**Fire Prevention Rules**

1. **MATCHES.**—Be sure your MATCH IS OUT. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. **SMOKING.**—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are DEAD before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles. When in the woods smoke only in places of habitation, at improved campgrounds, or at carefully selected rest and camp sites—never while TRAVELING.

3. **MAKING CAMP.**—Use fire grates at improved campgrounds and observe the rules for building and extinguishing fires. Before building a camp fire at places where no grates are available, scrape away all inflammable material from a place about 4 feet in diameter. Keep your fire SMALL. Never build it against trees or logs, or near brush.

4. **BREAKING CAMP.**—Never break camp until your fire is out, DEAD out. Stir the coals while soaking them with water, turn burned sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire and be sure the last spark is dead.

5. **BONFIRES.**—Never build bonfires or burn slash or brush in WINDY weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. **AUTOMOBILES.**—Always use your ash tray when in an automobile. Don't be a flipper.

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**Medicine Bow National Forest**

**Forest boundary entrance on French Creek Trail, below Albany.**

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**Hayden Division.**

The Hayden Division was formerly the Hayden National Forest, established November 5, 1906, as the Sierra Madre, but renamed on July 1, 1908, for Dr. F. V. Hayden, the noted geologist. It was added to the Medicine Bow National Forest on June 1, 1929. About one-quarter of the total acreage of the forest is included within this division, which extends along the Sierra Madre Range, or Continental Divide, from the Colorado-Wyoming boundary line north to approximately the point where tree growth ceases.

The waters of the west side of the division drain into the Little Snake River, which flows into the Green River; those of the east side drain into the North Platte River. On the eastern slope are extensive stands of lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce. The western part is largely covered with quaking aspen and brush, the result in part, of old forest fires.

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**Pole Mountain Division.**

For many years the Pole Mountain Division, comprising a gross area of 37,819 acres, was designated a War Department target and maneuver reservation. The national forest was superimposed upon this area which is now under the joint jurisdiction of the War Department and the Department of Agriculture. From time to time the War Department uses a portion of the division for maneuvers and artillery practice.

The area is generally rolling and surrounds a comparatively low rugged mountain for which it has been named. The forests are mainly open in character. In the pioneer days the ponderosa pine was heavily cut over.
The Medicine Bow National Forest was first visited by trappers as early as 1810, when Etsel Williams and party were en route from Missouri to California across Wyoming toward the Arkansas River in Colorado. Jacques de la Ramie, another trapper, visited the region 10 years later, but met death at the hands of Indians when he tried previously to gain admission to the region. His name for the mountain that he visited is now known as making-medicine. Eventually the whites associated in the region the making-medicine to the Indians who inhabited this region, and the mountain was known as making-medicine.

The Happy Jack, Vedauwoo, and Telephone Roads, Laramie Peak Division. The Happy Jack Road was created by executive order of August 20, 1935. It is located in the Happy Jack National Wildlife Refuge. Playgrounds, Turtle Rock, and Vedauwoo Glen, a natural two-stage theater for hiking and picnicking, were created by executive order of August 20, 1935. Picnicking is free to the public, and developed picnic grounds are located on all roads.

At the base of the Laramie Mountains, rising from the Great Plains Region of Nebraska and eastern Colorado, in 1849, many immigrants passed through the region. Jacques de la Ramie, another trapper, visited the region 10 years later, but met death at the hands of Indians when he tried previously to gain admission to the region. His name for the mountain that he visited is now known as making-medicine. Eventually the whites associated in the region the making-medicine to the Indians who inhabited this region, and the mountain was known as making-medicine.

Originally the earth's crust in the region including the Medicine Bow National Forest was composed of various formations of granite and schists, making up the Basement Complex. Topographically, the region was a part of a great flat plain. During approximately 500 million years, many strata were laid down the Laramie into Wyoming, and the whole expedition continued westward toward the Arkansas River in Colorado. Jacques de la Ramie, another trapper, visited the region 10 years later, but met death at the hands of Indians when he tried previously to gain admission to the region. His name for the mountain that he visited is now known as making-medicine. Eventually the whites associated in the region the making-medicine to the Indians who inhabited this region, and the mountain was known as making-medicine.

The Medicine Bow National Forest is divided into nine districts, each of which is administered by a ranger, under the general direction of the forest supervisor. These men are busy with grazing management, timber sales, and other duties affecting the resources of their district and are absent from their stations during much of the field season. For this reason, it is best to make appointments for business conferences. Information may be secured from any of these forest officers, at the addresses given below:

- Forest Ranger, Pole Mountain District, Laramie, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, Centralist District, Centennial, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, Brush Creek District, Centennial, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, Fort Creek District, Laramie, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, Keynoto District, Laramie, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, Encampment District, Laramie, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, Snake River District, Laramie, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, La Bonte District, Encampment, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, La Plata District, Medicine Bow, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, Fish Creek, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, Wind River, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, Mad Creek, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, Shoshone, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, Washakie, Wyo.
- Forest Ranger, Wind River, Wyo.

