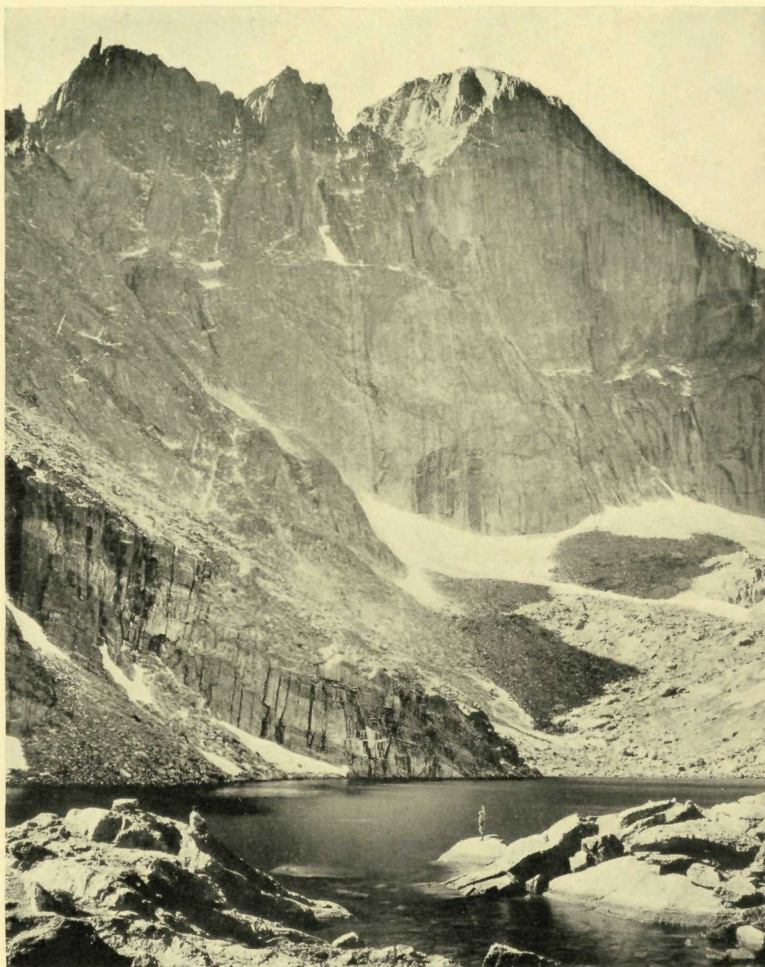


ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK COLORADO

*Longs Peak
from
Chasm
Lake*



Courtesy Denver Tourist Bureau

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Photograph by Colorado Association

CHICKADEE LAKE IN WILD BASIN



Photograph copyrighted by Clark Blickensderfer

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RAMS ON THE WATCH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, Director

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

COLORADO



OPEN ALL YEAR

SUMMER SEASON JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 20

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1933

RULES AND REGULATIONS

(BRIEFED)

The park regulations are designed for the protection of the natural beauties and scenery, as well as for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The following synopsis is for convenient reference and general guidance of visitors:

Preservation of Natural Features. The parks are established primarily for preservation of natural features. Do not destroy or disturb flowers, trees, or animals. Writing on or otherwise defacing rocks and other natural features is strictly prohibited. Hunting and the use of firearms are prohibited.

Camping. Camp only in established camp grounds. Keep your camping area clean. *Be careful with fire.*

Disorderly Conduct. Proper conduct is required of all visitors for the benefit of others who are entitled to get the fullest possible enjoyment from the park.

Pets. If you are carrying a dog, cat, or other pet, you may take it into and through the park provided it is at all times kept tied or confined within the car.

Trails. Do not attempt to make short cuts; to do so may endanger yourself as well as others using the trails. Before attempting the more difficult trails, seek advice from a park ranger.

Careful Driving. Observe the usual rules of the road; keep to right; do not park on curves; pass cars going in the same direction only when the road ahead is clear and the vision unobstructed.

Penalties. Maximum penalty for violation of park regulations is \$500 and/or imprisonment for six months.

Miscellaneous. The park rangers are employed to help and advise visitors as well as to enforce regulations. When in doubt, ask a ranger.

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NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Speaking generally, national monuments are preserved in Federal ownership because of outstanding historic, prehistoric, or scientific features, as distinguished from scenic beauty, the chief attribute of national parks. In addition to these 39 national monuments administered by the National Park Service, there are 15 under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and 24 under the War Department

- Arches.** UTAH. Gigantic arches, windows, and other unique examples of wind erosion.
- Aztec Ruins.** NEW MEXICO. Pueblo ruins; one containing 500 rooms.
- Bandelier.** NEW MEXICO. Vast number of cliff-dweller ruins.
- Canyon de Chelly.** ARIZONA. Cliff dwellings in caves and crevasses of canyons with red sandstone walls 700 to 1,000 feet.
- Capulin Mountain.** NEW MEXICO. Cinder cone of geologically recent formation.
- Casa Grande.** ARIZONA. Outstanding relics of prehistoric age and people.
- Chaco Canyon.** NEW MEXICO. Cliff-dweller ruins, including communal house.
- Colonial.** VIRGINIA. Portions of Jamestown Island, Yorktown, and Williamsburg connected by parkway.
- Colorado.** COLORADO. Wonderful examples of erosion.
- Craters of the Moon.** IDAHO. Volcanic region with weird landscape effects.
- Death Valley.** CALIFORNIA. Weird scenery; unusual plant and animal life; lowest point in United States; surrounded by great mountain ranges.
- Devils Tower.** WYOMING. 1,200-foot rock tower of volcanic origin.
- Dinosaur.** UTAH. Fossil remains of prehistoric animal life.
- El Morro.** NEW MEXICO. Sandstone rock eroded in form of castle. Inscriptions by early Spanish explorers. Cliff-dweller ruins.
- Fossil Cycad.** SOUTH DAKOTA. Deposits of plant fossils.
- George Washington Birthplace.** VIRGINIA. Rehabilitated site of birthplace of George Washington. Museum.
- Glacier Bay.** ALASKA. Tidewater glaciers of first rank.
- Gran Quivira.** NEW MEXICO. Important early Spanish mission ruin.
- Grand Canyon.** ARIZONA. Toroweap Point. Vulcan's Throne. Magnificent views of Grand Canyon of the Colorado.
- Great Sand Dunes.** COLORADO. Among largest and highest sand dunes in United States.
- Hovenweep.** UTAH AND COLORADO. Four groups of prehistoric towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings.
- Katmai.** ALASKA. Volcanic area of great interest. Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Large numbers of Alaska brown bear.
- Lewis and Clark Cavern.** MONTANA. Immense limestone cavern. Closed to prevent vandalism.
- Montezuma Castle.** ARIZONA. Cliff dwelling of unusual size in niche of vertical cliff.
- Muir Woods.** CALIFORNIA. Noted redwood grove. Seven miles from San Francisco.
- Natural Bridges.** UTAH. Three natural bridges, among largest examples of their kind.
- Navajo.** ARIZONA. Numerous pueblos, well preserved.
- Petrified Forest.** ARIZONA. Petrified coniferous trees of great beauty. Outstanding scientific interest.
- Pinnacles.** CALIFORNIA. Spirelike rock formation 600 to 1,000 feet high.
- Pipe Spring.** ARIZONA. Old stone fort, memorial to pioneer days.
- Rainbow Bridge.** UTAH. Natural bridge of special scientific interest; 309 feet above water.
- Scotts Bluff.** NEBRASKA. Historic and scientific interest. Many famous pioneer trails passed through area.
- Shoshone Cavern.** WYOMING. Large cavern; not open to visitors at present.
- Sitka.** ALASKA. Best examples of totem poles. Scene of Indian massacre of Russians.
- Tumacacori.** ARIZONA. Seventeenth century Franciscan mission ruin.
- Verendrye.** NORTH DAKOTA. Crowhigh Butte from which Verendrye first beheld territory beyond Missouri River.
- White Sands.** NEW MEXICO. Deposits of wind-blown gypsum.
- Wupatki.** ARIZONA. Prehistoric dwellings of ancestors of Hopi Indians.
- Yucca House.** COLORADO. Relic of prehistoric inhabitants on slope of Sleeping Ute Mountain.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

Acadia. A group of granite mountains rising from Mount Desert Island, off the coast of Maine, with headlands on the near-by mainland. Formerly called Lafayette National Park. It contains 18 square miles.

Bryce Canyon. Southwestern Utah. In the same general desert region that produced the Grand Canyon and Zion lies Bryce Canyon. Countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles of vivid coloring. Area, 55 square miles.

Carlsbad Caverns. Magnificently decorated limestone caverns in southwestern New Mexico believed to be the largest yet discovered.

Crater Lake. One of the most beautiful spots in America. A rugged, picturesque area in southwestern Oregon embracing 250 square miles. Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano.

General Grant. Created in 1890 to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree—a giant redwood 40.3 feet in diameter. It is located in middle eastern California, 35 miles by trail from Sequoia National Park.

Glacier. In northwestern Montana. Rugged mountain region, unsurpassed in alpine character. It contains over 250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty, 60 small glaciers, and precipices thousands of feet deep. Area, 1,533 square miles.

Grand Canyon. North central Arizona. The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world. Area, 1,009 square miles.

Grand Teton. Northwestern Wyoming. Included in its area of 150 square miles is the most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains—an uplift of unusual grandeur.

Great Smoky Mountains. This area in North Carolina-Tennessee is not to be developed as a national park until at least 427,000 acres have been donated to the United States. Meanwhile that portion already in Federal ownership (297,719.7 acres) is being protected by the National Park Service.

• **Hawaii.** Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii. Haleakala, a huge extinct volcano, on the island of Maui. Area, 245 square miles.

Hot Springs. Middle Arkansas. Reserved by Congress in 1832 as the Hot Springs Reservation to prevent exploitation; 47 hot springs said to possess healing properties. Many hotels and boarding houses, and 19 bath houses under Government supervision. Area, 1.48 square miles.

Lassen Volcanic. Northern California. Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet—only active volcano in the United States proper. Cinder cone (6,913 feet), hot springs, and mud geysers. Area, 163 square miles.

Mesa Verde. Southwestern Colorado. The most notable and best-preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in the United States, if not in the world. Area, 80 square miles.

Mount McKinley. Alaska. Highest mountain in North America—rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world. Area, 3,030 square miles.

Mount Rainier. Largest accessible single-peak glacier system—28 glaciers 50 to 500 feet thick. Wonderful subalpine wild-flower fields. Area, 377 square miles.

Platt. Southern Oklahoma. Contains sulphur and other springs said to possess healing properties. Area, 1.32 square miles.

Rocky Mountain. North middle Colorado. Remarkable records of glacial period. A snowy range of peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude. Gorgeously colored wild flowers grow in profusion in sheltered gorges. Area, 405 square miles.

Sequoia. The Big Tree National Park. California. Scores of sequoias 20 to 30 feet in diameter, thousands over 100 feet in diameter. General Sherman Tree 36.5 feet in diameter and 272.4 feet in height. Towering mountain ranges. Startling precipices. Mount Whitney. Kern River Canyon. Area, 604 square miles.

Wind Cave. South Dakota. Remarkable limestone cavern having numerous chambers elaborately decorated with fantastic formations. Surface area, 18 square miles, part of which is game preserve.

Yellowstone. Northwestern Wyoming. Best known of our national parks and the largest—area, 3,437 square miles. Contains more geysers than all the rest of the world combined. Boiling springs, petrified forests, Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone remarkable for gorgeous coloring. Large lakes, streams, and waterfalls. Vast wilderness—one of the greatest wild bird and animal preserves in the world. Exceptional trout fishing.

Yosemite. In middle eastern California. Valley of world-famed beauty. Lofty cliffs, romantic vistas, many waterfalls of extraordinary height, three groves of big trees, good trout fishing. Area, 1,176 square miles.

Zion. Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon) which has a depth of 1,500 to 2,500 feet; precipitous walls. Of great beauty and scenic interest. Area, 148 square miles.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Rocky Mountain National Park includes within its boundaries 405 square miles, or 259,411 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 its boundaries adjusted by the acts of Congress approved February 14, 1917 (39 Stat. 916), June 9, 1926 (Public, No. 363, 69th Cong.), and June 21, 1930 (Public No. 404, 71st Cong.). 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 Front Range of the Rockies has been the mecca of the mountain lovers of this country. The name conjures European ideas of American mountain grandeur. The selection of this particular section, with its magnificent and diversified scenic range, for national park status, met with popular approval.

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 in 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 often even higher. 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.

