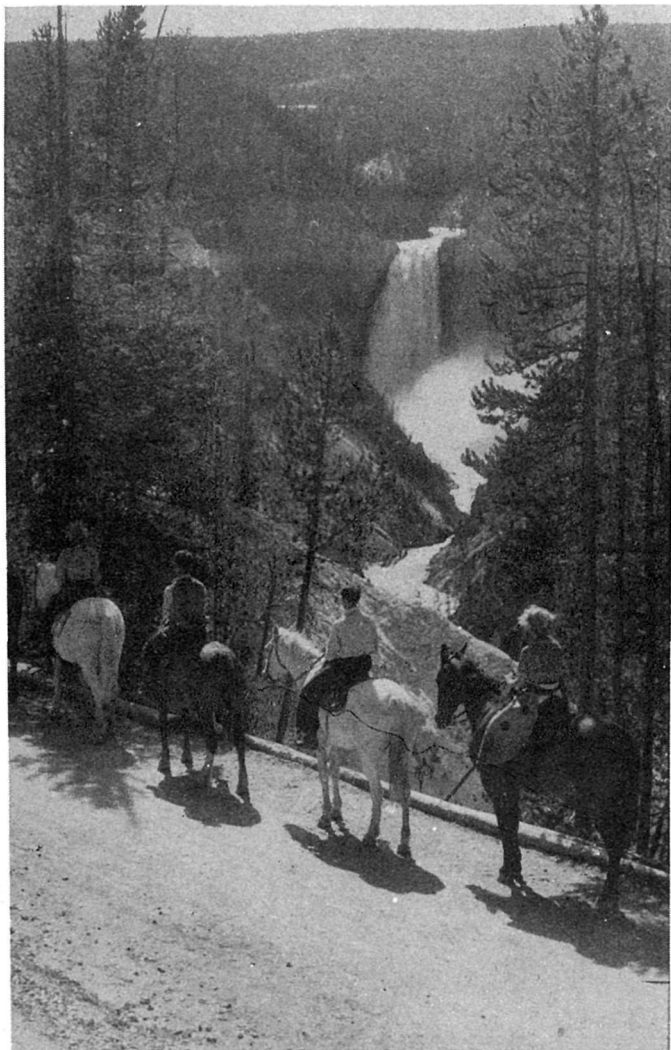


NATIONAL PARK

Location Map No. 5

Rocky Mountain-Plains States



United States Department of the Interior

Harold L. Ickes, *Secretary*

National Park Service, Newton B. Drury, *Director*



Guide To Your Parks

INTRODUCING THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

• OUR NATION'S HERITAGE includes vast natural resources of superb scenic and scientific value. It includes the customs and traditions brought to our shores by people from the Old World and the native Indian culture which was already here. It includes the memories, associations, and relics of great events in our history. All told, it is the background of the American way of life.

From north to south, from east to west, all through the lands belonging to our Nation lies a great Federal system of scenic, scientific, and historic areas, set aside to preserve for all time the finest examples of this heritage for the enjoyment of the American people. Under the administration of the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior are 169 such areas, including 27 national parks, 84 national monuments, and 58 areas of other classifications.

This folder, Location Map No. 5, covers generally the Rocky Mountain and Plains States, including Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, and overlaps into Idaho, and northern half of Utah. In the description of the individual areas a

Bear Grass Grows in Abundance in Glacier—Hileman Photo



Visitors to the national parks and national monuments are interested in their beauty, their natural wonders, or their historical significance. To satisfy their desire for information, the National Park Service, so far as is possible under war conditions, provides a free interpretive service with naturalists and historians conducting field trips and giving lectures and campfire talks on animal and plant life, geology, and history. Museums contain interesting displays which also serve to interpret the story of the area.

Wildlife, Plants, Forests

The parks and monuments are sanctuaries where people may see and study

Park Naturalist With Group of Young Nature Lovers



geographical sequence is followed as far as possible. Kansas, which lies in the Rocky Mountain and Plains States region, has no national park area within its boundaries. While National Park Service areas in southern Utah are shown on the map, they are not included in the text. These areas in the Southwestern States are described in Location Map No. 6.

