offers an experience not to be duplicated in any other national park. The entire crest of this remarkable ridge is scenic to a sensational degree. Windy Gulch is difficult, but well worth while.

But one may taste both experiences on the one trip at the expense of only 2 or 3 additional miles by going out by the Fall River Trail and, at the top of the Divide, swinging around the Forest Canyon cirque and coming back up Trail Ridge as far as Iceberg Lake. This gives the traveler practically the highest altitude and practically the best view which Trail Ridge affords. By either route, one must be sure to see Iceberg Lake.

ICEBERG LAKE.

This is a small abrupt cirque bitten for a depth of nearly a thousand feet into the eastern wall of the Trail Ridge. Its wall is almost precipitous. At its bottom lies a lakelet fed by a small glacier on which float ice cakes in August.

One can swing around its south side and descend to the water's edge. From every point of view it is admirable.

POUDRE LAKES AND MILNER PASS.

From the head of Forest Canyon the trail follows up the beautiful Poudre River, past the enormous volcanic pile of Specimen Mountain, past two lakes of exquisite beauty, forest edged within a few hundred feet of timberline, and down by a precipitous zigzag which plunges nearly 2,000 feet to the valley of the North Fork of the Grand River—whose waters, in due time, will flow through the Grand Canyon of the Colorado into the Gulf of California.

One may spend the night most comfortably at "Squeaky Bobs", excellent camp just outside the park boundary.

From this point south to Grand Lake, the traveler will follow an excellent road through a broad valley of wonderful beauty and variety, and return, if he chooses, by the Flattop Trail.

TRAILS TO LAWN LAKE.

The glories of the Mummy Range, exemplified chiefly in Lawn Lake and the Hallett Glacier, may be seen from a trail starting from Horseshoe Park by way of Roaring River. There is a camp on beautiful Lawn Lake. Lawn Lake has an altitude of 10,950 feet, and from its head Hagues Peak rises 2,600 feet higher.

The trip from the lake to the Hallett Glacier is difficult but well worth while. The glacier is not only one of the largest in the park; it is extraordinarily fine for its size, for any land. It is a great crescent of ice partly surrounding a small lake. While the glacier is extremely impressive, still it is small enough to permit a thorough examination without undue fatigue. Hagues Peak is a resort of Rocky Mountain sheep and ptarmigan.

THE WILD GARDENS.

The group of luxuriant canyons east of the Continental Divide and north of the eastern spur which ends in Longs Peak is known as the Wild Gardens in distinction from the corresponding and scarcely less magnificent hollow south of Longs Peak, which is known as the Wild Basin.

FERN AND ODESSA LAKES.

Of these canyons one of the most gorgeous frames two lakes of exquisite beauty. The upper one, Odessa Lake, lies under the Continental Divide and reflects snowy monsters in its still waters. The other, less than half a mile below, Fern Lake, is one of the loveliest examples of forest-bordered waters in the Rockies.

These lakes are reached by trail from Moraine Park. They constitute a day's trip of memorable charm. A primitive but most comfortable camp is located on Fern Lake. Stop over may be made at beautiful Forest Inn, at the Pool.

BEAR LAKE.

Lying directly under Hallett Peak, whose broken granite shaft is seen reflected in its forest-bordered waters, lies Bear Lake, noted for its wildness and its excellent fishing. It can be reached by trail both from Moraine and Bartholf Parks. There is an excellent camp on its west shore, with plenty of boats.

ROMANTIC LOCH VALE.

Within a right-angled bend of the Continental Divide lies a glacier-watered, cliff-cradled valley which for sheer rocky wildness and the glory of its flowers has few equals. At its head Taylors Peak lifts itself precipitously 3,000 feet to a total height of more than 13,000, and from its western foot rises Otis Peak, of nearly equal loftiness, the two carrying between them broken perpendicular walls carved by the ages into fantastic shape. One dent incloses Andrews

Glacier and lets its water find the loch. On the eastern side another giant, Thatchtop, sheltering the Taylor Glacier from the north, walls all in. It is easily reached by trail from Sprague's.

In this wild embrace lies a valley 2 or 3 miles long ascending from the richest of forests to the barren glacier. Through it tinkles Icy Brook, stringing, like jewels, three small lakes. Of these the lowest is inclosed by a luxuriant piny thicket. The two others, just emerging over timberline, lie set in solid rock sprinkled with snow patches, Indian paintbrush, and columbines.

This valley is called Loch Vale. It is only 8 or 9 miles by mountain road and trail from the well-populated hotels in Moraine Park, but it is little visited because the road is poor and the trail primitive.

Those who make the journey seldom go farther than the nearest shore of the outlet lake, the loch, because beyond that is a tangled wilderness and there is no trail into the rock-bound vale above. A few visit the foot of the little Andrews Glacier in the western valley, but no more than a dozen worshipful nature lovers a year make their way up the gorgeous gardens of the main valley, over the Timberline Fall, to look into the Lake of Glass, to trace the convolutions of those tessellated rock rims against the blue above, and to see the clouds reflected in Sky Pond.

This valley, which, with Glacier Gorge adjoining, is called the Wild Gardens in distinction from the corresponding mountain angle south of Longs Peak which Enos Mills named the Wild Basin, makes a deep impression upon the beauty-loving explorer. The loch at its entrance, shut in by forest, overhung by snow-patched mountain giants and enlivened by the waterfall pouring from a high, rocky shelf up the vale, makes a first impression never to be forgotten. Here, under trees on a tiny promontory, is the spot for lunch.

But the floor of the valley as, going forward, you emerge from timberline is the gorgeous feature of the vale, competing successfully even with the fretted and towering rocks. Such carpeting triumphantly defies art. Below the falls the brook divides and subdivides into many wandering streamlets, often hidden wholly in the luxuriant masses of flowering growths of many kinds and of infinite variety of color. One must step carefully to avoid an icy foot bath, for there is no trail. Low piny growths, dwarfed spruce, and alpine birches group in picturesque clumps. You pass from glade to glade, discovering new and unexpected beauty every few rods. Your highest ambition is to raise a tent back among those small spruces and live here all alone with this luxuriance.

The scramble up the rocky shelf that holds the falls is stiff enough to scrape your hands and steal your breath, and here you find another world. The same grand sculptures surround you, but your carpet is changed to tumbled rock—rock that carries in innumerable hollows patches alternately of snow and floral glory.

Here grow in late August columbines of size and hue to shame the loveliest of New England's springtime. For in these altitudes August is the Eastern May. Here, all summer blooms at once. Indian paintbrush shades from its most gorgeous red through all degrees to faint green. Asters, from lavender to deepest purple, group themselves alongside snow banks. Alpine flowerlets never seen below the highest levels peep from the mosses between the rocks. Here, just

over the edge of the rock shelf, lies a lake so clear that every pebble on its bottom shows in relief. It is truly the Lake of Glass.

Passing on, the vale still rises and at its head, in the very hollow of the precipices, hemmed in by snow and watered from the glacier, lies the gem of all, Sky Pond. From the boulders on the eastern side you draw a long breath of pleasure, for, looking backward, you see far down the vale over the rim of the falls the exquisite distant loch shining among its spruces.

All that lacks is life and motion. But here are these, too, in the insects that hum about you. And presently a chipmunk scampers over a boulder. A sharp whistle draws the eye across the pond to a dark spot by a snow bank on the water's edge. It is a woodchuck calling his wife to come out and enjoy the sunshine. She answers, he replies, and presently the two wander away together and are lost among the rocks.

GLACIER GORGE.

One of the noblest gorges in any mountain range the world over lies next south of Loch Vale. It is reached from Sprague's by the Loch Vale trail. Its western walls are McHenry's Peak and Thatchtop; its head lies in the hollow between the Continental Divide and Longs Peak, with Chiefs Head and Pagoda looming on its horizon, and its eastern wall is the long sharp northern buttress of Longs Peak itself.

It is a gorge of indescribable wildness. Black Lake and Blue Lake are the only two of half dozen in its recesses which bear names. Lake Mills lies in its jaws.

This gorge is magnificently worth visiting. It may be done in a day from Sprague's, returning for dinner. There is no trail to Keyhole on the great shoulder of Longs Peak, but the ascent may be made readily. The canyon is luxuriantly covered in places with a large variety of wild flowers.

THE TWIN SISTERS.

Nine miles south of the village of Estes Park, split by the boundary line of the national park, rises the precipitous, picturesque, and very craggy mountain called the Twin Sisters. Its elevation is 2,300 feet above the valley floor, which there exceeds 9,000 feet. The trail leads by many zigzags to a peak from which appears the finest view by far of Longs Peak and its guardians, Mount Meeker and Mount Lady Washington.

From the summit of the Twin Sisters an impressive view is also had of the foothills east of the park, with glimpses beyond of the great plains of eastern Colorado, and many of their irrigating reservoirs.

THE ASCENT OF LONGS PEAK.

Of the many fascinating and delightful mountain climbs, the ascent of Longs Peak is the most inspiring, as it is the most strenuous. The great altitude of the mountain, 14,255 feet above sea level and more than 5,000 feet above the valley floor, and its position well east of the Continental Divide, affording a magnificent view back upon the range, make it much the most spectacular viewpoint

in the park. The difficulty of the ascent also has its attractiveness. Longs Peak is the big climb of the Rocky Mountain National Park.

And yet the ascent is by no means forbidding. One may go more than halfway by horseback. Several hundred men and women, and occasionally children, climb the peak each season.

The three starting places are Hewes-Kirkwood Ranch, the Columbine Hotel, and Longs Peak Inn, 9 miles south of Estes Park, but those who want to have plenty of time to see and enjoy prefer to spend the night at Timberline Cabin on the shoulder between Longs Peak and Mount Lady Washington; from here the trail winds through Boulder Field, an area of loose rocks on the north of the peak. From Boulder Field, the trail ascends by a devious, sometimes exciting course, through a hole in a rocky wall called, from its shape, the Keyhole, and up sharp rocky slants often covered with ice and snow.

Passing through Kayhole, the imposing vista of the Front Range bursts upon the view. We look 2,000 feet down into Glacier Gorge. To the left we pass up a narrow, steeply inclined ice-filled gulch, called the Trough; this is the only part of the climb which can be called dangerous, and it is not always dangerous. Finally, after what is to the amateur often an exhausting climb, we pass along the Narrows, up a steep incline called the Homestretch, and we are there.

The view from Longs Peak in most directions is nothing less than sublime.

SUNRISE FROM LONGS PEAK.

A night ascent of Longs Peak is necessary to see the wonderful spectacle of sunrise from the summit. Here is the story of an ascent made in August, 1915, by Miss Edna Smith, Mrs. Love, Miss Frasher, and Miss Terry, under the guidance of Shep Husted. The account is by Miss Smith.

At supper time the chances seemed against a start. It was raining. Later the rain stopped, but the full moon was almost lost in a heavy mist and the light was dim. Mr. Husted thought an attempt to ascend the peak hardly wise. At 11 o'clock I went to Enos Mills for advice. He said, "Go." So we mounted our ponies and started, chilled by the clammy fog about us.