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 lies a spur from the Continental Divide, the Mummy Range, a tumbled majestic mountain mass which includes some of the loftiest peaks and one of 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 superlative massing of noble snow-covered summits.

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 one of the largest natural lakes in Colorado and the deepest lake in this region. It is the center of a growing cottage and hotel population, and is destined to become a center of much importance. The Trail Ridge road crosses the Continental Divide and connects Estes Park on the east side with Grand Lake on the west side. The road reaches the unusual elevation of 12,183 feet above sea level.

Another road leads from the village of Estes Park to the top of Fall River Pass. This road contains 18 switchbacks and the scenery afforded is magnificent. Ascending traffic only is permitted.

A PRIMER OF GLACIAL GEOLOGY

One of the remarkable features of Rocky Mountain National Park is the legibility of the record left by the glaciers during the ages when America was in the 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 an ancient glacier and rising with sloping sides nearly a thousand feet above the valley is so prominent that Moraine Park is named for it. From Longs Peak on the east side the Mills Moraine makes a bold curve which instantly draws questions from visitors.

There are several remnants of these mighty ice masses which can be seen at the present time. Three of the largest ice fields, Andrews, Hallett, and Tyndall Glaciers, are visited by many people each year, while the smaller glaciers such as Taylor and Spragues have interest and charm.

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 scenic secrets.

WILD FLOWERS, CANYONS, AND LAKES

A distinguishing feature of 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 western slope of Longs Peak and holding in its embrace a group of lakelets.

These, with lesser gorges cradling romantic Bear Lake, picturesque 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 called Wild Basin.

At timber line, 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. Large and beautiful columbines are found in the lee of protecting masses of snow banks and glaciers.

Nowhere else is the timber line struggle between the trees and the winds more grotesquely exemplified or its scene more easily accessible to visitors of average climbing ability. The first sight of luxuriant Engelmann spruces creeping close to the ground instead of rising 150 feet or more straight and true as masts arouse keenest interest. Many trees which defy the winter gales grow bent in half circles. Others, starting straight in the shelter of some large rock, bend at right angles where they emerge above. 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 winters' 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 the timber line are wonderfully picturesque and interesting. They never lose their charm, however often seen.

Above timber line 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 within 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.

LONGS PEAK

The greatest of all these mountains, Longs Peak, has a massive 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 1,200 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, at least, partially, 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 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.

In 1820, Maj. S. H. Long first saw the mountain that now bears his name. The report of his expedition records that on June 30 of that year his party caught their first glimpse of the Rocky Mountains, and particularly noted one peak, which they referred to as "the highest peak." Long's expedition followed up the valley of the Platte River, and his closest approach to the peak was at a distance of about 40 miles. Fremont found that the name Longs Peak was in general use among the fur hunters and pioneers in 1842. The first recorded ascent was in 1868, when it was climbed by W. N. Byers, Maj. J. W. Powell (who the following year made the first passage of the Grand Canyon), and five other men.

One of the striking features of 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, or motor between these points via the Fall River road in four hours.

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

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.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

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 Trans-

portation Co. with Denver, as well as with the railroad stations at Fort Collins and Greeley, on the Colorado & Southern and Union Pacific Railroads; Loveland, on the Colorado & Southern Railroad; Lyons, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; Longmont and Boulder, both on the Colorado & Southern Railroad.

Grand Lake Village, the western entrance, is connected by automobiles of the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Co. with Denver, as well as with the railroad at Granby, on the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad (Moffat Road). From Granby stages run to Grand Lake.

Allens Park Village, the entrance to the southern portion of the park, is connected by automobiles of the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Co. with Boulder and Denver.

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

During the summer season round-trip excursion tickets to Rocky Mountain National Park are sold at reduced fares at practically all points in the United States. 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.

During park season baggage may be checked through on tickets reading to Rocky Mountain National Park. Usual free allowance will be made by railroads, but the Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Co. will charge for all trunk weight. Twenty pounds of hand baggage will be carried free. The baggage charge will be \$1 per 100 pounds, minimum \$1, between Denver, Fort Collins, Loveland, Lyons, or Longmont, and the park. Storage charges on baggage checked to certain railroad termini only will be waived for actual length of time consumed by passengers in making the park side-trip.

For further information regarding railroad fares, service, etc., apply to railroad ticket agents or A. Cotsworth, passenger traffic manager, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; L. M. Allen, passenger traffic manager, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; W. S. Basinger, passenger traffic manager, Union Pacific System, Omaha, Nebr.; W. J. Black, passenger traffic manager, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; B. H. Taylor, passenger traffic manager, Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, Denver, Colo.; or J. E. Buckingham, traffic manager, Colorado & Southern Railroad, Denver, Colo.

DISTANCES TO ESTES PARK

	Miles
From Denver, via Lyons (North St. Vrain)	70
From Denver, via Loveland (Thompson Canyon)	86
From Denver, via South St. Vrain road	87
From Denver, via Boulder, Nederland, and Ward	100
From Longmont, via Lyons	34
From Lyons	23
From Loveland	33
From Fort Collins	44

ESCORTED TOURS TO THE NATIONAL PARKS

Several of the larger railroads operate escorted tours to the principal national parks of the West, such as Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Zion, Bryce Canyon, Glacier, and Mount Rainier, and some even go as far as Hawaii and Mount McKinley.

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

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

ADMINISTRATION

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 control the reservation.

Edmund B. Rogers is superintendent of the park, and his office address is Estes Park, Colo.

Exclusive jurisdiction over the park was ceded to the United States by act of the Colorado Legislature of February 19, 1929, and accepted by Congress by act approved March 2, 1929. The United States commissioner for the park may be reached through the superintendent's office.

An information bureau is maintained at the national park office in Estes Park to supply visitors with desired information regarding accommodations, transportation schedules, foot trips, guides, and other information relative to the park.

LECTURE AND MUSEUM SERVICE

Lectures, some illustrated, are given at various points throughout the park and vicinity each evening. Nature hikes, from a few hours to a day in length, are conducted regularly, and occasionally longer ones.

A museum of natural history containing interesting exhibits is located near the National Park Service office. An information office is maintained in the same building, which dispenses road and general information. A small branch museum is located in the Bear Lake ranger station.

A complete schedule of the week's activities is posted at all hotels, lodges, and camp grounds. For detailed information inquire at the museum. There is no charge for any of the above-mentioned activities.

POST OFFICES

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

PARK SEASONS

From June 15 to September 20 the hotels are open, daily transportation service through the park is available, and the park may be explored most conveniently and thoroughly. The roads to Estes Park, by way of Lyons and the Thompson Canyon, remain open throughout the year and the village has daily transportation and mail service. Some of the hotels in Estes Park are open all the year. The national park is never closed to visitors and every season offers its particular attractions. The autumn coloring is remarkably beautiful. The aspens start to turn early in September, and from that time until the middle of October the

hillsides are streaming in golden color. In the winter those who enjoy snowshoeing, skiing, and other sports will find the park excellently adapted to these invigorating pleasures. Those portions of the park having an elevation of 9,000 feet or more are covered with a thick blanket of snow during most of the winter months. In the spring one may watch the snow line climb steadily up the slope of the mountains. Birds and early flowers appear in the valleys while winter still reigns on the higher mountains.

The Trail Ridge road remains open to travel until the first heavy snowfall. This usually occurs in October, and the road is not passable again before June 15. Other lower roads have a longer season, and even in midwinter one may usually go by automobile for 5 or 6 miles beyond Estes Park village before finding the roads closed by snow.

WILD LIFE

The national park is a sanctuary for wild life. Animals and birds are protected from hunting. Living trees may not be cut or injured. Flowers may not be picked. The cooperation of visitors is requested, in order that the wild life of the park may be protected, that the flowers may continue in their present abundance, and that the forests of the park may not suffer injury from fire or other cause.

ANIMALS

The 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, make remarkable descents down seemingly impossible slopes. They do not land on their curved horns, as many persons declare, but upon their four feet held closely together. Landing on some near-by ledge, which breaks their fall, they immediately plunge downward again 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. A flock of a dozen or more mountain sheep making their way along the volcanic flow which constitutes Specimen Mountain in Rocky Mountain National Park is an unforgettable sight.

The beaver, whose dams and other structures, both old and new, are found along most streams at middle altitudes, are rarely seen except at night. Elk occur in a few places, while deer are widely distributed and at times fairly common. Coyotes and brown or black bear are occasionally seen, but these, like the mountain lion, bobcat, and smaller carnivorous animals are not only rare, but so wary that they are seldom seen by visitors.

Among smaller animals, the most familiar are the marmot or woodchuck, the Fremont or pine squirrel, two kinds of chipmunks, and the interesting little cony or pika, which lives among the rocks on high mountains and is more often heard than seen. In all, about 40 species of mammals live in the park.

BIRDS

The commonest species are the western robin, the beautiful mountain bluebird, and, at middle elevations, the chickadee and junco. The hermit thrush and the solitaire, generally classed among the finest song birds in the world, are both fairly common in suitable localities; and but little inferior to these in musical performance are the purple finch, ruby-crowned kinglet, western meadowlark, and rock and canyon wrens. The graceful violet-green swallow is unsurpassed in beauty of form and color, and the crested jay, magpie, and nutcracker are con-

spicuous for their handsome appearance and vigorous flight. Among birds particularly interesting because of curious and unusual habits are the broad-tailed hummingbird, water ouzel, campbird, nuthatch, nighthawk, and the ptarmigan, pipit, and rosy finch of the high peaks.

Although widely distributed through the park, birds are more numerous along streams and near open marshes and meadows than in the dense forests. About 100 species are found regularly in summer, and nearly 150 have been recorded during the whole year.

FLOWERS

This park is especially notable for the presence of the blue columbine and many beautiful flowers of the gentian and primrose families; for the profusion of dwarf alpine plants on the meadows above timberline; and for the brilliance of certain species found in moist glades of the subalpine zone. Striking examples of the latter are the tall blue larkspur and monkshood, of many vivid hues, and the curious little red elephant.

Conspicuous and characteristic flowers of the lower altitudes are the mariposa lily, iris, wallflower, gaillardia, and numerous varieties of cinquefoil, pentstemon, and evening primrose. Among the less common groups, several delicate species of orchid, pyrola, violet, and anemone will delight the botanist. Over 700 distinct species of flowering plants have been collected within the park, and doubtless many more await discovery and identification by the careful student.

TREES

The principal trees are the Engelmann spruce, which forms extensive primeval forests in the subalpine region, the lodgepole pine, the prevailing tree of middle elevation, very common in second growth, and the ponderosa pine, a large spreading tree, occurring mainly in the lower valleys and foothills. The limber pine is frequent in high rocky places, assuming picturesque forms at timberline, and the Douglas fir, or false hemlock, is widely distributed, while the blue spruce and alpine fir are confined to moist stream banks. In addition to the coniferous trees, there are three species of poplar, of which the commonest is the well-known quaking aspen, growing in scattered groves throughout the park.

KEY TO THE EVERGREEN OR CONIFEROUS TREES

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

VARIOUS DIVERSIONS

There are few places which offer so many kinds of diversion to so many types of people as Rocky Mountain National Park. The Estes Park Golf and Country Club has an excellent 18-hole golf course and a tennis court. Several hotels

have croquet and tennis courts. There is much motoring, horseback riding, fishing, and hiking.

The valley has many miles of admirable road which connect with roads of great attractiveness outside of park neighborhoods. The motorist may skirt the loftiest of snow-splashed mountains for miles, or he may motor up the Fall River Road and leave his car to start afoot on mountain-top tramps and picnics, or across the Continental Divide to Grand Lake. 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.

FISHING

Fishing is permitted in all streams and lakes of the park except as closed by order of the superintendent. Information regarding closed areas may be obtained at any ranger station. All of the lower streams and lakes, and many of the lakes in the higher altitudes, are well stocked with trout. The State of Colorado stocks the park waters, and, therefore, a Colorado State license is required for males over 16 years of age. These may be purchased in the villages of Grand Lake and Estes Park. Fishing tackle can be purchased or rented from several stores in the village of Estes Park.

FISH HATCHERY

A fish hatchery, operated by the State of Colorado, is located on the Fall River Road, 4 miles west of Estes Park. This hatchery supplies approximately 1,000,000 trout fry every year to the streams and lakes of this vicinity. The process of hatching and caring for the small trout is explained to visitors, and the hatchery has proved to be of interest to many thousands of persons each year.

HORSES AND CAMPING OUTFITS

At Estes Park and the smaller settlements near by, and at Grand Lake, horses and complete camping outfits may be had at reasonable rates. General groceries and suitable equipment, including clothing and shoes, can be purchased from the general stores in Estes Park village. Saddle horses may be rented at many of the hotels. There is much horseback riding throughout the entire district.

