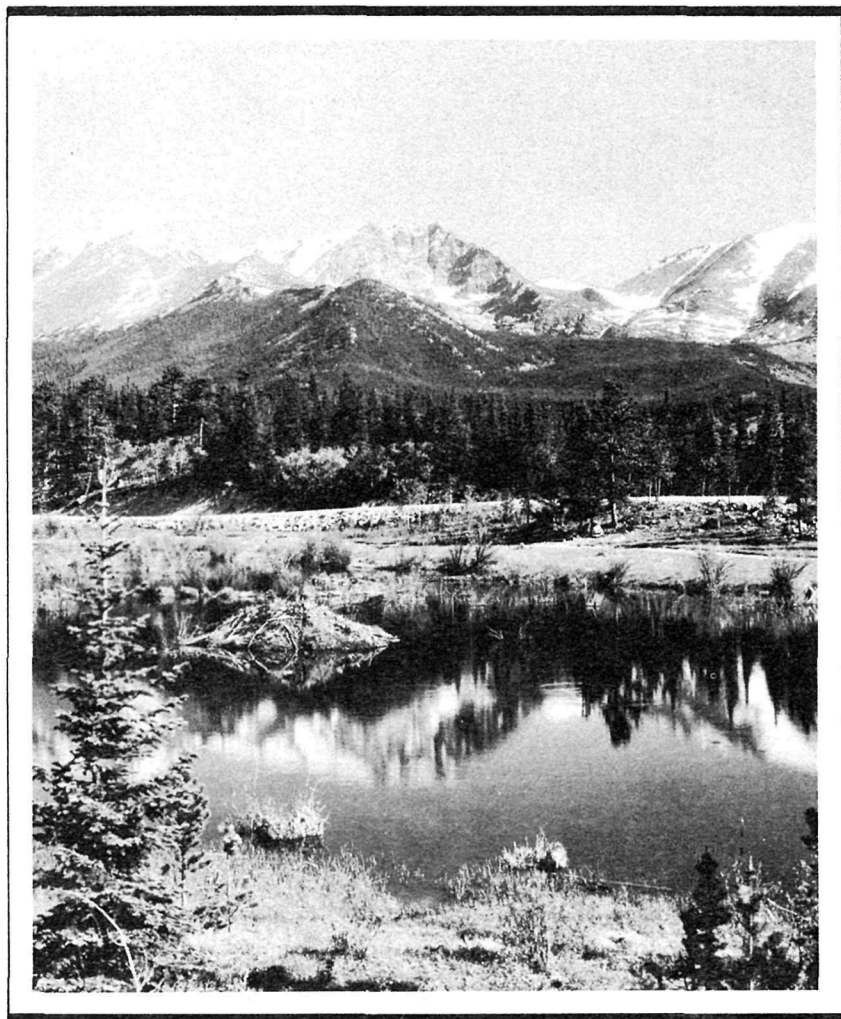


ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

+ COLORADO +



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ARNO B. CAMMERER, Director

ROCKY MOUNTAIN
NATIONAL PARK
COLORADO



OPEN ALL YEAR
SUMMER SEASON JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 20

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1934

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The park regulations are designed for the protection of your property. You, as prudent owners, will help protect the natural beauties and scenery by warning the careless and reporting infractions of the regulations. The following synopsis is for the general guidance of visitors. Full regulations may be seen at the office of the superintendent and ranger stations.

Permits.—No permits are required for the operation of private automobiles or motorcycles. Automobiles will be stopped for checking at park entrances. Cars carrying passengers for profit are subject to restrictions.

Fires may be lighted only when necessary and in designated places. Before leaving, **KNOW** your fire is out. **HELP PROTECT** this wonderland so all may enjoy it.

Camps.—Automobile campers must stop in the designated camp grounds. All must be kept clean and sanitary. Burn your garbage in your camp fire. Empty cans and residue must be placed in garbage cans. If no can is provided bury the refuse.

Trees, flowers, and animals.—The destruction, injury, or disturbance of trees, flowers, rocks, birds, or animals or other life is prohibited.

Fishing.—Fishing is permitted in all lakes and streams except as closed by order of the superintendent. A Colorado State license is requested for males over 16 years of age. All fish hooked less than 7 inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned at once to the water. Fifteen fish (not exceeding a total of 10 pounds) shall constitute the limit for a day's catch.

Automobiles.—Obey park traffic rules. Drive carefully at all times. The **SPEED LIMIT** is 20 miles per hour on grades and curves, and on straight stretches of road 35 miles per hour.

Dogs and cats.—Must be kept securely on a leash while in the park. If you have no leash, keep the animal in your car.

Park rangers.—Are for your protection and guidance. Do not hesitate to consult them.

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IMPORTANT EVENTS IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK HISTORY

1820. Maj. Stephen H. Long, commanding an exploring party sent out by President Madison in 1819, first sighted Longs Peak. Park area frequented by Arapahoe and Ute Indians.
1843. Refus B. Sage, another explorer, visited the area and later published earliest known description in "Rocky Mountain Life, or Startling Scenes and Perilous Adventures in the Far West During an Expedition of Three Years".
1859. Joel Estes, the first white settler, entered the park and in 1860 built the first cabin.
1865. Charles F. Estes, first white child born in the park.
1868. First ascent of Longs Peak. The climb was made by William N. Byers, Maj. J. W. Powell, and five other men.
1868. Rocky Mountain Jim, adventurer and frontiersman, settled in area.
1869. Earl of Dunraven, famous English sportsman, first visited this area.
1871. The Hayden Geographical Survey, under Dr. E. V. Hayden, worked in this region.
1874. First stage established between Longmont and Estes Park.
1874. Albert Bierstadt, famous artist, first visited the region.
1876. First wedding in the park: Anna Ferguson and Richard Hubbell.
1878. First hotel built by Earl of Dunraven.
1881. First public school established and held in Elkhorn Lodge.
1881. The Denver, Utah & Pacific Railroad built to Lyons and projected to Pacific Ocean through Fall River and Milner Passes by Milner, chief engineer for the company.
1900. Bear Lake fire.
1904. Big Thompson Canyon road completed.
1907. Automobile stage line established between Estes Park and Loveland.
1909. Automobile stage line established between Estes Park and Lyons.
1912. Fall River Road begun. Completed in 1920.
1915. Rocky Mountain National Park established January 26.
1916. National Park Service Act passed August 25.
1917. Stephen T. Mather, first Director of National Park Service.
1924. Administration building completed.
1927. Bear Lake road completed.
1929. State of Colorado ceded jurisdiction to Federal Government.
1930. Never Summer Range area added to the park.
1932. Trail Ridge Road opened. 282,980 persons visited the park.
1933. Two C.C.C. camps operated during summer.
1933. 291,934 persons visited the park.