After a short climb we were in another world. The fog was a sea of silvery clouds below us and from it the mountains rose like islands. The moon and stars were bright in the heavens. There was the sparkle in the air that suggests enchanted lands and fairies. Halfway to timberline we came upon ground white with snow, which made it seem all the more likely that Christmas pixies just within the shadows of the pines might dance forth on a moonbeam.

Above timberline there was no snow, but the moonlight was so brilliant that the clouds far below were shining like misty lakes and even the bare mountain side about us looked almost as white as if snow covered.

As we left our ponies at the edge of the Boulder Field and started across that rugged stretch of debris spread out flat in the brilliant moonlight we found the silhouette of Longs Peak thrown in deep black shadow across it. Never before had that bold outline seemed so impressive.

At the western edge of Boulder Field there was a new marvel. As we approached Keyhole, right in the center of that curious nick in the rim of Boulder Field shone the great golden moon. The vast shadow of the peak, made doubly dark by the contrast, made us very silent. When we emerged from Keyhole and looked down into the Glacier Gorge beyond it was hard to breathe because of the wonder of it all. The moon was shining down into the great gorge 1,000 feet below and it was filled with a silvery glow. The lakes glimmered in the moonlight.

Climbing along the narrow ledge, high above this tremendous gorge, was like a dream. Not a breath of air stirred, and the only sound was the crunch of hobnails on rock. There was a supreme hush in the air, as if something tremendous were about to happen.

Suddenly the sky, which had been the far-off blue of a moonlit night, flushed with the softest amethyst and rose, and the stars loomed large and intimately near, burning like lamps with lavender, emerald, sapphire, and topaz lights. The moon had set and the stars were supreme.

The Trough was full of ice and the ice was hard and slippery, but the steps that had been cut in the ice were sharp and firm. We had no great difficulty in climbing the steep ascent. We emerged from the Trough upon a ledge from which the view across plains and mountain ranges was seemingly limitless.

As we made our way along the Narrows the drama of that day's dawn proceeded with kaleidoscopic speed. Over the plains, apparently without end, was a sea of billowy clouds, shimmering with golden and pearly lights. One mountain range after another was revealed and brought close by the rosy glow that now filled all the sky. Every peak, far and near, bore a fresh crown of new snow, and each stood out distinct and individual. Arapaho Peak held the eye long. Torreys Peak and Grays Peak were especially beautiful. And far away, a hundred miles to the south, loomed up the summit of Pikes Peak. So all-pervading was the alpine glow that even the near-by rocks took on wonderful color and brilliance.

Such a scene could last but a short time. And it was well for us, for the moments were too crowded with sensations to be long borne. Soon the sun burst up from the ocean of clouds below. The lights changed. The ranges gradually faded into a far-away blue. The peaks flattened out and lost themselves in the distance. The near-by rocks took on once more their accustomed somber hues. And in the bright sunlight of the new day we wondered whether we had seen a reality or a vision.

On the summit all was bright and warm. Long we lingered in the sunlight, loath to leave so much beauty; but we feared lest the ice in the Trough should soften, and at last we began the descent. We descended leisurely and stopped at Timberline Cabin for luncheon.

It was a perfect trip. It seemed as if the stage were set for our especial benefit. It was an experience that will live with me always. At first I felt as if I could never ascend the peak again, lest the impressions of that perfect night should become confused or weakened. But I believe I can set this night apart by itself. And I shall climb Longs Peak again.

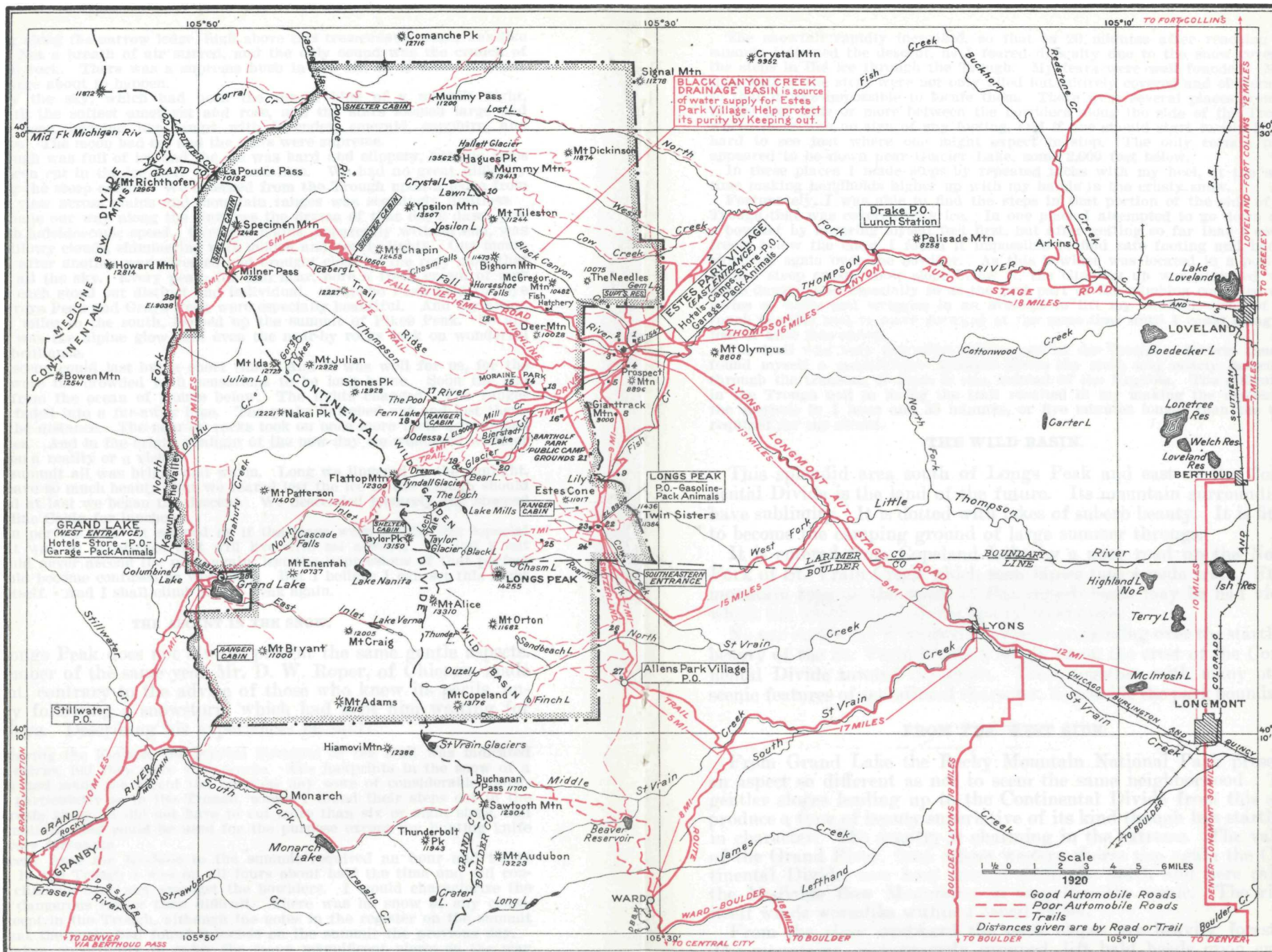
THE ASCENT IN THE SNOW.

But Longs Peak does not always present the same gentle aspects. In September of the same year Mr. D. W. Roper, of Chicago, made the ascent, contrary to the advice of those who knew its perils, immediately following a snowstorm which had kept him waiting for several days. Describing his experiences he said:

After leaving the Keyhole the general direction of the trail was indicated by a few cairns, but they were very scarce. The footprints in the snow of a party that had made the ascent the previous day were of considerable assistance and particularly so in the Trough, where I found their steps cut in the ice and crusty snow. I did not have to cut more than six or eight steps, and as I had nothing that could be used for the purpose except my hunting knife this was very fortunate.

The ascent from the Keyhole to the summit required an hour and thirty minutes. In the Trough I was on all fours about half the time and did considerable climbing over and amongst the bowlders. I would characterize the ascent as dangerous rather than difficult. There was no snow of any consequence except in the Trough, although the notes in the register on the summit showed that the party had found 2 inches on the summit the previous day.

I had taken opportunity to enjoy the many magnificent views on the way up the peak, and it was fortunate that I did so, as I there found a storm gathering, the clouds being about on the level with the summit of the peak and snow starting to fall. I made a slight tour of the summit and then located and examined the register of the Colorado Mountain Club.



MAP OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK
Note: Numbers on the map indicate the locations of the resorts and hotels bearing corresponding numbers, listed on pages 16, 17, 18

The snowfall rapidly increased, so that in 20 minutes after reaching the summit I started the descent, as I feared difficulty due to the snow covering the steps in the ice through the Trough. My fears were well founded. More than half of the steps were not only filled but entirely covered and obliterated, so that it was impossible to locate them. There were several places from 50 to 100 feet wide or more between the bowlders along the side of the Trough where there was no sign of any footing, and if one should start to slip it was hard to see just where one might expect to stop. The only certain place appeared to be down near Glacier Lake, some 2,000 feet below.

In these places I made steps by repeated kicks with my heel, at the same time making handholds higher up with my hands in the crusty snow.

Fortunately, I was able to find the steps in that portion of the side of the Trough that was covered with ice. In one place I attempted to go down over a bowlder by lowering myself feet first, but after getting so far that I swung freely below the chest I found it impossible to find safe footing and had to climb up again over the bowlder. As this bowlder was located in a position with a steep crusty snow slope below it, the climbing up was attended with some danger, and especially so as the first part of the climbing consisted of a series of kicks and wriggles in an attempt to lift my clothing clear of the rough bowlder and to move forward at the same time until I could bring my foot or knee into action.

The trail was very dim after getting out of the Trough. Several times I found myself a considerable distance above the trail, and nearly descended through the transom, if there is one, instead of the Keyhole. The difficulties in the Trough and in losing the trail resulted in my making the descent to the Keyhole in 1 hour and 35 minutes, or five minutes longer than the time required for the ascent.

THE WILD BASIN.

This splendid area south of Longs Peak and east of the Continental Divide is the land of the future. Its mountain surroundings have sublimity. It is dotted with lakes of suberb beauty. It is fitted to become the camping ground of large summer throngs.

It is entered from Copeland Lake by a poor road up the North Fork of St. Vrain Creek which soon lapses into a rude trail. From mountain tops on the south of this superb basin may be had views which are unsurpassed of the snowy mountains.

No one enters the Wild Basin without exclaiming over the startling beauty of the St. Vrain Glaciers which lie on the crest of the Continental Divide toward the south. They, together with many other scenic features of sensational character, lie outside the park boundary.

FROM THE WEST SIDE.

From Grand Lake the Rocky Mountain National Park presents an aspect so different as not to seem the same neighborhood. The gentler slopes leading up to the Continental Divide from this side produce a type of beauty superlative of its kind though less startling in character. The country is charming in the extreme. The valley of the Grand River, from whose western shores rise again the Continental Divide, now bent around from the north and here called the Medicine Bow Mountains, is magnificently scenic. The river itself winds wormlike within a broad valley.