There are many competent guides in the vicinity of the park who will arrange special trips, either on foot or by saddle horse, and either stopping at hotels or camping out, according to the preference of the party. A list of authorized guides can be secured at the office of the superintendent of the park.

Rates for guides vary, according to the character of the trip, from \$10 to \$15 per day, not including horse hire or other expenses. In Estes Park and vicinity and at Grand Lake the rates for horses are usually \$4 per day, \$2.50 per half day, \$21 per week, and \$75 per month. In the Longs Peak and Allens Park districts the usual charge per day is \$3.50.

PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS

The National Park Service maintains six free public camp grounds, as follows: Squeaky Bob Camp Ground, located on the Fall River road, 38 miles west of Estes Park, and 12 miles north of Grand Lake.

Glacier Basin Camp Ground, located on the Bear Lake road, 7 miles from Estes Park.

Aspenglen Camp Ground, located on the Fall River road, 5 miles from Estes Park.

Wild Basin Camp Ground, 15 miles south of Estes Park on the North St. Vrain Creek at the park boundary.

Endovalley Camp Ground, located on the Fall River road, 9 miles from Estes Park.

Longs Peak Camp Ground, located at the beginning of the east Longs Peak trail near Longs Peak post office.

Motorists and others who bring camping equipment with them will find that these camp grounds are attractive places in which to enjoy life in the open. Both wood and water are readily available.

WINTER SPORTS

Rocky Mountain National Park has unusual advantages for winter sports, interest in which is steadily increasing. The town of Estes Park is readily accessible by automobile, and hotel accommodations are available there every month in the year. The Rocky Mountain National Park Ski Club has constructed ski courses near Estes Park where tournaments are held periodically. Cross-country trips may be taken in the high mountainous country where the snowfall is heavy and where good skiing conditions prevail during the winter and early spring. Allens Park and Grand Lake also have ski clubs and ski courses. Skijoring, snowshoeing, tobogganing, and skating may also be enjoyed.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

DENVER TO DENVER—ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK TOUR FALL RIVER ROAD AND CIRCLE TRIP

The Trail Ridge road, which crosses the Continental Divide in Rocky Mountain National Park, offers a grand circuit of Colorado's beauties that forms one of the most attractive and impressive of the scenic automobile trips of our country.

The trip starts from Denver, goes through Rocky Mountain National Park, crosses the Continental Divide, reaches Grand Lake, crosses the Continental Divide again at Berthoud Pass, traverses the Denver Mountain Parks, and returns to Denver, having completed without any duplication 240 miles of comfortable travel through magnificent country, full of interest and variety; the trip can be made in two days or it can be prolonged to suit individual time and inclination. It combines in one trip half a dozen features, any one of which by itself would be worth the journey. The Rocky Mountain Parks Transportation Co. operates daily scheduled trips over this route during the summer season.

On leaving Denver the road leads out Federal Boulevard, crosses Westminster Heights, from which point there is an extensive view of the Great Plains to the east and a panorama of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains to the west, stretching out before the eye from Pikes Peak to Longs Peak, a rampart of mighty mountains, 125 miles from end to end.

The road then passes through a farming section, where irrigation has turned what was once an arid plain into a richly productive district. Fields of deep green alfalfa alternate with the waving wheat, and in the fall of the year the harvesting and threshing add new life to the landscape.

Next is the town of Lafayette, where coal mining is the principal industry, and then the road traverses a sugar-beet country. Colorado is the sugar bowl of the United States, and here is one of the regions where the beets are most successfully grown. At Longmont and Loveland are large factories, where sugar is extracted from the beets and refined for table use.

At Loveland the road turns westward and soon plunges into the precipitous canyon of the Thompson River, where it follows the turns of the dashing stream, walled in by towering cliffs.

Soon the village of Estes Park is reached, at the edge of Rocky Mountain National Park and half surrounded by it. From the green of the meadowland the

eye follows the slope, up, up, up, over timbered hills and rocky cliffs, past timber line to the crest of the Continental Divide, where snow lingers. Longs Peak is the king of the mountains in the park and rises to a height of 14,255 feet above sea level, higher even than famous Pikes Peak. As one looks at the mighty array of peaks it is hard to believe that in two hours one easily can drive to a snow bank on a mountain crest.

The attractions of the Rocky Mountain National Park are many. There are comfortable and even luxurious hotels. One can stay a day or a week or a month and still be reluctant to leave. Many people come back year after year.

Continuing the journey, two routes lie open to the motorist. One of these follows up the valley of Fall River a short distance beyond the Fall River gateway, and then turns left over a portion of the Highdrive to the beginning of the new Trail Ridge road.

The other road leads past the Government museum and information office to Beaver Point where the road forks three ways. The right-hand fork leads to the Highdrive with a magnificent view of Longs Peak and the Continental Divide. Five miles from Beaver Point is the crest of Deer Ridge, where the new Trail Ridge road begins.

The Trail Ridge road, 18 feet wide and constructed at a cost of approximately \$1,250,000, is one of the highest automobile roads in America. Its 4-mile section over 12,000 feet in altitude is probably the longest stretch of road ever built at such a height. The trip to Grand Lake on this road is a never-to-be-forgotten experience. The road climbs to the very crest of the range and then follows the ridge. Valleys and parks lie thousands of feet below; rivers look like tiny silver threads, and automobiles on the highways of the floor of the valley resemble minute moving dots.

To the south an unexcelled view of the most rugged portion of the Front Range is spread out, while to the north, across Fall River Valley, the view is dominated by the majestic Mummy Range, and the course of the Fall River road may be traced as it zigzags up the slope of Mount Chapin toward Fall River Pass.

Over a 350-foot cliff one may look into fascinating Iceberg Lake, a rock-bound crystal pool on which float blocks of ice.

A short distance beyond Iceberg Lake the highest point on the road is reached, 12,183 feet above sea level; and then the road descends to Fall River Pass, elevation 11,797 feet, which divides the waters of the Thompson River from those of the Cache la Poudre. What a wonderful view is unfolded! Below lie streams, valleys, forested slopes, and the realms of civilization. All around are mountains and peaks, no longer towering above but close at hand or seen across some mighty valley. One can easily trace the work done by the glaciers during the ice age on these mountain ranges; the broad U-shaped valleys and precipitous amphitheaters or cirques at the head of the streams are the typical glacial signs, written in bold letters on the landscape. To the south is Trail Ridge. Iceberg Lake, walled in by cliffs, is only a mile distant, though not in sight. To the west is Specimen Mountain, interesting because of the variety of color in its volcanic rocks, geodes lined with crystalline material, volcanic glass, and other curious formations. It is also the home of the mountain sheep, less accustomed to civilization than their cousins at Sheep Lake.

Farther to the west lies the Medicine Bow Range, or, as the Indians so picturesquely named it, the "Never Summer" range. Of its many peaks the most prominent are Bowen, Nimbus, Red, Cumulus, Howard, Lead, and, highest of all in this range, Mount Richthofen, 12,953 feet in elevation.

Regretfully the high vantage point is left and the start is made down to new scenes. Strange as it may seem, Milner Pass lies below and one descends in order to cross the Continental Divide. The road drops down into the forest zone,

passes Poudre Lakes, and crosses Milner Pass at an elevation of 10,759 feet. The Atlantic slope lies behind and, crossing the backbone of the continent, one travels down the Pacific slope to the headwaters of the Colorado River. The valley of the North Fork is hemmed in by mountains. The Continental Divide makes a loop here and blocks progress to the west, north, and east. The valley opens to the south, however, and the road proceeds down the North Fork of the Colorado River.

Grand Lake, the sapphire gem on the western edge of the national park, is one of the largest and most beautifully situated lakes in the State. It is a mile and a half in length and nearly a mile in width. Its clear, cold water is of great depth. The lake lies at an elevation of 8,369 feet and claims the highest yacht club in the world. The annual regatta is an event of much interest. At the head of the lake Mount Craig rises to a height of 12,005 feet, while Shadow Mountain, Bryant, Wescott, and Mount Enentah are near by.

At Grand Lake are comfortable hotel accommodations and here the night is spent. The Grand Lake Lodge is located in the national park, overlooking the lake. There are other hotels in the village, by the shore of the lake. Fishing, boating, horseback riding, and mountain climbing are some of the outdoor sports that draw people here for their summer vacation.

Leaving the lake the road follows down the Colorado River, passes the town of Granby, and commences the climb up a beautifully timbered valley to Berthoud Pass. Here, close to timberline, the watershed between the two oceans is again crossed. The road approaches near Georgetown, famed for its railroad loop, and then passes through Idaho Springs, with its hot springs and medicinal baths.

Soon the valley of Clear Creek is left behind and the climb to Bergen Park is made where the Denver Mountain Parks are entered. The roads are built on easy grades and of liberal width. Attractive regions are passed and Lookout Mountain is reached, where Colonel Cody, "Buffalo Bill," is buried, overlooking the plains that he knew so well.

From Wildcat Point a charming view of foothills and plains, with Denver some 12 or 14 miles away, may be enjoyed; then the descent over the Lariat Trail, as winding as the name suggests, is made. The town of Golden, at one time the capital of the State, is entered, and thence a concrete highway leads to Denver.

FALL RIVER ROAD—HIGHDRIVE LOOP TRIP

If one does not plan to take the Rocky Mountain Park tour, or to visit Grand Lake, an interesting trip is to take the Fall River road to the highest point, Fall River Pass, elevation 11,797 feet, and then return via the Trail Ridge road and take the Highdrive back to Estes Park. This trip covers approximately 40 miles.

Among the points passed on this trip are the fish hatchery, Horseshoe Park, Sheep Lake, Chasm Falls, Fall River Pass, and, on the return trip, Deer Ridge, and other points on the Highdrive.

BEAR LAKE ROAD

The Bear Lake road passes the Glacier Basin public camp ground, 7 miles from Estes Park, and then follows up the valley of Glacier Creek, passing near Sprague's Hotel, and ends at Bear Lake, 12 miles from Estes Park. This is one of the best roads within the park boundaries. Bear Lake Lodge, on the eastern shore of the lake, offers good accommodations. The trail to Loch Vale starts from the Bear Lake road, about 10 miles from Estes Park. From this trail or from Bear Lake the hiker can reach some beautiful and scenic country, including

Glacier Gorge, Loch Vale, Dream Lake, and Tyndall Gorge. The trail to Fern Lake and the Flattop Trail to Grand Lake may be conveniently reached from Bear Lake. North Longs Peak Trail also leaves the road at this point.

LOOP TRIP

One may combine portions of several roads by taking what is known as the "loop trip." Starting from Estes Park the route follows the Fall River road to Horseshoe Park, then the Highdrive to Beaver Park, then a cut-off road to Moraine Park, then a side trip up the Bear Lake road and back, returning to Estes Park by the Moraine Park road. This loop trip takes one by many of the hotels and other points of interest and offers beautiful scenic views. The circuit of the Highdrive alone is 15 miles and by way of Moraine Park the distance is 17 miles. Including the trip to Bear Lake and other points, the distance is about 40 miles.

LONGS PEAK AND WILD BASIN TRIP

There are two roads leaving Estes Park for the Longs Peak district. One passes Marys Lake and the other passes up Fish Creek. These two roads join a few miles from Estes Park. The Longs Peak road skirts the national park for a distance of 3 miles. It lies between Longs Peak and the Twin Sisters, a detached area of the park on which a fire lookout is stationed, and several of the finest foot trips in the park are accessible from this road.

Continuing in a southerly direction, the road skirts the eastern boundary of the park and leads to Copeland Lodge on North St. Vrain Creek. From this point a trail leads into Wild Basin, a very attractive though less frequented portion of the park.

The road continues to Allens Park, thence to Ward, Nederland, and Boulder; another road leads down the South St. Vrain to Lyons.

TRAIL TRIPS

Travelers on trails are 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 at the office of 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 visitor 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 Park, Glacier Basin, or Bear Lake and make an early start the following morning.

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 western slopes of the Rockies are much gentler than the eastern 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 of 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. The high altitude reflects its influence upon the 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 Arapaho 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.

TRAIL TO LAWN LAKE

The glories of the Mummy Range, exemplified chiefly in Lawn Lake and Rowe Glacier, may be seen from a trail starting from Horseshoe Park by way of Roaring River. There is a shelter 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 Rowe Glacier is difficult but well worth while. The glacier is one of the largest in the park. 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.

FERN AND ODESSA LAKES

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 Wild Basin.

