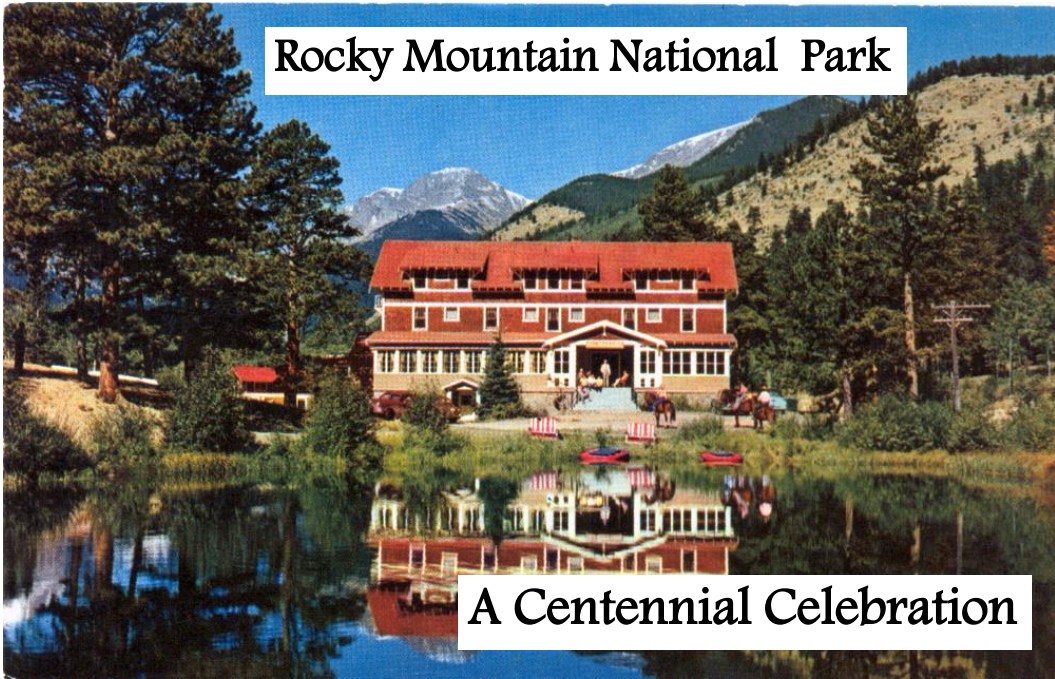


Rocky Mountain National Park



A Centennial Celebration

Mark Anderson
James A. Michener Library
University of Northern Colorado
Greeley, CO



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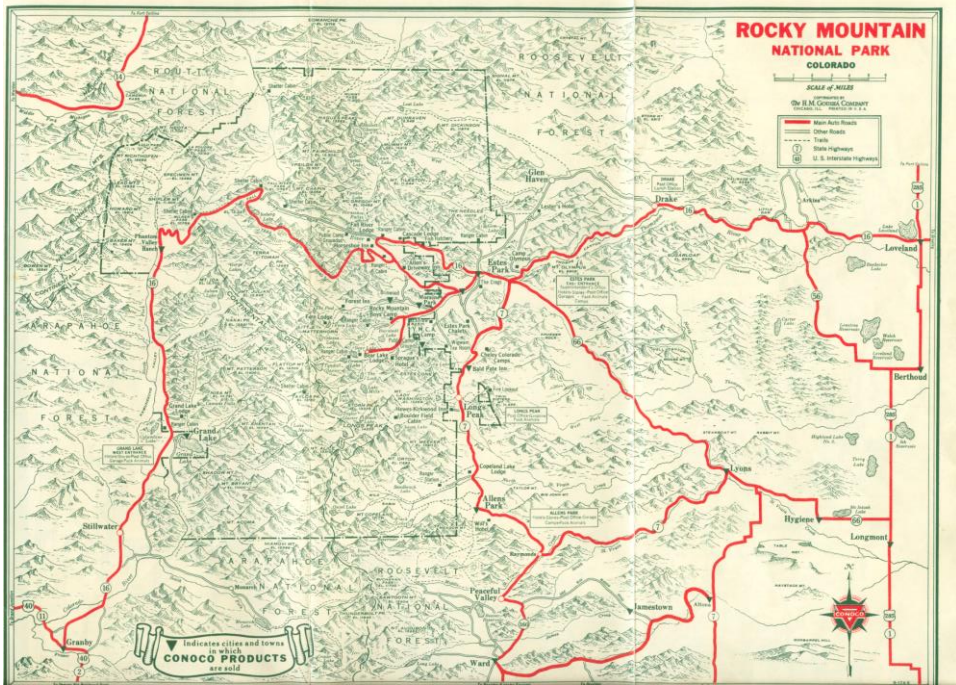
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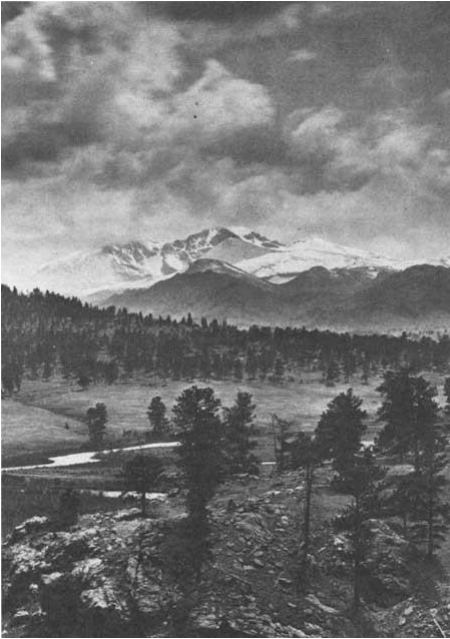
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Early Settlers and Visitors