From the river westward the park slopes are heavily forested. The mountains, picturesquely grouped, lift bald heads upon every side. Splendid streams rush to the river. Magnificent canyons penetrate to the precipices of the divide. Many lakes of great beauty cluster under the morning shadows of these great masses.

GRAND LAKE.

The North and East Inlets are the two principal rivers entering beautiful Grand Lake. Each flows from cirques under the Continental Divide. Lake Nokoni and Lake Nanita, reputed among the most romantic of the park, are reached by a new trail connecting with both sides of the park by the Flattop Trail.

Lake Verna and her unnamed sisters are the beautiful sources of the East Inlet and are reached by its trail.

While not yet so celebrated as the showier and more populated east side, the west side of the Rocky Mountain National Park is destined to an immense development in the not far future. With the completion of the Fall River road in 1920 the west side will begin to come into its own.

CAMPING OUT.

The facilities for comfortable summer living afforded by the great plateau with its parklike valleys which lies east of the snowy range are, equally with the park's accessibility to centers of large population, the reasons for its enormous recent increase in popularity. It is destined to become a famous center for camping out.

To this end, a public camp ground was established in Bartholf Park. In this camp ground motorists and others who bring in tents and camping-out equipment will find comfortable spots in which to enjoy themselves in the way which many believe the ideal one to live in the open.

THE SNOW CARNIVAL.

So accessible a winter paradise inevitably suggests winter sports, and winter sports there are. There is no country more adaptable to the purpose. With some hotels open the year around, snowshoe trips are possible everywhere, also tobogganing and skiing.

For the formal snow carnival in February, Fern Lake has been appropriately chosen. The neighborhood is one of the wildest and most beautiful in the Rockies. The Fern Lake Lodge makes a picturesque headquarters. The snow-covered surface of the lake, girt close with lofty Englemann spruce and framed in summits of the Continental Divide, is an inspiring field. Here, from February's beginning, skiing and other lusty sports draw an increasing number of devotees of winter pleasure.

THE MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

Front Range peaks following the line of the Continental Divide, north to south.

A little west of the divide.	On the Continental Divide.	A little east of the divide.	Altitude, in feet.
Shipier Mountain.....	Specimen Mountain.....		12,482
	Mount Ida.....		11,400
			12,725
		Terra Tomah Peak.....	12,686
		Mount Julian.....	12,928
		Stones Peak.....	12,928
	Flattop Mountain.....		12,300
	Hallett Peak.....		12,725
	Otis Peak.....		12,478
	Taylor Peak.....		13,150
		Thatchtop.....	12,600
	McHenry's Peak.....		13,200
		Storm Peak.....	13,335
		Chiefs Head.....	13,579
		Pagoda.....	13,491
	Longs Peak.....	14,255	
	Mount Lady Washington.....	13,269	
	Mount Meeker.....	13,911	
Andrews Peak.....	Mount Alice.....		13,310
			12,564
Mount Craig.....	Tanina Peak.....		12,417
			12,005
		Mahana Peak.....	12,629
Mount Adams.....	Ouzel Peak.....		12,600
			12,115
		Mount Copeland.....	13,176
		Estes Cone.....	11,017
		Battle Mountain.....	11,930
		Lookout.....	10,744
		Mount Orton.....	11,682
		Meadow Mountain.....	11,634

Peaks of the Mummy Range northeast of the Continental Divide from Fall River, north.

	Altitude, in feet.
Mount Chapin.....	12,458
Mount Chiquita.....	13,052
Ypsilon Mountain.....	13,507
Mount Fairchild.....	13,502
Mummy Mountain.....	13,413
Hagues Peak.....	13,562
Mount Dunraven.....	12,548
Mount Dickinson.....	11,874
Mount Tison.....	11,244
Big Horn Mountain.....	11,473
McGregor Mountain.....	10,482

Peaks in the Grand Lake Basin.

Snowdrift Peak.....	12,280
Nakai Peak.....	12,221
Mount Patterson.....	11,400
Mount Bryant.....	11,000
Mount Cairns.....	10,800
Nisa Mountain.....	10,791
Mount Enentah.....	10,737
Mount Wescott.....	10,400
Shadow Mountain.....	10,100

The above tables show that there are 51 named mountains within the very limited area of the park that reach altitudes of over 10,000 feet, grouped as follows:

Over 14,000 feet.....	1
Between 13,000 and 14,000 feet.....	13
Between 12,000 and 13,000 feet.....	20
Between 11,000 and 12,000 feet.....	10
Between 10,000 and 11,000 feet.....	7

BIRDS AND PLANTS.

POPULAR REFERENCE LIST OF BIRDS FOUND IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.

The following list has been revised and extended to include all recent information on the bird life of the region. A few unusual records have been included, based on the statements of careful observers, whose names are given in parentheses at the end of the annotations. These records are believed to be authentic; but it will be understood that the species so listed are not yet to be considered of general or regular occurrence within the park boundaries. At the request of several ornithologists the scientific nomenclature is given, thus permitting the use of a number of brief local or vernacular names in place of the sometimes clumsy English descriptive names used in books.

WATER BIRDS.

Grebe family.

Eared grebe (*Columbus nigricollis californicus*): One was found near Grand Lake in the fall; probably a regular transient.

Pied-billed grebe; dabchick (*Podilymbus podiceps*): Transient, occasionally seen on ponds in the spring.

Duck family.

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*): Summer resident on a few montane lakes and beaver ponds; common in migration.

Green-winged teal (*Nettion carolinense*): Reported as occasionally occurring with the preceding. (Andrews.)

Barrow's golden-eye (*Clangula islandica*): Recently seen on upper beaver ponds; possibly a summer resident. (Johnson.)

Wild goose (*Branta canadensis*): Frequently seen flying overhead in the fall, and lately reported in the park in summer.

Heron family.

Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*): A rare or accidental visitant.

Rail family.

Sora (*Porzana carolina*): Reported as a rare summer resident. (Widmann.)

Coot (*Fulica americana*): Irregular transient on submontane ponds and streams.

Phalarope family.

Wilson's phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*): Reported from the eastern edge of the park. (Rockwell.)

Snipe family.

Jack snipe (*Gallinago delicata*): Summer resident, May to August, in open marshes, 9,000 feet and lower.

Spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*): Summer resident, breeding on lakes and beaver ponds, up to 9,000 feet.

Plover family.

Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*): A common spring migrant (April); usually a summer resident, in marshes, submontane or occasionally higher.

LAND BIRDS.

Quail family.

Bob white (*Colinus virginianus*): Occasionally reported during the last few years; possibly a rare resident at lower altitudes.

Grouse family.

Busky grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*): Permanent resident of the high forest region, and frequently seen in late summer in open glades down to 9,000 feet.

Ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*): Permanent resident. Common in summer on the alpine meadows, nesting up to 12,000 feet; in winter at timberline, or irregularly down to the montane parks.

Pheasant family.

Chinese ringneck (*Phasianus torquatus*): An introduced species, which seems to be getting established at the eastern edge of the park, at 7,000 feet; once seen at 9,000 feet.

Pigeon family.

Band-tailed pigeon (*Columba fasciata*): An irregular summer visitant, or possibly rare summer resident. The few records are from the yellow-pine region.

Mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*): Summer resident, submontane; often around barns and ranches.

Hawk family.

Marsh hawk (*Circus hudsonius*): Transient, common in fall migration (about Aug. 15 to Sept. 15). Usually seen flying low over wet meadows, but sometimes along high ridges, at timberline or above.

Sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter velox*): A rare summer resident of the upper montane forests. Frequently seen in fall migration.

Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*): Known only as a rare summer visitant.

Goshawk (*Accipiter atricapillus* subsp.): A rare but regular winter resident, October to March. One specimen killed in the park evidently belonged to the eastern subspecies.

Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo borealis calurus*): Summer resident, May to October. The commonest of the large soaring hawks, frequently seen throughout the park.

Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*): Apparently a rare visitant, at the lower altitudes.

Rough-legged hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus sanctijohannis*): Winter visitant; infrequent. Squirrel hawk (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*): Summer resident at the lower altitudes; not common.

Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*): Permanent resident, now occurring throughout the park, but more frequently seen among the high peaks of the range.

Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*): A very rare transient; twice observed in the fall.

Prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*): Known only as an infrequent visitant. Has been taken in the park, and observed several times recently.

Pigeon hawk (*Falco columbarius richardsoni?*): Transient, in spring and fall; not common.

Sparrow hawk (*Falco sparverius* subsp.): Summer resident, April to September, in open woods, montane and lower. The commonest small hawk.

Owl family.

Saw-whet owl (*Cryptoglaux acadica*): Permanent resident of the montane forests; not common.

Screech owl (*Otus asio macwellii*): Permanent resident; frequently heard in the evening. *Otus flammeolus* has been taken in the region, but is probably much less common than the preceding.

Horned owl (*Bubo virginianus pallescens*): Permanent resident, occurring regularly throughout the park, although nowhere common.

Kingfisher family.

Belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*): Permanent resident along large streams. In summer irregularly up to 8,000 or 9,000 feet; in winter hardly within the park, migrating to lower altitudes.

Woodpecker family.

Hairy woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus monticola*): Permanent resident, chiefly in the montane forests.

Downy woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens homorus*): Permanent resident, less common than the preceding. Breeds chiefly below 8,000 feet, but occasionally wanders to higher altitudes in fall and winter.

Three-toed woodpecker (*Picoides americanus dorsalis*): Rare permanent resident of the subalpine forests. Observed as yet only on the western slope of the range, but may occur on the eastern also.

Red-naped sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*): Summer resident, common and conspicuous; nesting chiefly in aspen groves, up to 9,500 feet.

Williamson's sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*): Summer resident in open woods, chiefly submontane, but occasionally ranging up to 10,000 feet.

Red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*): Visitant, or rare summer resident, at the lower altitudes.

Lewis woodpecker (*Asyndesmus torquatus*): Resident in the foothill zone, but occasionally seen in the lower montane.

Flicker (*Colaptes cafer collaris*): Common throughout the park in summer; occasionally seen in winter at the lower altitudes.

Goatsucker family.

Poor Will (*Phalaenoptilus nuttalli*): A rare summer resident, submontane.

Nighthawk (*Chordeiles virginianus henryi*): Summer resident, June to August; common almost everywhere, breeding up to 10,000 feet; very conspicuous in flight.

Swift family.

White-throated swift (*Acronautes melanoleucus*): Probably only a rare summer visitant. (Widmann.)

Hummingbird family.

Broad-tailed hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*): Summer resident; common and widely distributed from June to early August.

Flycatcher family.

Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*): Summer resident below 9,000 feet; not common.

Arkansas kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*): Observed several times recently in the submontane zone. Probably a rare summer resident.

Olive-sided flycatcher (*Nuttallornis borealis*): Summer resident, June to August, in the coniferous forests, up to timberline; generally distributed, but nowhere common.