Of these canyons one 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, Fern Lake, a mile below, 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. Fern Lodge, located at the edge of the lake, offers comfortable accommodation. Several splendid trips can be taken on foot with Fern Lake as a starting point. Winter sports are held here every year. Forest Inn, a camp located at the Pool, is close to the Fern Lake trail.

A trail connects Bear Lake with Odessa Lake. One of the finest trail trips in the park is the circle trip from Bear Lake to Odessa Lake, and thence to Fern Lake and Moraine Park. The distance from Bear Lake to the Brinwood by this route is 11 miles, but a day is usually allowed for the trip.

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 Taylor Peak lifts itself precipitously 3,000 feet to a total height of more than 13,000 feet, 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 shapes. One dent incloses Andrews Glacier and lets its water find The Loch. On the eastern side another giant, Thatchtop, sheltering the Taylor Glacier, walls in the upper end of Loch Vale. It is easily reached by a trail that leaves the Bear Lake road, 10 miles from Estes Park or 1 mile below Bear Lake.

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 piney thicket. The two others, just emerging over timber line, 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, and is visited by an increasing number of people each year.

Those who love to explore the undeveloped and less frequented regions will enjoy the wild beauty and impressive grandeur of Loch Vale. The Lake of Glass and Sky Pond, just below Taylor Glacier, can be visited in a day's trip. Another wonderful day can be spent in a trip to the foot of Andrews Glacier.

This valley 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 timber line 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 piney growths, dwarfed spruces, and alpine birches group in picturesque clumps. You pass from glade to glade, discovering new and unexpected beauty every few rods.

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 seems to lack is life and motion. But here are these, too, in the insects that hum about you. And presently a chipmunk scampers over a boulder and a marmot gives his sharp whistle.

GLACIER GORGE

One of the noblest gorges in any mountain range the world over lies next south of Loch Vale. It is reached from the Bear Lake road, by the Loch Vale trail, although there are no trails in the gorge. Above Lake Mills the western wall of the gorge is formed by 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. Its eastern wall is the long sharp northern buttress of Longs Peak itself. It is a gorge of indescribable wildness. Lake Mills lies near the mouth of the valley, Black Lake is toward the upper end, while Shelf Lake, Blue Lake, and several others are perched on benches high above the valley floor.

This gorge is magnificently worth visiting. There is no trail to Keyhole, on the great shoulder of Longs Peak, but the ascent can be made. 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 2,400 feet above the valley floor, which is about 9,000 feet high. 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, and it is one of 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 view-

point 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. Over a thousand men and women, and occasionally children, climb the peak each season. Those making the Longs Peak trip should have strong, comfortable shoes, stout, warm clothing, and remember that cold or stormy weather is sometimes encountered.

The peak may be reached by either of two trails which lead to the Boulder Field, the highest point on the climb to which horses may be taken.

The east trail, which begins near Longs Peak post office, 9 miles south of Estes Park, winds up the timbered slope of Battle Mountain, passes timberline at an elevation of more than 11,000 feet, swings to the crest of Mills Moraine, overlooking Chasm Gorge, then skirts the slope of Mount Lady Washington, goes through Granite Pass, and leads to the shelter cabin in the center of the Boulder Field, at an elevation of 12,700 feet, a distance of 6 miles.

From Glacier Junction on the Bear Lake road, the north trail winds its way up the north slope of the peak through the great burn of 1900 and joins the east trail at Granite Pass a mile and a half below the Boulder Field cabin. The distance to the Boulder Field by this trail is 9 miles.

From the Boulder Field cabin the ascent to the summit may be made by either of two routes. The north face route, which is the shorter, climbs the precipitous north side of the summit, skirting along the rim of the east precipice, with magnificent views down the sheer drop of 1,200 feet into Chasm Lake in the gorge below. The other route leads across the Boulder Field to the Keyhole, half a mile distant and some 500 feet higher, where there is a small storm shelter.

Passing through Keyhole, 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. Finally, after what is to the amateur often an exhausting climb, we pass along the Narrows, up a steep incline known as the Homestretch, and we are there.

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

The trip to the Keyhole is well worth while for those who do not care to climb Longs Peak, but who do wish to see at close range the rugged grandeur of the mountains. Another splendid foot trip from the Boulder Field cabin is to Chasm View, half a mile distant, where one sees the precipitous east face of Longs Peak, from the summit down to Chasm Lake, 2,500 feet below.

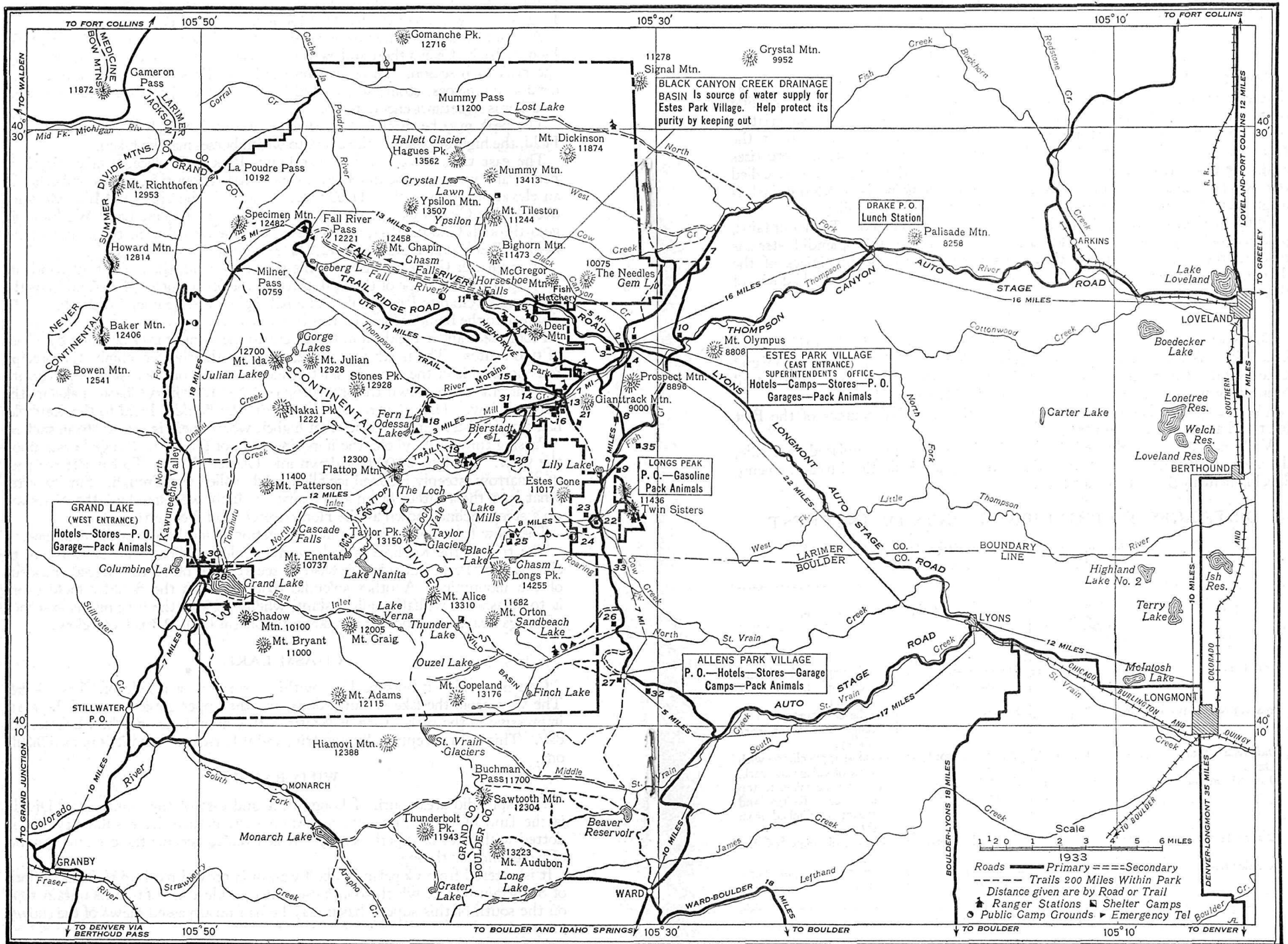
CHASM LAKE

One may ride on horseback to within a quarter of a mile of Chasm Lake. The view from the lake is stupendous, and the upper gorge is one of the most impressive in the park. One may visit both Chasm Lake and the Keyhole in a day. This is an exceptionally fine trip, and if horses are used it is not a difficult one.

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 superb beauty. It is fitted to become the camping ground of large summer throngs.

It is entered from Copeland Lake by an unimproved 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 unsurpassed views of the snowy mountains.



The largest lakes of Wild Basin—Thunder Lake and Bluebird Lake—are both above timber line but are easily accessible by trails.

FROM THE WEST SIDE

From Grand Lake, 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 Colorado River, from whose western shore rises again the Continental Divide, now bent around from the north and here called the Never Summer Mountains (a part of the Medicine Bow Mountains), is magnificently scenic. The river itself winds within a broad valley.

From the river eastward 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, among the most romantic of the park, are reached from a 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 as 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 distant future.

DISTANCES TO PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST

One-half-day trips from Estes Park village

[Elevation 7,547 feet. No guide needed except for No. 6]

Trips	Elevation (feet)	Miles from Estes Park	Days round trip	Remarks (one-way distances)	Description
1. Gem Lake	8,700	4	½	2 miles by auto; 2 by horse or on foot.	Good trip with distant view of Longs Peak from top.
2. Prospect Mountain	8,896	2	½	2 miles on foot	Excellent panorama of range and Estes Park Valley.
3. Old Man Mountain	8,300	1½	¼-½	¾ mile by auto; ¾ on foot.	Good snappy climb, with view of village and park.
4. Deer Mountain	10,028	4	½-1	4 miles by horse or on foot.	Auto can be taken to top of Deer Ridge and mountain climbed from there.
5. Lester's Hotel	8,100	5	¼-½	5 miles by horse or auto.	Wonderful view of the range.
6. Wonder Basin	8,600	5½	½-1	2 miles by auto; 3½ on foot.	Interesting example of erosion.

One-day trips from Estes Park village

[Elevation 7,547 feet. Guide recommended for all trips, but not necessary except for No. 14]

Trips	Elevation (feet)	Miles from Estes Park	Days round trip	Remarks (one-way distances)	Description
1. Flattop Mountain	12,300	15	1	11 miles by auto; 4½ by horse or on foot.	Excellent horseback or foot trail trip to Continental Divide.
2. Bear Lake	9,485	11	1	11 miles by auto	Glacial Lake. Fishing.
3. Mill Creek	8,800	7	1	6 miles by auto; 1 by horse or on foot.	Former ranger station.
4. Cub Lake trail	9,350	9½	1	6 miles by auto; 3½ by horse or on foot.	Wooded mountain trail.
5. Fern Lake	9,550	11½	1	6 miles by auto; 5½ by horse or on foot.	Beautiful wooded trail; heavy forest; lake with wonderful setting.
6. Odessa Lake	10,000	12	1 or 2	6 miles by auto; 6½ by horse or on foot.	Lake of spectacular alpine beauty. Flowers and snow.
7. Bierstadt Lake	9,350	9½	1	8 miles by auto; 1½ by horse or on foot.	On huge moraine in heavy timber. View of range.
8. Loch Vale	10,250	12	1	10 miles by auto; 2½ by horse or on foot.	Remarkable glacial evidences; fire-killed forest; lake of unusual alpine beauty.
9. Storm Pass	10,350	11	1	9 miles by auto; 2 by horse or on foot to pass; 6¼ miles to Bear Lake road.	Moraine; timberline growth.
10. Lily Lake (via Wind River)	8,975	8	1	6 miles by auto; 2 by horse or on foot.	Beautiful aspen and blue spruce trail.
11. Ypsilon Lake	10,550	12	1	8 miles by auto; 4 by horse or on foot.	Wild trail to glacial lake under precipices of Mount Ypsilon.
12. Lawn Lake	10,950	14¼	1	8 miles by auto; 6¼ by horse or on foot.	Good mountain trip of varying interest. Fall fishing.
13. Crystal Lake	11,450	16	1 or 2	8 miles by auto; 7½ by horse or on foot; ½ on foot.	Timberline; glacial lake in glacial cirque.
14. Rowe Glacier	13,200	17½	1 or 2	8 miles by auto; 7½ by horse or on foot; 2 on foot.	Largest glacier in park. Great mountain view.
15. Specimen Mountain	12,482	24	1 or 2	22 miles by auto; 2 by horse or on foot.	Interesting volcanic formations. Mountain sheep.
16. Twin Sisters and Lookout	11,436	12	1	8½ miles by auto; 3½ by horse or on foot.	National Park Service fire lookout. View of entire country.
17. Chasm Lake	11,850	14¼	1	10 miles by auto; 4 by horse or on foot; ¼ on foot.	Timberline; terrific glacial work; high perpendicular precipices.
18. Hallett Peak	12,725	15½	1	11 miles by auto; 4½ by horse or on foot; ½ on foot.	Short stiff climb. Expansive view of hundreds of square miles of country.
19. The Keyhole	13,214	17½	1	10 miles by auto; 7 by horse or on foot; ½ on foot.	Spectacular views of Glacier Gorge and Longs Peak.