**Estes Park
photograph by
William Henry
Jackson
1873**



The Right Honorable Windham Wyndham-Quin, 4th Earl of Dunraven and Mount-Earl



Isabella Bird in her Hawaiian Riding Dress.



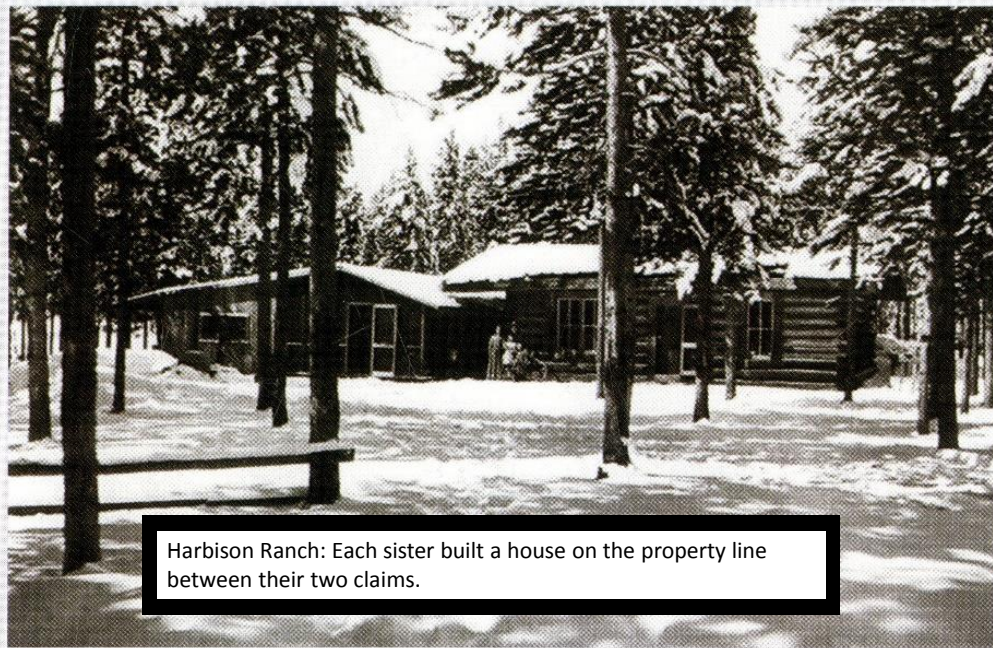
From a Photo. by MRS. ISABELLA BISHOP. *{Elliot & Fry.*



The Estes Park/Grand Lake area had been a popular tourist attraction for many years before it became Rocky Mountain National Park. Many original homesteaders found the tourist industry so rewarding, they turned their agricultural operations into hotels, tourist camps, and dude ranches, which served meals and rented horses to summer visitors.



Harbison Ranch : In 1895, Nebraska born sisters, Kittie (left) and Annie (right) Harbison filed homestead claims on two adjacent Grand County properties and began dairy farming.



Harbison Ranch: Each sister built a house on the property line between their two claims.