Wood pewee (*Myiobanes richardsoni*): Summer resident in the yellow-pine region.

Little flycatchers (*Empidonax*): Three species, in summer: *E. difficilis*, in willow thickets along streams, submontane. *E. wrightii*, in open montane woods. *E. hammondi* is known to occur, but is probably less common than the preceding, from which it is hardly distinguishable in the field.

Lark family.

Horned lark (*Otocoris alpestris leucolaema*): Known only as an occasional winter visitant at the eastern edge of the park; but might be expected on the alpine meadows in summer.

Crow family.

Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*): Permanent resident up to 9,000 feet. Common but rather erratic.

Crested jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri diademata*): Resident at middle and lower altitudes. Common and conspicuous at all seasons. Locally called blue jay.

Camp bird (*Perisoreus canadensis capitalis*): Resident in the coniferous forests above 9,000 feet. A common and familiar bird; very tame, and frequently seen at all seasons around camps and dwellings within its range.

Raven (*Corvus corax sinuatus*): Apparently only an occasional visitant.

Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos* subsp.): A rare and irregular visitant, usually in the fall.

Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*): Permanent resident throughout the park, often in limber pine forests. Common but rather erratic, sometimes ranging far above timberline. Also known as Clarke's crow.

Pinyon jay (*Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*): An irregular visitant in spring or fall.

Blackbird family.

Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*): Reported at the eastern edge of the park; probably not frequent. (Widmann.)

Red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus fortis*): Summer resident, March to early August, in marshes up to 9,000 feet.

Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*): Common summer resident in submontane fields.

Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*): Summer resident; common around barns and ranches up to 9,000 feet.

Finch family.

Pine grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator montana*): Resident in the coniferous forests. Breeds in the subalpine spruce regions; wanders in winter irregularly down to the montane parks.

Purple finch (*Carpodacus cassini*): Resident in the region, but of irregular distribution and migrating to lower altitudes in winter.

House finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*): Resident in villages, at least in summer; perhaps hardly within the park.

Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra minor*): Visitant, or sometimes resident, in the coniferous forests; infrequent and erratic.

White-winged crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*): Rare winter visitant in the subalpine forests.

Rosy finch (*Leucosticte*): Three species: *L. australis* is common in summer on the highest peaks, nesting up to 13,000 feet; in winter it migrates to lower altitudes, where it joins in flocks with *L. tephrocotis* and *L. tephrocotis littoralis*, visitants from the north.

Goldfinch (*Astragalinus* sp.): Reported in late summer, probably in migration, by several observers. *A. psaltria* is known to occur, but *A. tristis* may also be expected. (Widmann and Johnson.)

Pine siskin (*Spinus pinus*): Resident, chiefly in the yellow-pine zone; common but erratic.

Vesper sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus confinis*): Summer resident, on dry grasslands, chiefly submontane.

Savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus*): Known only as a visitant in late summer.

White-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*): Common summer resident, near open marshes, to above timberline.

Tree sparrow (*Spizella monticola ochracea*): Winter resident, October to March, up to 9,000 feet.

Chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerina arizonae*): Summer resident, frequently near habitations, up to 9,000 feet. Common and conspicuous in flocks in late summer.

Clay-colored sparrow (*Spizella pallida*): Migrant and sometimes a rare summer resident.

White-winged junco (*Junco aikeni*): Winter resident, below 9,000 feet.

Pink-sided junco (*Junco hyemalis mearnsi*): Winter resident, submontane; common and conspicuous in spring and fall migration.

Shufeldt's junco (*Junco hyemalis connectens*): Occurs in flocks with the preceding species.

Gray-headed junco (*Junco phaeonotus caniceps*): One of the commonest summer residents of the montane zone; in winter at lower altitudes.

Song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia montana*): Summer resident near streams or swamps; submontane.

Lincoln's sparrow (*Melospiza Lincolni*): Summer resident in open marshy places; montane and subalpine.

Fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca schistacea*): Recently noted for the first time as a summer resident in a marsh at 9,000 feet. It is rare in Colorado.

Green-tailed towhee (*Oroscoptes chlorura*): Summer resident, in sagebrush or willow thickets, montane and lower.

Black-headed grosbeak (*Zamelodia melanocephala*): Rare summer resident at the eastern edge of the park, below 8,000 feet.

Tanager family.

Western tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*): Summer resident along streams below 8,000 feet.

Swallow family.

Cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*): Summer resident, submontane; common locally.

Barn swallow (*Hirundo erythrogastra*): Summer resident, around buildings, occasionally up to 9,000 feet.

Violet-green swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina lepida*): Common and widely distributed, from June to August, up to 9,000 feet; nesting in cliffs, trees, or around buildings.

Waxwing family.

Bohemian waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*): Winter visitant or resident, October to April; sometimes quite common.

Shrike family.

Northern shrike (*Lanius borealis*): Winter visitant.

Migrant shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*): Transient visitant in spring and fall.

Vireo family.

Warbling vireo (*Vireosylva gilva swainsoni*): Summer resident, along streams or in aspen groves, below 9,000 feet.

Plumbeous vireo (*Laniivireo solitarius plumbeus*): Summer resident in the foothills. (Widmann.)

Warbler family.

Virginia's warbler (*Vermivora virginiae*): Reported as a rare summer resident at the eastern edge of the park. (Widmann.)

Yellow warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*): Summer resident along streams; common below 8,000 feet, rare above.

Audubon's warbler (*Dendroica auduboni*): Common and widely distributed through the montane zone, from about May 15 to September 15. Abundant in migration.

Townsend's warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*): A rather common fall transient, September or late August.

MacGillivray's warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*): Summer resident along streams, up to 9,000 feet at least; fairly common, but shy and inconspicuous.

Black-capped warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pileolata*): Common summer resident, May to September; usually in the willows near streams, 9,000 to 11,000 feet.

Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*): Very rare transient visitant; once seen in the spring.

Wagtail family.

Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*): Summer resident above timberline, nesting up to 12,000 feet; common at lower altitudes during spring and fall migrations.

Dipper family.

Water ousel (*Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*): Common along streams; in summer up to the subalpine lakes, in winter only at lower altitudes. Nests throughout its range, often under bridges.

Thrasher family.

Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*): Summer resident, submontane.

Brown thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*): Summer visitant, rare or accidental.

Wren family.

Rock wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*): Summer resident in rocky places, up to 11,500 feet; widely distributed, but nowhere common.

House wren (*Troglodytes aedon parkmani*): Common summer resident up to 9,000 feet.

Creeper family.

Brown creeper (*Certhia familiaris montana*): Resident in the coniferous forests; rather rare and inconspicuous, but more frequently seen in winter than in summer.

Nuthatch family.

White-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis nelsoni*): Common permanent resident of the yellow pine zone.

Red-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*): Permanent resident of the dense forests, subalpine and upper montane; frequently seen in early fall and winter.

Pygmy nuthatch (*Sitta pygmaea*): Resident in the yellow pine forests; common but rather erratic.

Titmouse family.

Long-tailed chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis*): Resident, usually in deciduous growth; breeds mostly below 8,500 feet, but wanders higher in fall and winter. Locally called willow chickadee.

Mountain chickadee (*Penthestes gambeli*): A common and characteristic bird of the coniferous forests, throughout the park; permanent resident, 8,000 to 11,000 feet.

Kinglet family.

Golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*): Rare summer resident in the dense subalpine forests; more common in migration, especially in the fall, at lower elevations.

Ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*): Common summer resident in the coniferous forests, montane and subalpine; conspicuous in fall migration.

Thrush family.

Solitaire (*Myiadestes townsendi*): Widely distributed, from March to November, throughout the park, although nowhere common. A few usually remain through the winter at the lower altitudes.

Willow thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*): A rare and irregular summer resident, along streams at 9,000 feet and below.

Olive-backed thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*): Regular summer resident, up to 9,000 feet, usually near streams.

Hermite thrush (*Hylocichla guttata auduboni*): Summer resident throughout the forest region, from 8,500 feet to timberline.

Robin (*Planesticus migratorius propinquus*): Resident. Abundant in summer throughout the park, a few usually remaining through the winter at the lower altitudes.

Chestnut-backed bluebird (*Sialia mexicana bairdi*): An infrequent visitant, or rare summer resident at the eastern edge of the park. (Widmann.)

Mountain bluebird (*Sialia currucoides*): Summer resident, March to October; abundant almost everywhere in open country, nesting up to 9,500 feet at least, and wandering to above timberline in the fall.

KEY TO THE BIRDS OCCURRING REGULARLY IN THE SUMMER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.

GROUP I. *Aquatic*.—Birds found *only* near water, or in wet places.

GROUP II. *Terrestrial*.—Birds usually seen on or near the ground, in open dry meadows or rocky places.

GROUP III. *Aerial*.—Birds of long and powerful flight, usually seen on the wing.

GROUP IV. *Arborcal*.—Birds occurring in forests, copses, or thickets; often, but not necessarily, near streams.

GROUP V. *Miscellaneous*.—Birds of various habits and general or irregular distribution, found in almost all situations; often seen near ranches, hotels and other habitations, and along roads. This group includes several familiar birds, which are the most common and conspicuous in the park.

I.

A. Birds found on shallow lakes and beaver ponds:	
1. Swimming birds (ducks)—	
a. Head of male all dark green	Mallard.
b. Head of male dark bluish, with white patches (rare)	Barrow's golden eye.
c. Head of male brown, with green patches	Green winged teal.
2. Small wading birds	Spotted sandpiper.
B. Birds found in large open marshes:	
1. Legs long (wading birds)—	
a. Colors of body finely streaked or mottled.....	Jack snipe.
b. Colors of body plain.....	Kildeer.
2. Legs short; a perching bird, black, with red shoulders.....	Red-winged blackbird.
C. Birds found only on large rapid streams or cold lakes:	
1. Size, medium; color, gray, with black and white markings.....	Belted kingfisher.
2. Size, small; color, uniform dark slate gray.....	Water ousel.

II.

A. Only above timberline in summer:	
1. Hen-like birds, with feathered legs and feet	Ptarmigan.
2. Sparrow-like birds, with chocolate brown above and below.....	Rosy finch.
3. Small birds, grayish brown above, whitish or buffy below, and streaked—	
a. Tail with white edges (common).....	Pipit.
b. Tail with a transverse black band (rare).....	Rock wren.
B. Below timberline:	
1. Large, hen-like birds, mottled gray.....	Dusky grouse.
2. Small birds, plain gray, with reddish black and white outer tail feathers (very common).	Gray-headed junco.
3. Medium size, brown and yellow, with a conspicuous black V on breast.	Western meadowlark.

III.

A. Birds which fly mostly in the evening or night.	
1. Flying high in the open sky—	
a. Making with the wings an occasional muffled booming sound..	Nighthawk.
b. Making with the wings a soft prolonged whirring sound.....	Jacksnipe.
2. Flying low and silently (owls)—	
a. Large; extent, 4 feet or more; ear tufts present.....	Great horned owl.
b. Medium size; ear tufts present.....	Screech owl.
c. Rather small; no ear tufts.....	Saw whet owl.