Administration

Each national park and national monument is in charge of a superintendent or custodian who is a field representative of the National Park Service and is responsible for protecting and administering the area under his control.

Under the direction of the superintendent or custodian are rangers, uniformed in forest green, who are alert to protect the areas from fire and other damage so that people now and in the future may continue to derive the fullest enjoyment from them. These members of the field staff are always ready to provide assistance and information to the visitor.

Interpretive Service

Visitors to the national parks and national monuments are interested in their beauty, their natural wonders, or their historical significance. To satisfy their desire for information, the National Park Service, so far as is possible under war conditions, provides a free interpretive service with naturalists and historians conducting field trips and giving lectures and campfire talks on animal and plant life, geology, and history. Museums contain interesting displays which also serve to interpret the story of the area.

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Rocky Mountain Bighorn

wildlife in its native environment, as well as hundreds of forms of plant life which are being preserved from destruction. Many of the areas are reserves which protect great forests from the axe.

Geology

History of earth processes is learned through the study of geology in these national areas. Behind the wonders whose various characteristics thrill the observer is the old-new story of geologic forces, the tale of the hidden as well as the evident processes of volcanism, earth movement, sedimentation, and erosion.

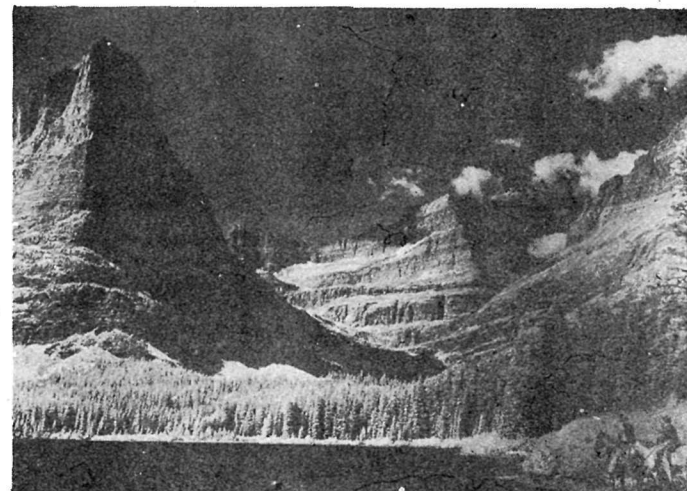
History

Chapters of the history of ancient and modern peoples also are recorded in many areas in this region, as in Mesa Verde and its old Indian cliff dwellings and Fort Laramie with its memories of a newer people migrating westward.

Accommodations

The national parks and many of the national monuments are primarily wilder-

Among the Rugged Peaks in Glacier—Hileman Photo



Black Bear—Hileman Photo

ness areas. In many of the parks, there is normally a wide range of accommodations for visitors, from public campgrounds through housekeeping tents and cabins to lodges and hotels. Under war conditions it has been necessary to curtail some of these facilities; but informal accommodations are provided in the majority of the parks.

According to the area and the season, visitors may study nature or history, climb mountains, ride horseback, hike, fish, go boating, or take part in winter sports. The parks and monuments offer unsurpassed opportunities for the nature lover, the photographer, and the artist. Through visits to park areas Americans learn to know their country more intimately and to love it more deeply.

National Park Areas of the Rocky Mountain and Plains States

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.—Some of the finest mountain scenery in America lies in this park in northwestern Montana. More than 60 glaciers and 200 lakes are



Custer Hill and Monument—Roaben Photo

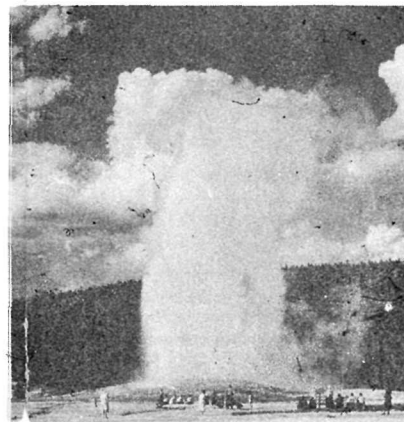
set among the higher peaks. During the summer, it is possible to visit a great number of them, for horseback and foot trails penetrate many sections. The forests, streams, and the rich variety and abundance of flowers and wildlife complete a picture of grandeur and charm.

