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Room to Roam

a recreation guide to the public lands

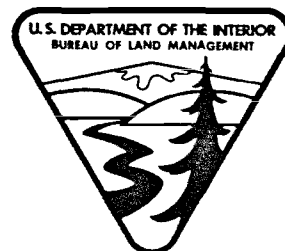
WELCOME TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Since pioneer days these lands have played a significant role in the surging growth of the United States. Their potential for contributing to the future of the Nation is equally great. And for outdoor-minded Americans, these lands of colorful history, scenic wonders, and open space provide room to roam.

While all lands owned by local, State, and Federal governments are public, the public domain lands referred to here are those that have always been the frontier — the growing room left over after settlement, the Federal lands left after national parks, forests and refuges were set aside. Today, these lands are the last frontier, the last remaining open tracts of the West that began with the Louisiana Purchase.

These great expanses are administered by the Bureau of Land Management, created in 1812 as the General Land Office. Their resources are managed for many purposes under the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964.

The many activities supported by these seemingly tranquil expanses of open land include water production, grazing, logging, mining, and, of course, recreation. The public domain is a storehouse of land and resources for the United States: it is vital to help assure its future richness through careful and considerate use.



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ROOM to ROAM

a recreation guide to the public lands

May 1969
Second Edition

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
WASHINGTON, D.C.

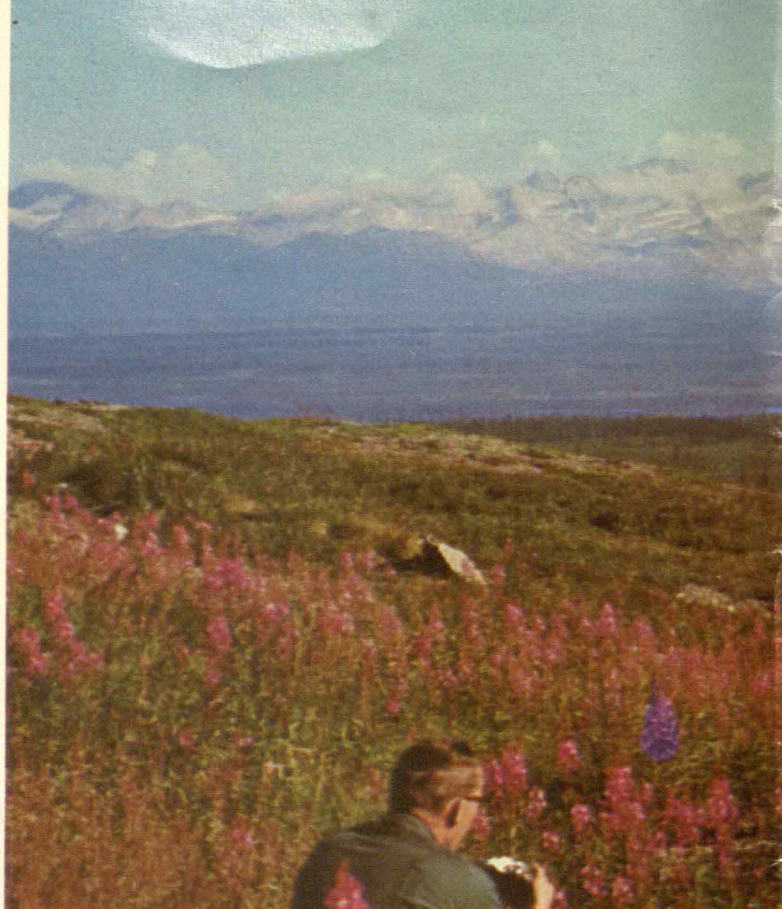
ROOM to ROam



Land classification for recreation and other uses requires cooperation between local citizens and community officials and the Bureau of Land Management. The future of the 450 million-acre public domain is, in great part, decided by the citizens.

From arid deserts to Arctic tundra, through all imaginable types of climate and terrain, stretch some 450 million acres of public domain land. The citizens of the United States own this land, which lies mostly in the Western States and Alaska. Its resources are hardly tapped, its beauty is relatively unknown and its potential for recreation and wildlife is virtually unlimited. This wide-open space offers an invigorating change from the hurry and press of urban life; it offers refreshment for the spirit in its multitude of scenes.

Aware of the importance of quality in our environment, the Bureau of Land Management maintains the public domain as a national storehouse of lands and resources for the future, while managing the lands for multiple uses to meet urgent needs of the present.



The public lands, rich in resources and history, are

The public domain today lies as large open expanses and small scattered tracts, the left-overs from earlier land-rush days, the lands nobody wanted in the great push West. Now, while the American outdoors in many places is rapidly vanishing under a sea of urban sprawl, the public lands stand as the last remnants of a frontier which once stretched from coast to coast.

Interstate highways now hasten visitors across routes that took the pioneers many months. For most Americans, the public lands of the West are within reach of a family vacation. And the American West is unique. You'll find its majestic wilderness seemingly untouched by human influence, an invitation to explore in detail the vastness of the West. The great sweep of grassy plains, the burning desert vistas, and gleaming glaciers high in the mountains are typical breathtaking landscapes. Natural beauty and open space are hallmarks of the public lands.

A NATIONAL HERITAGE

For all of us, these lands provide natural areas to use and enjoy as a national heritage — as well as a national outdoors. Recreation on the public lands is growing in importance, and facilities are being expanded every year to meet increasing demands. There is something for every visitor: hiking, boating, camping, even climbing a glacier or riding across golden dunes in a sand buggy. Whatever you seek — sports, hobbies, recreation, or just getting away from it all — you can find it here.

For instance, you may wish to take time out in your travels to observe the unusual and abundant animal life on the public lands. There are as many different habitats as there are climates, and the interested visitor can discover a wide range of life. The daily existence of any animal in the wild is affected by the smallest shift in nature's delicate balance. For those interested in animal life or



wide open for recreationists to explore. This peaceful scene is in Alaska.

nature study, the public lands of the West are a living laboratory.

For rockhounds searching for specimens to complete a collection, the public lands are ideal. There are plenty of peaks on which to try your luck, and rockhounding is an increasingly popular hobby. Petrified wood? Gem stones? Metallic ores? They are here, waiting to be found.

THE WEST — RICH IN FOLKLORE

The West abounds in treasure for history hunters, too. As you roam the public lands you'll find history everywhere, written as ancient Indian symbols on rocky walls, as deserted forts and ghost towns, as paths of old trails. This is pioneer country; this is the Old West.

Oregon Trail ruts, made by covered wagons a century ago, can still be traced, and many other historic trails run beside major highways. Follow Fremont or Lewis and Clark across the country, or ride the way of the Spaniards through the Southwest. Major trails, wagon roads, and emigration routes crisscross the public lands from Arizona to Washington.

The rawhide flavor of pioneer days is preserved in the fanciful names settlers gave to their new surroundings. Maps of the West are spotted with unusual names such as Last Chance Gulch (now Helena, Montana), Boot Hill, Horse Thief Creek, and Whoopup. Picture the circumstances which led to the names Rabbit Hole, Goldfield, Turkey Track, or Sweetgrass. These vestiges of frontier days are being preserved on the public lands.

GHOST TOWNS

And ghost towns! Once-busy mining and cattle centers today stand as mute evidence of the bustling frontier life which briefly flowed through now-deserted streets. When the

silver ran out, or when vital railroad lines bypassed them, whole towns were abandoned by those who pushed further on or gave up and went home. Many of the unique monuments to the old Western days are still standing on the public lands, and the modern visitor can easily visit them. Famous Silverton, Colorado, deserted in 1873 and now a popular tourist town, has many cousins in all the Western States: in Nevada, Rhyolite, Aurora, and Cortez; in Idaho, Warren and Bonanza; in Wyoming, Carbon and Bryan — to name just a few.

Indian lore is another facet of the history of the western lands. Ruins of ancient Indian civilizations and carefully carved symbols, the last remnants of a civilization already well advanced when the Spanish conquerers arrived, can be found on the public lands. On many reservations near the public lands the visitor can see authentic Indian crafts; Indian dances, pow-wows, and ceremonials, too, are favorite tourist attractions.