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, and its boundaries adjusted by the acts of Congress approved February 14, 1917, June 9, 1926, and June 21, 1930. 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.

Rocky Mountain National Park 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 largest 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 has 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 up Fall River Valley to the top of Fall River Pass. This road contains 18 switchbacks and the scenery afforded is magnificent. Ascending traffic only is permitted.

EASY TO STUDY GLACIAL ACTION

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



Continental Divide across Forest Canyon, Trail Ridge Road.

Clatworthy photo.

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, Rowe, 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.

LONGS PEAK

The greatest of all the mountains in the park, Longs Peak, has a massive square head. 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 today. 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 today 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 Trail Ridge 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.

WILD FLOWERS, CANYONS, AND LAKES

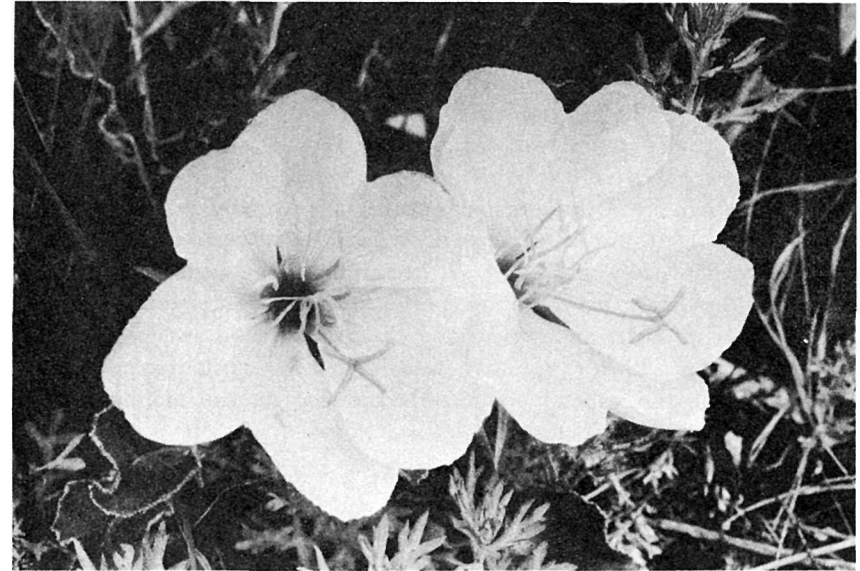
A distinguishing feature of Rocky Mountain National Park is its profusion of precipice-walled canyons lying between the very feet, so to speak, of the loftiest mountains. Their beauty is romantic to a high degree. Like all the other spectacles of this favored region, they are readily accessible from 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 timberline, where the winter temperature and the fierce icy winds make it impossible for trees to grow tall, the spruces lie flat on the ground like vines; presently they give place to low birches, which, in their turn, give place to small piney growths, and finally to tough, straggling grass, hardy mosses, and tiny alpine flowers. Grass grows in sheltered spots



Rock Rose

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 timberline 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



Longs Peak from Many-Parks Curve, Trail Ridge Road.

Claworthy photograph.

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.

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

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 nearby 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



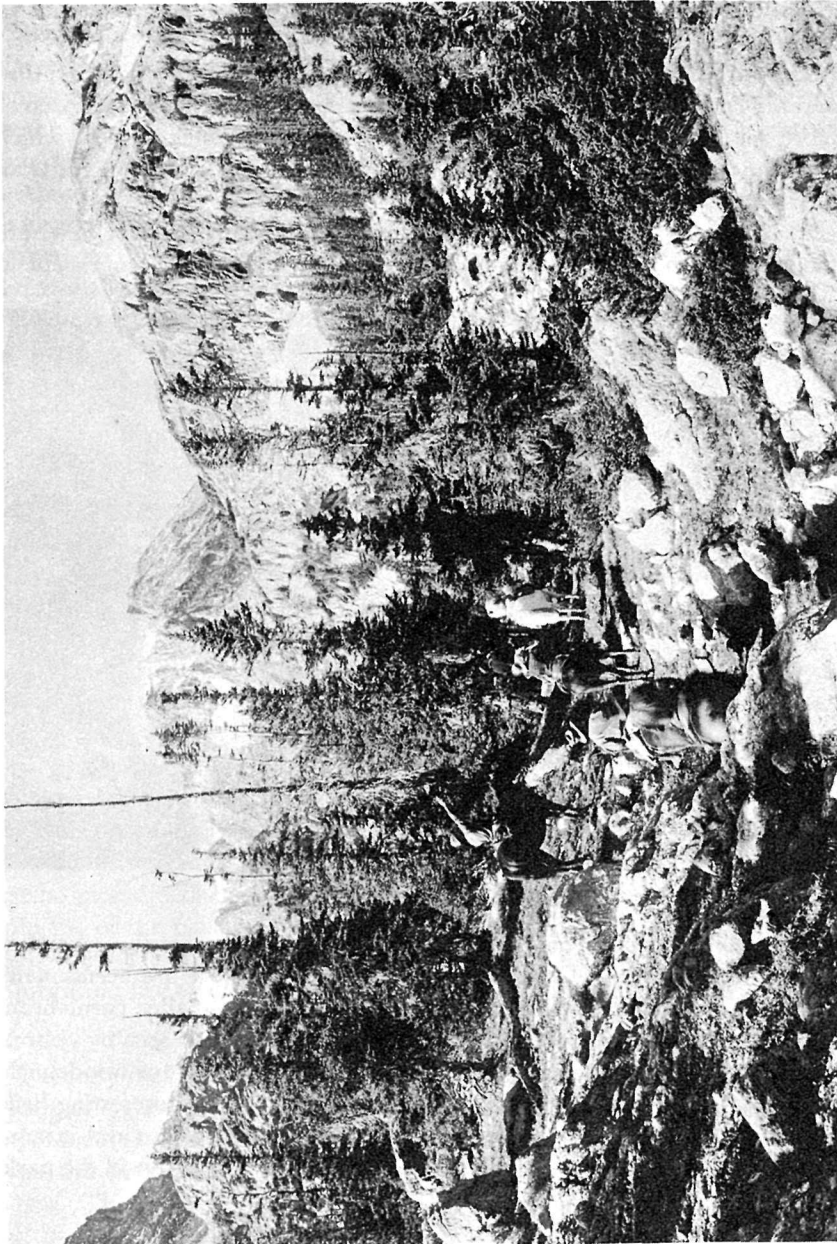
A beaver house. The entrance is under water.

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, 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



On the Trail Through Wild Basin

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 conspicuous for their handsome appearance and vigorous flight. Among birds particularly interesting because of curious and unusual habits are the broadtailed hummingbird, water ouzel, camp-bird, 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.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

DENVER 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.