The above trips may be combined as follows: 1, 2, and 3; 1 and 18; 2, 5, and 6; 3 and 4; 4, 5, and 6; 9 and 10; 11 and 12; 12, 13, and 14; 17 and 19.

Other trips in the Rocky Mountain National Park

[Guide recommended on all these trips]

Trips	Starting point
1. Chasm Lake—Longs Peak	Longs Peak post office.
2. Glacier Gorge—Lakes Mills, Black, Blue, and Shelf	Glacier Basin.
3. Glass Lake—Sky Pond—Taylor Glacier	Do.
4. Loch Vale—Andrews Glacier—Otis Peak—Otis Gorge—Lake Haiyaha—Nymph Lake—Bear Lake	Do.
5. Nymph Lake—Dream Lake—Emerald Lake—Tyndall Gorge—Tyndall Glacier—Flattop Mountain.	Bear Lake.
6. Fern Lake—Odessa Lake—Flattop Mountain—Tyndall Glacier—Hallett Peak—Continental Divide—Tourmaline Gorge.	Fern Lake.
7. Spruce Lake—Spruce Canyon—Hourglass and Rainbow Lakes—Sprague Glacier—Continental Divide—Tourmaline Lake and Gorge—Odessa and Fern Lakes.	Do.
8. The Pool—Forest Canyon	The Pool.
9. Wild Basin	Copeland Lake.
10. Top of road on Continental Divide—Mount Ida—Gorge Lakes—Forest Canyon—The Pool.	Estes Park.
11. Fall River road—Chapin Pass—Mounts Chiquita, Ypsilon, and Chapin—Bill Currence's trail.	Do.
12. Fall River Pass—Cache la Poudre River—Down to mouth of Hague Creek—Up Chapin Creek to Chapin Pass—Fall River Road.	Do.
13. Horseshoe Park—Lawn Lake—"The Saddle"—Cascade Creek—Mouth of Hague Creek back as trip No. 12.	Horseshoe Park.
14. Fall River Road to Chapin Pass—Chapin Creek and Cache la Poudre to mouth of Hague Creek—Boundary of park to La Poudre Pass—Headwaters of Colorado River—Phantom Valley Ranch.	Estes Park.
15. Trail Ridge—Continental Divide—Phantom Valley Ranch.	Do.
16. Phantom Valley Ranch—Headwaters of Colorado River—Thunder Pass and Thunder Mountain.	Phantom Valley Ranch.
17. Mount Richthofen	Do.
18. Specimen Mountain	Do.
19. Eight or more good climbs in the Never Summer Range	Do.
20. Flattop Mountain—Tyndall Glacier—Andrews Glacier—Flattop shelter cabin—Lakes Nanita and Nokoni.	Estes Park.
21. North Inlet to source—Mount Alice—Wild Basin	Flattop shelter cabin.
22. Grand Lake via Phantom Valley Ranch	Estes Park.
23. Grand Lake via Flattop	Do.

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
Hagues Peak	13,562
Mummy Mountain	13,413
Mount Dunraven	12,548
Mount Dickinson	11,874
Mount Tileston	11,244
Bighorn Mountain	11,473
McGregor Mountain	10,482
The Needles	10,075

Peaks in the Grand Lake Basin

	Altitude in feet
Snowdrift Peak	12,280
Nakai Peak	12,221
Mount Patterson	11,400
Nisa Mountain	10,791
Mount Enentah	10,737
Mount Cairns	10,800
Mount Wescott	10,400
Shadow Mountain	10,100
Mount Bryant	11,000
Mount Acoma	10,500

The above tables show that there are 56 named mountains within the 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	14
Between 12,000 and 13,000 feet	28
Between 11,000 and 12,000 feet	12
Between 10,000 and 11,000 feet	10

Trips from Grand Lake

Trips	Elevation	Miles one way	Days round trip	Remarks
	<i>Feet</i>			
1. Cascade Falls	9,000	4	½	4 miles by horse or on foot.
2. Flattop shelter cabin	10,500	10	1	10 miles by horse or on foot.
3. Lake Nanita	10,750	10	1	10 miles by horse or on foot.
Lake Nokoni	10,850	11	1	10 miles by horse or on foot.
4. Bench Lake	10,923	12	1	10 miles by horse; 2 on foot.
5. Flattop Mountain	12,300	12	1	12 miles by horse or on foot.
6. Adams Falls	9,000	2	½	2 miles by horse or on foot.
7. Shadow Mountain	10,100	3	½	3 miles by horse or on foot.
8. Lake Verna	10,150	8	1	8 miles by horse or on foot.
9. Hell Canyon Pass	11,400	13	2	8 miles by horse; 5 on foot.
10. Colorado River trail	8,500	5	½	5 miles by horse or on foot.
11. North Fork Road	9,038	13	1	13 miles by horse, on foot, or by auto.
12. Phantom Valley Ranch	9,000	13	1	13 miles by horse, on foot, or by auto.
13. Milner Pass	10,759	18	1	18 miles by horse, on foot, or by auto.
14. Tonahutu Creek, Big Meadows.	9,385	5	½	5 miles by horse or on foot.
15. Columbine Lake	8,600	3	½	3 miles by horse, on foot, or by auto.
16. Fall River road to Continental Divide and Fall River Pass.	11,797	22	½	22 miles by horse, or on foot, or by auto.
17. Estes Park	7,547	47	1	47 miles by horse or auto.

THE PARK'S 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
			<i>Feet</i>
Shipler Mountain.....	Specimen Mountain.....		12,482
			11,400
		Trail Ridge.....	12,400
		Mount Ida.....	12,700
		Terra Tomah Mountain.....	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.....		13,300
		Storm Peak.....	13,335
		Chiefs Head.....	13,579
		Pagoda.....	13,491
		Longs Peak.....	14,255
		Mount Lady Washington.....	13,269
		Mount Meeker.....	13,911
	Mount Alice.....		13,310
Andrews Peak.....			12,564
		Tanina Peak.....	12,417
Mount Craig.....			12,005
		Mahana Peak.....	12,629
	Ouzel Peak.....		12,600
Mount Adams.....			12,115
		Deer Mountain.....	10,028
		Twin Sisters.....	11,436
		Estes Cone.....	11,017
		Battle Mountain.....	11,930
		Lookout.....	10,744
		Mount Orton.....	11,682
		Meadow Mountain.....	11,634
		Mount Copeland.....	13,176

Peaks in the Never Summer Range (Continental Divide), north to south

	Elevation in feet		Elevation in feet
Mount Neota.....	11,700	Red Mountain.....	11,505
Mount Richthofen.....	12,953	Mount Nimbus.....	12,730
Lead Mountain.....	12,532	Baker Mountain.....	12,406
Mount Cirrus.....	12,804	Parika Peak.....	12,400
Howard Mountain.....	12,814	Bowen Mountain.....	12,541
Mount Cumulus.....	12,724	Cascade Mountain.....	12,320

RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Approved December 21, 1932, to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior)

GENERAL REGULATIONS

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), February 14, 1917 (39 Stat. 916), June 2, 1924 (43 Stat. 252), June 9, 1926 (44 Stat. 712), March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1536), June 21, 1930 (46 Stat. 791), and

the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732), and March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 200-235), and shall supersede and cancel all previous rules and regulations for this park heretofore promulgated, which are hereby rescinded.

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 of the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, minerals, or bird, or other life is prohibited; provided, that flowers may be gathered in small quantities when, in the judgment of the superintendent, their removal will not impair the beauty of the park. Before any flowers are picked, permit must be secured from this officer.

2. **CAMPING.**—In order to preserve the natural scenery of the park and to provide pure water and facilities for keeping the park clean, permanent camp sites have been set apart for visitors touring the park and no camping is permitted outside the specially designated sites. These camps have been used during the past seasons; they will be used daily this year and for many years to come. The following regulations, therefore, will be strictly enforced for the protection of the health and comfort of visitors who come in the park.

(a) Keep the camp grounds clean. Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. At new or unfrequented camps, garbage shall be burned or buried.

(b) There is plenty of pure water; be sure you get it. There are thousands of visitors every year to each camp site and the water in the streams and creeks adjacent is not safe to drink. The water supply provided is pure and wholesome and must be used. If, however, the water supply is not piped to grounds, consult rangers for sources to use. Contamination of watersheds of water supplies or of any water used for drinking purposes is prohibited.

(c) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils or pollute in any other manner the waters of the park. Bathing in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park is not permitted without suitable bathing clothes.

(d) All animals shall be kept a sufficient distance from camp sites and circulation areas in order not to litter the ground.

(e) The wearing of bathing suits, scanty or objectionable clothing, without proper covering, is prohibited in automobiles, or around camps, villages or hotels.

(f) Campers may use only dead or fallen timber for fuel.

(g) Any article likely to frighten horses shall not be hung near a road or trail.

3. **FIRES.**—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park. They shall not be kindled near trees, deadwood, 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 deadwood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire.

All persons making trips away from established camps are required to obtain fire permits from the nearest ranger before building camp fires.

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

Permission to burn on any clean-up operation within the park must be first secured from the superintendent's office, and in such cases as is deemed advisable such burning will be under Government supervision. All costs of suppression

and damage caused by reason of loss of control of such burning operations shall be paid by the person or persons to whom such permit has been granted.

No lighted cigarette, cigar, match or other burning material shall be thrown from any vehicle or saddle animal or dropped into any leaves, grass, twigs, or tree mold.

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

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

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

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons engaged in hunting, killing, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals within the limits of the park shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by officers of the park and held pending the prosecution of any person or persons arrested under the charge of violating this regulation, and upon conviction, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to other punishment. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. Possession within said park of the dead bodies or any part thereof of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating these regulations.

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

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

NOTE.—The foregoing regulation is in effect a declaration of the law on this subject contained in sections 4 and 5 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1536), accepting cession by the State of Colorado of exclusive jurisdiction of the lands embraced in the Rocky Mountain National Park.

This act by its terms applies to all lands within said park whether in public or private ownership.

5. FISHING.—Fishing with nets seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, or for merchandise or profit, is prohibited. Fishing in particular waters may be suspended, 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. The open season for fishing shall be from May 25 to October 31, inclusive, and no fishing shall be done between the hours of 8.30 p. m. and 4 a. m. All fish hooked less than 7 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. Fifteen fish (not exceeding a total of 10 pounds) shall constitute the limit for a day's catch. The possession of

more than two day's catch by any person at any one time shall be construed as a violation of this regulation.

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

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

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

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

10. MINING CLAIMS.—The location of mining claims is prohibited on Government lands in the park.

11. PRIVATE LANDS.—Owners of private 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 livestock 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 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.

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

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

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

14. DOGS AND CATS.—Dogs and cats are prohibited on Government lands in the park except that upon written permission of the superintendent, secured upon entrance, they may be transported over through roads by persons passing through the park provided they are kept under leash, crated, or otherwise under restrictive control of the owner at all times while in the park; provided, however, that employees and others may be authorized by the superintendent to keep dogs in the park administrative area, or areas, on condition that they are kept within the confines of these areas, and subject to such further con-

ditions in the interest of good park administration as may be determined by the superintendent.

15. **DEAD ANIMALS.**—All domestic or grazed animals that may die on 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.

16. **TRAVEL ON ROADS AND TRAILS.**—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing, 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. Any and all roads and trails in the park may be closed to public use by order of the superintendent, when, in his judgment, conditions make travel thereon hazardous or dangerous, or when such action is necessary to protect the park.

17. **TRAVEL—GENERAL.**—(a) Saddle horses, pack trains, and horsedrawn vehicles have right of way over motor-propelled vehicles at all times.

(b) Load and weight limitations shall be those prescribed from time to time by the superintendent of the park and shall be complied with by the operators of all vehicles using the park roads. Schedules showing weight limitations for different roads in the park may be seen at the office of the superintendent and at ranger stations at the park entrances.

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

18. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—No pack train or saddle horse party shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a guide or competent leader. Such guides or leaders may be required to pass an examination prescribed by and in a manner satisfactory to the superintendent. At the discretion of the superintendent, guides may be permitted to carry unsealed firearms.