The Harbison household included their mother, brother Bob, foster children Beatrice and Mary Schnoor and numerous employees and summer guests

Robert "Squeaky Bob" Wheeler, wife Allie and dog, Jack, operated Hotel de Hardscrabble at Camp Wheeler on Fall River Road between about 1905 and 1926.





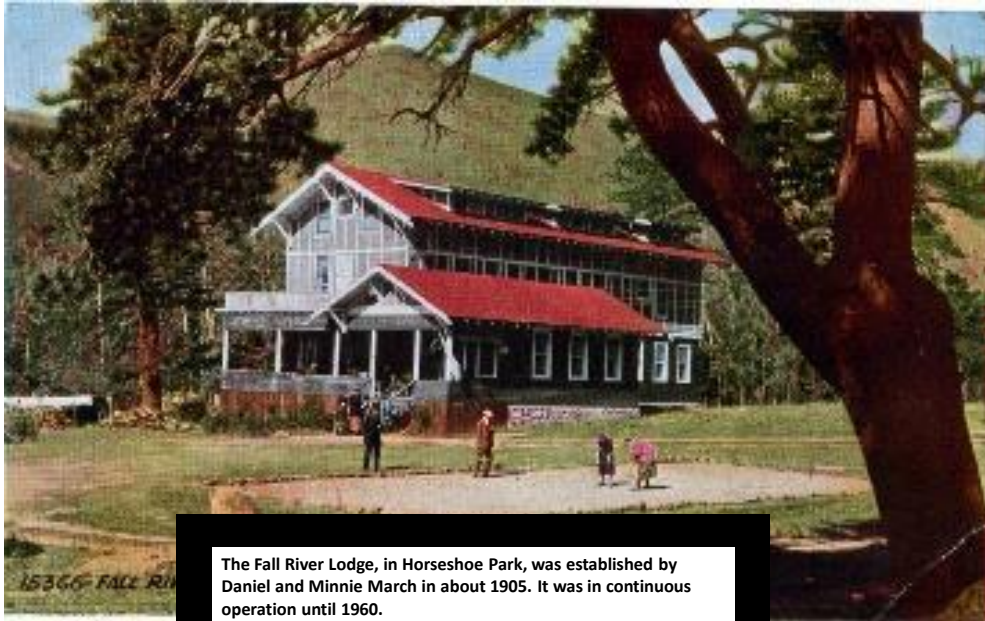
Fern Lake Lodge: Dr. William Jacob Workman filed his homesteading claim in Moraine Park in 1898. He built this hotel about 1906, which was in continuous service until about 1958.

Small



Sprague Hotel: Abner Sprague filed his homestead claim in Moraine park in 1879. Around 1904 he built this hotel.

Sprague's Hotel, about 1905.



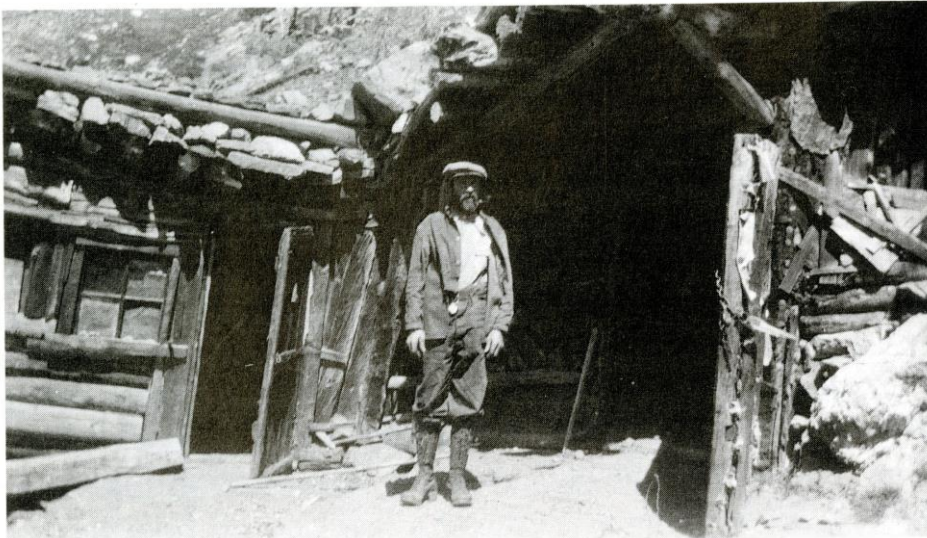
The Fall River Lodge, in Horseshoe Park, was established by Daniel and Minnie March in about 1905. It was in continuous operation until 1960.