And we can't forget the western cowboy. The authentic old-time cowhand lived in the saddle and on the range, and his life was lonesome and hard. But a few legendary characters made a name for them all, and it is mostly those stories which live on in the West.

The history of the people, towns, customs and life of the West extends from past centuries into our own. The public lands, as a living museum of western folklore, offer many unique and interesting opportunities to see where it all happened.

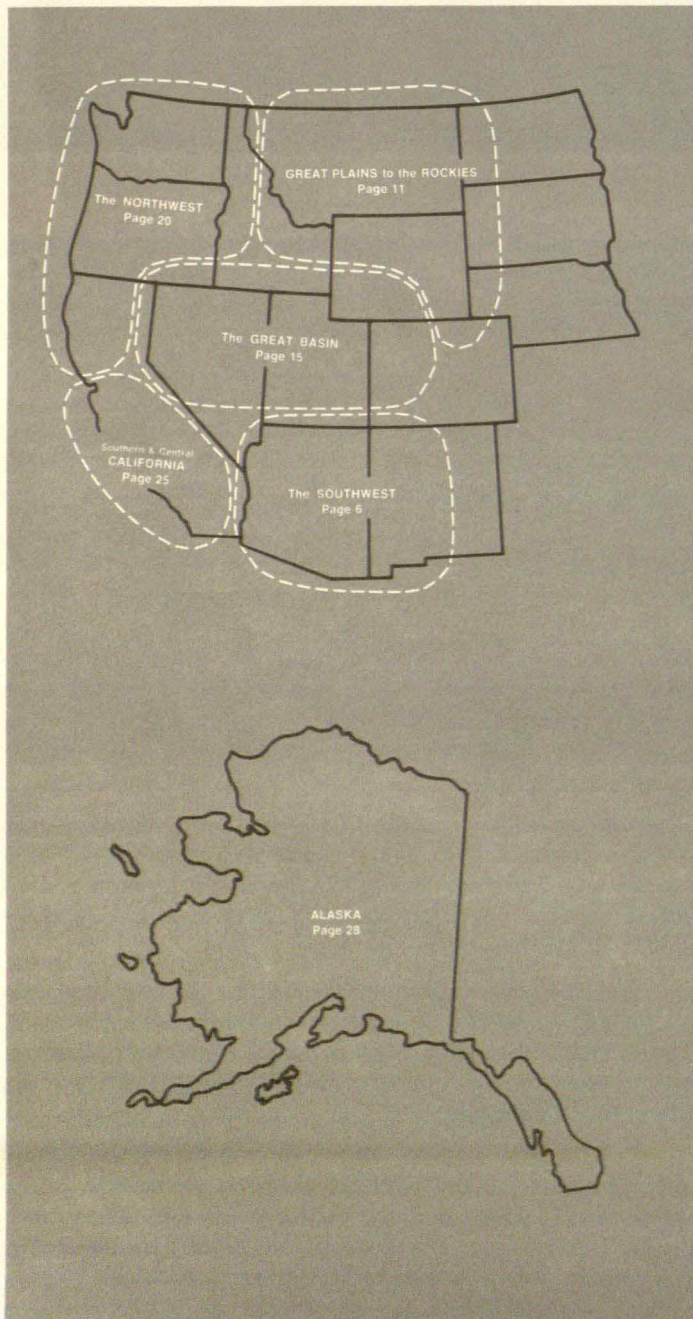
So come and explore the western public lands. Chart your own course through historic country. Come take in the magnificent geology and the wild animal life. These millions of acres are for you to enjoy and protect for those who will follow. Take the time to ramble through them. There's "ROOM to ROAM" here, for everybody.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET The Western United States is a land of strong contrasts — from north to south, from desert floor to mountain peak. For convenience, this booklet shows several geographical regions to emphasize this wide variety in the look of the land.

You may or may not wish to take in all of these regions or all of the attractions on the public lands in any one region. But if you want to see America's last "great outdoors," much of it still wild, this booklet will guide you to many of the West's most scenic and most enjoyable natural and developed areas.

You may cross the Rockies, backbone of the continent from New Mexico to Canada. Or come to the Great Basin, the sun-splashed inter-mountain area between the Rockies and the Sierras. Travel across the Great Plains, gently rolling from the Rockies eastward across the Dakotas toward the Mississippi. See living history in the colorful Southwest. Or head for the tall timber country of the Northwest. Turn southward to Southern California and discover the land that lies beyond the freeways. And finally, for a once-in-a-lifetime thrill, explore the natural wonders of Alaska.

Be sure to ask about road conditions if you plan to explore off the beaten track. Area maps in this booklet show only major highways and access roads. State highway departments and oil companies offer detailed maps that will help you plan your trip.



LOOK FOR THESE SIGNS as you travel the West:

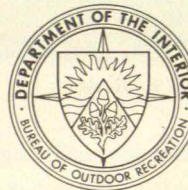


THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT's triangular symbol represents its role as the Nation's largest land manager; BLM looks after some 450 million acres of the American citizens' public land — forest, watershed, rangeland — mostly in the 11 western states and Alaska. These lands are administered for many uses: timber, grazing, water, minerals, mineral leasing, recreation, wildlife, and for the enhancement of natural beauty. The many resources from these lands are available for the present and future growth of the Nation. The areas mentioned in this book offer a great variety of recreational opportunities to be enjoyed on the millions of acres of public land.

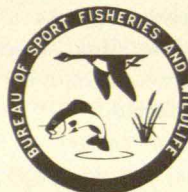
The following agencies also have nationwide responsibility for protecting America's natural resources. Room to Roam shows only those areas under their jurisdiction in the western United States and Alaska.



THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE's symbolic emblem represents the natural, historical, and recreational values it seeks to protect on the 270 areas set aside under its administration. This total includes historical areas, national recreation areas, national seashores, national lakeshores, and 35 national parks. These areas cover more than 28.8 million acres.



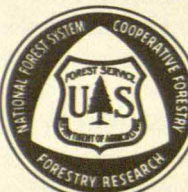
THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION and Operation Golden Eagle invite you to enjoy this country's bountiful open spaces. The Bureau administers the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which provides money for needed national recreation lands and waters and helps all the States develop outdoor recreation resources. The Bureau is a focal point for environmental matters of national concern and is the Nation's principal agency for coordination, planning, and cooperation in outdoor recreation.



THE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE's seal tells in visual symbols that it is the Bureau responsible for the protection of America's wildlife and fish resources, in cooperation with State wildlife agencies. It operates 300 national refuges on some 30 million acres; it conducts research to help insure stable wildlife populations; and it helps to provide hunting and fishing for millions of recreationists.



THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION's seal symbolizes its responsibility for irrigation, flood control, navigation improvement, hydro-power generation, municipal and industrial water supply, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, and water quality improvement in 17 States in the West. It operates with limited authority in Alaska and Hawaii. The reservoirs of Reclamation projects provide ever-increasing opportunities for all forms of water oriented sports.



THE FOREST SERVICE in the U.S. Department of Agriculture administers 154 National Forests and 19 National Grasslands covering 186 million acres in 41 States and Puerto Rico. These valuable public properties are managed to produce sustained yields of renewable forest resources — water, timber, forage, wildlife, recreation — in a combination of values that best serves the American people. The Forest Service also has national responsibility for forestry and range research, and it directs programs to encourage and support better management and protection of forest lands in State and private ownership.

THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS works for full utilization of Indian economic and resource potential and community and social development so that Indians may have full participation and equality in the life of modern America. It is trustee through the Secretary of the Interior for some 50 million acres of land owned by Indian tribes and individual Indians in 27 States, and it administers education and social services to focus attention on valuable human resources.

For more information, write to the agencies at the addresses listed on the back cover.