III—Continued.

B. Birds which fly mostly in daytime:	
1. Size, large to very large (birds of prey)—	
a. Extent, 6 or 7 feet; flight, very high and gliding, with almost no wing motion.	Golden eagle.
b. Extent 4 or 5 feet; flight high and soaring, but with more or less wing motion—	
(1) Tail distinctly red (common).....	Red-tailed hawk.
(2) Tail largely white (rare).....	Squirrel hawk.
c. Extent less than 4 feet; flight mostly low and labored; a white spot at base of tail (late summer only).....	Marsh hawk.
2. Size small; flight graceful (swallows)—	
a. Tail deeply forked.....	Barn swallow.
b. Tail not noticeably forked—	
(1) Throat brownish.....	Cliff swallow.
(2) Underparts all pure white.....	Violet-green swallow.
3. Size very small; about 4 inches long; wing stroke very rapid, like that of an insect; often a shrill whistling note when in flight.	Broad-tailed hummingbird.

IV.

A. Birds which cling to tree trunks in an erect attitude, often digging or hammering:	
1. Small; plumage grayish brown, with no black and white.....	Brown creeper.
2. Small to medium; plumage always with more or less black and white (woodpeckers)—	
a. Underparts pure white—	
(1) Length, 10 inches.....	Hairy woodpecker.
(2) Length, 6 inches.....	Downy woodpecker.
b. Underparts with red or yellow or both—	
(1) Top of head red.....	Red-naped sapsucker.
(2) Top of head black.....	Williamson sapsucker (male)
(3) Top of head brown.....	Williamson sapsucker (female).
B. Birds which cling to tree trunks, often head downward, creeping down and around trunk and large limbs; size, small; tail very short (nuthatches):	
1. Crown black, underparts pure white.....	White-breasted nuthatch.
2. Crown gray, nape whitish, underparts whitish to buffy.....	Pygmy nuthatch.
3. Crown and stripe through eye black, underparts tinged with red.....	Red-breasted nuthatch.
C. Birds with the habit of catching insects in the air, making a short flight from a perch, and returning to it (flycatchers); size, small; color, dull grayish:	
1. Sides of breast slightly streaked; call, leud; of three notes.....	Olive-sided flycatcher.
2. Sides of breast plain—	
a. Call of one rather long note.....	Western wood pewee.
b. Call soft, of one or two short notes.....	Little flycatchers.
D. Birds which perch among the branches of trees and bushes; habits various:	
1. Found in pine and spruce forests—	
a. Large hen-like bird.....	Dusky grouse.
b. Medium size; plain gray; with fluffy plumage; common and tame.	Campbird.
c. Small; back plain brown; tail reddish; breast whitish; with dark spots; song highly musical.	Hermit thrush.
d. Sparrow-like birds; the males with more or less bright crimson red—	
(1) Size of a robin.....	Pine grosbeak.
(2) Size of a bluebird—	
(a) Bill with tips crossed.....	Crossbill.
(b) Bill normal.....	Purple finch.
e. Small active birds, gray, with black cap and throat; white stripe over eye.	Mountain chickadee.
f. Very small; greenish gray, except for white wing bars and a bright colored crown patch—	
(1) Crown patch red, sometimes concealed; song loud and rhythmic.	Ruby-crowned kinglet.
(2) Crown patch yellow, always evident (rare).....	Golden-crowned kinglet.
2. Found in willow brush, or other deciduous growth; often near streams; all small birds—	
a. Like the hermit thrush (see above) but tail grayish.....	Olive-backed thrush.
b. Like the mountain chickadee (see above) but no white stripe over eye.	Chickadee.
c. Plumage of males with brilliant red and yellow.....	Western tanager.
d. With yellow, but no red or brown patches—	
(1) Underparts dull yellow to whitish.....	Warbling vireo.
(2) Underparts bright yellow—	
(a) Breast and sides streaked.....	Yellow warbler.
(b) Breast and sides plain—	
1. Crown black.....	Black-capped warbler.
2. Head and neck gray (rare).....	Machillivray's warbler.
e. Sparrow-like birds, all with some brown:	
(1) Underparts streaked—	
(a) With light buff chest band; chiefly above 8,500 feet.....	Lincoln's sparrow.
(b) Without chest band, chiefly below 8,500 feet.....	Song sparrow.
(2) Underparts plain—	
(a) Crown with conspicuous black and white stripes.....	White-crowned sparrow.
(b) Crown dull red; back greenish.....	Green-tailed towhee.

V.

A. Size medium:	
1. With more or less brown—	
a. A bird of prey, with strong bill and feet; head strikingly marked.	Sparrow hawk.
b. Pigeon-like; with weak bill and feet.	Mourning dove.
2. Colors only black, white, gray, or blue (jay family)—	
a. Sharply black and white; tail very long.	Magpie.
b. Gray, with black and white wings.	Nutcracker.
c. Wholly dark blue to blackish.	Crested jay.
B. Size smaller:	
1. Wholly black.	Brewer's blackbird.
2. Back gray; breast dull red to light yellowish brown.	Robin.
C. Size small to very small:	
1. Slender, all gray, with light wing bars showing in flight; song long, varied and musical.	Solitaire.
2. Light sky-blue to grayish.	Mountain bluebird.
3. Tinged with dark crimson or wine color, brightest on crown.	Purple finch.
4. Mottled gray, with bright yellow patches and white markings.	Audubon's warbler.
5. Brown, streaked or mottled—	
a. Bill short; crown dull red.	Chipping sparrow.
b. Bill long; plumage finely spotted, with no prominent markings.	House wren.
c. Heavily streaked with black above and below; wings with yellow markings.	Pinesiskin.

POPULAR REFERENCE LIST OF PLANTS FOUND IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.

The following list includes the seed-bearing plants of the park, exclusive of the grass, sedge, and rush families; and enumerates all species which have been definitely identified up to date. In the case of several large groups of closely related species it has been found impossible to name all the varieties until after more material has been collected; therefore these have been listed simply by the generic name. Other large groups have been partly worked out, as indicated; and it is believed that throughout the list the species named are the more common and characteristic ones, at least on the eastern side of the Continental Divide. A very conservative system of nomenclature has been followed, based mainly on Coulter and Nelson's Manual.

For convenience in noting the distribution of plants, frequent reference has been made to the life zones generally recognized by biologists. Four of these zones are included within the national park boundaries. Their limits are not sharply marked, and vary somewhat according to local topography; but they may be defined approximately by altitude, as follows:

Alpine zone, 11,200 to 14,000 feet: The region above timberline.

Subalpine zone, 10,000 to 11,200 feet, or locally lower: The region of dense spruce forests, including the dwarf conifers at timberline.

Montane zone, 8,500 to 10,000 feet: The region of more or less open, dry pine forests, broken by meadows and burnt lands.

Submontane zone, 7,000 to 8,500 feet: The foothill region. Comparatively little of this zone is included in the park.

Lily family.

Sand lily (*Leucocrinum montanum*): In the foothills in early spring. Called Star of Bethlehem.

Purple wild onion (*Allium geyeri*): Montane meadows.

Nodding onion (*Allium cernuum*): Dry hills and roadsides.

Red lily (*Lilium montanum*): In shady copses at middle elevations.

Alpine lily (*Lloydia serotina*): On dry grass slopes above timberline, in July.

Yellow snow lily (*Erythronium parviflorum*): At the edge of receding snowdrifts, in June, near timberline on the main range. Also called dogtooth violet.

Mariposa lily (*Calochortus gunnisonii*): Montane meadows, July and August.

Bunch-flower family.

Poison Camas (*Zygadenus elegans*): In moist meadows and swales, up to 11,500 feet.

Lily-of-the-valley family.

Twisted-stalk (*Streptopus amplexifolius*): Along shady stream banks, at middle elevations.

Solomon's seal (*Smilacina stellata*): In shady gulches.

Iris family.

Blue flags; fleur-de lis (*Iris missouriensis*): Wet meadows up to 9,000 feet, in early summer.

Blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium occidentale*): Wet grassy places at middle elevations, summer.

Orchid family.

Lady's slipper (*Cypripedium parviflorum*): Rare; in montane forests.
 Calypso (*Calypso bulbosa*): In shady gulches at middle altitudes: May and June.
 Bog orchid (*Limnorchis*): Two species, *L. borealis* and *L. viridiflora*, in forest swamps.
 Ladies' tresses (*Spiranthes stricta*): Common in August, in moist montane meadows.
 Twayblade (*Listera nephrophylla*): In forest bogs at high altitudes.
 Coral root (*Corallorhiza multiflora*): Found locally in dry upper montane forests.
 A variety of *C. corallorhiza* also has been reported.

Mistletoe family.

Mistletoe (*Arceuthobium americanum*): Parasitic on the branches of pines.

Buckwheat family.

Sulphur flower (*Eriogonum*): Several species, common on dry meadows in all zones.
E. flavum; *E. subalpinum*; *E. umbellatum*.
 Mountain sorrel (*Oxyria digyna*): Alpine moist rock crevices.
 Dock (*Rumex*): Several species.
 Wild buckwheat (*Polygonum*): In wet meadows. *P. viviparum*, alpine; *P. bistortoides*, alpine and montane.

Goosefoot family.

Squaw paint (*Blitum capitatum*): Roadsides and open woods, montane and lower.

Purslane family.

Spring beauty (*Claytonia rosea*): On moist grass slopes, in April and May.
 Alpine spring beauty (*Claytonia megarrhiza*): Wet rock crevices at high altitudes.
 Water spring beauty (*Montia chamissonis*): Stream banks and springy places.

Pink family.

Moss campion (*Silene acaulis*): Abundant on the alpine meadows, in early summer.
 Catchfly (*Silene scouleri*): Montane fields, in August.
 Starwort (*Stellaria*): Several species.
 Chickweed (*Cerastium oreophilum*): Abundant and widely distributed.
 Sandwort (*Arenaria*): Several species; *A. sajanensis* is common on the alpine meadows.

Waterlily family.

Yellow pond lily (*Nymphaea polysepala*): On several shallow ponds, upper montane.

Buttercup family.

Marsh marigold (*Caltha rotundifolia*): In wet meadows up to 12,000 feet.
 Globeflower (*Trollius albiflorus*): Open swamps and stream banks, chiefly subalpine.
 Red columbine (*Aquilegia elegantula*): Only on the western slope; submontane.
 Blue columbine (*Aquilegia coerulesca*): In woods and copses at middle elevations in early summer, and later on moist slopes above timber line. State flower of Colorado.
 Dwarf columbine (*Aquilegia saximontana*): On rocky ridges and mountain tops above 10,500 feet; not common.
 Larkspur (*Delphinium*): Three or more species: *D. subalpinum*, in damp glades in the forest; *D. netsonii*, montane hillsides, in June; *D. glaucescens*, August.
 Monkshood (*Aconitum*): Two or more species; one, *A. columbianum*, with flowers either blue or whitish.
 Windflower (*Anemone*): Three species: *A. zephyra*, subalpine swales and lake shores; *A. blobosa*, open montane woods; *A. canadensis*, moist thickets in late summer.
 Pasque flower (*Pulsatilla hirsutissima*): Common in April and May, on dry hillsides, up to 9,500 feet.
 Purple virgin's bower (*Clematis occidentalis*): in submontane thickets.
 Buttercup (*Ranunculus*): Four or more species, growing in open wet places; *R. adoneus*, alpine; *R. cardiophyllus* and *R. inamoenus*, montane or lower; *R. glaberrimus*, one of the first spring flowers.
 Meadow rue (*Thalictrum*): Two or more species.