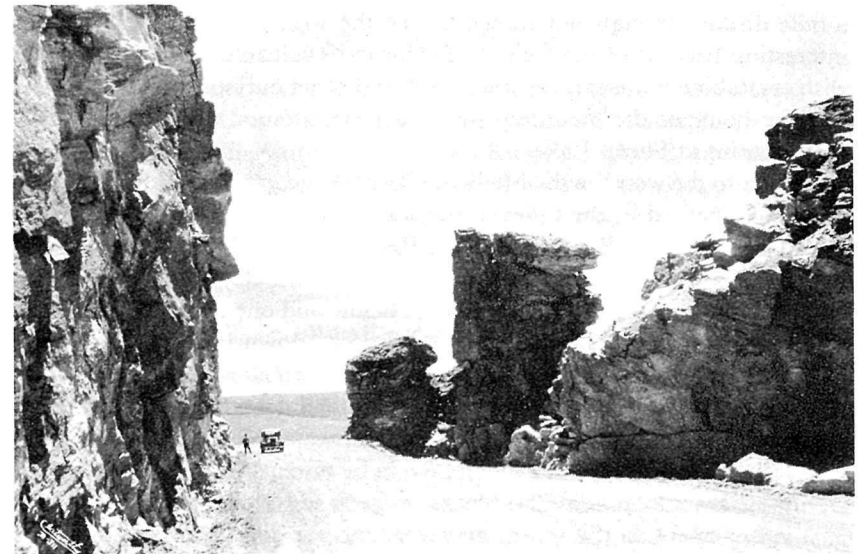
On leaving Denver the road leads out Federal Boulevard, crosses Westminster Heights, from which point there is an extensive view of the Great Plains to the east and a panorama of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains to the west, stretching out before the eye from Pikes Peak to Longs Peak, a rampart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

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



The Trail Ridge Road at an elevation of 12,120 feet. Clatworthy photo.

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; the road descending to Fall River Pass, elevation 11,797 feet, which divides the waters of the Thompson River from those of the Cache la Poudre. The view from this point is unsurpassed. 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 amphitheatres 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. 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, Westcott, and Mount Enentah are nearby.

This is a point of concentration for park visitors where nearly everybody spends at least one night. Fishing, boating, horseback riding, and mountain climbing are some of the outdoor attractions.

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. In this region is Lookout Mountain where Colonel Cody, "Buffalo Bill", is buried, overlooking the plains he knew so well.

From Wildcat Point there is a splendid view of foothills and plains, with Denver some 12 or 14 miles away.

FALL RIVER ROAD

If one does not make the Rocky Mountain Park tour, an interesting trip is to take the Fall River Road to the highest point, Fall River Pass, elevation 11,797 feet, and then return by the Trail Ridge Road and take the Highdrive back to Estes Park. This trip covers approximately 40 miles, and the points passed 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

Rocky Mountain National Park—Colorado

one by many of the hotels and other points of interest and offers 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.

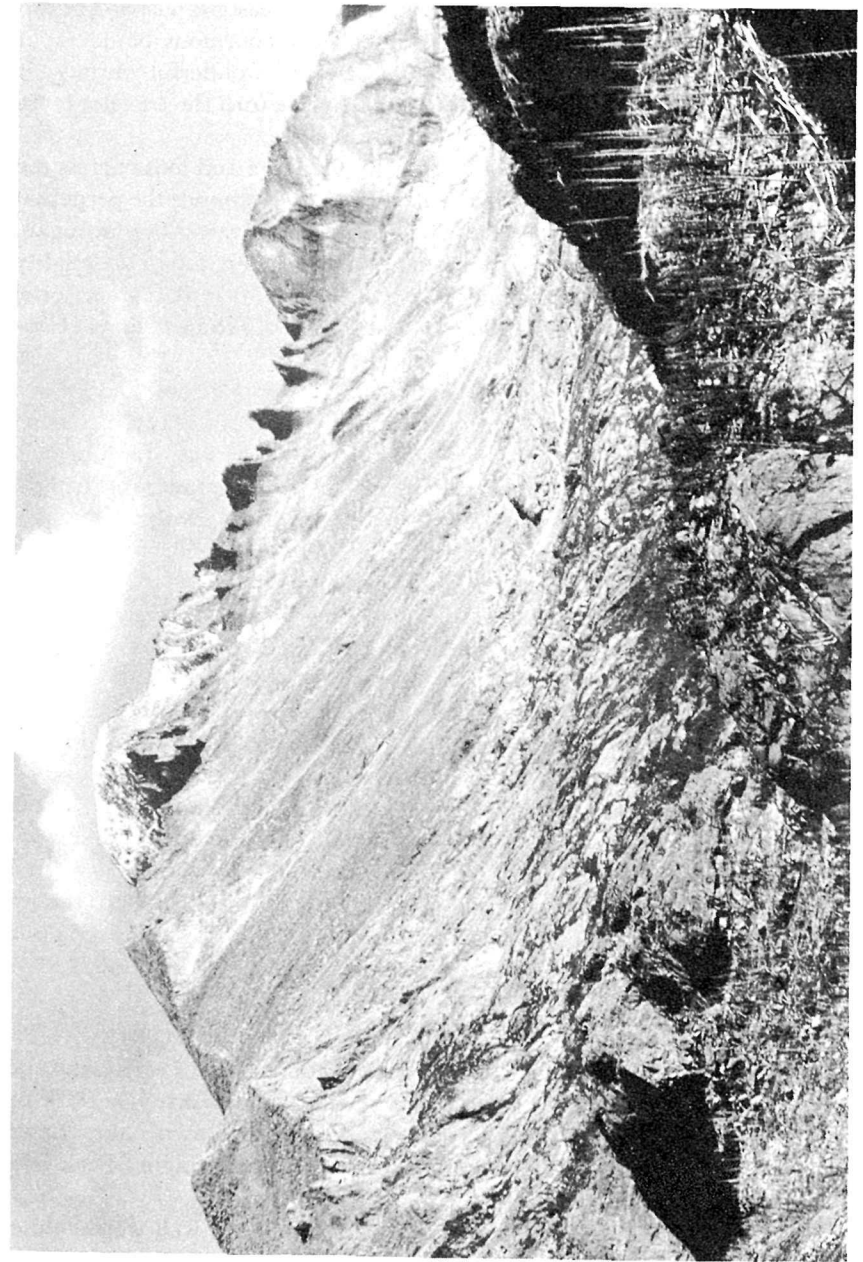
TRAIL TRIPS

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 spire-like cliffs and of the superlatively beautiful country lying on the east.



Longs Peak from Dream Lake Trail.

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.

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. 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.