The Loggy-Fall River Lodge, Estes Park, Colo.



“Miner Bill” Currence was a squatter who lived illegally and operated a silver mine on Mt. Chapin off Fall River Road between 1915 and 1933 He was tolerated by park officials because he was considered colorful and was popular with tourists. After Bill was evicted, an attempt was made to preserve his cabins for their unique architectural characteristics, but eventually they were bulldozed.



**Miner Bill beside standing beside his tunnel house.
Lula W. Dorsey Museum**





Fall River Road

First Automobile Access through Rocky Mountain National Park



Construction of Fall River Road connecting Estes Park with Grand Lake began in July, 1913. No private contractors submitted bids so convicts from the State Penitentiary worked did the initial work on the road, summers of 1913, 14 and 15.



Convicts were housed in these log cabins located in Horseshoe Park. The cabins were abandoned when private contractors took over road construction. As the cabins gradually deteriorated, they remained an attraction for generations of park visitors. The last remnants disappeared in the 1982 Roaring River flood.



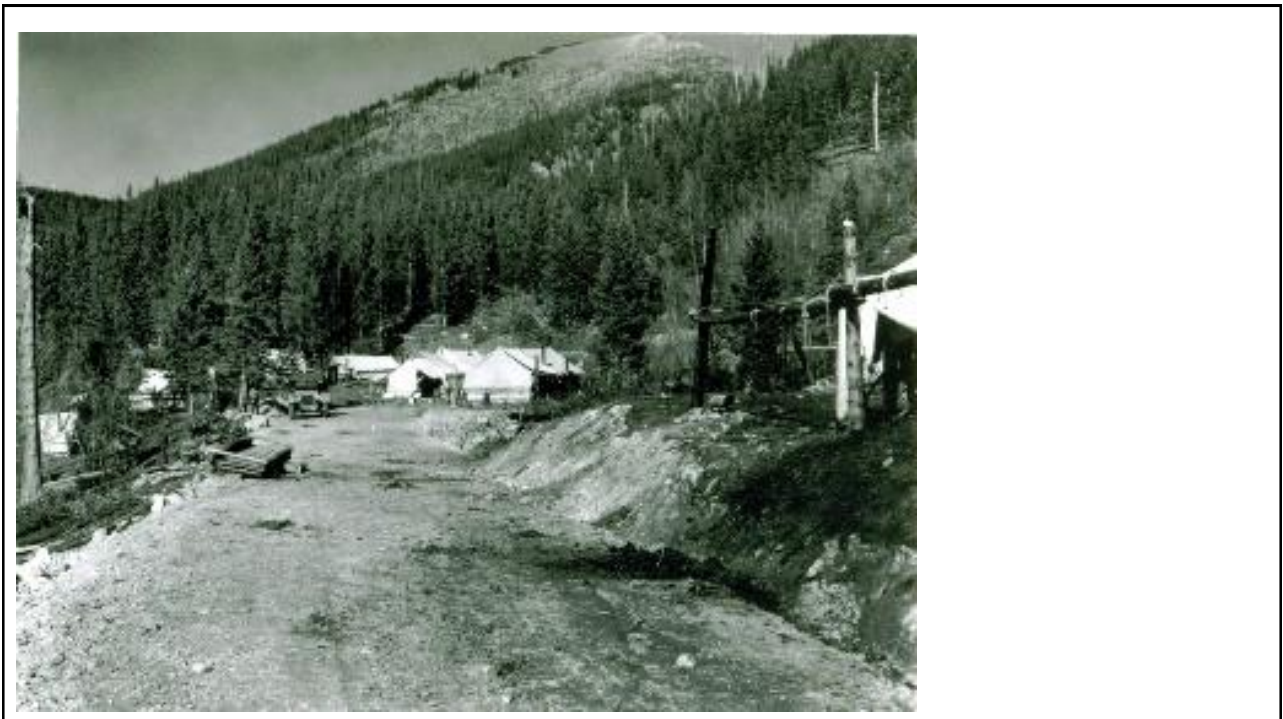
**Sept. 4, 1915
Dedication Ceremony
And convict workers
Fall River Road**





Convict Cabin in 1940







Early road construction technology. Air compressors that powered pneumatic drills on Fall River Road