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

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

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

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

The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR-CYCLE REGULATIONS

1. **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), and any person operating an automobile in contravention of the provisions of this regulation shall be deemed guilty of its violation.

2. **MOTOR TRUCKS AND BUSES.**—Motor trucks and buses are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles, except the superintendent will establish limits of size and tonnage capacity which may vary according to the different roads and bridges.

Commercial truck trailers engaged in hauling freight will be required to secure permission from the superintendent before using the park roads.

3. **MOTOR CYCLES.**—Motor cycles are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles and are subject to the same regulations, so far as they are applicable.

4. **PERMITS.**—No Rocky Mountain National Park permits are required for automobiles and motor cycles operated in the park for pleasure.

5. **FEES.**—No fee is demanded for the operation of automobiles or motor cycles operated in the park for pleasure.

6. **ENTRANCES.**—Automobiles and motor cycles may enter and leave the park by any of the entrances.

7. **SPEEDS.**—Automobiles and other vehicles shall be so operated as to be under the safe control of the driver at all times. The speed shall be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accidents. Maximum speed is limited to 12 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches the speed may be increased to 35 miles per hour. All cautionary signs must be observed. Ambulances and Government cars on emergency trips are the only exceptions to this rule. The speed of all motor trucks over 1½ tons capacity is limited not to exceed 25 miles per hour on all park roads.

8. **TEAMS.**—When teams, saddle horses, or pack-trains approach, automobiles shall be so manipulated as to allow safe passage for the other party. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 10 miles per hour.

9. **RIGHT-OF-WAY, ETC.**—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads, when overtaken by a faster-moving motor vehicle, and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, shall move to the right to allow safe passage.

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

10. **MUFFLER CUT-OUTS.**—Muffler cut-outs shall be kept closed at all times within the park boundaries.

11. **ACCIDENTS; STOP-OVERS.**—If cars stop because of accident or for any reason, they shall be immediately parked in such a way as not to interfere with travel on the road.

The driver of any motor-driven vehicle who meets with an accident shall report same at the nearest ranger station or to the superintendent of the park.

12. **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, motor cycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

13. 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-driven vehicle of any kind on the park roads.

14. 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, motor cycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

15. FINES AND PENALTIES.—Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings, and such violation shall subject the offender to immediate ejection from the park.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES SEASON OF 1933

SUMMER SEASON, JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 20

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

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

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

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARK

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

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

Trail Ridge, Fall River Pass, and Highdrive loop trip
(Approximately 40 miles. \$5)

Lv. Estes Park 8.00 a. m. Lv. Estes Park 1.30 p. m.
Ar. Estes Park 12.30 p. m. Ar. Estes Park 6.00 p. m.

(Ten minutes' stop each at Chasm Falls and Fall River Pass.)

Estes Park-Grand Lake

(Approximately 47 miles. One way, \$5; round trip, \$8)

Lv. Estes Park 8.00 a. m., 2.30 p. m. Lv. Grand Lake 2.00 p. m.
Ar. Grand Lake 11.30 a. m., 6.00 p. m. Ar. Estes Park 5.30 p. m.

Loop service

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

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

Complete loop trip, \$4)

Lv. Estes Park 8.00 a. m. Lv. Estes Park 1.30 p. m.
Ar. Estes Park 12.00 m. Ar. Estes Park 5.30 p. m.

These rates in effect from June 15 to September 20, inclusive, for one or more persons. Before and after said dates scheduled trip rates apply only when four or more persons are available to make the trip.

SPECIAL 7-PASSENGER TOURING-CAR SERVICE

Thirty cents per mile two passengers or less, 40 cents per mile three passengers, 50 cents per mile four passengers, and 10 cents per mile per passenger for each additional passenger.

\$3 per hour waiting time.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE PARK

The Rocky Mountain Motor Co. operates the following regular daily automobile service from the named points to Rocky Mountain National Park:

Daily schedule for season of 1933

DENVER AND ESTES PARK¹

Read down						Station	Read up		
*	Miles	***	Miles	**	Miles		*	Miles	***
8.00 a. m.	0	8.00 a. m.	0	2.30 p. m.	0	Lv. Denver . . . Ar.	6.00 p. m.	86	12.45 p. m.
12.00 m.	86	12.45 p. m.	93	6.00 p. m.	70	Ar. E. P. . . . Lv.	2.15 p. m.	0	8.00 a. m.

GREELEY, FORT COLLINS, LOVELAND, AND ESTES PARK¹

Read down		Stations	Read up	
*	Miles		*	Miles
9.20 a. m.		Lv. Greeley Ar.	4.55 p. m.	55
9.45 a. m.		Lv. Fort Collins Ar.	5.45 p. m.	46
10.10 a. m.		Lv. Loveland Ar.	4.00 p. m.	33
12.00 m.		Ar. Estes Park Lv.	2.15 p. m.	0

LONGMONT AND ESTES PARK¹

Read down			Stations	Read up		
**	**	Miles		**	**	Miles
10.30 a. m.	5.00 p. m.	0	Lv. Longmont Ar.	9.00 a. m.	3.00 p. m.	35
11.30 a. m.	5.30 p. m.	12	Lv. Lyons Ar.	8.20 a. m.	2.20 p. m.	23
12.30 p. m.	6.45 p. m.	35	Ar. Estes Park Lv.	7.00 a. m.	1.00 p. m.	0

BOULDER AND ESTES PARK¹

Read down				Stations	Read up	
***	Miles	**	Miles		***	Miles
9.30 a. m.	0	4.00 p. m.	0	Lv. Boulder Ar.	11.15 a. m.	58
10.20 a. m.	17	4.45 p. m.	17	Lv. Lyons Ar.	10.35 a. m.	41
11.40 a. m.	37	.....	.....	Lv. Allens Park Ar.	9.10 a. m.	21
12.10 p. m.	49	.....	.....	Lv. Longs Peak district Ar.	8.40 a. m.	9
12.45 p. m.	58	6.00 p. m.	40	Ar. Estes Park Lv.	8.00 a. m.	0

¹ 1-way fare between Loveland, Longmont, Lyons, Boulder, Greeley, or Fort Collins and Estes Park, \$4.50; round trip, \$8. Special round-trip rate, limited to 1 day in addition to date of sale, between Lyons, Longmont, Loveland, and Estes Park, \$6; between Fort Collins, Greeley, Boulder, and Estes Park, \$6.50.

* Indicates route via Big Thompson Canyon.
** Indicates route via North St. Vrain Canyon.
*** Indicates route via South St. Vrain Canyon.

Between Estes Park and Columbine, Hewes-Kirkwood, and Longs Peak Inn

(Approximately 9 miles. One way, \$1; round trip, \$2)

Lv. Estes Park	9.00 a. m.	2.30 p. m.
Ar. Longs Peak	10.00 a. m.	3.30 p. m.
Lv. Longs Peak	11.00 a. m.	4.30 p. m.
Ar. Estes Park	12.00 m.	5.30 p. m.

Rocky Mountain National Park Circle tour

[Effective June 15 to September 20]

Miles	Stations	Schedule	Stations	Schedule
	Big Thompson Canyon		South St. Vrain Canyon	
0	Lv. Denver	8.00 a. m.	Denver	8.00 a. m.
35	Longmont	9.30 a. m.	Boulder	9.30 a. m.
53	Loveland	10.10 a. m.	Lyons	10.20 a. m.
86	Ar. Estes Park	12.00 m.	Estes Park	12.45 p. m.
86	Lv. Estes Park			2.30 p. m.
110	Fall River Pass (11,797 feet).			
116	Milner Pass, Continental Divide (10,759 feet).			
121	Colorado River, Kawuneeche Valley.			
133	Ar. Grand Lake			6.00 p. m.
133	Lv. Grand Lake			8.30 a. m.
149	Granby.			
	Fraser River.			
166	Fraser.			
174	Moffat Tunnel.			
183	Berthoud Pass, Continental Divide (11,330 feet).			
208	Ar. Idaho Springs			12.00 noon
208	Lv. Idaho Springs			1.45 p. m.
226	Denver Mountain Parks.			
	Lookout Mountain, Buffalo Bill's Grave.			
236	Golden.			
247	Ar. Denver			4.15 p. m.

Fares

Tour No. 1.—Automobile transportation only. From Denver via Big Thompson Canyon, Estes Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, Trail Ridge Road across the Continental Divide to Grand Lake, thence via Berthoud Pass, Continental Divide, Clear Creek Canyon, Idaho Springs, Denver Mountain Parks, Lookout Mountain, and Golden to Denver. Automobile transportation. \$15.00

Tour No. 2.—Two-day tour: All expense, including automobile transportation, meals and lodging at the Rocky Mountain Lodges, Inc. Automobile transportation as shown in tour No. 1, 4 meals and 1 lodging, as follows:
 First day: Luncheon at Estes Park.
 Dinner and lodging at Grand Lake Lodge.
 Second day: Breakfast at Grand Lake Lodge.
 Luncheon at Placer Inn, Idaho Springs. 20.50

Tour No. 3.—Three-day tour: All expense, including automobile transportation, meals and lodging at the Rocky Mountain Lodges, Inc. Automobile transportation as shown in tour No. 1, 7 meals and 2 nights' lodging, as follows:
 First day: Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Estes Park Chalets.
 Second day: Breakfast at Estes Park Chalets.
 Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Grand Lake Lodge.
 Third day: Breakfast at Grand Lake Lodge.
 Luncheon at Placer Inn, Idaho Springs. 25.00

Tour No. 4.—Four-day tour: All expense, including automobile transportation, meals and lodging at the Rocky Mountain Lodges, Inc. Automobile transportation as shown in tour No. 1, 10 meals and 3 nights' lodging, as follows:

First day: Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Estes Park Chalets.

Second day: At Estes Park Chalets.

Third day: Breakfast at Estes Park Chalets.

Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Grand Lake Lodge.

Fourth day: Breakfast at Grand Lake Lodge.

Luncheon at Placer Inn, Idaho Springs. \$29.50

Tour No. 5.—Six-day tour: All expense, including automobile transportation, meals and lodging at the Rocky Mountain Lodges, Inc. Automobile transportation as shown in tour No. 1, also side trip to Bear Lake, 16 meals and 5 nights' lodging, as follows:

First day: Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Estes Park Chalets.

Second day: At Estes Park Chalets—Side trip to scenic Bear Lake.

Third day: At Estes Park Chalets.

Fourth day: Breakfast at Estes Park Chalets.

Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Grand Lake Lodge.

Fifth day: At Grand Lake Lodge.

Sixth day: Breakfast at Grand Lake Lodge.

Luncheon at Placer Inn, Idaho Springs. 41.00

HOTELS, CAMPS, AND LODGES ² OPERATED UNDER CONTROL OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The following hotels, lodges, and camps located within the park are operated under Government franchise. The rates which these hotels may charge are authorized by the National Park Service and are given below.

19. Bear Lake Lodge

Located on Bear Lake, reached by automobile road; post-office address, Estes Park, Colo. Front Range Lodges (Inc.), proprietor. Capacity, 125 guests.

TENT ACCOMMODATIONS

Board and lodging:		Per day	Per week
2 in a room, per person		\$4.00	\$25.00
2 in a room, per person (twin beds)		4.50	27.50
Lodging only:			
Per person		1.00	
Per person (twin beds)		1.50	

CABIN ACCOMMODATIONS

Board and lodging:		Per day	Per week
1 in a room		\$6.00-\$7.00	\$35.00-\$40.00
2 in a room, per person		5.00-6.00	30.00-35.00
Lodging only:			
1 in a room		3.00-4.00	
2 in a room, per person		2.00-3.00	

Meals: Breakfast, \$0.75; luncheon, \$1; dinner, \$1.25-\$1.50; sack lunch, \$0.75.

If two beds are furnished instead of one double bed, there is an increase of 50 cents per person per day with two in a room, above the minimum rate shown, for either tent or cabin accommodations.

18. Fern Lodge

Located on Fern Lake, reached by Fern Lake Trail; post-office address, Estes Park, Colo. Front Range Lodges (Inc.), proprietor. Capacity, 60 guests.

The minimum rates for cabin accommodations and the same rates for meals, as shown above for Bear Lake Lodge.

² Where numbers precede names of hotels and camps corresponding numbers on the map in the center of this circular indicate their location. Hotels or camps without numbers are located in Estes Park village.

17. Forest Inn

Located at "The Pool" on Fern Lake trail; post-office address, Estes Park, Colo. F. D. Tecker, proprietor. Capacity, 60 guests.