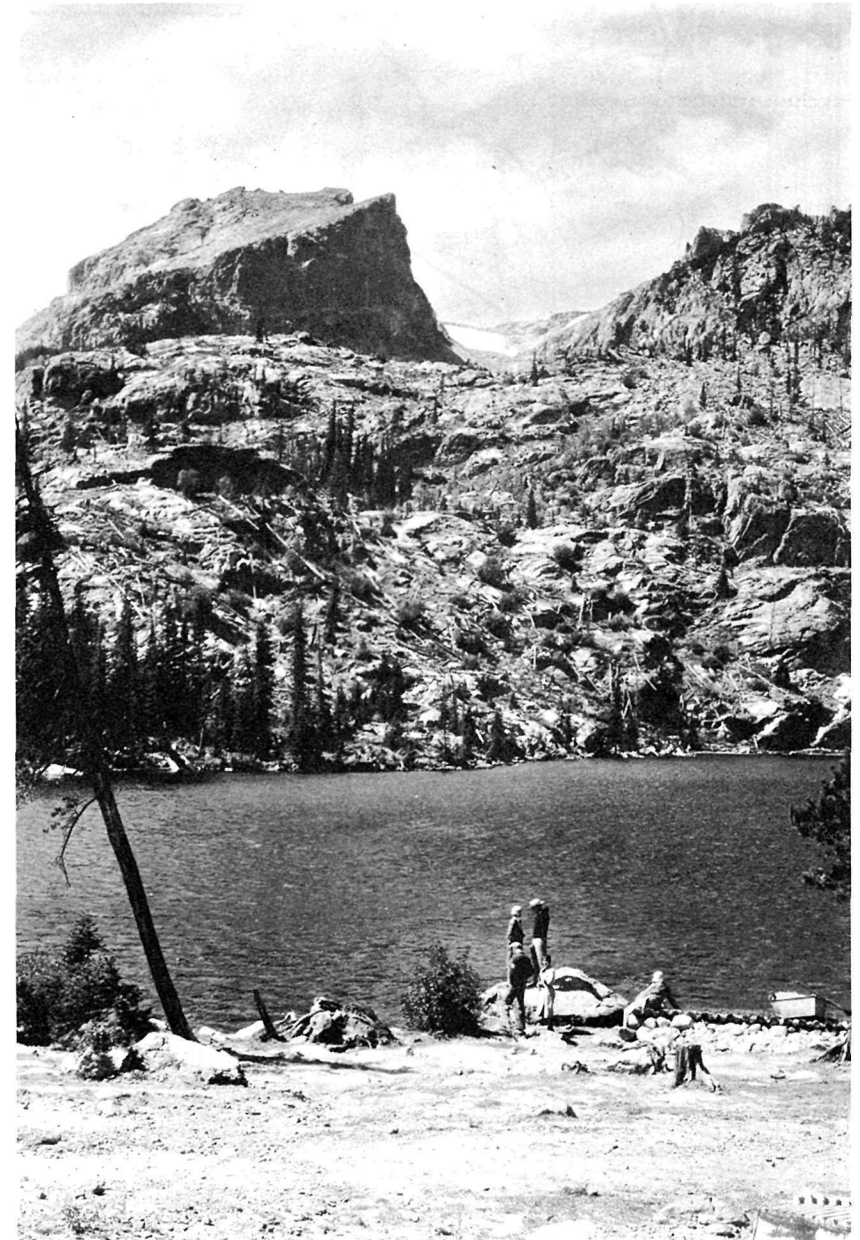
A couple of miles south along this elevated snow-spattered crest, and "the Big Trail", as the Arapaho Indians called it, plunges down the west side of the Rockies. The drop is into one of the impressive cirques at the head of the North Inlet. Sharp zigzags lead into dense forests through which the remarkable 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.

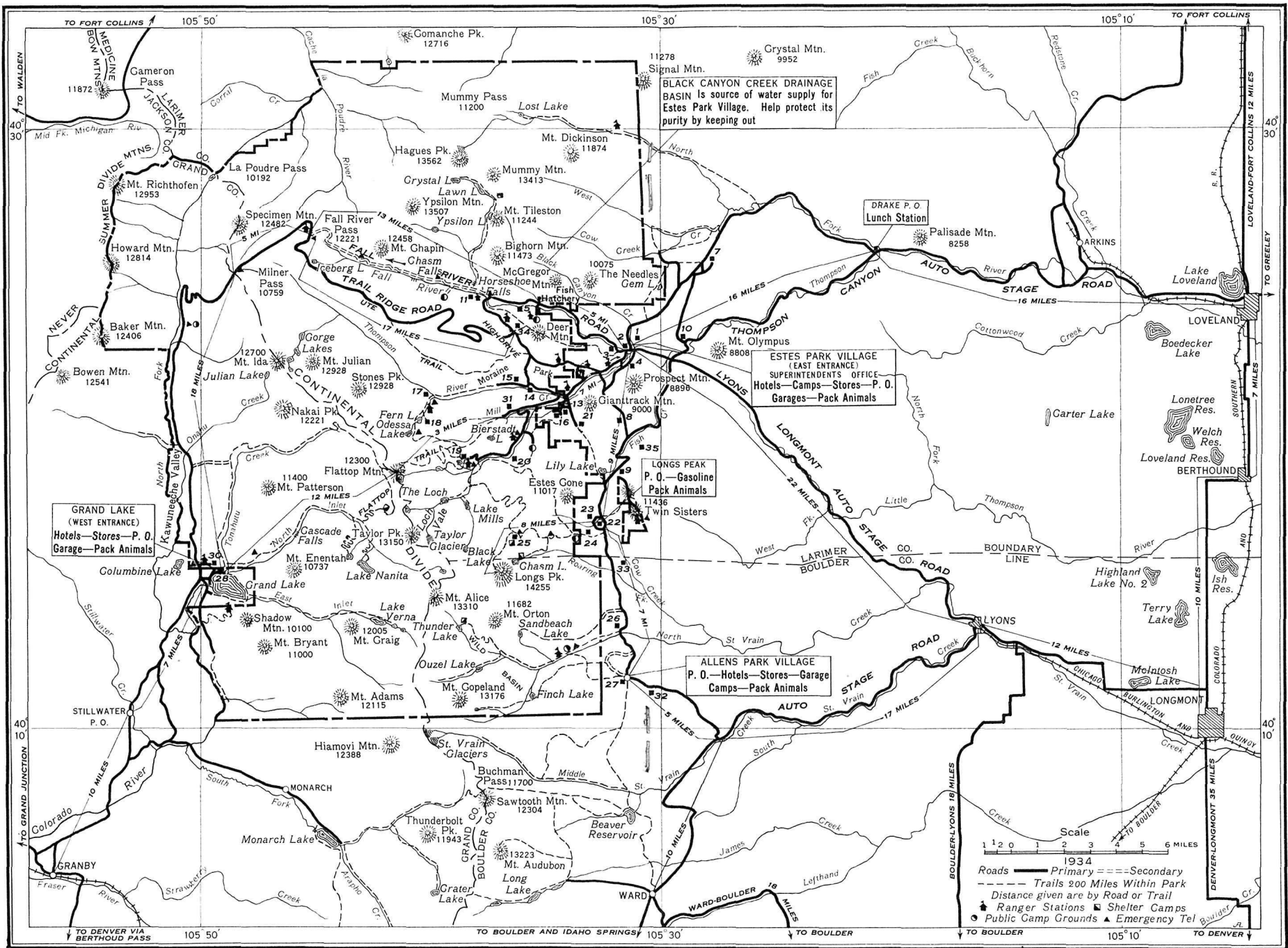
LAWN LAKE

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



Hallet Peak, Tyndall Glacier, and Flattop Mountain, across Bear Lake.