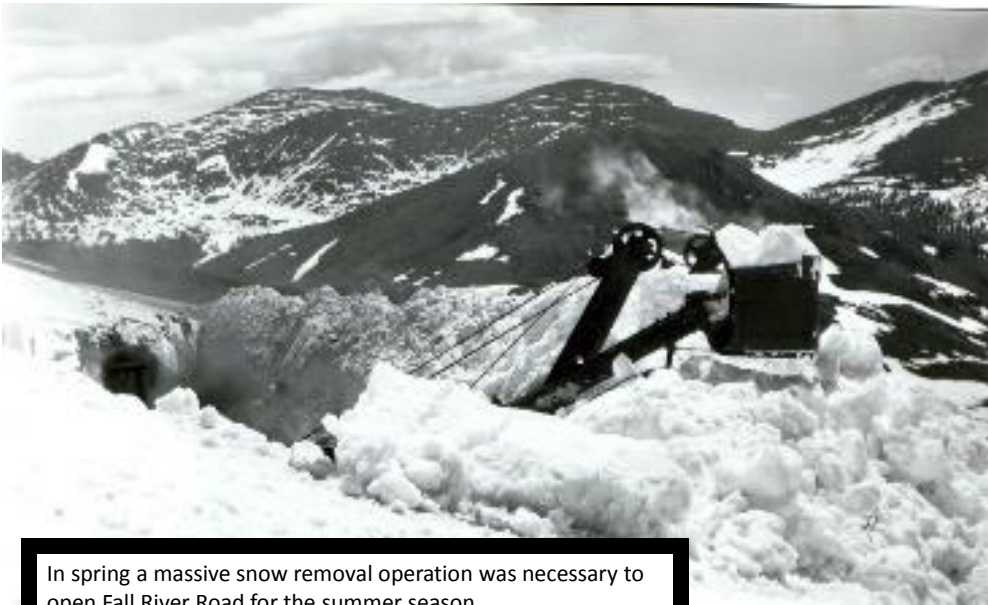




Fall River
Road entry
point.



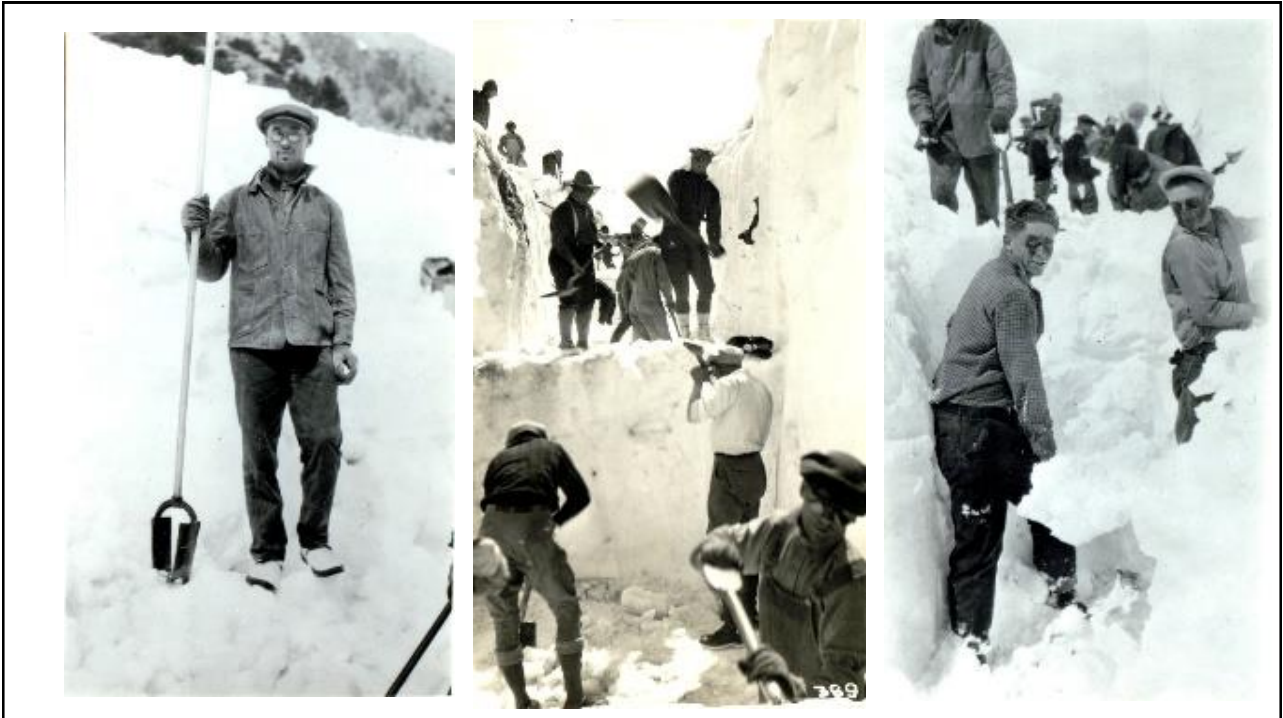
Dr. and Mrs. Erwin F. Bohmfalk and Erwin Jr. Fall River
Road, July 4, 1925 in Model T Ford.