The ROCKIES

GATEWAY TO THE WEST. Nothing can do justice to the magnificent Rocky Mountains better than a visit to them. The region they dominate is carpeted with forests and contains some of the most awesome geologic formations in the world. Because these towering mountains trap moist air on one side there are wide differences in climate in this region: towns twenty miles apart may receive drastically different amounts of rainfall, and a view of sand dunes may frame snow-capped mountains. In the various climatic zones a great variety of wildlife thrives: bighorn sheep, moose,

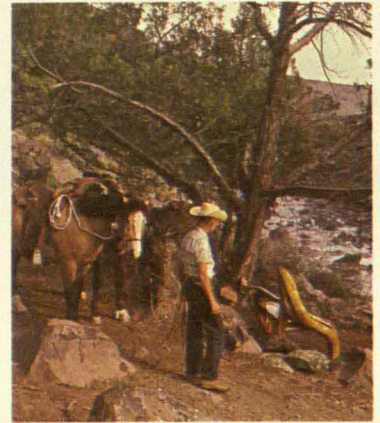
deer, and numerous smaller mammals and reptiles.

Geographically, the Rocky Mountains are North America's backbone; historically, they were home to mountain men, fur-traders, prospectors, miners, and the famed bonanza kings. Old mining towns are sprinkled among the peaks, some still active, some left with no company but the sound of doors swinging against empty buildings.

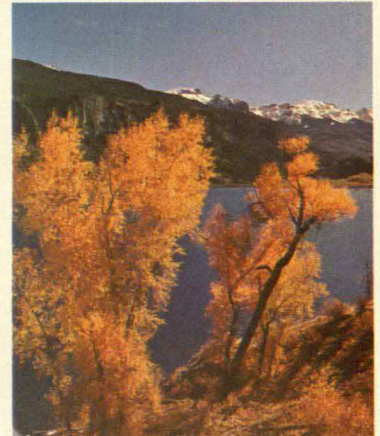
Even a short visit to the Rocky Mountains will leave you impressed.



Colorful Red Rock Area west of Las Vegas, Nevada, shows typical desert vegetation on the public lands.



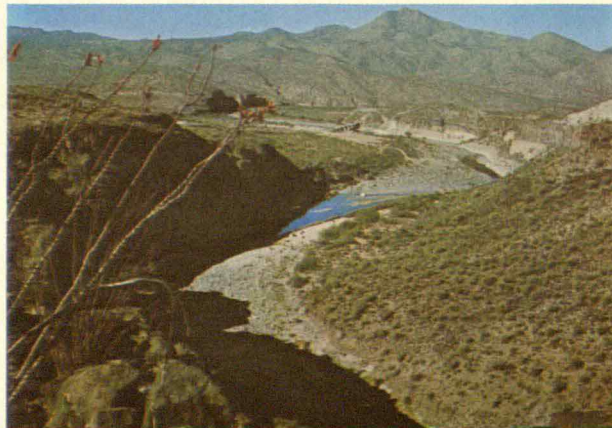
Rest stop on a hiking trail, New Mexico.



Deep blue Lake San Cristobal, Colorado.



Gold cactus flowers brighten the desert.



Burro Creek, Arizona.



Bighorn sheep range the public lands.

The SOUTHWEST

PAINTED DESERTS. Lost in the vastness of the great painted deserts of the Southwest, and shaded by ancient cottonwoods where the rare streams wash out of mountain canyons, are the Navajo hogans and Spanish adobes; high on the mesas are pueblos — picturesque and unforgettable reminders of centuries of struggle in an inhospitable land.

The Spanish tried and failed to conquer this land; today you can trace Coronado's trail across it. And you can visit Indian ruins that bespeak a civilization which reached its height long before the Spanish invaders came.

Whether you camp far off the beaten track under a panorama of stars or travel by car through populous areas filled with the spirit of the Spanish festival and the Indian

ceremonial dances, you will be surrounded by unique splendor. The southwest deserts are a land painted in rich earth colors: reds, browns and yellows that are reflected in the crafts and dwellings of the people who belong to this land.

Here, too, is the Colorado River. In its eroded depths the evidences of millenia are etched in a sight almost too breathtaking to believe. In the spring the strange and often grotesque desert plains burst into bloom, the brilliance of their flowers defying the seeming harshness of the land and the struggle for survival.

You will enjoy the color and life of the Southwest. It is a big land — not just a desert, but a way of life.

THE SOUTHWEST

POINTS OF INTEREST

(Keyed to map on pages 8, 9)