Barberry family.

Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium*): Submontane dry hillsides.

Poppy family.

Golden corydalis (*Corydalis aurea*): Along roadsides, up to 9,000 feet.

Mustard family.

Wild candytuft (*Thlaspi coloradense*): Abundant on fields in early spring; montane and lower.
 Pennycrest (*Thlaspi arvense*): A barnyard weed.
 Brook cress (*Cardamine cordifolia*): Along stream banks, chiefly subalpine, occasionally lower.
 Shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*): A common roadside weed.
 Rock cress (*Draba streptocarpa*): Dry meadows and rocky hillsides.
 Arabis (*Arabis*): Widely distributed in open stony places. *A. drummondii* and several others.
 Wallflower (*Erysimum*): Three or more species, not sharply differentiated: *E. nivale*, *E. wheeleri*, and *E. asperum*. Common on open hillsides, in all zones.

Orpine family.

Yellow stonecrop (*Sedum stenopetalum*): Common on rocky slopes.
 King's crown (*Sedum integrifolium*): Alpine marshes and stream banks.
 Red orpine (*Sedum rhodanthum*): Wet meadows and stream banks, 9,000 to 12,000 feet.

Saxifrage family.

Grass of parnassus (*Parnassia fimbriata*): Rare; in subalpine forest bogs.
 Alumroot (*Heuchera*): Several rather similar species, in crevices on rocky cliffs.
 Miterwort (*Mitella pentandra*): In wet places in the spruce forests.
 Running yellow saxifrage (*Saxifraga flagellaris*): High alpine ridges; not common.
 Dotted saxifrage (*Saxifraga austromontana*): On stony slopes, chiefly montane.
 Brook saxifrage (*Saxifraga arguta*): On banks of rapid streams, up to 11,500 feet.
 Early saxifrage (*Saxifraga rhomboidea*): Common in June on moist montane hillsides.

Rose family.

Strawberry (*Fragaria americana*): Montane meadows and roadsides.
 Leafy cinquefoil (*Drymocallis fissa*): Very common at middle elevations.
 Cinquefoil (*Potentilla*): Many species, widely distributed in open places, to above timberline.
 Burr avens (*Geum strictum*): In damp thickets; montane and lower.
 Feathery avens (*Sieversia ciliata*): Montane meadows; July.
 Alpine avens (*Sieversia turbinata*): One of the commonest flowers above timberline, up to the highest altitudes.

Mountain dryad (*Dryas octopetala*): On alpine meadows in July.

Flax family.

Blue flax (*Linum lewisii*): Dry meadows below 8,000 feet.

Pea family.

Yellow pea (*Thermopsis divaricarpa*): Abundant and widely distributed, flowering in early summer.
 Lupine; blue bonnet (*Lupinus*): Several species, all rather similar; common in August.
 Clover (*Trifolium*): Several species, on meadows in all zones.
 Vetch (*Astragalus*): Many species, especially on the submontane fields and hillsides.
 Loco (*Aragalus*): Several species, one with purple flowers, *A. lambertii*, in montane meadows.

Geranium family.

Purple cranesbill (*Geranium fremontii*): Common generally up to 9,500 feet.
 White cranesbill (*Geranium richardsonii*): In damp copses, lower montane.

Violet family.

Violet (*Viola*): Probably four species, but nowhere common: *V. canadensis*, var., in moist aspen thickets; *V. bellidifolia*, in open subalpine swales; *V. blanda*, stream banks and moist aspen thickets, in montane zone.

Cactus family.

Ball cactus (*Mamillaria vivipara*): Dry submontane hillsides.

Evening primrose family.

Baby's breath (*Gayophytum ramosissimum*): Sandy hills and roadsides; submontane.
 Fireweed (*Chamaenerion angustifolium*): Abundant in late summer throughout the park, up to timberline.
 Willow herb (*Epitobium*): Several species, in wet places: *E. hornemannii*; *E. adenocaulon*.
 Yellow evening primrose (*Onagra strigosa*): Submontane fields and roadsides.
 White evening primrose (*Onagra*): One, or perhaps two, species at lowest altitudes in the park.
 Fragrant primrose (*Pachytophus macroglossis*): On dry ground, below 8,000 feet.

Parsnip family.

Sweet cicely (*Washingtonia obtusa*): In damp montane woods.
 Caraway (*Carum carui*): Adventive, along roads.
 Lovage (*Ligusticum porteri*): In montane aspen groves.
 Angelica (*Angelica*): One very tall, stout species, *A. ampla*, in swamps, montane and lower. Another, *A. grayi*, along rapid subalpine streams.
 Oxypolis (*Oxypolis fendleri*): Subalpine forest bogs.
 Cow-parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*): Very common along streams, up to 10,000 feet.
 Yellow meadow parsnip: A large group, the genera not clearly defined. *Harbouria trachypleura* and species of *Pseudocymopterus* have been identified.

Wintergreen family.

Wintergreen (*Pyrola*): Two species; *P. chlorantha* and *P. secunda*, in dense, dry forests.
 Purple wintergreen (*Pyrola uliginosa*): In forest bogs, upper montane.
 One-flowered wintergreen (*Moneses uniflora*): Damp subalpine forests.
 Pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*): Dry montane woods.

Indian pipe family.

Pinedrops (*Pterospora andromeda*): Rather rare; in dry coniferous forests.

Heath family.

Mountain laurel (*Kalmia polifolia*): Subalpine bogs and lake shores.
 Bearberry; Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*): Abundant on gravelly hillsides at middle elevations.

Huckleberry family.

Bilberry (*Vaccinium*): Two species, upper montane, in forests or often on burnt lands.

Primrose family.

Alpine primrose (*Primula angustifolia*): On the dry grassland above timberline.
 Brook primrose (*Primula parryi*): Along cold streams and on wet cliffs; alpine and subalpine.
 Rock jasmine (*Drosace carinata*): Alpine meadows.
 Androsace (*Androsace*): Two species, alpine and montane; not common.
 Shooting star (*Dodecatheon pauciflorum*): Swamps and springy places, in June.

Gentian family.

Marsh felwort (*Pleurogyne fontana*): Montane wet meadows; late summer. Also called white gentian.
 Moss gentian (*Chondrophylla americana*): Rare; on alpine stream banks. Also called dwarf blue gentian.
 Fringed gentian (*Gentiana elegans*): Montane marshes and stream banks; common in August.
 Fragrant gentian (*Gentiana barbellata*): In damp montane copses; also in mossy places above timberline.
 Rose gentian; two species: *Gentiana strictiflora*, montane and lower; *G. plebeja*, subalpine, and a form of the latter, var. *holmii*, on alpine meadows.
 Alpine gentian (*Gentiana romanzovii*): Common in August on the grassland above timberline.
 Field gentian (*Gentiana parryi*): Montane and subalpine.
 Closed gentian; two species, rather similar, on dry fields: *Gentiana affinis* and *G. bigelovii*.
 Star gentian (*Sacertia*): two species: *S. congesta*, in open subalpine marshes; *S. palustris*, in damp thickets and shaded bogs, chiefly montane.
 Monument plant (*Frasera speciosa*): On open, dry slopes up to 11,000 feet or higher. Also called green gentian.

Buckbean family.

Marsh trefoil (*Menyanthes trifoliata*): On a few shallow subalpine ponds.

Dogbane family.

Indian hemp (*Apocynum androsacmifolium*): On rocky ground, chiefly submontane; not common.

Phlox family.

Alpine phlox (*Phlox caespitosa*): In dense beds on open slopes; alpine and subalpine.
 Skyrocket (*Gilia aggregata*): Only on the western edge of the park. Also called red trumpet flower.
 Gilia (*Gilia*): A few species, with inconspicuous flowers.
 Collomia (*Collomia linearis*): Sandy stream banks.
 Polemonium (*Polemonium*): Five species. Three with blue flowers: *P. occidentale*, montane; *P. pulcherrimum*, subalpine; *P. confertum*, high alpine. White: *P. mellitum*. Yellow: *P. brandegeei*. Both at high altitudes.

Waterleaf family.

Waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum fendleri*): Moist meadows and copses at middle elevations.
 Blue pincushion (*Phacelia sericea*): Common along roads, in early summer.
 Scorpion weed (*Phacelia*): Several species; roadsides and waste ground.

Borage family.

Stickseed (*Lapula*): One or two species, at middle elevations.
 Miner's candle (*Orocarya virgata*): Dry fields and roadsides.
 Chiming bells (*Mertensia*): Five or more species; *M. viridis*, *M. coriacea*, and *M. ovata*, alpine; *M. ciliata* and varieties, common along stream banks; *M. bakeri* and *M. lanceolata*, on dry ground, montane.
 Forget-me-not (*Eritrichium argenteum*): Dry alpine meadows.

Mint family.

Scutellap (*Scutellaria brittoni*): Hillsides up to 9,000 feet.
 Wild mint (*Mentha canadensis*): Submontane swamps and springy places.
 Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*): Along roads in the foothills.
 Woundwort (*Stachys palustris*): Moist meadows, at middle elevations.
 Horsemint (*Monarda menthaefolia*): On submontane hills and moraines. Also called wild bergamot.

Figwort family.

- Blue-eyed Mary (*Collinsia tenella*): Hillsides, montane and lower.
 Figwort (*Scrophularia occidentalis*): At lower altitudes; infrequent.
 Pentstemon (*Pentstemon*): Several species, widely distributed in open places. *P. glaucus*, a subalpine form, with dull purple flowers.
 Chionophila (*Chionophila jamesii*): Common, on the alpine grassland.
 Speedwell (*Veronica*): Two species; *V. alpina*, in wet meadows near timber line; *V. americana*, montane, in brooks and springs.
 Monkey flower (*Mimulus langsdorffii*): In shaded subalpine bogs and thickets. *M. floribundus*, submontane roadsides.
 Pedicularis (*Pedicularis*): Two species, in forests; *P. racemosa*, subalpine; *P. grayi*, montane.
 Little red elephant (*Pedicularis groenlandica*): In open marshes, 9,000 to 11,000 feet.
 Paintbrush (*Castilleja*): Many species, widely distributed at all altitudes.
 Owl's clover (*Orthocarpus luteus*): On grassy hillsides, montane and lower, in August.

Madder family.

- Bedstraw (*Galium*): Two species, montane; *G. boreale*, very common everywhere; *G. triflorum*, in damp thickets.