In spring a massive snow removal operation was necessary to open Fall River Road for the summer season.



Steam shovel crew enjoys a cigarette break



The SnoGo: A snow blowing attachment for a tractor. 1931.



June 15,
1926



451 SNOW CAÑON AT THE SUMMIT OF THE FALL RIVER ROAD.



ESTES PARK—GRAND LAKE ROAD, ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, COLO.

111882



FALL RIVER ROAD, ESTES PARK, COLORADO. ON THE ROAD TO GRAND LAKE, COLO.



Enos Mills

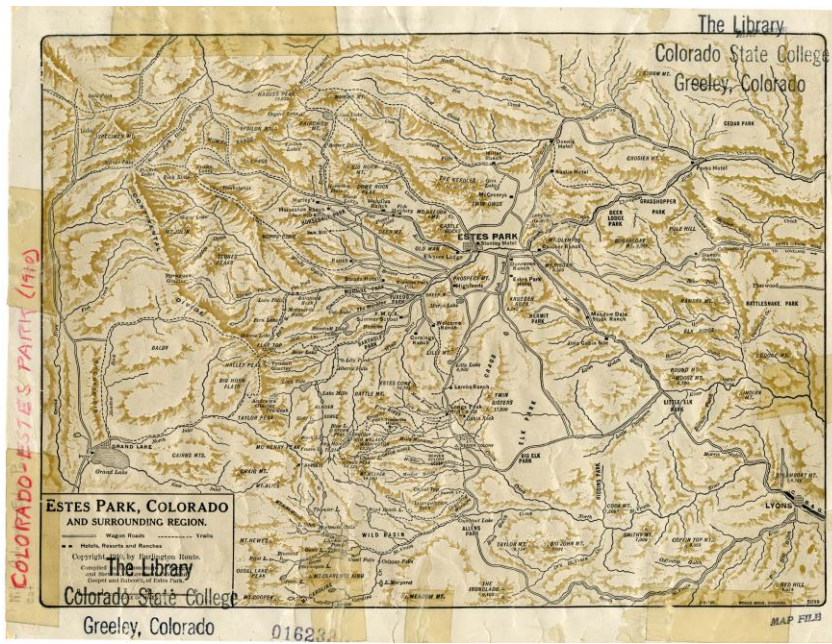
The Father of Rocky Mountain National Park



Enos Mills (1879-1922) earned the title “Father of Rocky Mountain National Park”. Owner and proprietor of Long’s Peak Inn, he was also a self-taught naturalist and enjoyed a national reputation as an author, lecturer and tour guide. He is best remembered for organizing the lobbying effort that resulted in Congress designating the Estes Park area “Rocky Mountain National Park” on Jan. 26th, 1915. The formal dedication ceremony was held Sept. 4th of that year.

"The timber line in the Alps is generally about 6500 feet but on these mountains it is about 11,500 feet and above to timber line. There are more than 40 species of plants growing. There are many kinds of wildlife. You have in this region a great number of mountain sheep, an animal as active and alert and as agile as the chamois of the Alps. Other big game are the grizzly bear and the black bear; deer are quite common, and that interesting animal, the beaver is exceedingly common. There bloom in this section each year not less than 1000 varieties of wild flowers. You cannot find in all the Alps in an equal area as many kinds of wild plants. There is no place in the world off the railroad that has been visited by as many people as this region proposed for the Rocky Mountain National Park. Nature has made it a splendid natural park, and we are asking you to make it a national park."

Enos Mills. Statement to the House Committee on Public Lands. December 23, 1914.