1. **PINE CANYON PETROGLYPHS** (Nev.). 27 mi. east of Caliente, dirt road, Lincoln County.
2. **JOSHUA TREES AREA** (Utah). Recently designated a National Landmark because of the large number of Joshua trees this far north. On U.S. Hwy. 91, turn 2 mi. north of the Nevada line, east for 4 mi. on a dirt road.
3. **RED CLIFFS CAMPGROUND** (Utah). A developed campsite adjacent to Interstate Hwy. 15 near St. George.
4. **SEEGMILLER MOUNTAIN OVERLOOK** (Ariz.). 20 mi. south on Wolf Hole Road, east 6 mi. on unimproved dirt road.
5. **GEOLOGICAL AREA** (Ariz.). On unimproved road 8 mi. from Mt. Trumbull, 50 mi. south of St. George, Utah.
6. **CORAL PINK SAND DUNES** (Utah). Although a good part of this area is now a State park, BLM still administers adjacent sand dunes and maintains a visitor register. Many Hollywood motion pictures have been made in part here. 7 mi. north of Kanab on U.S. Hwy. 89, west on a gravel road 10 mi., or, from Mt. Carmel Junction on Hwy. 89, southeast 5 mi. on gravel road.
7. **PARIA CANYON PRIMITIVE AREA** (Ariz.). Spectacular 35 mi. red rock gorge with cliffs towering 1200 ft. Strictly for back-packers. No exit after start. Features the "narrows", a box-like slot between 800 ft. sheer walls. Width may be less than 12 feet. Also 200 ft. natural arch looking into canyon. Start 35 mi. west of Page, U.S. Hwy. 89. Hike ends at Lee's Ferry on the Colorado River.
8. **VERMILION CLIFFS** (Ariz.). *Scenic cliffs.* Sheer-faced walls that change color. Portions are accessible by passenger car, others by 4-wheel drive vehicles. One of the most attractive portions accessible along U.S. Hwy. 89 between Navajo Bridge and Kaibab Mt. Lookouts on the highway ascending the Kaibab.
9. **COTTONWOOD CANYON** (Utah). An area of unusual, colorful eroded formations. A graded road from U.S. Hwy. 89 about 40 mi. east of Kanab traverses Cottonwood Canyon and passes near Grosvenor Arch and Paria State Park and meets State Hwy. 54 near Cannonville.
10. **ESCALANTE CANYON** (Utah). Go by horseback to see the unusual scenery. Take State Hwy. 54, 44 mi. from Escalante across the Escalante River.
11. **GRAND GULCH** (Utah). Many prehistoric cliff dwelling ruins. Access by horseback or hiking only. Take State Hwy. 47 to Blanding, west from Blanding on State Hwy. 95 for 34 mi., then south 2 mi. on State Hwy. 261 to Cane Gulch. Then take hiking or horse trail down Cane Gulch to Grand Gulch.
12. **VALLEY OF THE GODS** (Utah). Striking eroded formations. Northwest of Bluff.
13. **LOWRY INDIAN RUINS** (Colo.). Montezuma County, el. 6900 ft., near Hovenweep National Monument 9 mi. west of Pleasant View on county road from U.S. Hwy. 160. A National Historic Landmark and location of an ancient Anasazi Indian village. Ruins date from about 1075 A.D. and contain stone remains of 40 ground-floor rooms and central part of a pueblo, two to three stories high. Perhaps Lowry Pueblo was a regional urban and religious center, housing 50 to 100 people.
14. **HUERFANO OVERLOOK AND PICNIC SITE** (N.M.). San Juan County, el. 7400 ft. About 20 mi. southeast of Bloomfield on State Hwy. 44. Overlooks a large expanse of public domain and Indian lands.
15. **ANGEL PEAK RECREATION AREA** (N.M.). San Juan County, el. 6500 ft. 13 mi. south and east of Bloomfield, via State Hwy. 44. 16 campsites, trailers, no water, hiking, sightseeing, nature study. Year round.
16. **NAVAJO DAM SCENIC OVERLOOK** (N.M.). San Juan County, el. 6800 ft. Located 12 mi. east of Blanco. Overlooks newly constructed Navajo Dam and Reservoir, plus large expanse of public domain.
17. **NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD** (Durango to Silverton, Colo.). One of the last narrow gauge railroads (Denver and Rio Grande Western RR) still operating. Goes 46 mi. across public land. Festive lunch, western drama, and gunfight await summer-fall travelers at Silverton, a National Historic Landmark and old mining area on U.S. Hwy. 550.
18. **LAKE FORK RECREATION AREA** (Colo.). Primitive and mostly undeveloped area of more than 80,000 acres of public land high in the Rocky Mountains. From U.S. Hwy. 50 west of Gunnison, take State Hwy. 149 (paved) south to Lake City. From U.S. Hwy. 160, take State Hwy. 149 north through Creede; road gravel but passable from Creede to Lake City. From U.S. Hwy. 550 at Ouray, 4-wheel-drive vehicles can cross Engineer Pass on rugged mountain trail. Sweeping panorama of the high country — ghost mining towns, high alpine meadows and deep valleys with three peaks reaching beyond 14,000 ft. and more than 80 towering 13,000 ft. or higher. Includes Lake San Cristobal, second largest natural lake in the state, and 60 other lakes, and more than 100 miles of clear mountain fishing streams. Scenic views, fishing, and hunting. Elk, deer, mountain sheep, and some black bear. Includes Cannibal Flats, Slumgullion earth flow easily accessible by standard automobile, but 4-wheel-drive vehicles needed for many of the areas and passes.
19. **MILL CREEK RECREATION SITE** (Colo.). EL. 9450 ft. Hinsdale County, 14 mi. southwest of Lake City on county road in Lake Fork area; wooded area with aspen, spruce, fir trees; hunting, fishing, sightseeing, alpine hiking; three peaks over 14,000 ft.; 22 campsites (17 trailer); piped water; open June-Oct.
20. **WHITEWATER BOATING ON ARKANSAS RIVER** (Colo.). Along U.S. Hwy. 50 between Salida and Canon City. National and international races held annually.
21. **FIVE POINTS RECREATION SITE** (Colo.). Fremont County, el. 6000 ft., 17 mi. west of Canon City on U.S. Hwy. 50 and Arkansas River. Fishing, international kayak races, Royal Gorge, old mining towns, Sangre de Cristo Mountains, hiking, hunting, picnicking, camping. Nine trailer campsites, five picnic sites, 14 fireplace grills, water, restrooms. Year round.
22. **PIKE'S STOCKADE** (Colo.). 20 mi. south of Alamosa, public lands nearby.
23. **SAN ANTONIO MOUNTAIN OVERLOOK** (N.M.). Rio Arriba County, el. 9000 ft. Located 15 mi. north of Tres Piedras. Overlooks approximately 100,000 acres of public domain lands within the San Antonio-Pot Mountain Range and Wildlife Management Area.
24. **SANTA CRUZ LAKE RECREATION AREA** (N.M.). Santa Fe County. El. 6285 ft., 13 mi. east of Espanola, via State Hwys. 4 and 76. 42 family units (camping and picnic), toilets, hiking, swimming, trout fishing and boating. April-Nov. Federal entrance fee required.
25. **MALPAIS NATURAL AREA** (N.M.). Valencia County. El. 6500 ft. to 8000 ft. Access via U.S. Hwy. 66 on the north at Grants; State Hwy. 117 (unpaved) to Pie Town, which skirts the lava beds on the east, and State Hwy. 53 (partly paved) to El Morro National Monument on the west and north edge of the lava. Unusual flora and fauna, geologic formations, and lava flow.
26. **MALPAIS LAVA BEDS** (N.M.). Valencia County, adjacent to Grants via U.S. Hwy. 66 and State Hwy. 53. Covers an area from Grants southward for 30 mi. to the high plains country north of Pie Town. Approximately 40% of the land is public domain. The varied terrain and land forms of the area include the steep Mt. Sedgwick and Oso Ridge uplifts of the southern Zuni Mountains; lava flows from Bandero and other volcanic craters; broad grassy valleys bordered by wooded hills and many sandstone cliffs and mesas. The area has recreational, cultural and scientific attractions not found in any other single area of the U.S.
27. **DATIL WELL RECREATION SITE** (N.M.). Catron County. El. 7600 ft. Located ½ mile west of Datil, New Mexico, either by U.S. Hwy. 60 or State Hwy. 12; 22 camping and picnic sites. Trailers permitted. Water available. Attractions are hiking, sightseeing, nature study. Open year round.
28. **THREE RIVERS PETROGLYPHS AREA** (N.M.). Otero County. El. 5100 ft., 33 mi. south of Carizozo via U.S. Hwy. 54. 6 family camping or picnic units. Trailers permitted. Toilets. Hiking, sightseeing.
29. **SAN AUGUSTIN PASS OVERLOOK** (N.M.). Dona Ana County. El. 5719 ft., located 12 mi. east of Las Cruces via U.S. Hwy. 70. Splendid view of the Tularosa Valley and the magnificent Organ Mountains.
30. **FORT CUMMINGS** (N.M.). Luna County. 17 mi. northeast of Deming via State Hwy. 26 at the hamlet of Florida, a 7 mi. side road leads to the fort. Located on the Butterfield Trail, Fort Cummings was well constructed of adobe and rock. A 12-ft. wall surrounded its barracks, stables and officers' quarters. Cummings guarded the trail until 1886 when
- travel on the route diminished to a point where the post was no longer needed and it was ordered abandoned.
31. **MASSACRE PEAK** (N.M.). Luna County. 13 mi. northeast of Deming via State Hwy. 26. Numerous large boulders on peak display Indian petroglyphs. Several old caves were presumably used by Indians. Served as a lookout point by the Indians to spot travelers using Starvation Draw and the Butterfield Trail.
32. **GEOLOGICAL AREA** (Ariz.). 2 mi. east of Portal, and 9 mi. northwest of Rodeo, New Mexico, on Cave Creek Road.
33. **GUADALUPE CANYON NATURAL AREA** (N.M.). Hidalgo County, el. 4860 ft., 31 mi. east of Douglas, Arizona, via State Hwy. 91. Features rare bird life and other unusual fauna, flora and scenery.
34. **BUTTERFIELD STAGE STATION** (Ariz.). 1 mi. south of Inspection Station on Interstate Hwy. 10 at Arizona-New Mexico border.
35. **GEOLOGICAL AREA** (Ariz.). Turn west on dirt road at old New Mexico checking station, 12 mi. southeast of Duncan on U.S. Hwy. 70. Go 14 mi. along dirt road to rockhound area.
36. **GOVERNMENT PEAK** (Ariz.). Site of Army heliograph system. Prominent point 9 mi. south of Bowie.
37. **CAMP BOWIE** (Ariz.). 12 mi. southeast of Bowie by dirt road, last 2 mi. by footpath.
38. **INDIAN BREAD ROCKS** (Ariz.). In foothills of Dos Cabezas Mts., site of Apache Indian ruins. Area surrounded by unique boulder formations with Indian grain-grinding holes. 5 mi. south and 3 mi. west of Bowie.
39. **DOS CABEZAS** (Ariz.). *Ghost town.* 15 mi. southeast of Wilcox on oiled road connecting Chiricahua National Monument.
40. **GEOLOGICAL AREA** (Ariz.). 16 mi. east of Safford on U.S. Hwy. 70 and south on 3 Ranch Road 3 mi. south of ranch house.
41. **WHITLOCK SPRING** (Ariz.). *Indian camp.* Starting at Bowie on Interstate Hwy. 10, 18 mi. to the northeast by seasonable dirt road.
42. **GEOLOGICAL AREA AND OVERLOOK** (Ariz.). 26 mi. east of Safford on U.S. Hwy. 666.
43. **MURDER CAMP** (Ariz.). *Old outlaw hideout.* 11 mi. northeast on State Hwy. 78 from 3-Way Station on U.S. 666.
44. **BONITA CREEK CLIFF DWELLINGS** (Ariz.). 16 mi. northeast of Safford on unimproved dirt road.
45. **INDIAN HOT SPRINGS** (Ariz.). *Hot mineral springs.* 10 mi. west of Safford on U.S. Hwy. 70 and 14 mi. northwest by dirt road.
46. **BEAR SPRINGS FLAT** (Ariz.). *Indian kilns.* 12 mi. west of Safford on U.S. Hwy. 70, 4 mi. south on dirt road.
47. **GEOLOGICAL AREA** (Ariz.). Leave U.S. Hwy. 70 at Ft. Thomas on Black Rock Road, 18 mi. southwest to rockhound area.
48. **ARAVAIPA CANYON PRIMITIVE AREA** (Ariz.). Special 9 mile canyon with red-rock cliffs rising to 1000 ft. Features unique perennial flowing stream and desert environment. Many song birds. Indian caves with wall paintings; side canyon with crystal-clear pools. Many wildlife species including the javelina and mountain lion. Backpacking and horseback rides from jump-off spot. Good campsites along 7 mi. route. 11 mi. off State Hwy. 77 on good road.
49. **COPPER CREEK** (Ariz.). *Ghost town.* 9 mi. east of Mammoth, 7 mi. dirt road from State Hwy. 77.
50. **BABOQUIVARI MOUNTAINS INDIAN SITE** (Ariz.). 16 mi. south of Coyote Mountains and 8 mi. west on undeveloped dirt road between Tucson and Sasabee. Includes geological area and overlook.
51. **COYOTE MOUNTAIN INDIAN SITE** (Ariz.). 4 mi. south of State Hwy. 6 on Papago Indian Reservation boundary. Includes geological area and overlook. 25 mi. southwest of Tucson.
52. **SILVER BELL MOUNTAINS** (Ariz.). *Early mining camp.* Includes geological area and overlook. From Red Rock on State Hwy. 84, 14 mi. southwest by dirt road.
53. **PICACHO FLATS BATTLEFIELD** (Ariz.). Approximately 50 mi. northwest of Tucson on Interstate Hwy. 10, unmarked. Only battle of the Civil War in Arizona was fought here.
54. **FLORENCE OVERLOOK** (Ariz.). North of Florence 7 mi. and east on unimproved road.
55. **FLORENCE GEOLOGICAL AREA** (Ariz.). North of Florence 7 mi. and east on unimproved road; 6 mi. to rockhound area.
56. **LOST DUTCHMAN AREA** (Ariz.). At the foot of famous Superstition Mountains, just off the