MAP OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Note: Numbered blocks indicate the location of hotels, camps, and lodges listed under "Hotels, Camps, and Lodges" at the end of this circular

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. 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. But the floor of the valley as you emerge from timber line is the gorgeous feature of the vale, competing successfully even with the fretted and towering rocks.

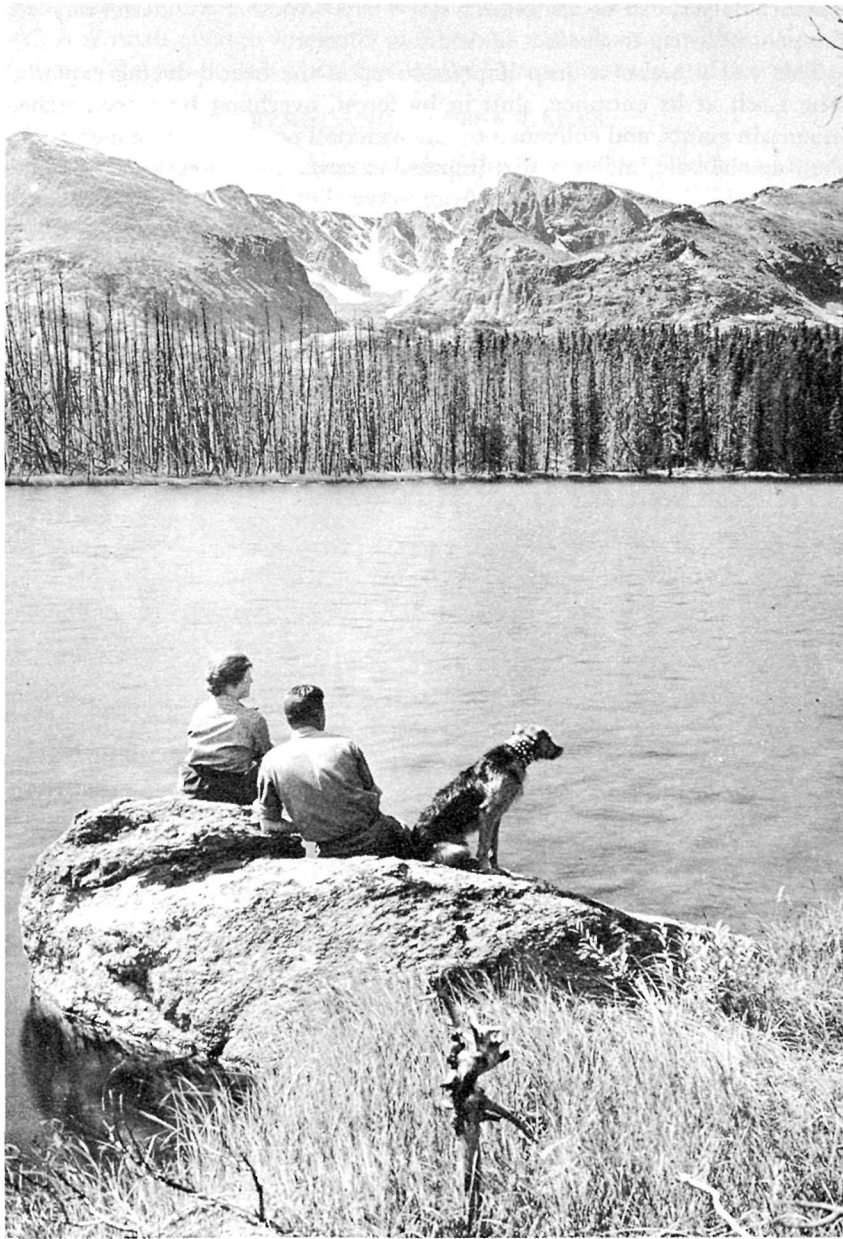


Columbine in Loch Vale.

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.

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



Bierstadt Lake.

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.

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 viewpoint in the park. The difficulty of the ascent also has its attractiveness. Longs Peak is the big climb of the Rocky Mountain National Park. And yet the ascent is by no means forbidding. One may go more than halfway by horseback. 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 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 Gorge 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 the Keyhole, the imposing vista of the Front Range bursts upon the view. You look 2,000 feet down into Glacier Gorge. To the left there is a narrow, steeply inclined ice-filled gulch, called the Trough. Finally, after what is to the amateur often an exhausting climb, you pass along the Narrows, up a steep incline known as the Homestretch.

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 almost to Chasm Lake. The view from here is magnificent, 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.

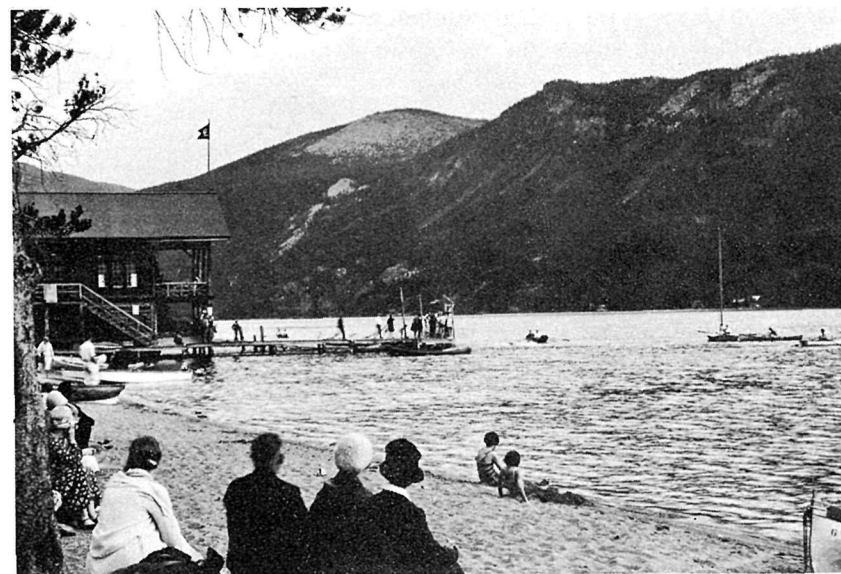
WILD BASIN

The splendid Wild Basin area south of Longs Peak and east of the Continental Divide is dotted with lakes of superb beauty in a sublime mountain setting. 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 may be had unsurpassed views of the snowy mountains. The largest lakes of Wild Basin—Thunder Lake and Bluebird Lake—are both above timberline but are easily accessible by trails.