Adjoining Glacier on the north is Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada. Together they form the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, established in 1932 by Presidential proclamation as authorized by the Congress of the United States and the Canadian Parliament. For purposes of administration each component part of the Peace Park retains its nationality and individuality.

Address the Superintendent, Glacier National Park, Belton, Mont.

BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT.—This area in southwestern Montana marks the site of the outstanding battleground along the line of the famous "retreat" of the celebrated Nez Perce Indian, Chief Joseph, and his followers. Here, on August 9, 1877, a small force of United States troops defeated a much larger number of Indians—a memorable episode in the long struggle to confine the Indians to ever diminishing reservations.

Yellowstone's Old Faithful in Eruption



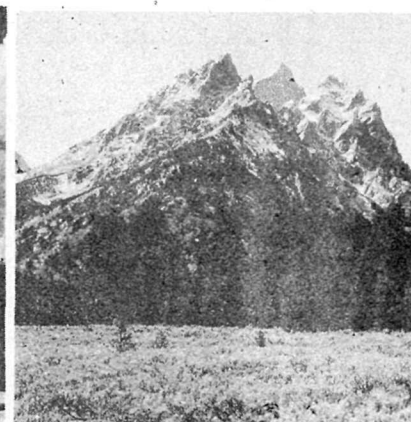
Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL CEMETERY.—General Custer and five of his troops of the Seventh Cavalry were killed within this area in southern Montana on June 25, 1876, during a battle with the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians. White marble stones designate the places where the slain were found. About 220 soldiers are buried beneath the large granite monument.

Address the Superintendent, Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, Crow Agency, Mont.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.—Lying chiefly in northwestern Wyoming, Yellowstone is the largest of our national parks. It is also the oldest, and it was here that the national park idea originated. It is in a region once affected by volcanic activity and was established for its thermal features, its scenery, and its wildlife. The geysers, the canyons and falls, Mammoth Hot Springs terraces, Yellowstone Lake, the forests and meadows, and the back country with its lakes, streams, and high peaks offer an endless variety of wonders. Yellowstone is one of the world's finest wildlife sanctuaries.

Part of the Teton Range



Riding Through Jackson Hole—Crandall Photo

Address the Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

SHOSHONE CAVERN NATIONAL MONUMENT.—This cave, which is not open to visitors, is located high on the south slope of Shoshone Canyon, 4 miles west of Cody, Wyo. Its interest lies in the steeply descending passages which give an impression of mysterious vastness difficult to describe.

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK.—In northwestern Wyoming, just south of Yellowstone, includes the most spectacular part of the famous Teton Range with forested slopes rising sharply from the floor of Jackson Hole. Against the base of the range nestle clear lakes at the mouths of steep canyons cut by glaciers. Hiking, riding, and nature study are popular on the fine trails leading into the high country of peaks, streams, and snow-fed lakes.

Address the Superintendent, Grand Teton National Park, Moose, Teton County, Wyo.

JACKSON HOLE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Located adjacent to the Grand Teton

Cinder Cones in Craters of the Moon—Franz Lipp Photo



Colorado National Monument

Address the Custodian, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Arco, Idaho.

TIMPANOGOS CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—In north central Utah, south of Salt Lake City, lies this beautiful and interesting cavern high up the side of Mount Timpanogos in the Wasatch Range. It has not only the usual dripstone deposits in variety of form and color but the rare curved pendants known as helictites.

Address the Custodian, Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Pleasant Grove, Utah.

DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT.—World famous fossil beds, including dinosaur remains, are found in this area in northeastern Utah and northwestern Colorado. Eastward a great expanse of wilderness stretches into Colorado beyond the junction of the Green and Yampa Rivers. Lodore Canyon, on the Green, is more than 2,000 feet deep and is difficult of access.

Address the Custodian, Dinosaur National Monument, Jensen, Utah.

COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT.—In western Colorado, includes a series of canyons cut by erosion in a mighty bed of cream-colored sandstone. Roads follow the tops of the cliffs and afford fine views.