Honeysuckle family.

- Elder (*Sambucus* sp.): Occasional, in montane woods.
 Twin-flower (*Linnæa americana*): In the dense coniferous forests at high altitudes.
 Bush honeysuckle; twin-berry (*Lonicera involucrata*): A shrub, rather generally distributed.

Bluebell family.

- Herebell (*Campanula*): Three species; *C. uniflora*, on the alpine meadows, not common; *C. rotundifolia*, abundant throughout the park, in all zones; *C. Parryi*, submontane fields.

Valerian family.

- Valerian (*Valeriana*): Two species of diverse aspect; *V. acutiloba*, rare, in subalpine forest bogs; *V. furfurescens*, common on montane meadows.

Composite family.

- Gum plant (*Grindelia*): One or more species, submontane.
 Golden aster (*Chrysopsis*): Several species, very similar, common in late summer on open slopes at all altitudes.
 Goldenrod (*Solidago*): Many species, generally distributed.
 Stemless daisy (*Toxocendia exscapa*): One of the earliest flowers in the foothill region.
 Aster (*Aster*): Several species, flowering in late summer; *A. laevis*, *A. ascendens*, *A. porteri*, and others.
 Tansy aster (*Machaeranthera*): Two or more species, on dry ground at lower altitudes.
 Daisy (*Erigeron*): Many species, throughout the park. Among the more common are: *E. melanocephalus*, subalpine swales; *E. subsugnosus*, and varieties, along cold streams; *E. macranthus*, abundant through the montane zone; *E. glandulosus*, and *E. flagellaris*.
 Cat's paw; everlasting (*Antennaria*): Two or more species: *A. rosea*, the pink everlasting; *A. parvifolia*.
 Pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis subalpina*): Often in burnt forests.
 Cone flower (*Rudbeckia hirta*): Dry fields below 9,000 feet. Also called Black-eyed Susan.
 Sunflower (*Helianthus*): Two or more species at lower altitudes.
 Rydbergia (*Rydbergia grandiflora*): Common on the alpine grasslands in early summer. Sometimes called Alpine sunflower.
 Woolly actinella (*Actinella acutis*): On the alpine meadows.
 Gaillardia (*Gaillardia aristata*): On dry meadows, below 9,000 feet.
 Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*): Abundant and widely distributed.
 Sage (*Artemisia*): Several species, generally distributed in all zones.
 Arnica (*Arnica*): Five or more species: *A. cordifolia*, open woods in June; *A. subplumosa*, subalpine stream banks; *A. ventorum* and *A. pumila*, in montane forests; *A. fulgens*, fields and roadsides at middle elevations.
 Ragwort (*Senecio*): Many species, widely distributed. Among the more conspicuous are: *S. holmii*, *S. soldanella*, and *S. carthamoides*, alpine; *S. triangularis* and *S. scera*, on stream banks in the forest; *S. glaucescens*, montane hillsides.
 Thistle (*Carduus*): Several species, at all altitudes.
 Crepis (*Crepis*): One or more species.
 Hawkweed (*Hieracium*): One or more species.
 False dandelion (*Troximon*): At least one species, common on montane fields in late summer.
 Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*): The common weed, rapidly invading meadow lands. Also possibly one native species.
 Tonestus pygmaeus: In the alpine meadows.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

Gooseberry family.

- Gooseberry (*Ribes*): Occasional, up to timberline.
 Currant (*Ribes coloradense*): The subalpine black currant, and one or two others.

Hydrangea family.

- Jamesia (*Jamesia americana*): A common shrub on montane canyon sides and rocky cliffs.

Rose family.

Wild rose (*Rosa*): One or more species, in open woods, and on dry hills, slopes, and roadsides.

Nine-bark (*Physocarpus ramaleyi*): A shrub of submontane canyons.

False raspberry (*Bossekia deliciosa*): Cliffs and canyon sides, up to 9,000 feet.

Raspberry (*Rubus strigosus*): On dry slopes, often on burnt lands, up to timberline.

Shrubby cinquefoil (*Dasiophora fruticosa*): In open places, throughout the montane and subalpine zones, flowering all summer. Also called yellow rose, and sage rose.

Apple family.

Mountain ash (*Sorbus scopulina*): A small shrub, occasional, up to 10,000 feet.

Service berry (*Amelanchier*): One species reported, from the lowest altitudes.

Plum family.

Chokecherry (*Prunus melanocarpa*): Rocky slopes and canyons, chiefly submontane.

Buckthorn family.

Mountain balm (*Ceanothus velutinus*): A low dense shrub, common on dry hills and moraines; submontane.

Oleaster family.

Buffalo berry (*Shepherdia canadensis*): In woods, middle elevations.

Honeysuckle family.

Elder (*Sambucus*): Occasional, at middle elevations.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera involucrata*): In woods, to 9,000 to 10,000 feet.

SHRUBS WITHOUT CONSPICUOUS FLOWERS.

Juniper (*Juniperus sibirica*): Open rocky places, up to 10,000 feet.

Willow (*Salix*): Many kinds, mostly near streams or in swamps, up to 12,000 feet; 6 species are easily distinguished.

Rocky Mountain birch (*Betula fontinalis*): Along streams, below 8,500 feet.

Bog birch (*Betula glandulosa*): Chiefly on alpine meadows and marshes, 11,000 to 11,500 feet, but occasionally lower.

Alder (*Alnus tenuifolia*): Large shrub or small tree, along streams, up to 9,500 feet.

Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrum*): Widely distributed up to at least 9,500 feet.

TREES.

Pine family.

Limber pine *Pinus flexilis*: A tree of dry slopes and wind-swept ridges, 9,000 to 11,000 feet, assuming picturesque forms at timberline.

Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*, var. *Murrayana*): The characteristic conifer of the montane zone, often forming dense second-growth forests on burnt lands, at middle elevations.

Western yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*, var. *scopulorum*): A prevailing tree of the foothills, but extending into the lower edge of the montane zone in favorable situations.

Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmanni*): The characteristic tree of the subalpine zone, growing tall and pyramidal in sheltered gorges, but becoming a low, matted shrub at timberline.

Blue spruce; Silver spruce (*Picea parryana*): Along streams, chiefly below 8,500 feet. State tree of Colorado.

Balsam fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*): Occurs with the Engelmann spruce in the subalpine forests, chiefly near streams.

Douglas spruce or fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*): On dry and often northerly slopes, up to 10,000 feet on the higher foothills, but infrequent along the main range. Also called red fir and false hemlock.

Red Cedar; Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*): A small tree, of scattered growth, in rocky places, mostly below 8,000 feet.

Dwarf juniper (*Juniperus communis*, var. *sibirica*): A low, matted shrub, widely distributed up to 10,000 feet.

Willow family.

Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*): The commonest deciduous tree of the park, occurring at all altitudes up to 11,200 feet, and varying greatly in size and form. Most abundant in the montane parks, where it forms handsome groves. Also called "quakin' asp."

Balsam poplar (*Populus balsamifera*): Very rare and local. Only one small grove has yet been discovered in the park.

Narrow-leaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*): Along streams, below 8,000 feet.

Willow (*Salix*): Many species, ours all shrubs, abundant throughout the park.

Birch family.

Black birch (*Betula fontinalis*): Shrub or small tree, along streams below 8,500 feet.

Bog birch (*Betula glandulosa*): A low shrub of alpine meadows and marshes.

Alder (*Alnus tenuifolia*): Shrub or small tree, common along streams up to 9,500 feet.

KEY TO THE EVERGREEN OR CONIFEROUS TREES OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.

A. Leaves needle-like, more than 1 inch long, in bundles or clusters. Fruit a cone, with woody scales:	
1. Leaves in bundles of five.....	Limber pine.
2. Leaves normally in bundles of three, 4 to 6 inches long. Bark of old trees reddish, thick, and furrowed.	Yellow pine.
3. Leaves normally in bundles of two, 2 to 3 inches long. Bark of old trees blackish, thin, and scaly.	Lodgepole pine.
B. Leaves needle-like, mostly about 1 inch long or less, not clustered, but growing singly along the twig. Fruit a cone, with leathery or papery scales.	
1. Leaves rigid to the touch, four-angled in cross section—	
a. Leaves very sharp pointed. Bark of old trees gray, thick, and ridged	Blue spruce.
b. Leaves blunt pointed. Bark of old trees reddish, thin, and scaly.....	Engelmann spruce.
2. Leaves soft to the touch, somewhat pliable, and flattened—	
a. Leaves narrowed at the base to a short but evident stem; cones brown, pendent.	Douglas spruce.
b. Leaves not narrowed at the base, but bluntly stemless against the twig; cones purplish black, erect.	Balsam fir.
C. Leaves, or most of them, scale-like, very small, appressed, and clasping. Fruit a blue berry.	Red juniper.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(In effect March 1, 1920.)

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Rocky Mountain National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved January 26, 1915 (38 Stat., 798), August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), and February 14, 1917 (39 Stat., 916):

1. *Preservation of natural features and curiosities.*—The destruction, injury, defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment, or other property, or the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, minerals, animal or bird or other life, or other natural conditions and curiosities in the park is prohibited.

2. *Camping.*—No camp shall be made along roads except at designated localities. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article likely to frighten teams, shall not be hung near the road.

Many successive parties camp on the same sites during the season; therefore camp grounds shall be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Tin cans, bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other débris shall be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unfrequented localities, where pits or cans may not be provided, all refuse shall be burned or hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

Campers may use dead or fallen timber only, for fuel.

3. *Fires.*—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park; they shall not be kindled near trees, dead wood, moss, dry leaves, forest mold, or other vegetable refuse, but in some open space on rocks or earth. Should camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists or is provided, the dead wood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire.

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

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

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

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under circumstances other than prescribed above, shall be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Director of the National Park Service, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation, and the actual owner was not a party to such violation. Firearms are prohibited in the park except on 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 leave to carry them through the park sealed. The Government assumes no responsibilities for loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, seines, 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 water may be suspended; or the number of fish that may be taken by one person in any one day from the various streams or lakes may be regulated by the superintendent. All fish hooked less than 6 inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned at once to the water if not seriously injured. Fish retained shall be killed. Thirty fish shall constitute the limit for a day's catch.

6. *Private operations.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall reside permanently, engage in any business, operate a moving-picture camera, or erect buildings upon the Government lands 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 or to the superintendent of the park.

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

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

9. *Mining claims.*—The location of mining claims is prohibited on Government lands within the park.

10. *Patented lands.*—Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; the boundaries of such lands, however, shall be determined, and marked and defined, so that they may be readily distinguished from the park

lands. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners shall provide against trespass by their live stock, upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

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

12. *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 the number corresponding therewith or the identification mark being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight on the hat or cap.

13. *Dogs and cats*.—Cats are not permitted on the Government lands in the park and dogs only to those persons passing through the park to the territory beyond, in which instances they shall be kept tied while crossing the park.

14. *Dead animals*.—All domestic or grazed animals that may die on the Government lands 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. *Travel on trails*.—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing them, shall remain quiet until the animals have passed.