Continued on page 10.

The SOUTHWEST





Lake Fork, Colorado



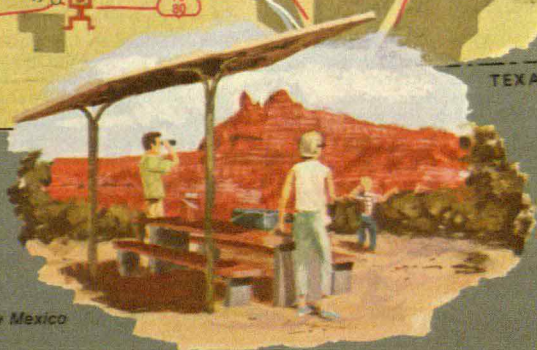
LEGEND

- BLM District Offices
- BLM Resource Area Headquarters
- BLM Administered Lands
- National Forests (N.F.)
- National Parks and Monuments (N.P., N.M.)
- National Wildlife Refuges (N.W.R.)
- Indian Reservations (I.R.)
- State, Private and Other Ownership
- Highways
- U. S. Routes
- Interstate Routes
- State Routes

POINTS OF INTEREST (Numerically keyed to descriptions beginning on page 7)

- Developed Campsites
- Undeveloped Campsites
- Picnicking Areas
- Historical Sites
- Old Mining Areas
- Rockhounding Areas
- Petrified Wood Areas
- Unique Geological Formations
- Petroglyphs, Pictographs & Wall Paintings
- Unique Botanical & Zoological Features
- Scenic Areas and Overlooks
- Best Fishing Areas
- Best Hunting Areas
- White-Water Boating

Angel Peak, New Mexico



THE SOUTHWEST (Continued)