In the early days the area now included within the Medicine Bow National Forest was visited by trappers as early as 1810, when Etsel Williams and party were on their way from Missouri to California across Wyoming toward the Arkansas River in Colorado. Jacques de la Ramie, another trapper, visited the region 10 years later, but met death at the hands of Indians when he tried previously to gain admission to the region. His name for the mountain that he visited is now known as making-medicine. Eventually the whites associated in the region the making-medicine to the Indians who inhabited this region, and the mountain was known as making-medicine.

IN THE EARLY DAYS

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A Forest of Many Uses • Timber Production, Forage for Livestock and Game, Watershed Protection, Recreation

THE MEDICINE BOW, as one of the outstanding national forests, exemplifies the purposes for which the forests were established: (1) To conserve the land and timber resources of the nation as an adequate source of revenue and of an adequate growth of trees and other vegetation on the land, in order to aid in conserving and developing the full potential of the land for the general welfare of the public. This purpose covers the entire national forest system and is aimed at a balanced multiple use of the land. (2) To provide protection against forest fires, insects, diseases, and other destructive agents. (3) To contribute to the maintenance of a permanent timber supply to meet the needs of dependent communities and the whole country. (4) To serve as demonstration areas of large and small-scale forest management for timber owners and operators, including forest industries. (5) To secure a sustained supply of forage for livestock on the lands for the grazing of game and domestic stock. (6) To preserve the beauty and attractiveness of the streamflow, and preserving waterpower resources and the purity of streams while at the same time meeting a great economic need.

To this end, the Forest Service is currently engaged in the stewardship of the forest resources for the greatest good of the greatest number of people, for supplying water for domestic use in towns and cities, and for providing recreation in many other forms, including streamflow, and preserving waterpower resources and the purity of streams for providing water for domestic use in towns and cities, and for providing recreation in many other forms, including streamflow, and preserving waterpower resources and the purity of streams while at the same time meeting a great economic need.

RECREECATION

Public recreation is definitely recognized and treated as a forest resource on the Medicine Bow National Forest. The forest provides a wide range of facilities, including the usual facilities such as picnic areas, campgrounds, hiking trails, and various other amenities. The forest is a popular destination for outdoor enthusiasts, and the scenery is breathtaking.

Portability toilets are available at many of the undeveloped areas of the Medicine Bow and Hayden Divisions. Winter sports enthusiasts may find the Medicine Bow snow trails among the most exciting. Scenic and challenging trails are available for cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and snowmobiling. The area is also popular for snowboarding, with several peaks offering ideal conditions for this winter sport.

TIMBER FOR LOCAL USE

The region included in the Medicine Bow National Forest has supplied timber for millions of dollars worth of products, such as building materials, furniture, and other timber products. The forest is a major supplier of timber for the local market and is a significant contributor to the local economy.

FORAGE FOR LIVESTOCK AND GAME

Stock raising on the Medicine Bow National Forest is an important economic activity. The forest is home to a variety of wildlife, including deer, elk, and other game species. The forest provides ample forage for these animals, and the wildlife population is healthy and thriving.

FIRES THAT DESTROY

During the past, the Forest Service has spent more than $2,000,000 annually searching for persons lost, injured, or killed. Most of those who become lost stray off the posted forest roads and trails, or enter undeveloped areas without guides or proper maps. Injuries and deaths are not uncommon, and many of them could have been avoided if more people were aware of the risks involved in the forest.

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Observation Points


34. Little Devils observation point. Forty-two miles northeast of Laramie, via Highway 130. Lovely views to the north and west.

35. Snowy Range Natural Area. 40 miles northeast of Laramie, via Highways 28 and 130. Striking beauty of coloring in autumn. Excellent views to the north and west.

Cattle grazing on the Medicine Bow National Forest. About 40,000 cattle are grazed on the forest each season.
Trees of the Medicine Bow

CONIFERS

PINES.—Three species. The pines on the forest always have long, needle-shaped leaves in clusters of 3 to 5 and never simple. The cones are woody and pendent.

Lodgepole Pine (Pinus contorta) — The common pine of the high mountains, leaves 1½ to 2 inches long, bright green, always 3 in a cluster. Cones 3 to 6 inches long with seeds about ⅛ inch in length. Cone scales smooth. Leaves dark green, always in clusters of five, ½ to 3 inches long. Cones pendent on stout stems, 3 to 4 inches long, oval; usually found near end of branches. Cone scales armed with spines.

Engelmann Spruce (Picea engelmannii) — The common spruce of the high mountains, leaves ½ to 2 inches long, light green, always 2 in a cluster. Cones woody and pendent. Leaves ½ to 2 inches long, blue or bluish cast. Cones are not woody, but fibrous, and hang from the branches. Cone scales armed with spines.