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 trail.

While not yet as celebrated as the showier and more populated east side, the west side of the Rocky Mountain National Park has rugged charm.



Enjoying water sports at Grand Lake.

The Continental divide, bent from the north and called the Never Summer Mountains, rises from the western shore of the Colorado River. On every side the mountains lift bald peaks, magnificent canyons penetrate the precipices of the Divide, and beautiful streams rush down the mountain slopes to the river.

WHAT TO DO

There are few places which offer so many diversions 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 motorist may skirt the loftiest of snow-splashed mountains for

miles, or he may motor up the Trail Ridge 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, and the hiker strike up the mountain trails into the rocky fastnesses.

FISHING

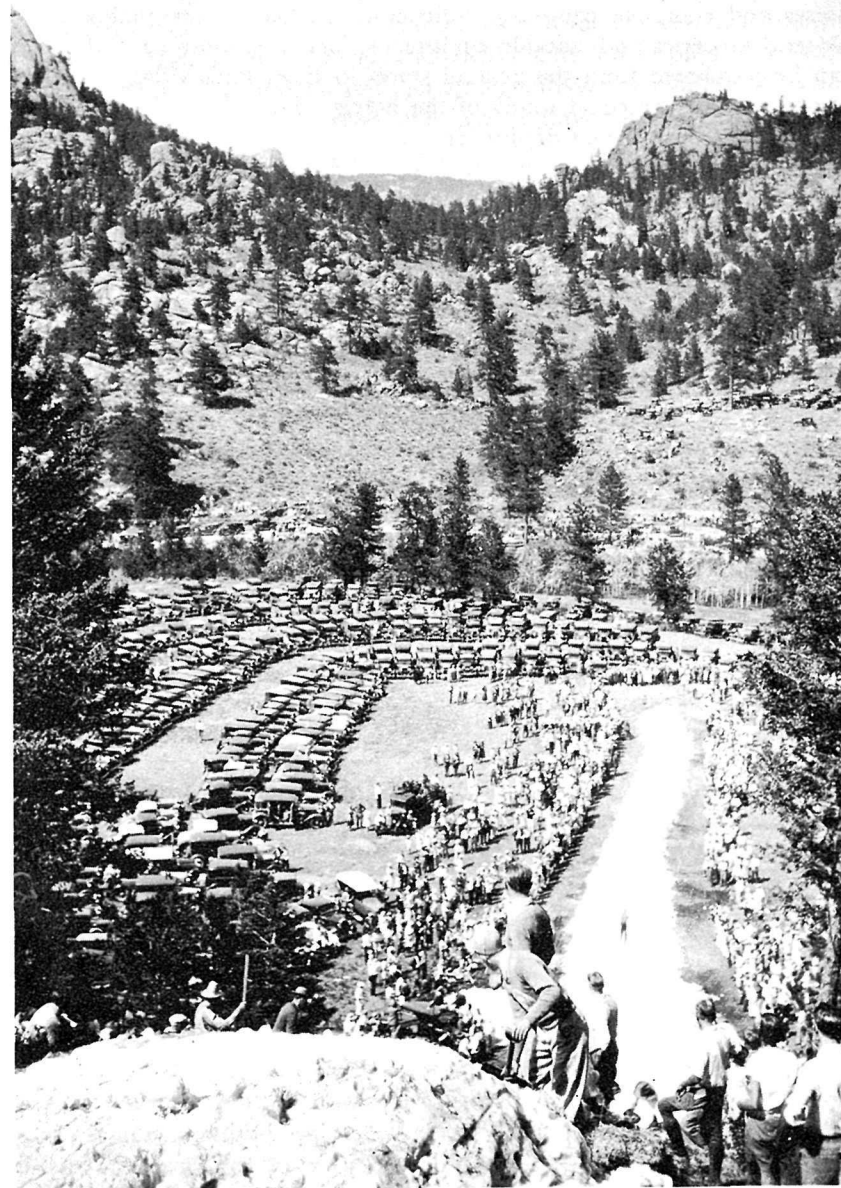
Fishing is permitted in all streams and lakes of the park except as closed by order of the superintendent. Information regarding closed areas may be obtained at any ranger station. All of the lower streams and lakes, and many of the lakes in the higher altitudes, are well stocked with trout. The State of Colorado stocks the park waters, and, therefore, a Colorado



Bear Lake offers fine fishing.

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.

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 about 1,000,000 trout fry every year to the streams and lakes of this vicinity. The process of hatching and caring for the trout is explained to visitors, and the hatchery has proved to be of interest to many thousands each year.



Midsummer ski carnival.

Courtesy Grace Gift Shop.

HORSEBACK RIDING AND CAMPING

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 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.

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.

NATURALIST 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 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.

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 museum building in Estes Park to supply visitors with desired information regarding accommodations, transportation schedules, foot trips, guides, and other information relative to the park.

The post office for the park and many hotels and resorts on the east side is 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 SEASON

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 mid-winter one may usually go by automobile for 5 or 6 miles beyond Estes Park village before finding the roads closed by snow.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPENSES

(Numbers after names of hotels and camps indicate their location. See map, p. 18.)

There are eight hotel and lodge operations in Rocky Mountain National Park conducted under a franchise from the Secretary of the Interior at rates approved by him. This booklet is issued once a year and the rates mentioned herein may have changed slightly since issuance, but the latest rates approved by the Secretary are on file with the superintendent.

HOTELS AND LODGES

Bear Lake Lodge (19), located on Bear Lake, offers tent accommodations at \$1 a day and \$6 a week for 1 person, and \$1.50 a day and \$9 a week for 2 persons. Cabin accommodations range in price from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day and \$15 to \$20 a week. Meals are table d'hôte: Breakfast, 50 to 75 cents; luncheon, 50 cents to \$1; dinner, \$1 to \$1.50.

Fern Lodge (18), on Fern Lake, offers cabin accommodations at the same rates charged at the Bear Lake Lodge. Both these operations are conducted by the Front Range Lodges, Inc.

Forest Inn (17), located at "The Pool" on Fern Lake Trail, offers board and lodging (tents) at prices from \$3 to \$4 a day and \$15 to \$20 a week. If you occupy a cabin, the charge is from \$4 to \$5 a day, and \$20 to \$25 a week. Single meals are \$1 each. F. D. Tecker operates Forest Inn.