Persons traveling on the trails of the park, either on foot or on saddle animals, shall not make short cuts, but shall confine themselves to the main trails.

16. *Travel—General*.—(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 outer side of the road on sidehill grades when meeting or passing passenger vehicles drawn by animals.

(c) Wagons used in hauling heavy freight over the park roads shall have tires not less than 4 inches in width.

(d) 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.

17. *Miscellaneous.*—(a) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils in the waters of the park or in any way pollute them; or bathe in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

(b) Stock shall not be tied so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the park. All animals shall be kept a sufficient distance from camping grounds not to litter the ground and make unfit for use the area which may be used later as tent sites.

(c) Campers and all others, save those holding licenses from the Director of the National Park Service, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors in the park. No pack trains will be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

(d) 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.

18. *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, or they may be summarily removed from the park by the superintendent and not allowed to return without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTORCYCLE REGULATIONS.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved January 26, 1915 (38 Stat., 798), and August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), the following regulations governing the admission of automobiles and motorcycles into the Rocky Mountain National Park are hereby established and made public:

1. *Entrances.*—Automobiles and motorcycles may enter and leave the park by any of the entrances, viz, eastern or Estes Park entrance, southeastern or Longs Peak entrance, and the western or Grand Lake entrance.

2. *Automobiles.*—The park is open to automobiles operated for pleasure, but not to those carrying passengers who are paying, either directly or indirectly, for the use of machines. (Excepting, however, automobiles used by transportation lines operating under Government franchise.)

Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the roads. The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

3. *Motorcycles.*—Motorcycles are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles and are subject to the same regulations, as far as they are applicable. Automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles shall have the right of way over motorcycles.

4. *Intoxication.*—No person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor and no person who is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs shall operate or drive a motor vehicle of any kind on the park roads.

5. *Permits.*—Until further notice no automobile or motorcycle permits will be required.

6. *Fees.*—No fee is demanded for the operation of automobiles or motorcycles operated for pleasure.

7. *Distance apart; gears and brakes.*—Automobiles while in motion shall be not less than 50 yards apart, except for the purpose of passing, which is permissible only a comparatively level stretches of roads or on slight grades. All automobiles, except while shifting gears, shall retain their gears constantly enmeshed. The driver of each automobile may be required to satisfy park officers that all parts of his machine, particularly the brakes and tires, are in first-class working order and capable of making the trip; and that there is sufficient gasoline in the tank to reach the next place where it may be obtained. The automobile shall carry at least one extra tire. Motorcycles not equipped with brakes in good working order are not permitted to enter the park.

8. *Speeds.*—Speed is limited to 12 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches when no team is nearer than 200 yards the speed may be increased to 20 miles per hour.

9. *Horns.*—The horn shall be sounded on approaching curves or stretches of road concealed for any considerable distance by slopes, overhanging trees, or other obstacles, and before meeting or passing other automobiles, motorcycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

10. *Lights.*—All automobiles shall be equipped with head and tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliancy to insure safety in driving at night, and all lights shall be kept lighted after sunset when automobile is on the roads. Headlights shall be dimmed when meeting other automobiles, motorcycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

11. *Muffler cut-outs.*—Muffler cut-outs shall be kept closed while approaching or passing riding horses, horse-drawn vehicles, hotels, camps, or checking stations.

12. *Teams.*—When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles shall take the outer edge of the roadway, regardless of the direction in which they may be going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for the passage of vehicles and animals. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary so as to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 8 miles per hour.

13. *Overtaking vehicles.*—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads shall, when overtaken by a faster moving motor vehicle and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, give way to the right, in case of horse-drawn vehicles, allowing the overtaking vehicle reasonably free passage, provided the overtaking vehicle does not exceed the speed limits specified for the road in question.

When automobiles going in opposite directions meet on a grade, the ascending machine has right of way, and the descending machine shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary to enable the ascending machine to pass with safety.

14. *Accidents, stop-overs.*—If, because of accident or stop for any reason, automobiles are unable to keep going, they shall be immediately parked off the road, or, where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road.

15. *Fines and penalties.*—Violation of any of the foregoing regulations shall be punishable by immediate ejection from the park, or by a fine of not to exceed \$500, or both. Persons ejected from the park will not be permitted to return without prior sanction in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

16. *Reduced engine power, gasoline, etc.*—Due to the high altitude of the park roads, ranging as high as 10,000 feet, the power of all automobiles is much reduced, so that a leaner mixture and about 50 per cent more gasoline is required than for the same distance at lower altitude. Likewise, one gear lower will generally have to be used on grades than would have to be used in other places. A further effect that must be watched is the heating of the engine on long grades, which may become serious unless care is used.

17. *Garages—Repairs—Supplies.*—Gasoline, oils, and accessories are available for purchase at stations in the village of Estes Park. Repair shops and garages are maintained at this point by dealers not under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

18. The foregoing regulations do not apply to motor traffic in the section of the Allen's Park-Estes Park road that lies within the boundary of the park.

MAP.

The following map may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash.

Map of Rocky Mountain National Park; 13½ by 20½ inches; scale, 2 miles to the inch. Price, 10 cents.¹

The roads, trails, and names are printed in black, the streams and lakes in blue, and the relief is indicated by brown contour lines.

PANORAMIC VIEW.

The view described below may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash.

Panoramic view of Rocky Mountain National Park; 14 by 17 inches; scale, 2 miles to the inch. Price, 25 cents.¹

This view is based on accurate surveys and gives an excellent idea of the configuration of the surface as it would appear to a person flying over it. The meadows and valleys are printed in light green, the streams and lakes in light blue, the cliffs and ridges in purple tints, and the roads in light brown. The lettering is printed in light brown and is easily read on close inspection, but merges into the other colors when the sheet is held at some distance.

¹ May be purchased also by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park, in the town of Estes Park, but that office can not fill mail orders.

LITERATURE.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Government publications on Rocky Mountain National Park may be obtained as indicated below. Separate communications should be addressed to the officers mentioned.

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

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

Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages.

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

Automobile road map of Rocky Mountain National Park.

Shows the park road and trail system, hotels, camps, garages, superintendent's office, routes to the park, etc. Also contains suggestions to motorists.

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.

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the price given. Remittances should be by money order or in cash.

The National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard, 1917. 260 pages, including 270 illustrations. Pamphlet edition, loose in flexible cover, 35 cents; book edition, containing same material securely bound in cloth, 55 cents.

Contains nine sections, each descriptive of a national park, and one larger section devoted to other parks and monuments.

The Geological Story of Rocky Mountain National Park, by Willis T. Lee, Ph.D. 1917. 89 pages, including 101 illustrations and 5 maps. 30 cents.

Contains detailed description of trails and scenic features, as well as very interesting account of the geologic and geographic development of the park.

Mountaineering in the Rocky Mountain National Park, by Roger W. Toll, with 48 illustrations and 2 maps. Price, 25 cents.

Contains directions for climbing principal mountains of the Rocky Mountain Park region. For beginners as well as experienced mountaineers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Bird, Isabella L. *A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains.* 1890. 296 pp.

Bishop, Mrs. Isabella L. (See Bird, Isabella L.)

Chapin, Frederick H. *Mountaineering in Colorado.*

Dickinson, Anna E. *A Ragged Register.*

Hewes, Charles Edwin. *Songs of the Rockies.*

Mills, Enos A. *Wild Life in the Rockies.* 1909. 263 pp.

——— *The Spell of the Rockies.* 1911. 301 pp. Illustrated.

——— *Rocky Mountain Wonderland.* 1915. 362 pp. Map.

——— *In Beaver World.* 1913. 223 pp.

——— *The Story of Scotch.*

——— *Your National Parks.* 1917. 532 pp. Illustrated.

Rocky Mountain Park, pp. 175-189; 491-494.

Stapleton, Patience. Kady.

Steele, David M. Going Abroad Overland. 1917. Rocky Mountain Park, pp. 125-137.

Yard, Robert Sterling. The Top of the Continent. 1917. 244 pp. Illustrated. Rocky Mountain Park on pp. 16-43.

——— The Book of the National Parks. 1919. 420 pp., 76 illustrations, 16 maps and diagrams. Chapter on Rocky Mountain National Park on pp. 93-117.

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS.

Rules and Regulations similar to this for other national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Yellowstone National Park.

Mount Rainier National Park.

Yosemite National Park.

Mesa Verde National Park.

Sequoia and General Grant National
Parks.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Glacier National Park.

Wind Cave National Park.

Crater Lake National Park.

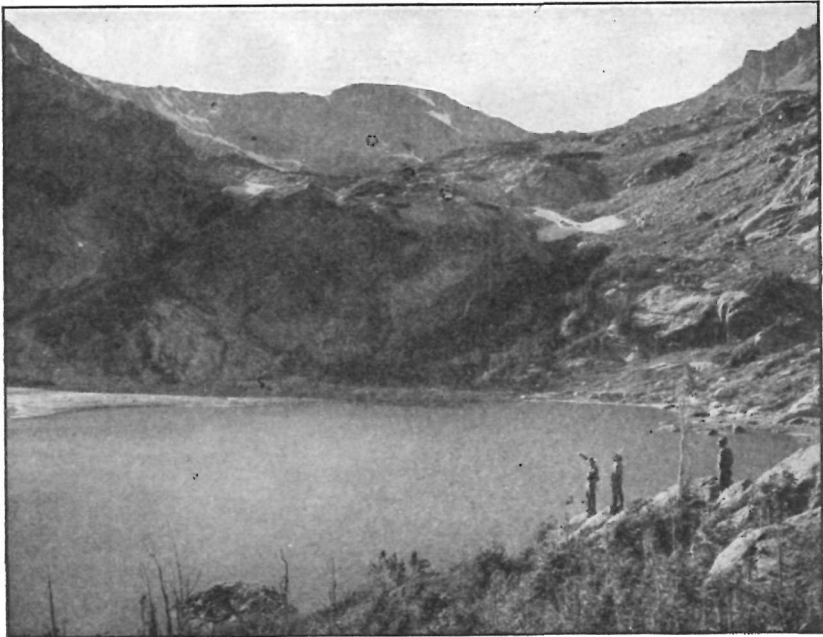
Grand Canyon National Park.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

The following publication relating to the national monuments may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Casa Grande National Monument.





Photograph by Wiswall Brothers.

BLUEBIRD LAKE AT THE END OF BLUEBIRD TRAIL.



Photograph by Wiswall Brothers.

A GLIMPSE OF OUSEL LAKE AND OUSEL PEAK, 10 MILES DISTANT ON THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE.

LAKES OF THE WILD BASIN.



Photograph by Willis T. Lee.

LOCH VALE AS SEEN FROM THE LOCH.

To the left is the slope of Thatchtop Mountain and a part of Taylor Glacier. In the center is Taylor Peak and the mountain spur that extends from this peak northeastward between Loch Vale and Andrews Gorge. To the right is Otis Peak, with Andrews Glacier in the distance.