Address the Custodian, Colorado National Monument, Fruita, Colo.

BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—This remarkable canyon in western Colorado has been cut by the Gunnison River in rocks which are incredibly old. In several places its depth exceeds its width and its gloomy gorge may well be considered one of the most spectacular in America.

Sheer Pinnacles in Black Canyon of the Gunnison



Unusual Formations in Wheeler National Monument

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.

WHEELER NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The interesting features of this monument are the fantastic forms carved by erosion from a bed of volcanic ash. This area, in southwestern Colorado, lies at an elevation of 11,500 feet, near the crest of La Garita Mountains, a ramification of the Continental Divide. It is accessible only by trail.

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.

HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT.—This Indian name, meaning "deserted valley," appropriately describes the monument with its four remarkable groups of abandoned prehistoric Indian ruins. Two of the groups lie in southwestern Colorado, two in southeastern Utah.

Address the Superintendent, Southwestern National Monuments, Box 1728, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—A cluster of large mounds, this prehistoric Indian village in southwestern Colorado is reserved by the Federal Government for future research. Travel to the area is discouraged, as there will be little of interest for the casual visitor to see until after scientific excavations have been made. Approach roads are unsurfaced.

Address the Superintendent, Southwestern National Monuments, Box 1728, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK.—One of the Nation's major archeological areas, this park lies in the mesa country of southwestern Colorado. Mesa Verde, Spanish for "green table," was so named

Cliff Palace Ruins in Mesa Verde





Great Sand Dunes

because its flat top is blanketed with a forest of piñon and juniper. The park contains hundreds of ruins of ancient cliff dwellings which tell a fascinating story of prehistoric Indian culture.

Address the Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.

GREAT SAND DUNES NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The great dunes lie in southern Colorado against the foot of the towering Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The drifting dunes cover some 40 square miles. They were gathered grain by grain by the southwest winds from the flats of the San Luis Valley.

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.

HOLY CROSS NATIONAL MONUMENT.—West of the Continental Divide in north-central Colorado stands the Mount of the Holy Cross. In late spring snow lying in depressions in the mountainside reveals the form of a huge cross. It may be reached by trail only, but can be seen from Shrine Pass near U. S. Highway No. 6, west of Wheeler.

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Colo.

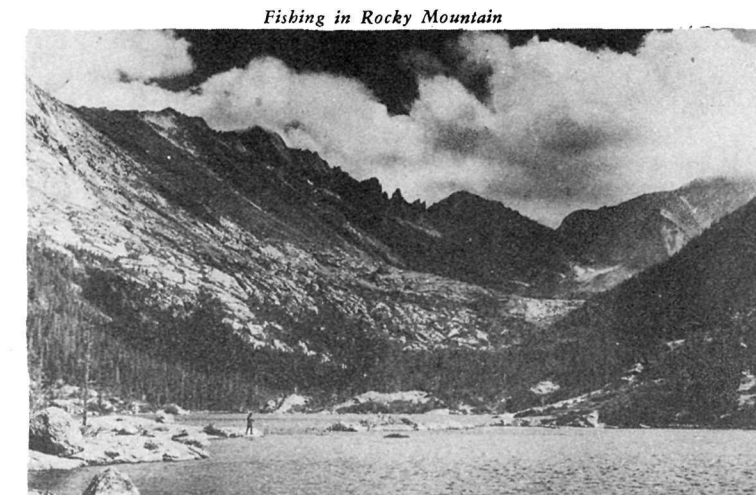


Mount of the Holy Cross

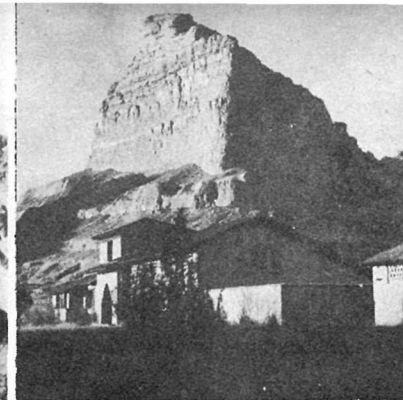
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.—Of over 400 square miles, in northern Colorado, lies astride the Continental Divide. It contains 65 peaks more than 10,000 feet high, the highest of which is Longs Peak (14,255), part of the spectacular Front Range. Glaciers have shaped rugged gorges and created scores of lakes and mountain meadows. Elk, deer, and Rocky Mountain bighorn roam unmolested. Many trails lead to waterfalls, lakes, and peaks. Trail Ridge Road, linking east-west transcontinental highways, climbs over 12,000 feet and offers superb scenic views.