Grand Lake Lodge (30), near Grand Lake, open from June 15 to September 20, operates on the American plan and rates are from \$4.50 to \$6.50 a day and \$27 to \$39 a week. Single meals: Breakfast, 75 cents; luncheon, \$1; dinner, \$1.25.

Brinwood Hotel (15), at the head of Moraine Park, is operated by C. L. Reed & Sons, and offers American-plan service at from \$4 to \$6 a day and \$21 to \$35 a week. Saddle horses may be rented at \$2.25 a half day, \$3.50 a day, \$18 a week, and \$70 a month.

Camp Woods (13), at the junction of Bear Lake and Moraine Park roads, offers housekeeping cottages at from \$2.50 a day for 2 persons to \$6 a day for 6 persons. By the week: From \$14 for 2 persons to \$35 for 6. By the month: From \$45 for 2 persons to \$60 for 5 persons.

Sprague's Hotel (20), in Glacier Basin, operated by A. E. Sprague, provides American-plan accommodations at the following rates: By the day, \$3.50 to \$6; by the week, from \$21 to \$40; by the month, \$70 to \$130. There is a 10 percent discount during June and September.

ALL-EXPENSE CIRCLE TRIPS FROM DENVER

Five special all-expense tours from Denver to the park and return are offered by the Rocky Mountain Motor Co. from June 15 to September 20. Denver is about 85 miles from the park, and for \$15 you can make a 1-day trip, entering the park through picturesque Big Thompson Canyon, crossing the Rocky Mountains through Berthoud Pass, and stopping at Grand Lake, Clear Canyon, Idaho Springs, and Lookout Mountain. This tour affords fine panoramas of the Rocky Mountains from elevations above 12,000 feet. Tour no. 2 follows the same route but includes lunch at Estes Park, a night at Grand Lake Lodge, and lunch the second day at Idaho Springs. The cost is \$20.50.

The 3-day tour is leisurely enough to permit the traveler to spend a night at Estes Park Chalets and one at Grand Lake Lodge. The cost is \$25. The 4-day trip includes 2 nights at Estes Park Chalets and 1 at Grand Lake Lodge; the cost is \$29.50. Tour no. 5 is a 6-day trip for \$41, spending 3 days at Estes Park Chalets and 3 at Grand Lake Lodge. These tours are leisurely and permit ample time for fishing, horseback riding, or hiking.

TRANSPORTATION IN THE PARK

If you do not have a car available or do not wish to drive your own machine in the mountains, you may take advantage of the special trips offered from June 15 to September 20 by the Rocky Mountain Motor Co. at Estes Park. The Trail Ridge, Fall River, and Highdrive loop trip of about 40 miles costs \$5 and requires about 4½ hours. You can go in the morning, leaving at 8 o'clock, or in the afternoon at 1:30. The Estes Park-Grand Lake trip of about 47 miles costs \$5 one way and \$8 for a round trip. You can leave Estes Park at 8 a.m. or 2:30 p.m. Two other daily

loop trips are made from Estes Park for \$4 a person. Stops are made at the Fish Hatchery, Horseshoe Park, Fall River Lodge, Fern Lake Trail, Brinwood Hotel, Stead's Hotel, Glacier Basin, Bear Lake, Sprague's Hotel, and the Y.M.C.A. Cars leave Estes Park at 8 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Proportionate charges are made for anyone not desiring to make the entire trip. Between September 20 and June 15 these rates apply only when four or more passengers make the trip.

Touring-car service is also available at 30 cents a mile for 2 passengers, 40 cents for 3, 50 cents for 4, and 10 cents a mile for each additional passenger. Waiting time costs \$3 an hour.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE PARK

The Rocky Mountain Motor Co. operates regular daily automobile service to the park from the following places: Denver, leaving at 8 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.; Greeley, 9:20 a.m.; Fort Collins, 9:45 a.m.; Loveland, 10:10 a.m.; Longmont, 10:30 a.m.; Lyons, 11:30 a.m.; Boulder, 9:30 a.m. Corresponding return service from Estes Park is available, return trips for Denver starting from Estes Park at 8 a.m. and 2:15 p.m.

PRIVATE HOTELS AND CAMPS

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. Unless otherwise indicated, the rates given include meals and post office is Estes Park, Colo. Numbers after names of hotels and camps indicate their location. See map, page 18. Those without numbers are in Estes Park Village.

- Baldpate Inn (9). \$5 to \$6; \$28 to \$35. Mace Brothers.
- Camp Chipeta (35). Girls 9 to 20. Two 5-week terms.
- Camp Haiyaha (35). Boys 14 to 20. Two 5-week terms.
- Camp Ski-Hi (35). Boys 8 to 13. Two 5-week terms.
- Camp Olympus (10). \$3.50 a day; \$22.75 a week. J. R. Bell.
- Cascade Lodge (5). \$3.50 to \$6; \$21 to \$35. Mrs. A. M. Derby.
- Cheley Colorado Camps (Land O'Peaks Ranch) (35). Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Cheley. Winter address, 601 Steele Street, Denver, Colo.
- Columbines Lodge (23). \$4 to \$5; \$21 to \$30. C. H. Alexander.
- Copeland Lake Lodge (26). H. R. Finn, Allens Park, Colo.
- Corner Cupboard Inn and The Tavern (28). Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Rhone, Grand Lake, Colo.
- Crags, The (4). \$4 to \$9 a day; \$26 to \$52 a week. Joe Mills.