- paved Apache Trail between Apache Junction and Roosevelt Dam. Jump-off spot for many trails leading into Superstition Wilderness.
57. **GEOLOGICAL AREA AND OVERLOOK (Ariz.).** Old gold field area 15 mi. northwest of Florence and 3 mi. west of Southern Pacific Railroad.
 58. **CASA GRANDE GEOLOGICAL AREA AND OVERLOOK (Ariz.).** 18 mi. south of Casa Grande on graded road to Sells and east 6 mi. on unimproved dirt road.
 59. **OVERLOOK (Ariz.).** 30 mi. west of Casa Grande on State Hwy. 84.
 60. **GILA BEND (Ariz.).** Old Spanish experimental farm site. 6 mi. north of Gila Bend on U.S. Hwy. 80.
 61. **PAINTED ROCK (Ariz.).** Many good examples of prehistoric Indian paintings. Accessible on good gravel road off U.S. Hwy. 80. Painted Rock Dam nearby features waterfowl.
 62. **OATMAN FLAT INDIAN MASSACRE (Ariz.).** On south bank of Gila River, 8 mi. north of U.S. Hwy. 80 from Tarrton.
 63. **SADDLE MOUNTAIN (Ariz.).** Hunting, rock-hounding. Scenic views overlooking desert mountains. Includes geological area. 30 mi. west on county road between Buckeye and Salome.
 64. **HIEROGLYPHIC MOUNTAIN OVERLOOK (Ariz.).** 21 mi. west of Lake Carl Pleasant Dam, no road.
 65. **HIEROGLYPHIC MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.).** 6 mi. west of Lake Carl Pleasant Dam. Desert agate area north of Phoenix-Wickenburg highway.
 66. **HIEROGLYPHIC MOUNTAIN ARMY HELIOGRAPH SITE (Ariz.).** 21 mi. west of Lake Carl Pleasant Dam, no road.
 67. **VULTURE PEAK PIONEER LANDMARK (Ariz.).** 7 mi. southwest of Wickenburg. Dirt road, 4 mi.; no road, 3 mi.
 68. **BLOWOUT MOUNTAIN PIONEER LANDMARK (Ariz.).** 10 mi. east of Congress Junction. No road.
 69. **BLOWOUT MOUNTAIN GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.).** Near Hassayampa River, 6 mi. northeast of Wickenburg.
 70. **EAGLE EYE MOUNTAIN PIONEER LANDMARK (Ariz.).** 4 mi. south of Aguila by dirt road, 1 mi. west by trail.
 71. **VULTURE PEAK GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.).** Hieroglyphic Mountains, 12 mi. northeast of Wickenburg.
 72. **EAGLE EYE MOUNTAIN (Ariz.).** Unusual rock formation. Accessible from U.S. Hwy. 60/70 on good gravel road.
 73. **CULLENS WELL (Ariz.).** Stage station. 1 mi. west of Wenden, via U.S. Hwy. 60/70
 74. **EAGLE TAIL MOUNTAIN (Ariz.).** Typical rugged desert mountain area. Good rockhounding. Many unique formations. Currently accessible by 4-wheel-drive vehicle only.
 75. **EAGLE TAIL MOUNTAIN INDIAN SITE AND GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.).** 50 mi. west of Buckeye, no road.
 76. **GILA RIVER GREEN BELT (Ariz.).** 100-mi. area of dense desert vegetation and thickets along Gila River between Phoenix and Yuma. Outstanding wildlife and hunting area with fine white wing dove habitat. Primitive camping.
 77. **PALM CANYON (Ariz.).** Unusually scenic canyon 11 mi. off U.S. Hwy. 95. Side canyons have only native palms in Arizona. Outstanding examples in several canyons that can only be reached by foot. Good chance to see bighorn sheep.
 78. **CRYSTAL HILLS (Ariz.).** One of the best rock-hound areas in Arizona. Surrounded by the scenic Kofa Mountains where hikers can see bighorn sheep. Access on good gravel road 6 mi. east of U.S. Hwy. 95.
 79. **PALO VERDE INDIAN INTAGLIO (Calif.).** San Bernardino County, southwest of Blythe. Primitive road access.
 80. **IMPERIAL SAND HILLS (Calif.).** Imperial County, west of Yuma, Arizona. El. 300-500 ft. 137,800 acres, largest area of sand dunes in U.S.
 81. **COON HOLLOW (Calif.).** El. 700 ft., 12 mi. south of Interstate Hwy. 10, 27 miles southwest of Blythe. Low desert environment, rockhounding, sightseeing and archeology. 29 camping units. Year round. Summer days can be quite hot.
 82. **WILEY WELL (Calif.).** El. 600 ft., 8 mi. south of Interstate Hwy. 10, 23 miles southwest of Blythe. Low desert environment. Historic government road, rockhounding and sightseeing. 20 camping units. Year round season. Summer days can be quite hot.
 83. **MULE MOUNTAIN PETROGLYPHS (Calif.).** Riverside County, east of Ripley. Jeep trail access.
 84. **MCCOY MOUNTAINS PETROGLYPHS (In McCoy Mountains, Calif.).** Riverside County. No road access.
 85. **CORN SPRINGS (Calif.).** El. 1500 ft., 8 mi. south of Interstate Hwy. 10, 18 mi. southeast of Desert Center. Native palms, petroglyphs, rockhounding, sightseeing, hiking and hunting. 15 camping units and 12 picnic units. Year round. Summer days can be quite hot.
 86. **MCCOY SPRING (Calif.).** Riverside County, in McCoy Mts., north of Hwy. 60/70. Jeep trail access.
 87. **BIG MARIA MOUNTAINS PETROGLYPHS (Calif.).** Riverside County, west of U.S. Hwy. 95. Jeep trail access.
 88. **DESERT LILY AND WILDFLOWER (Calif.).** Riverside County, northwest of Desert Center. 960 acres.
 89. **LITTLE MARIA MOUNTAINS RUINS (Calif.).** Riverside County, south of Rice. Jeep trail access.
 90. **CHAMBERS WELL PETROGLYPHS (Calif.).** San Bernardino County, near Vidal Junction. Primitive road access.
 91. **BURRO CREEK (Ariz.).** Desert canyon vista. Canyon holds water, despite desert heat, the year around. Adjoins U.S. Hwy. 93.
 92. **GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.).** 3 mi. west of Santa Maria River and 2 mi. north of U.S. Hwy. 93.
 93. **GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.).** 9 mi. northwest of Bagdad.
 94. **CEDAR RIDGE OVERLOOK (Ariz.).** Leave U.S. 93 at Wikieup, 9 mi. west of Yucca, via graded road.
 95. **CEDAR RIDGE (Ariz.).** Scenic views and overlooks on south edge of Hualpai Mountains. Accessible on good Chicken Springs Road from the south.
 96. **THE NEEDLES GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.).** 8 mi. southeast of Topock on east side of Colorado River.
 97. **THE NEEDLES (Ariz.).** Unique rocky projections in extremely rugged area that is native home of the mountain bighorn sheep. Served as landmark for wagon trains in pioneer days. Visitors can get close from U.S. Hwy. 66 but exploring requires a 4-wheel-drive vehicle or horse.
 98. **THE NEEDLES PIONEER LANDMARK (Ariz.).** 7 mi. southeast of Topock, east side of Colorado River. No road.
 99. **HUALPAI OVERLOOK (Ariz.).** 16 mi. southeast of Kingman on Hualpai Park Road.
 100. **HUALPAI MOUNTAIN COMPLEX, WILD COW SPRINGS (Ariz.).** Campground located in pine forested area in Hualpai Mountains. 1 central fire pit. Take Hualpai Mountain road from Kingman on 15 mi. of good gravel road. Scenery, hunting, hiking, rockhounding; 12 camping units; no trailer space; boil water before use; May-Nov.
 101. **HUALPAI GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.).** Highest peaks in northwest Arizona reaching 8266 ft.; snow-capped in winter months. Only elk herd in this part of Arizona. Served by paved road as far as county park and gravel road extending on up to the peak. Dense forests and scenic canyon overlooks.
 102. **CERBAT MOUNTAINS (Ariz.).** High mountain terrain overlooking vast desert area. Windy Point campground has 12 camping sites with picnic tables, cooking grills and parking area. Pack Saddle Campground has 5 similar camping unit sites. No sanitation facilities. Access from Chloride on U.S. Hwy. 93 on 15 mi. of gravel road to Windy Point, with Pack Saddle 2 mi. further.
 103. **MUSIC MOUNTAINS OVERLOOK (Ariz.).** Unimproved road intersecting U.S. Hwy. 66, 9 mi. east of Truxton and northwest along dirt road 22 mi.
 104. **MUSIC MOUNTAINS (Ariz.).** Rugged mountain area passable only with 4-wheel drive vehicles. These mountains are a southern extension of the Hurricane Ledge and run north from Hackberry on U.S. Hwy. 66 to the mouth of the Grand Canyon. Dirt road follows along the base of the mountain from Hackberry to Pierce's Ferry to upper end of Lake Mead.
 105. **MUSIC MOUNTAINS GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.).** Leave Hackberry on U.S. Hwy. 66, north on Red Lake Road 15 mi., then east 6 mi. by trail in Music Mountain area.
 106. **DELLENBAUGH MOUNTAIN (Ariz.).** 65 mi. south of St. George, Utah, on undeveloped dirt road.
 107. **GEOLOGICAL AREA (Ariz.).** Copper Mountain area 15 mi. southwest of Mt. Trumbull. No road.
 108. **BIGELOW CHOLLA (Calif.).** San Bernardino County. In the Piute Range, south of U.S. Hwy. 66, 80 acres.
 109. **GRASS CANYON PETROGLYPHS (Calif.).** No road or trail access. East of Wildhorse Canyon.
 110. **LANFAIR VALLEY PETROGLYPHS (Calif.).** San Bernardino County, south of Ivanpah. No road access.
 111. **PIUTE RANGE PETROGLYPHS (Calif.).** San Bernardino County, near Nevada border, east of New York Mountains. Primitive road access.
 112. **FORT PIUTE (Calif.).** San Bernardino County. West from U.S. Hwy. 95 by cable line and power line.
 113. **CASTLE MOUNTAIN (Calif.).** San Bernardino County, no road or trail access. Near Ivanpah.
 114. **WOOD MOUNTAINS PETROGLYPHS (Calif.).** San Bernardino County. Primitive road from Black Canyon Road.
 115. **WILDHORSE CANYON PETROGLYPHS (Calif.).** Primitive road access. About 35 mi. north of Cadiz, 40 mi. southeast of Baker.
 116. **OLD DAD MOUNTAINS PETROGLYPHS (Calif.).** No road or trail access. Southeast of Baker.
 117. **CINDER CONE PETROGLYPHS (Calif.).** No road access. Southeast of Baker.
 118. **HALLORAN SPRING PETROGLYPHS (Calif.).** East of Baker, road access via old U.S. Hwy. 91-466.
 119. **YELLOW PLUG (Nev.).** Pictographs, petroglyphs. 3 mi. north of Goodspring, south of Las Vegas.
 120. **SANDSTONE QUARRY (Nev.).** 2 mi. north of road to Red Rock Summit, 12 mi. west of Las Vegas.
 121. **RED ROCK CANYON COMPLEX (Nev.).**
 - a. *Canyon View.* West via County Road 85 for 14 mi. to the Red Rock Canyon turnoff; turn right and drive 4 mi. on BLM gravel road to springs; no trailer space; water; year round.
 - b. *Willow Springs.* 18 mi. west of Las Vegas on State Hwy. 85 (11 mi. paved, 7 mi. dirt). Drinking water, rockhounding, unique flora and fauna, and 23 picnicking units.
 122. **WILLOW SPRINGS PETROGLYPHS (Nev.).** 11 mi. west of Las Vegas, 5 mi. west of Blue Diamond Road.
 123. **MESCAL PITS (Nev.).** Indian camp 1½ mi. west of Willow Springs picnic site on the Red Rock Summit Road, Las Vegas.
 124. **OLD SPANISH TRAIL (Calif.).** Route through Emigrant Pass between 1825-1850, Fremont's route in 1843.
 125. **AMARGOSA DESERT AREA (Calif.).** (Amargosa means Bitterwater) BLM land east of Death Valley National Monument, State Hwy. 127.
 126. **GREENWATER (Calif.).** Eastern Death Valley mining camp. Southeast of Death Valley Junction.
 127. **JOHNNIE PETROGLYPHS AND OLD MINING CAMP (Nev.).** 27 miles northeast of Pahrump, north off State Hwy. 52, Nye County.
 128. **WHEELER WASH CHARCOAL KILNS (Nev.).** Mining. 15 mi. north of Pahrump on a gravel-dirt road.