1910 Map of Estes Park area that became Rocky Mountain National Park

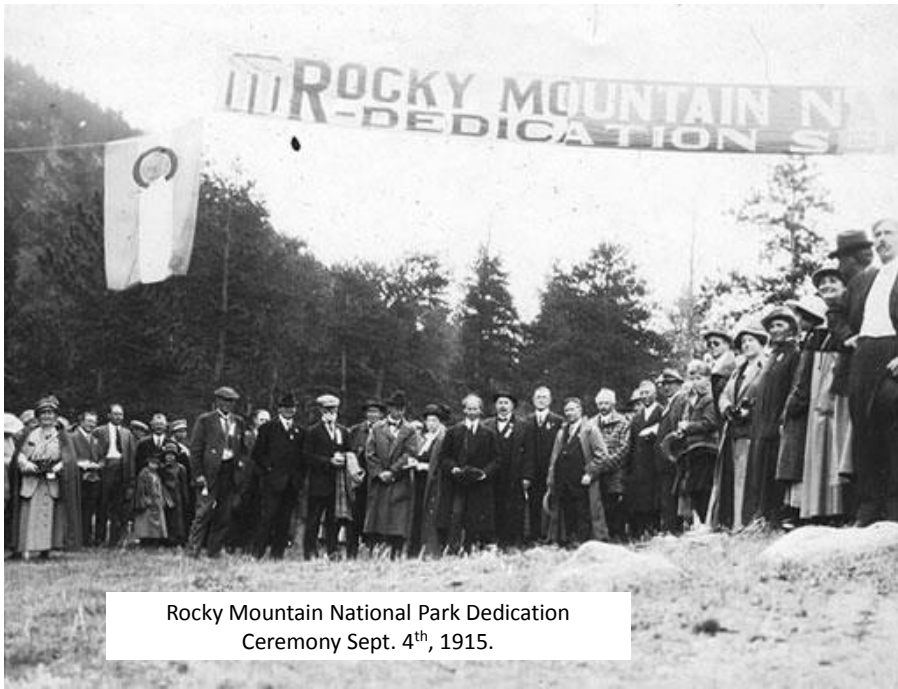


Photo. by Esther B. Mills

Enos A. Mills, nature guide, interpreting the out-of-doors to young and old
The infant in Mills' backpack is his daughter Enda.



Long's Peak Inn circa 1915



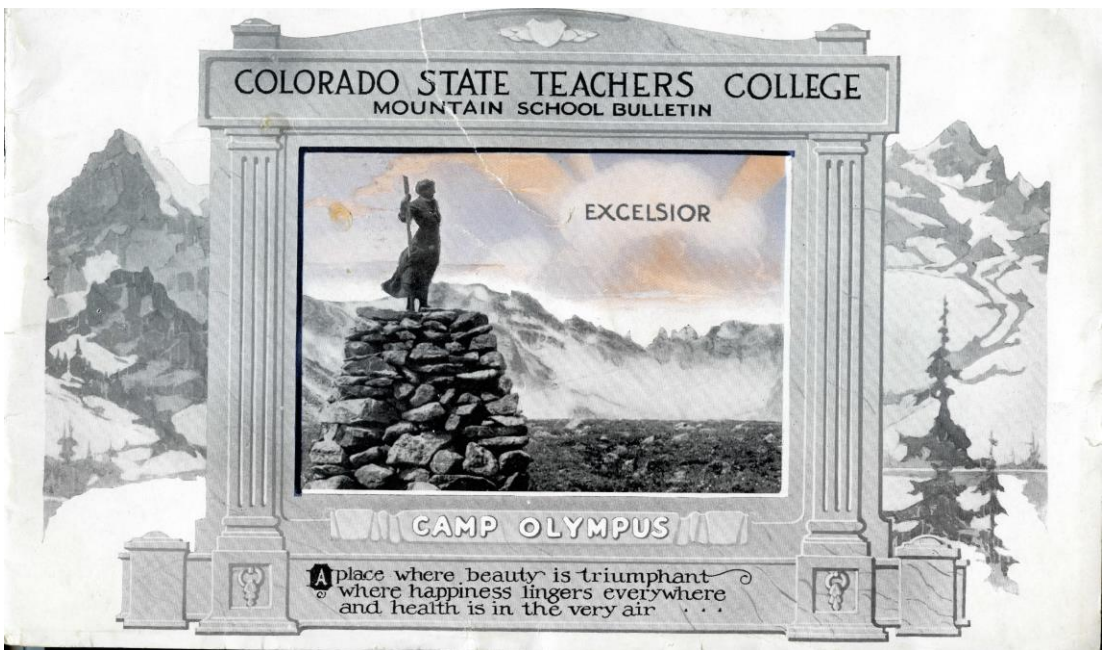
Rocky Mountain National Park Dedication Ceremony Sept. 4th, 1915.