Address the Superintendent, Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Colo.

HOMESTEAD NATIONAL MONUMENT OF AMERICA.—Situating in southeastern Nebraska, this national monument contains the Daniel Freeman Homestead, the first patented under the Homestead Act of 1862. Some work has been done toward restoring the land as it was a few years after it was settled, but the interpretive program is not yet fully under way.



Fishing in Rocky Mountain



Scotts Bluff National Monument

Address the Custodian, Homestead National Monument of America, Beatrice, Nebr.

SCOTTS BLUFF NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Named for an obscure fur trapper, this large bluff in westward Nebraska was a famous landmark on the Oregon Trail. A road to the summit offers views of the historic North Platte Valley, and a museum tells the story of the Oregon Trail.

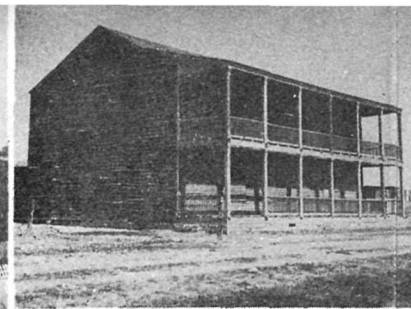
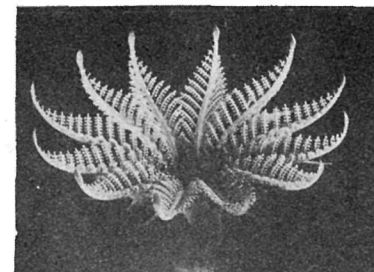
Address the Custodian, Scotts Bluff National Monument, Gering, Nebr.

FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—Situating on the prairie of eastern Wyoming near the confluence of the Laramie and North Platte Rivers, Fort Laramie was an outstanding center of frontier activity on the Great Plains for more than half a century before 1890. The Fort's remaining buildings are tokens of the epic of the West and the Oregon Trail, and serve as reminders of the part played by the United States military forces in the protection of emigrant caravans and the winning of the West.

Address the Custodian, Fort Laramie National Monument, Fort Laramie, Wyo.

FOSSIL CYCAD NATIONAL MONUMENT.—In this area, in the southern part of the Black Hills of South Dakota, fine specimens of fossil cycads, the earliest flowering plants, have been found. The monument is not open, but information is available at nearby Wind Cave National Park.

A Reconstructed Fossil Cycad



Old Bedlam in Fort Laramie National Monument

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Wind Cave National Park, Hot Springs, S. Dak.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK.—Contains the largest cave in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Striking features are the beautiful veins of calcite boxwork which project from the roof and the straightness of the passages dissolved out of the limestone along fractures which parallel the Rocky Mountains. Wind Cave has one of the finest buffalo herds in the country.

Address the Superintendent, Wind Cave National Park, Hot Springs, S. Dak.

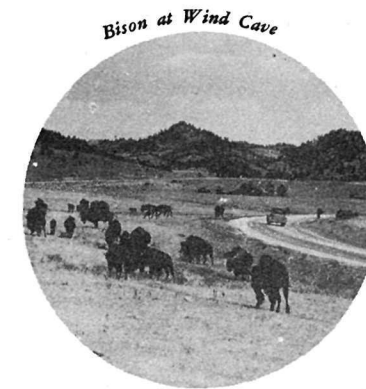
JEWEL CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The walls of this cave in the Black Hills of South Dakota are solidly covered with a layer of dog-tooth crystals of calcite. These crystals give the cave its name.

Address the Coordinating Superintendent, Wind Cave National Park, Hot Springs, S. Dak.