Historic Trails

CORONADO. In 1540, Coronado's explorers trekked across the Southwest in search of the legendary cities of gold. Not only did they fail to find the riches they sought, but they were stopped by the Grand Canyon of the Colorado — an impregnable barrier.

SPANISH. The Spanish Trail was a southern transcontinental route to the Pacific. It was helpful for traders venturing into the Southwest from Santa Fe, and was busiest in the 1830's and 40's.

PIKE. Pike's second expedition of 1806 brought him into Colorado to explore and determine our boundaries with Spain. President Jefferson requested him to follow the Arkansas River.

SANTA FE. The Santa Fe Trail was another prominent highway between Missouri and the Southwest. Eventually it became a feasible road for commerce with Mexico and was in use throughout most of the 1800's.

BUTTERFIELD STAGE. John Butterfield's "American Express Company," commissioned by Congress in 1857, ran a stage route from St. Louis through California, covering 2800 miles. It operated semi-weekly each way on a 25 day schedule, beginning in 1858.



A modern cattle drive across the Montana plains seems to bring the era of the old western cowboy back to life again.



Garnet, Montana, an old mining camp.



Wild horses roam the Pryor Mountains.



Stately aspen in the higher elevations.



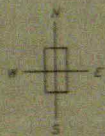
The Madison River — a fisherman's paradise.

GREAT PLAINS to the ROCKIES

TRAILS TO THE WEST. The Great Plains were the heartland of the western migrations. Through central stopping-places and supply posts such as Fort Laramie and famed South Pass in Wyoming came thousands of settlers making the slow and arduous trip to a new life in lands further on. Many early forts built to protect them still stand as testimony to restless days when Indian attacks were frequent. Today you can follow the paths of the western-bound trailmasters over the plains to the mountains by the Oregon, Bozeman, and Overland routes. You will also find battlefields of the Indian Wars, and historic forts and monuments.

Topographically, the Western Great Plains are a flat sheet of land that runs into the Rockies. They are primarily grasslands, smooth treeless plains with broad, shallow, river valleys, marked with occasional smaller mountains. Many areas are badlands-in-miniature, colorfully eroded canyons and hillsides with clues to the geology of the past. Petrified wood, agate beds, unique stone formations — all will interest the rockhound and the hiker.

Across these plains, in the Nation's distant past, came the pioneers and frontiersmen. Now the Great Plains lie open for you to explore.



GREAT PLAINS to the ROCKIES



LEGEND

- BLM Administered Lands
- National Forests (N.F.)
- National Parks, Monuments (N.P., N.M.)
- National Wildlife Refuges (N.W.R.)
- Indian Reservations (I.R.)
- State, Private and Other Ownership

- BLM District Offices
- BLM Resource Area Headquarters

- Highways
- U. S. Routes
- Interstate Routes
- State Routes

POINTS OF INTEREST

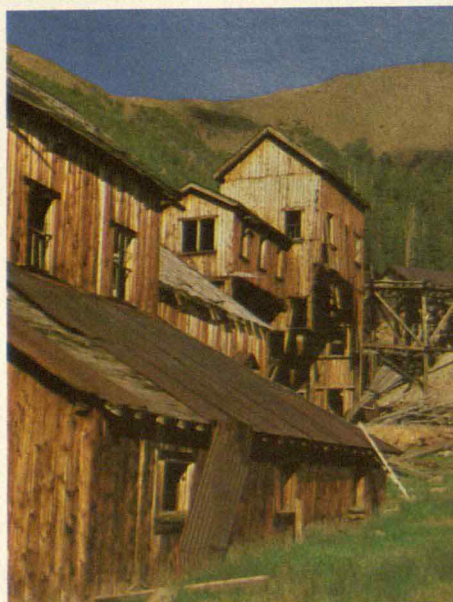
(Numerically keyed to descriptions beginning on page 14)

- Developed Campsites
- Undeveloped Campsites
- Picnicking Areas
- Historical Sites
- Old Mining Areas
- Rockhounding Areas
- Petrified Wood Areas
- Unique Geological Formations
- Petroglyphs, Pictographs & Wall Paintings
- Unique Botanical & Zoological Features
- Scenic Areas and Overlooks
- Best Fishing Areas
- Best Hunting Areas
- White-Water Boating



POINTS OF INTEREST

(Keyed to map on pages 12, 13)



Abandoned mine, Montana.

1. **LITTLE ROCKIES (Mont.).** Wooded hills thrusting up from the prairies about 25 mi. north of Missouri River. Beautiful view of prairies from hills. Remains of many old mining developments. Scenic roads in areas — most are pickup or 4-wheel-drive roads.
 - a. *Montana Gulch.* Campground. El. 3900 ft. 5 camping units for tent or trailer and 5 picnicking units. No water.
 - b. *Camp Creek.* Campground. El. 3900 ft. 9 camping units for tent or trailer and 6 picnicking units. One mile from historic mining town of Zortman. Water.
2. **MISSOURI RIVER BREAKS (Mont.).** From Fort Benton to Fred Robinson Bridge on U.S. Hwy. 191 for 150 mi. History: route of Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1805, 11 campsites and other historical points; steamboat era, 1861-1890, colorful drama of fighting Indians, wrecks, etc.; several fur trading posts were along the river plus army forts for protection of citizens. Scenery consists of unique white sandstone formations and eroded badlands. There are no developments at this time, and the area can be considered a semi-wilderness. Best seen by boat.
3. **MAIDEN CANYON (Mont.).** Located in Judith Mountains immediately north of Lewistown. No BLM developments at this time. Scenic limestone canyon and forested hillsides. Historical gold mining area.
4. **POWDER RIVER, MOORHEAD AREA (Mont.).** 35 mi. southwest of Broadus via U.S. Hwy. 212, then county road to Moorhead. Public lands in this area offer excellent pronghorn antelope hunting and are noted for their mule deer.
5. **GARNET RANGE (Mont.).** Between State Hwy. 200 and Interstate Hwy. 90 east of Missoula; general recreation and scenic attractions, bottle collection at mining camp ghost towns of Coloma, Garnet, and many others; hunting, public access to major productive trout streams, and camping at undeveloped sites. *Bear Mouth Area*, 12 mi. west of Drummond via Interstate Hwy. 90. Old townsite of "Bear Mouth"; now streams for fishing, with camping.
6. **MADISON RIVER (Mont.).** Nationally known trout stream flowing through scenic valley with mountains on both sides. Located on main northern route into Yellowstone National Park.
7. **RUBY CREEK (Mont.)** Campground. El. 5500 ft. Mountain stream 18 mi. south of Ennis on State Hwy. 287; 28 camping units with trailer space; water.
8. **RED MOUNTAIN (Mont.).** Campground. El. 4500 ft. Mountain stream 25 mi. west of Bozeman on State Hwy. 289 beside Madison River; 22 camping units with trailer space; water.
9. **SOUTH MADISON (Mont.).** Campground. El. 5600 ft. 27 mi. south of Ennis on State Hwy. 287; 18 picnic units with trailer space; 44 camping units; water.
10. **VIGILANTE TRAIL (Mont.).** From Bannack to Virginia City, by Robbers' Roost, where Sheriff Henry Plummer and his gang of road agents made their headquarters in 1863. Although he was a lawman, Plummer helped organize robbery and murder in the wild days of early gold discoveries at Virginia City. Vigilantes decided to take the law into their own hands and hanged Henry Plummer — and some of his gang — from his own scaffold.
11. **EAST FORK (Idaho).** El. 5376 ft. Junction of East Fork and main Salmon Rivers, 18 mi. southwest of Challis on U.S. Hwy. 93; mountain river, hunting, fishing, camping, scenery, hiking, rockhounding, picnicking. Historic site. Seven camping units with trailer space; May-Nov. (14-day limit).
12. **MACKAY RESERVOIR (Idaho).** Custer County. 4 mi. northwest of Mackay on U.S. Hwy. 93A. Fishing, water sports, hunting, rockhounding, hiking, boat ramp, water. Twenty campsites, ten picnic units. June-Sept.
13. **CHIEF JOSEPH AMBUSH SITE (Idaho).** Chief Joseph of the Nez Percés and his band ambushed a freight wagon train and massacred all the people on it at this site in 1877. 35 mi. west of Terreton on State Hwy. 28.