Board and lodging:	
1 person in tent, per day	\$4.00
2 persons in same tent, per day, each	3.00
1 person in tent, per week	25.00
2 persons in same tent, per week, each	17.50
Single meals, each	1.00
Board and lodging:	
1 person in cabin, per day	5.00
2 persons in cabin, per day, each	4.00
1 person in cabin, per week	30.00
2 persons in cabin, per week, each	25.00

30. Grand Lake Lodge

Located near Grand Lake; reached by automobile over Rocky Mountain National Park circle tour; also by Denver & Salt Lake Railroad to Granby, Colo.; automobile, Granby to Grand Lake Lodge. Capacity, 300 guests. American plan. Rocky Mountain Lodges, Inc., proprietor. Address Grand Lake, Colo. Open June 15 to September 20.

	Per day	Per week
Single room, without bath, including meals	\$5.50	\$33.00
Double room, without bath, including meals, 2 in a room, per person	4.50	27.00
Single room, with private bath, including meals	6.50	39.00
Double room, with private bath, including meals, 2 in a room, per person	5.50	33.00
Single room, hot and cold water and toilet, including meals	6.00	36.00
Double room, hot and cold water and toilet, including meals, 2 in a room, per person	5.00	30.00
Division of American plan rates: Breakfast, \$0.75; luncheon, \$1.00; dinner, \$1.25; total for meals, \$3.00; balance for lodging.		

25. Boulder Field Cabin

Elevation, 12,700 feet. A shelter for those climbing Longs Peak. Located 7 miles from auto road on Longs Peak trail, at Boulder Field. Ascent of peak from cabin requires 3 hours, or about 6 hours for round trip. Telephone for reservations, phone 022R5. Capacity, 15 guests. Stable for horses. Dorothy D. Collier, manager; licensed guides; post-office address, Box 126, Estes Park, Colo.

Lodging, per person, per night	\$2.00
Breakfast	1.00
Lunch	1.50
Dinner	1.50
Coffee, tea, cocoa, \$0.25; sandwiches, pie, cake, \$0.25.	
Horses:	
Hay, per feed	.50
Grain, per feed	.50
Guide for Longs Peak:	
North Face, regular route, per person	2.50
North Face, Moss Chimney Climb, party limit 5, per person	3.00
West Face Route, party limit 4, per trip	15.00

15. Brinwood Hotel

Located at the head of Moraine Park 6 miles from Estes Park. C. L. Reed & Sons, Inc., proprietors. Capacity 90 guests.

Rooms with private bath:	Per week	Per day
Single	\$42.00-\$45.00	\$7.00
2 in a room, double bed (each)	30.00- 32.00	5.50
2 in a room, twin beds (each)	32.00- 35.00	6.00
3 in a room (each)	28.00- 30.00	5.00
4 in two connecting rooms (each)	28.00- 32.00	5.00
Rooms with running water, bath off the hall:		
Single	\$30.00-\$32.00	\$5.50
2 in a room, double bed (each)	25.00- 26.00	4.50
2 in a room, twin beds (each)	26.00- 28.00	5.00

Rooms in cottages without running water, cold water piped to porch:	Per week	Per day
Single	\$26.00-\$28.00	\$5.00
2 in a room, double bed (each)	20.00- 22.00	4.00
2 in a room, twin beds (each)	22.00- 24.00	4.50

SADDLE HORSE RATES

Half day, \$2.25; day, \$3.50; week, \$18.00; month, \$70.00.
Gasoline at current Estes Park retail prices.

13. Camp Woods

Housekeeping cottages located at the junction of Bear Lake and Moraine Park roads, 3 1/2 miles west of Estes Park. Jack Woods Cottages (Inc.), proprietors.

Cottages furnished for housekeeping, one container of fuel per day and electric lights included. Additional wood at \$0.25 a container.

	Per day	Per week	Per month
2 persons	\$2.50	\$14.00	\$45.00
3 persons	3.00	17.00	50.00
4 persons	3.50	18.00	55.00
5 persons	3.75	20.00	60.00
6 persons (with bath)	5.00-6.00	30.00-35.00	

Gasoline and other merchandise at current Estes Park retail prices.

Rates before June 10 and after September 10, 20 per cent less.

Taxi service to Estes Park Village, 3 1/2 miles, 25 cents per person round trip.

20. Sprague's Hotel

Located in Glacier Basin, reached by Bear Lake road; post-office address, Estes Park, Colo. A. E. Sprague, proprietor. Capacity, 50 guests

One in room, per day	\$4.50
With private bath	6.00
One in room, per week	30.00
With private bath	40.00
One in room, per 4 weeks	98.00
With private bath	130.00
Two in room, per day, per person	3.50
With private bath	4.50
Two in room, per week, per person	21.00
With private bath	28.00
Two in room, per 4 weeks, per person	70.00
With private bath	98.00
Regular meals	1.00
Special meals, chicken or fish	1.25 and 1.50
Children taking bed and place at table, regular rates.	
June and September rates about 10 per cent less than above.	

PRIVATE HOTELS AND CAMPS ³

The following hotels and camps, in or adjacent to the park, are located on patented lands. The National Park Service exercises no control over the rates and operations of these hotels.

Hotels and camps in Estes Park and Estes Park Village,
post-office address, Estes Park

9. Baldpate Inn

Mace Brothers, proprietors. Capacity, 60 guests

Board and room, per day	\$5.00-\$6.00
Board and room, per week	28.00-35.00

³ Where numbers precede names of hotels and camps corresponding numbers on the map in the center of this circular indicate their location. Hotels or camps without numbers are located in Estes Park Village.

35. *Cheley Colorado Camps*

(Land O'Peaks Ranch)

CAMP CHIPETA

Camp for Girls, F. H. Cheley, managing director; Mrs. F. H. Cheley, resident director. Capacity, 80 girls. A vigorous camp for vigorous girls, ages 9 to 20 years. Two terms, five weeks each. Winter address, 601 Steele Street, Denver, Colo.; summer address, Estes Park, Colo. Rates and illustrated booklet upon application.

CAMP HAIYAHA

F. H. Cheley, director. Capacity, 60 older boys. A western riding camp and school of woodcraft and outdoor life for boys 14 to 20 years. Two terms of five weeks each. Winter address, 601 Steele Street, Denver, Colo.; summer address, Estes Park, Colo. Rates and illustrated booklet upon application.

CAMP SKI-HI

F. H. Cheley, director. Capacity, 60 boys. An Indian and woodcraft camp for junior boys 8 to 13 years. Two terms, five weeks each. Winter address, 601 Steele Street, Denver, Colo.; summer address, Estes Park, Colo. Rates and illustrated booklet upon application.

4. *The Crags*

Joe Mills, proprietor. Capacity, 200 guests

American plan; rates include meals and room:

Single rooms, per day, per person	\$5.00-\$6.00
Double rooms, per day, per person	4.00- 5.00
Single rooms, with bath, per day, per person	7.00- 9.00
Double rooms, with bath, per day, per person	5.00- 7.00
Meals and room, per week, per person	26.00-52.00

3. *Elkhorn Lodge*

Mrs. P. Hondius, manager. Capacity, 250 guests

Board and room, per day	\$5.00-\$9.00
Board and room, per week	30.00-55.00

8. *Estes Park Chalets*

Operated by Rocky Mountain Lodges (Inc.). Capacity, 280 guests (American plan)

Board and room, per day	\$4.50-\$6.50
Board and room, per week	27.00-39.00

Hupp Hotel

Mrs. W. H. Derby, proprietress. Capacity, 100 guests. Open all year

Board and room, per day	\$3.00-\$6.00
Board and room, per week	17.50-35.00
European plan, \$1.50 per day and up.	

7. *Lester's Hotel*

Mrs. Edna B. Lester, proprietress. Capacity, 75 guests

Board and room, per day	\$3.50-\$4.50
Board and room, per week	20.00-25.00

2. *Lewiston Hotel*

Operated by Rocky Mountain Lodges (Inc.). American plan. Capacity, 125 guests

Board and room, per day	\$5.00-\$7.00
Board and room, per week	30.00-42.00

National Park Hotel

Mrs. Harriet R. Byerly, proprietress. Capacity, 80 guests. Open all year

Board and room, per day	\$3.50-\$5.00
Board and room, per week	18.00-25.00

10. *Camp Olympus*

John R. Bell, manager. Capacity, 120 guests

Board and room, per person, per day	\$3.50
Board and room, per person, per week	22.75

Prospect Inn

Mrs. Stella M. Spanier, proprietress. Capacity, 50 guests

Board and room, per day	\$3.00-\$5.00
Board and room, per week	18.00-30.00

Children under 7, three-fourths rate.

Sherwood Hotel

J. C. Ewing, proprietor. European plan. Capacity, 80 guests

Rooms only, per day	\$1.00-\$4.00
Rooms only, per week	5.00-20.00

1. *Stanley Hotel*

Operated by Rocky Mountain Lodges (Inc.). Capacity, 300 guests

Board and room, per day	\$7.00-\$10.00
Weekly rates on application.	

Hotels in Horseshoe Park, post-office address, Estes Park, Colo.

11. *Fall River Lodge*

Mrs. M. E. March, proprietress. Capacity, 75 guests

Board and room, per day	\$4.50-\$6.00
Board and room, per week	25.00-40.00

5. *Cascade Lodge*

Mrs. A. M. Derby, proprietress. Capacity, 75 guests

Board and room, per day	\$3.50-\$6.00
Board and room, per week	21.00-35.00

34. *Deer Ridge Chalets*

E. O. Schubert, proprietor. Capacity, 25 guests

Board and room, per day	\$3.50-\$5.00
Board and room, per week	22.50-30.00

Reduced rates for the months of June, September, and October.

Hotels in Moraine Park, post-office address, Estes Park, Colo.

18. *Fern Lodge*

See preceding list, "Operated under control of National Park Service."

17. *Forest Inn*

See preceding list, "Operated under control of National Park Service."

15. *Brinwood Hotel*

See preceding list, "Operated under control of National Park Service."

14. Stead's Ranch and Hotel

W. G. Lewis, manager. Capacity, 200 guests

Board and room, per day	\$4.00-\$7.00
Board and room, per week	22.50-32.00
Board and room, with bath, per week	35.00-45.00

HOTELS IN LONGS PEAK DISTRICT

23. Columbines Lodge

Post-office address, Estes Park, Colo. C. H. Alexander, manager. Capacity, 80 guests

Board and room, per day	\$4.00-\$5.00
Board and room, per week	21.00-30.00

24. Hewes-Kirkwood Inn

Post-office address, Allens Park, Colo. Hewes Bros., proprietors. Capacity, 50 guests

Board and room, per day	\$3.50-\$4.00
Board and room, per week	21.00-25.00

22. Longs Peak Inn

Post-office address, Longs Peak, Colo. Mrs. Enos A. Mills, proprietress. Capacity, 125 guests

Board and room, per day	\$4.00-\$9.00
Board and room, per week and month on application.	

Hotels and camps in Glacier Basin District, post-office address, Estes Park, Colo.

31. Rocky Mountain Boys' Camp

D. C. Primrose, director. Capacity, 40 boys. A riding camp for boys only, ages 9 to 18 years. Two terms of four weeks each. Winter address, 1507 Portland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.; summer address, Estes Park, Colo. Rates and illustrated booklet upon application.

20. Sprague's Hotel

See preceding list, "Operated under control of National Park Service."

16. Estes Park Conference, Young Men's Christian Association

A. A. Ebersole, executive secretary. Capacity, 600 guests

16. Windvale Ranch

J. A. & J. C. Atchinson, proprietors. Capacity, 16 guests

Board and room, per day	\$3.00-\$3.50
Board and room, per week	18.00-25.00

13. Camp Woods

Furnished Housekeeping Cottages

See preceding list, "Operated under control of National Park Service."

6. Mountainside Lodge

J. R. McKelvey, manager. Capacity 30 guests

Board and room, per day	\$4.50-\$7.00
Board and room, per week	25.00-40.00

19. Bear Lake Lodge

See preceding list, "Operated under control of National Park Service."

Hotels in Allens Park District, post-office address, Allens Park, Colo.

26. Copeland Lake Lodge

H. R. Finn, proprietor. Capacity, 200 guests

27. Crystal Springs Lodge

Mrs. Wm. Morgan, proprietress. Capacity, 40 guests. General store in connection
Board and room, per day \$3.00-\$3.50

Hotels on the western slope, post-office address, Grand Lake, Colo.

29. Phantom Valley Ranch

(13 miles north of Grand Lake on Trail Ridge road)

L. Allen Scott and Milton H. Statler, proprietors. Capacity, 50 guests. A "Dude Ranch." Cabins with bath. Riding and camping. Capable licensed guides. Rates on request.