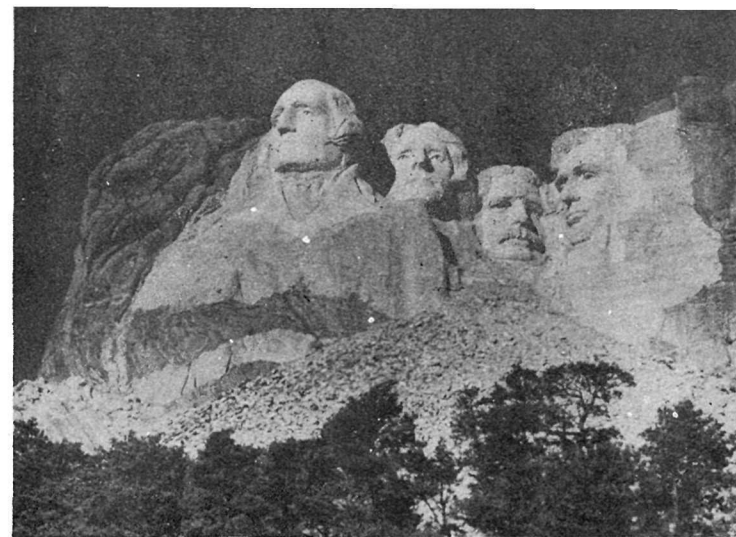
MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—On the summit of Mount Rushmore, in the heart of the beautiful Black Hills of South Dakota, are carved the heads of four of our more illustrious Presidents—Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Address the Superintendent, Mount Rushmore National Memorial, Keystone, S. Dak.

DEVILS TOWER NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The Devils Tower, in northeastern



Bison at Wind Cave



Mount Rushmore

Wyoming, is a majestic sheaf of rock columns which rises sheer 865 feet above its base. Geologists do not agree on its origin. It may represent a plug of lava which cooled in the neck of an old volcano, the columns being formed by contraction and the whole later exposed by the erosion of the surrounding rock, or it may be part of a great sheet of molten rock which was injected between rock layers and later in part removed by erosion.

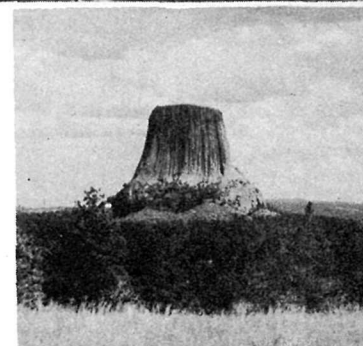
Address the Custodian, Devils Tower National Monument, Devils Tower, Wyo.

BADLANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The Badlands of South Dakota lie east of the Black Hills. Their spires and pinnacles, in endless variety of form, are being carved out of the Great Plains by rains and streams. They are spectacular badlands—eroded areas found in semiarid regions where vegetation is sparse, the occasional rains are torrential, and the rocks are fine-grained and easily worn.

Address the Custodian, Badlands National Monument, Interior, S. Dak.



Badlands National Monument



Devils Tower

VERENDRYE NATIONAL MONUMENT.—This monument, located in northwestern North Dakota, is associated with the Verendrye exploration. An area on the left bank of the upper Missouri commemorates the exploration by the Verendryes in 1742.

Address the Custodian, Verendrye National Monument, Sanish, N. Dak.



PROTECT YOUR PARKS

Help to protect the forests, scenic wonders, and wildlife of your parks. Ninety percent of the forest fires throughout the United States have been caused by man. Carelessly thrown matches, burning cigaret or cigar butts, or unattended campfires can start conflagrations which do irreparable damage. The parks are for your enjoyment and for the enjoyment of generations to come.