14. **CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEFIELD SITE AND TRAIL (Idaho).** Near Kilgore. Rock monuments believed to mark it. Chief Joseph camped at nearby Buck Creek after ambushing the train. Soldiers caught up with him here, but he then fled to Canada before his capture in October, 1877.
15. **ST. ANTHONY SAND DUNES (Idaho).** Fremont County, northwest of St. Anthony, via dirt surfaced road. Strip of land 1 mi. wide and 30 mi. long consisting of wind driven sand 10 to 100 feet high, continuously shifting.
16. **RATTLESNAKE MOUNTAIN (Wyo.).** Park County. 6 mi. northwest of Cody. Scenic view of Buffalo Bill Reservoir, Shoshone River and Big Horn Basin. Primitive camping, hiking, nature study, hunting. June-Oct.
17. **PRYOR MOUNTAIN WILD HORSE RANGE** Montana-Wyoming border, 31,000 acres.
18. **FIVE SPRINGS FALLS (Wyo.).** Big Horn County. El. 6800 ft. 23 mi. east of Lovell on State Hwy. 14. 4 campsites, drinking water, 1 group picnic unit, 3 family picnic units, 18' trailers allowed. Nature trail, hiking, and hunting. June-Oct.
19. **SHEEP MOUNTAIN (Wyo.).** A classic anticlinal formation cut through by the Big Horn River. It is located directly north of Greybull and is accessible by county road. The formation can be viewed from a distance by traveling between Greybull and Lovell on U.S. Hwy. 310. The area has been proposed as a national monument.
20. **CARTER MOUNTAIN (Wyo.).** Park County. El. 9000 ft. 15 mi. west of Meeteetse, off State Hwy. 120. Scenic alpine range area with view of mountains and Big Horn Basin. Primitive camping, hiking, hunting. 4-wheel drive advisable. June-Oct.
21. **CASTLE GARDEN (Wyo.).** Rainbow Canyon and other badlands in the area and along edge of Big Horn Basin. This small but colorfully scenic area is a typical badland formation of eroded clay. Scattered juniper and sage make an interesting contrast. This area is located approximately 6 mi. south of U.S. Hwy. 16 and 9 mi. west of Tensleep. The access road is in fair condition. Minimum sanitation facilities have been provided.
22. **CASTLE GARDEN PICTOGRAPH SITE (Wyo.).** Fremont County. El. 6000 ft. 38 mi. east of Riverton on Gas Hills Road. 2 picnic tables, Indian writings carved in canyon rock walls. May-Nov.
23. **RED CANYON OVERLOOK (Wyo.).** 16 mi. south of Lander on State Hwy. 28. A breathtaking view of the deep Red Canyon with its many colored steep walls.
24. **SOUTH PASS HISTORIC MINING AREA (Wyo.).** Fremont County, El. 7500 ft. Access from State Hwy. 28, 25 mi. south of Lander. Attractions in this area are 3 ghost towns and dozens of abandoned mines dating back 100 years. Drive through the area or hike and take a closer look. Camping, hiking, fishing, hunting. June-Nov.

25. **BEAVER RIM OVERLOOK (Wyo.).** Access from U.S. Hwy. 287, 32 mi. south of Lander. View of Wind River Valley with spectacular Wind River Mountains to the west and the Absaroka and Owl Creek Mountains to the north and east. Unique erosion badlands are in evidence around Beaver Rim.
26. **COTTONWOOD CREEK CAMPGROUND (Wyo.).** Green Mt., Fremont County. El. 8200 ft., 6 mi. east of Jeffrey City, then 10 mi. south off U.S. Hwy. 287. 19 family camping units, drinking water — trailers allowed. Hiking, hunting, fishing, etc. June-Oct.
27. **WILD HORSE POINT OVERLOOK AND PICNIC AREA (Wyo.).** Fremont County, El. 6000 ft. 5 mi. east of Jeffrey City, then 13 mi. on U.S. Hwy. 287. 6 family picnic units, scenic over-view. June-Oct.
28. **FERRIS MOUNTAIN (Wyo.).** Caribou County. 12 mi. northeast of Lamont. Primitive area with access by foot above 8000 ft. Mountain climbing and primitive camping.
29. **SHIRLEY MOUNTAIN (Wyo.).** Carbon County. El. 9100 ft. 30 mi. of paved road north of Medicine Bow and 17 mi. of dirt road to top. Primitive camping, hiking, sightseeing, nature study, hunting and fishing. June-Oct.
30. **TURRITELLA AGATE BEDS (Wyo.).** This famous agate outcrops over several thousand acres in an area south of Wamsutter. Go 8 mi. south of Wamsutter, then turn west and travel about 15 mi. to reach the center of the area.
31. **BENNETT PEAK (Wyo.).** Carbon County. El. 7200 ft. 18 mi. southwest of Saratoga. Access via State Hwy. 130 and 22 mi. of dirt road. Camping, picnicking, hiking, sightseeing, nature study, fishing, and hunting. June-Oct.
32. **ENCAMPMENT RIVER (Wyo.).** Carbon County. El. 8000 ft. 2 mi. south of Encampment. 6 mi. primitive roads—4-wheel-drive. Primitive camping, sightseeing, hiking, hunting and fishing. June-Oct.
33. **NORTH SAND DUNES NATURAL AREA (Colo.).** Jackson County. 15 mi. northeast of Walden, 6 mi. east of Crowder off Colorado State Hwy. 125. One of three natural areas in Colorado set aside by Department of the Interior to be preserved as outdoor laboratories for research as "living museums" where nature has been left alone and will continue untouched by man. Nestled at the foot of Medicine Bow Mountains on an upland above the wide, flat North Park area, sand dunes and hills rise nearly 200 ft. in undulating waves of wind-rippled sand. Area provides an excellent panoramic view of the vast, almost treeless North Park district and the Park Range to the west. Moving slowly northwesterly, the dunes offer a study of ever-changing nature in a setting of solitude. Caution advised in use of vehicles because of deep sand roads. Year round.
34. **FORT MEADE (S. D.).** El. 3400 ft. 2 mi. southeast of Sturgis on Interstate Hwy. 90; 22 picnic units; historical site; water; May-Oct.

Historic Trails

CUSTER'S 1874 GOLD DISCOVERY TRAIL into the Black Hills of South Dakota.

BONNEVILLE. Captain B. L. E. Bonneville was the first leader of a trail through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. This 1832-5 fur trapping expedition winds through the northern areas of the West. Custer used the eastern segment of this route on his way to Little Big Horn.

BOZEMAN. John M. Bozeman opened this trail across the Rockies on his 1863-65 pioneering expedition. The Bozeman Pass goes between Virginia City and Julesburg, Colorado.

MORMON. The great Mormon migrations of 1847, led by Brigham Young, followed the well-worn trail across Wyoming by the North Platte River, through South Pass, and down to Salt Lake City. Young had carefully studied Fremont's reports and had taken care to find out all he could about the western lands before undertaking the journey to Utah. Because it roughly parallels the trails through Wyoming to Utah, it is not shown.

LEWIS & CLARK. In 1804-06, Merriwether Lewis and William Clark followed the course of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to explore the newly purchased Louisiana Territory. Their explorations opened the American West to trade and settlement and laid the foundations for national expansion.