DOUGLAS FIR (Pseudotsuga taxifolia) — One species only. Usually a coniferous shrub. Most grows at high altitudes in association with Englemann spruce.

BROADLEAF TREES

BEECH (Fagus grandifolia) — Usually a shrub, but frequently 30 feet high. Bark red, dark red, or grey, with long, vertical ridges. Leaves large and sharply pointed. Branches drooping, graceful, and often with long, delicate plumes at the ends.

ASH (Fraxinus americana) — Usually a shrub, but frequently 30 feet high. Bark brown or grey, with long, vertical ridges. Leaves large and sharply pointed. Branches drooping, graceful, and often with long, delicate plumes at the ends.

ALDER (Alnus tenuijolia) — Found along and overhanging the streams, as a shrub or small tree. Bark on mature trunks smooth but somewhat roughened on old trees, darker than Cottonwood. Many species occur as shrubs or small trees.

BOXELDER (Umbellularia californica) — Usually a shrub, but frequently 30 feet high. Bark dark brown, with long, vertical ridges. Leaves large and sharply pointed. Branches drooping, graceful, and often with long, delicate plumes at the ends.

BALSAM POPLAR (Populus balsamifera) —Tree has large very resinous buds. Leaves shiny above and whitish beneath. Bark comparatively smooth but somewhat roughened on old trees, darker than Cottonwood. Trees usually 35 to 50 feet high, ordinarily occurring in sheltered places along streams, scattered or in small groups. (Commonly called balsam of Ginola.)

BOX (Buxus sempervirens) — Outer bark usually separable in shreds; that of the branches detaches. Ranges in size from a tree-like shrub to a small tree. Usually shorter and bunched branches, gracefully drooping. Leaves thin, broadly ovate, with small, gland-tipped teeth, smooth above, lightly pubescent below; wings of the nutlet as broad as the body. ABBIN (Aronia melanocarpa) — Flat leaves, ½ to 3 inches long, with curled, sharp, shining leaves. Usually in clumps, several trees growing from one rootstock, frequently 2 to 4 inches in diameter, and 15 to 30 feet high. Leaves large and sharply pointed. Branches drooping, graceful, and often with long, delicate plumes at the ends.

BEECH (Fagus virginiana) — Leaves 3 inches in length, with very pale green, smooth, with black scars where branches have dropped off. Leaves 1 to 2 inches long, opposite. Alternate leaves, smaller at the base than at the ends, with deep lobes, frequently toothed.

WESTERN CHOKE CHERRY (Prunus emarginata) — Flat, nearly heart-shaped leaves about 2 inches across, that tremble characteristically in a breeze. Bark whitish or very pale green, smooth, with black scars where branches have dropped off. Trees rarely more than 50 feet high. Commonly called quaking aspen, or quaking aspen, locally.)

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Camps and Picnic Grounds


2. Brooklyn Lake picnic ground. Forty miles west of Laramie via State Highway 130 and Brooklyn Lake road. Large developed picnic area near shore of lake. Suitable for large or small groups, overlooking Silver Lake. One of the outstanding beauty spots of the Medicine Bow.

3. Beaver dam, hiking, playfields, spring water.

4. Lower Wilson Creek picnic ground. Thirty-two miles southwest of Laramie, via State Highway 230 and Holmes campground. Small, attractive area, excellent fishing, will fish, good scenery.

5. Haskins Creek picnic ground. Seven miles west of Encampment, to French Creek road. Sixty-five miles southwest of Laramie, via State Highway 130 and French Creek road. Small, attractive area.


7. Elbow Creek picnic ground. Forty-seven miles west of Laramie, via State Highway 130. Excellent fishing, good scenery.


9. Ten Creek Lakes picnic ground. Thirty-two miles southwest of Laramie, on U S 30 and Vedauwoo road. Large developed area, with many picnic units, two community grates, well water. Suitable for large or small groups, overlooking Silver Lake. One of the outstanding beauty spots of the Medicine Bow.

10. Summit comfort station. Sixteen miles southeast of Laramie, via U S 30 and Vedauwoo road. Large developed area, well water, community grate, playfields.

11. Rocky Mountain State Scenic Highway. Approximately 55 miles south of Rawlins. Small, partially developed area, water from well, excellent scenery, many alpine flowers in season.


18. Big Sandstone picnic ground. Forty miles west of Encampment, via French Creek road. Large area in big trees, excellent spring water.


22. Big Sandstone picnic ground. Forty miles west of Encampment, approximately 15 miles north of Rawlins. Small, partially developed area, fair fishing.
PREVENT FOREST FIRES — IT PAYS

THE NAMES AND NUMBERS OF RECREATIONAL POINTS OF INTEREST ARE LETTERED ABOVE

For theirlocations refer to the corresponding numbers below on the map.

For their descriptions refer to the back of the map.

PUT OUT YOUR CAMP FIRE