28. Corner Cupboard Inn and The Tavern

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Rhone, proprietors. Hotel rooms and modern cottages on the lake shore. European and American plan. Capacity, 125 guests. Coffee shop and dining room, soda fountain and gift shop, at the Sign of the Orange Teapot.

28. Rapids Hotel

Capacity, 50 guests

Room and board, per day	\$5.00-\$6.00
Room and board, per week	30.00-37.50

32. Holzwarth's Trout Lodge

John G. Holzwarth, proprietor. American plan

Cabins	\$3.50 per day, \$22.50 per week, and up
Hotel	3.50 per day, 22.50 per week, and up

Saddle horses. Trout fishing. Housekeeping cabins.

30. Grand Lake Lodge

See preceding list, "Operated under control of National Park Service."

28. Kauffman House

Rates on application.

28. Lehmann's

Rates on application.

28. Pine Cone Inn

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ish, proprietors. Capacity, 25 guests

Room and board, per day	\$5.00 and up
Weekly rates on application.	

COTTAGES

Furnished cottages may be rented in Estes Park and elsewhere on patented lands in or adjacent to the national park. Among those who have cottages for rent are Frank Bond, Hayden Bros., H. E. James, O. P. Low, and Mrs. J. D. Marshall, each of whom is engaged in a general real estate business (post-office address, Estes Park, Colo.). Also the following persons, whose post-office address is Estes Park, Colo.: C. E. Bryson, Mrs. Bitner, F. P. Clatworthy, J. J. Duncan, Miss E. M. A. Foot, Miss Stella Gray, E. X. Glover, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoover, J. F. Liebman, John Manfred, J. R. Siebold, O. V. Webb, C. V. Williams.

LITERATURE AND MAPS

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

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:

Automobile road map of Rocky Mountain National Park. Distributed in the park only.

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.

Glimpses of Our National Parks.

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

Glimpses of Our National Monuments.

Pamphlet containing brief descriptions of the national monuments administered by the Department of the Interior. Contains 74 pages, including 33 illustrations.

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.⁴

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

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. Sixth edition. 274 pages, including 312 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth, \$1.00.⁴

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

The Geologic Story of Rocky Mountain National Park, by Willis T. Lee, Ph. D., 1917. 89 pages, including 101 illustrations and 5 maps. 50 cents.⁴

Mountaineering in the Rocky Mountain National Park, by Roger W. Toll, with 48 illustrations and 2 maps. Price, 50 cents.⁴

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

Plants of Rocky Mountain National Park, by Ruth E. Ashton. 157 pages, 100 illustrations; price, 25 cents.

A guide to the flowers of the park, one of its chief attractions with keys for their identification.

REFERENCES

- Albright, Horace M., and Taylor, Frank J. "Oh, Ranger!" A book about the national parks. Stanford University Press, Stanford, Calif. 1928. Illustrated.
- Babcock, Dean, and Ashton, Ruth E. Birds and Plants of Rocky Mountain National Park with Keys for Their Identification. 1930. 71 pp. Published by the authors.
- Bird, Isabella L. A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains. 1890. 296 pp., illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.
- Bishop, Mrs. Isabella L. (See Bird, Isabella L.)
- Boyer, Warren, E. Vanishing Trails of Romance. 1923. 94 pp., illustrated. Great West Publishers, Denver, Colo.
- Chapin, Frederick H. Mountaineering in Colorado. 1890. 168 pp., illustrated. W. B. Clark, Boston, Mass.

⁴ 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.

Faris, John T. Roaming the Rockies. 1930. Farrar & Rinehart. 333 pp., illustrated.

Rocky Mountain National Park on pp. 228-246.

Frothingham, Robert. Trails Through the Golden West. Robert M. McBride, New York.

Hart, John L. Jerome. Fourteen Thousand Feet. 2d ed., 1931. Colorado Mountain Club, Denver. 71 pp.

Hewes, Charles Edwin. Songs of the Rockies. 1914. 129 pp., illustrated. Edgerton.

Jackson, William H., and Driggs, H. R. The Pioneer Photographer. 1929.

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Jeffers, Le Roy. The Call of the Mountains. 282 pp., illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

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Kane, F. J. Picturesque America, Its Parks and Playgrounds. Published by Frederick Gumbrecht, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1925. 521 pp., illustrated.

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Longyear, Burton O. Trees and Shrubs of the Rocky Mountain Region. 1927. 244 pp., illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Evergreens of Colorado. 1925. 82 pp., illustrated. Multigraph Service Bureau, Fort Collins, Colo.

Mills, Enos A. Wild Life on the Rockies. 1909. 263 pp., illustrated. Houghton, Boston.

The Spell of the Rockies. 1911. 348 pp., illustrated. Houghton, Boston.

In Beaver World. 1913. 223 pp., illustrated. Houghton, Boston.

Rocky Mountain Wonderland. 1915. 362 pp., illustrated, map. Houghton, Boston.

The Story of Scotch. 1916. 63 pp., illustrated. Houghton, Boston.

Story of Estes Park, Grand Lake, and Rocky Mountain National Park. 1917. 130 pp., illustrated. Author.

Your National Parks. 1917. 532 pp., illustrated. Houghton, Boston.

The Grizzly, Our Greatest Wild Animal. 1919. 284 pp., illustrated. Houghton, Boston.

Adventures of a Nature Guide. 1920. 271 pp., illustrated. Doubleday, New York.

Waiting in the Wilderness. 1921. 241 pp., illustrated. Doubleday, New York.

Watched by Wild Animals. 1922. 243 pp., illustrated. Doubleday, New York.

The Rocky Mountain National Park. 1924. 239 pp., illustrated. Doubleday, New York.

Quinn, Vernon. Beautiful America. 333 pp., illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York City. 1923.

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Rolfe, Mary A. Our National Parks. Book One. 1927. 320 pp., illustrated. Benj. H. Sanborn Co., Chicago.

Yard, Robert Sterling. The Top of the Continent. 1917. 244 pp., illustrated. Scribners.

Rocky Mountain National Park on pp. 16-43.

The Book of the National Parks. 1926. 444 pp., 74 illustrations, 14 maps and diagrams. Scribners.

Rocky Mountain National Park on pp. 93-117.

Wilbur, Ray Lyman, and Du Puy, William Atherton. Conservation in the Department of the Interior. Chapter on national parks, pp. 96-112. Illustrated. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1931. Price, \$1.

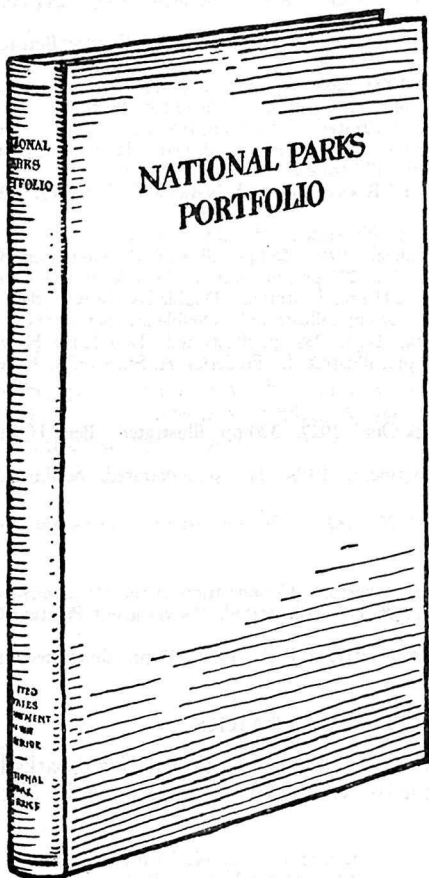
Yeager, Dorr G. Animals of Rocky Mountain National Park. 1932. 57 pp., illustrated. Rocky Mountain Nature Association.

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS

Circulars of General Information 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.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Acadia National Park. | Lassen Volcanic National Park. |
| Carlsbad Caverns National Park. | Mesa Verde National Park. |
| Crater Lake National Park. | Mount McKinley National Park. |
| Glacier National Park. | Mount Rainier National Park. |
| Grand Canyon National Park. | Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. |
| Grand Teton National Park. | Wind Cave National Park. |
| Great Smoky Mountains National Park. | Yellowstone National Park. |
| Hawaii National Park. | Yosemite National Park. |
| Hot Springs National Park. | Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks. |

The NATIONAL PARKS PORTFOLIO



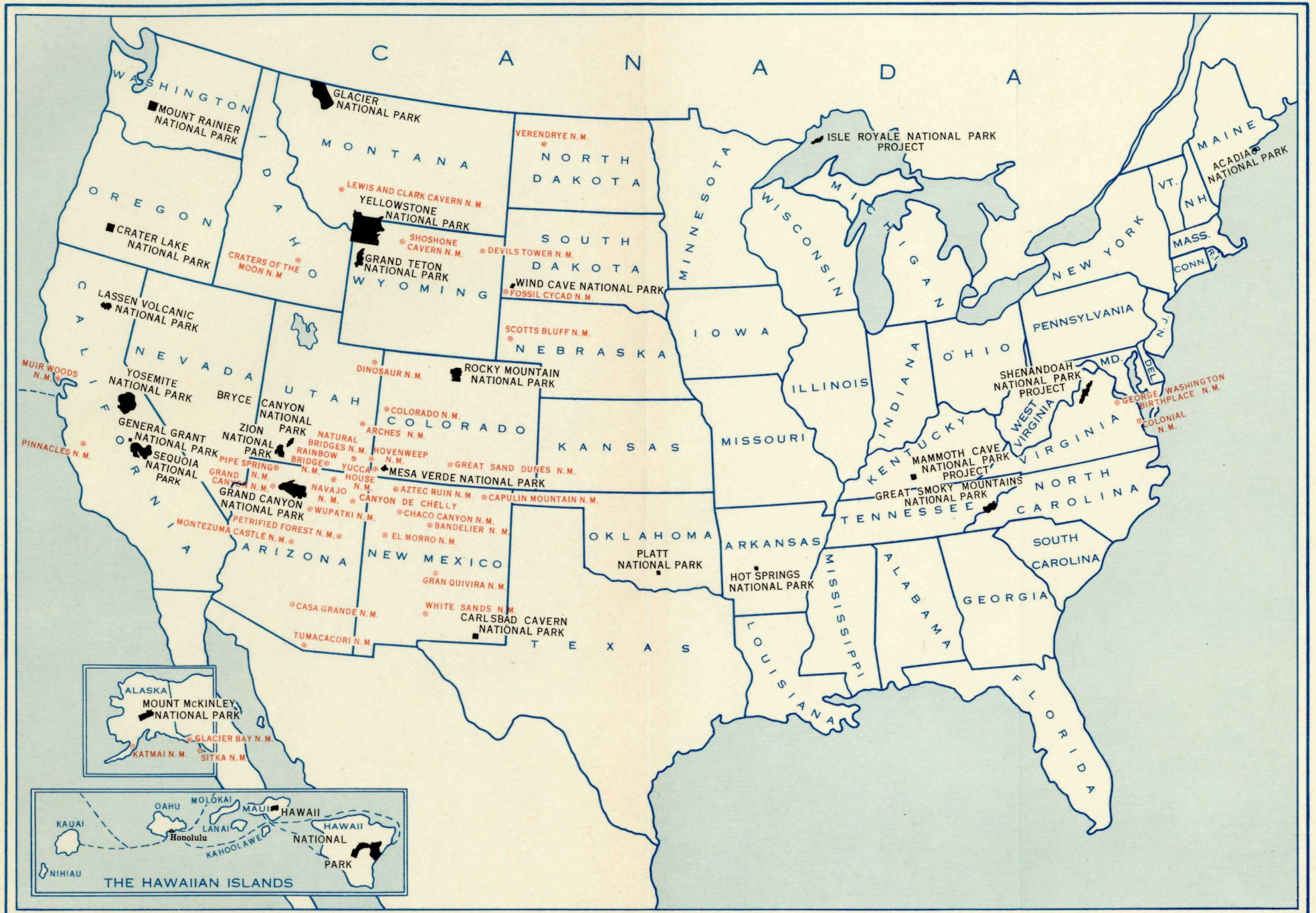
A PRESENTATION of the National Parks and National Monuments in pictures. The selection is from the best work of many photographers, professional and amateur. It contains nine chapters, each descriptive of a national park, and one larger chapter devoted to other parks and monuments. ☆ ☆

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LOCATIONS OF 22 NATIONAL PARKS AND 38 NATIONAL MONUMENTS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Photograph by F. J. Francis

LITTLE MATTERHORN FROM ODESSA LAKE