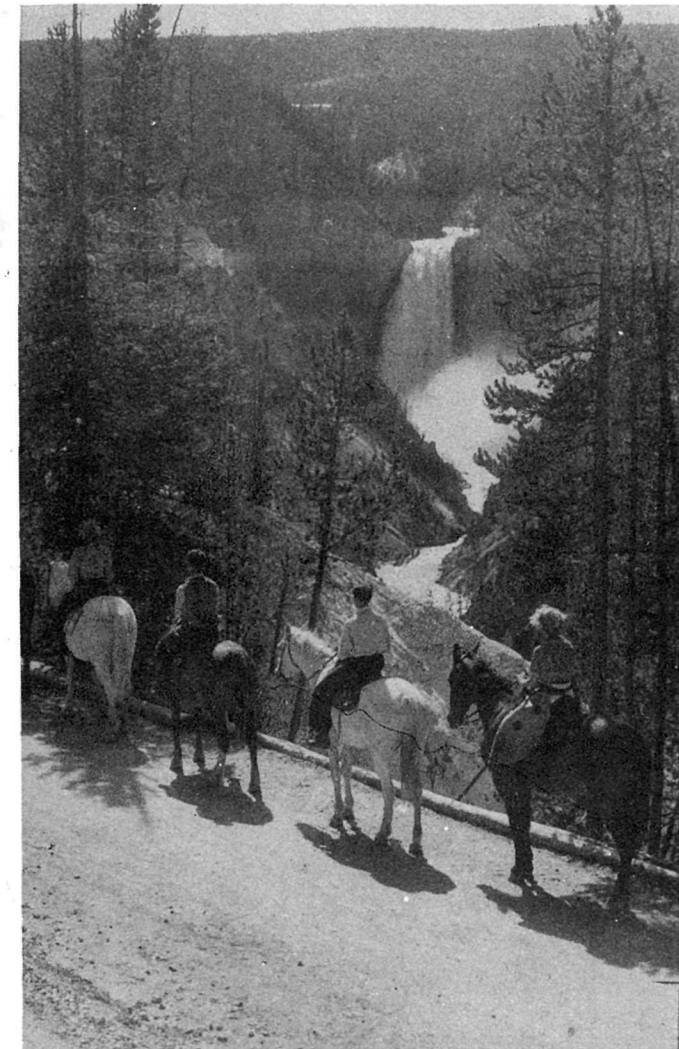
BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE



NATIONAL PARK

Location Map No. 5

Rocky Mountain-Plains States



United States Department of the Interior

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary

National Park Service, Newton B. Drury, Director



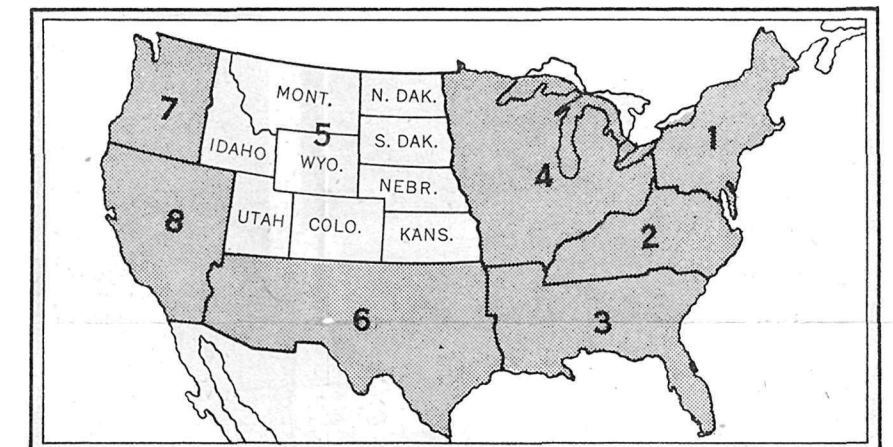
ROCKY MOUNTAIN-PLAINS STATES

LOCATION MAP NO. 5
OF THE
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

- LEGEND
- National Parks
 - National Monuments
 - National Memorial
 - National Cemetery
 - Airways
 - Highways
 - Railways

SCALE
50 0 50 100 150 MILES



INDEX MAP

B.A. Braniff Airways
C.A.L. Continental Air Lines
I.A.L. Inland Air Lines
N.W.A. Northwest Airlines
T.C.A. Trans-Canada Airlines
T.W.A. Transcontinental and Western Air
U.A.L. United Air Lines
W.A.L. Western Air Lines

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Drawn by J. J. Black P. G. 7011 JUNE 1944