- Crystal Springs Lodge (27). \$3 to \$3.50. General store. Mrs. W. Morgan, Allens Park, Colo.
- Deer Ridge Chalets (34). \$3.50 to \$5; \$22.50 to \$30. E. O. Schubert.
- Elkhorn Lodge (3). \$5 to \$9; \$30 to \$55. Mrs. P. Hondius.
- Estes Park Chalets (8). \$4.50 to \$6.50; \$27 to \$39. Rocky Mountain Lodges Co.
- Fall River Lodge (11). \$4.50 to \$6; \$25 to \$40. Mrs. M. E. March.
- Hewes-Kirkwood Inn (24). \$3.50 to \$4; \$21 to \$25. Hewes Bros., Allens Park, Colo.
- Holzwarth's Trout Lodge (32) American plan. Cabins \$3.50 a day; \$22.50 a week up. Hotel, same rates. Cabins. Grand Lake, Colo.
- Hupp Hotel. \$3 to \$6; \$17.50 to \$35. European plan, \$1.50 up. Open all year.
- Kauffman House (28). Grand Lake, Colo. Apply for rates.
- Lehmann's (28). Grand Lake, Colo. Apply for rates.
- Lester's Hotel (7). \$3.50 to \$4.50; \$20 to \$25. Mrs. E. B. Lester.
- Lewiston Hotel (2). \$5 to \$7; \$30 to \$42. Rocky Mountain Lodges.
- Longs Peak Inn (22). \$4 to \$9. Weekly and monthly rates. Mrs. Enos A. Mills.
- Mountainside Lodge (6). \$4.50 to \$7; \$25 to \$40. J. R. McKelvey.
- National Park Hotel. \$3.50 to \$5; \$18 to \$25. Open all year. Mrs. H. R. Byerly.
- Phantom Valley Ranch (29). L. A. Scott and M. H. Statler. Grand Lake, Colo.
- Pine Cone Inn (28). \$5 a day and up. Special weekly rates. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ish. Grand Lake, Colo.
- Prospect Inn. \$3 to \$5; \$18 to \$30. Mrs. S. M. Spanier.
- Rapids Hotel (28). \$5 to \$6; \$30 to \$37.50. Grand Lake, Colo.
- Rocky Mountain Boys Camp (31). 9 to 18 years. Two 4-week terms. Winter address, 1507 Portland Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
- Sherwood Hotel. Rooms only. \$1 to \$4; \$5 to \$20. J. C. Ewing.
- Stanley Hotel (1). \$7 to \$10. Special weekly rates. Rocky Mountain Lodges Co.
- Stead's Ranch and Hotel (14). \$4 to \$7; \$22.50 to \$45. W. G. Lewis.
- Windvale Ranch (16). \$3 to \$3.50; \$18 to \$25. J. A. and J. C. Atchinson.
- Young Men's Christian Association (16). A. A. Ebersole, secretary.

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, Julian Hayden, 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 Manford, I. R. Siebold, O. V. Webb, and C. V. Williams.

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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	Miles from Estes Park	Days round trip	Remarks (one-way distances)	Description
1. Gem Lake.....	<i>Feet</i> 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 examples 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	Miles from Estes Park	Days round trip	Remarks (one-way distances)	Description
1. Flattop Mountain.	<i>Feet</i> 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.

ONE-DAY TRIPS FROM ESTES PARK VILLAGE—Continued

Trips	Elevation	Miles from Estes Park	Days round trip	Remarks (one-way distances)	Description
7. Bierstadt Lake.	<i>Feet</i> 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; ¼ 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.

Rocky Mountain National Park—Colorado

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	Do.
Lake Nokoni.....	10,850	11	1	Do.
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.

OTHER TRIPS IN 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.

Rocky Mountain National Park—Colorado

OTHER TRIPS IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—Continued

Trips	Starting point
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 Kichthofen.....	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.

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
		Trail Ridge	11,400
	Mount Ida		12,400
		Terra Tomah Mountain	12,700
		Mount Julian	12,686
		Stones Peak	12,928
	Flattop Mountain		12,928
	Hallett Peak		12,300
	Otis Peak		12,725
	Taylor Peak		12,478
		Thatchtop	13,150
	McHenry's Peak		12,600
		Storm Peak	13,300
		Chiefs Head	13,335
		Pagoda	13,579
		Longs Peak	13,491
		Mount Lady Washington	14,255
		Mount Mecker	13,269
	Mount Alice		13,911
Andrews Peak			13,310
		Tanina Peak	12,564
Mount Craig		Mahana Peak	12,417
			12,005
	Ouzel Peak		12,629
Mount Adams			12,600
		Deer Mountain	12,115
		Twin Sisters	10,028
		Estes Cone	11,436
		Battle Mountain	11,017
		Lookout	11,930
		Mount Orton	10,744
		Meadow Mountain	11,682
		Mount Copeland	11,634
			13,176

PEAKS IN THE NEVER SUMMER RANGE (CONTINENTAL
DIVIDE), NORTH TO SOUTH

	<i>Elevation in feet</i>		<i>Elevation in feet</i>
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

PEAKS OF THE MUMMY RANGE NORTHEAST OF THE CONTI-
NENTAL DIVIDE FROM FALL RIVER NORTH

	<i>Altitude in feet</i>		<i>Altitude in feet</i>
Mount Chapin	12,458	Mount Dunraven	12,548
Mount Chiquita	13,052	Mount Dickinson	11,874
Ypsilon Mountain	13,507	Mount Tileston	11,244
Mount Fairchild	13,502	Bighorn Mountain	11,473
Hagues Peak	13,562	McGregor Mountain	10,482
Mummy Mountain	13,413	The Needles	10,075

PEAKS IN THE GRAND LAKE BASIN

	<i>Altitude in feet</i>		<i>Altitude in feet</i>
Snowdrift Peak	12,280	Mount Cairns	10,800
Nakai Peak	12,221	Mount Wescott	10,400
Mount Patterson	11,400	Shadow Mountain	10,100
Nisa Mountain	10,791	Mount Bryant	11,000
Mount Enentah	10,737	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 11,000 and 12,000 feet	12
Between 13,000 and 14,000 feet	14	Between 10,000 and 11,000 feet	10
Between 12,000 and 13,000 feet	28		

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Glimpses of Our National Parks. An illustrated booklet of 66 pages containing descriptions of the principal national parks. Address the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. Free.

Glimpses of Our National Monuments. Address as above. Free.

Recreational Map. Shows both Federal and State reservations with recreational opportunities throughout the United States. Brief descriptions of principal ones. Address as above. Free.

Automobile Road Map of Rocky Mountain National Park. Shows road and trail system, hotels, camps, garages, superintendent's office, and approaches to the park. Distributed free in the park only.

National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. Cloth bound and illustrated with more than 300 beautiful photographs of the national parks. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. Price, \$1.

Plants of Rocky Mountain National Park. By Ruth E. Ashton. 157 pages. 100 illustrations. A guide to the flowers of the park with keys for their identification. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 25 cents.

The Geologic Story of Rocky Mountain National Park. By Willis T. Lee. 89 pages. 101 illustrations. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 50 cents.

Mountaineering in the Rocky Mountain National Park. By Roger W. Toll. 48 illustrations. For beginners as well as experienced climbers. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 50 cents.

Fauna of the National Parks. By G. M. Wright, J. S. Dixon, and B. H. Thompson. Survey of wild-life conditions in the national parks. Illustrated. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20 cents.

Booklets about the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.:

Acadia, Maine.	Lassen Volcanic, Calif.
Carlsbad Caverns, N.Mex.	Mesa Verde, Colo.
Crater Lake, Oreg.	Mount McKinley, Alaska.
General Grant, Calif.	Mount Rainier, Wash.
Glacier, Mont.	Sequoia, Calif.
Grand Canyon, Ariz.	Wind Cave, S.Dak.
Grand Teton, Wyo.	Yellowstone, Wyo.-Idaho-Mont.
Great Smoky Mountains, N.C.-Tenn.	Yosemite, Calif.
Hawaii, Hawaii.	Zion and Bryce Canyon.
Hot Springs, Ark.	