Enos Mills and "Eve".





Big Thompson Canyon Road
connecting Greeley with Estes Park



The Joy of Play

A Study Group at Work

Miss Weisser, Topeka and Her Friend

Study Group Columbine Inn

Miss Julia Tillery Kansas City Mo

A Study Group at Play

Glimpses of Camp Life



FERN LAKE


WHY NOT SPEND A MONTH AT THE MOUNTAIN SCHOOL MAINTAINED BY

COLORADO STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

at

Camp Olympus

ESTES PARK



CAMP OLYMPUS
Mount Olympus and Mount Fernross in the background

The Courses will be those that can be best studied in the Great Out-of-Doors, such as Landscape Painting, Nature Study, Ornithology, Botany, Forestry, Geography, etc.



THE COURSES WILL BE ORGANIZED IN SUCH A WAY THAT IN 18 SCHOOL DAYS - QUARTER HOURS CAN BE EARNED

THE SETTING



CAMP OLYMPUS, FRONT VIEW
The Highway in the foreground. Olympus Heights in the rear.

AN APPRECIATION

Camp Olympus furnishes an ideal spot for the tired teacher who seeks wholesome recreation, rest, and study under the most inspiring natural and social conditions. The camp supplies these elements to a very marked and unique degree, and it contributes many forces to the growth and the refinement of wisdom, and to the development of many of those other more or less intangible factors with which alert and enthusiastic teachers are familiar.

There are few spots so attractive as Rocky Mountain National Park to one in tune with the dynamic of noble mountains. Surprising secrets and thought-compelling phenomena are everywhere hidden along the trails and behind the crags from the Camp in the valley to the stupendous cirques of the Continental Divide and the jumbled rock fields of Long's Peak. To learn of these is to enrich and ennoble the life in the restless maze of living creatures on the earth.

Hours for work and hours for play, recreation and rest are so admirably and systematically arranged for the guests at the Camp that one's stay in the region, be it short or long, becomes at once a rare experience and a memory treasured for life. The delights of a life in the open, on the trail, and by the campfire in the midst of such a vast array of the varied beauties of nature cannot fail to leave a lasting impress upon all those who come to enjoy the hospitality and the cordial cooperation of the good friends at Camp Olympus.

RAYMOND J. POOL
Professor of Botany, University of Nebraska



LONG'S PEAK AS SEEN FROM CAMP OLYMPUS
12 miles distant by road and trail.

COURSES AND FACULTY

GROUP I—June 2-16.

1. LANDSCAPE PAINTING
Prof. R. L. Hill, Teachers College, Colorado.
2. NATURE STUDY
Prof. H. J. Cottle, Teachers College, Colorado.
3. FIELD GEOGRAPHY
Prof. G. A. Barker, Teachers College, Colorado.

GROUP II—June 16-July 17.

1. ORNITHOLOGY
Prof. A. E. Shirling, Teachers College, Kansas City.
2. BOTANY
Prof. A. E. Shirling, Teachers College, Kansas City.

GROUP III—June 25-July 25.

1. LANDSCAPE PAINTING
Miss Lucia Demont, Teachers College, New York.
2. NATURE STUDY
Profs. Cottle and Fitzpatrick, Teachers College, Colo.

GROUP IV—July 27-August 27.

1. LANDSCAPE PAINTING
Miss Lucia Demont, Teachers College, New York.
2. NATURE STUDY
Profs. Cottle and Fitzpatrick, Teachers College, Colo.

GROUP V—July 27-August 27.

1. NATURE STUDY
Prof. A. E. Shirling, Teachers College, Kansas City.
2. FORESTRY
Prof. A. E. Shirling, Teachers College, Kansas City.

GROUP VI—August 27-September 8.

1. FIELD GEOGRAPHY
Prof. G. A. Barker, Teachers College, Colorado.

COLORADO STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

BULLETIN

Mountain Classes in Natural Science

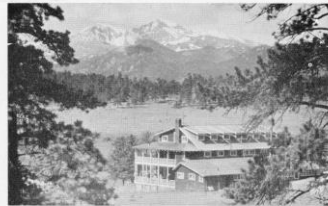


Students at the "Top of the World"

Estes Park ~ 1930

SERIES XXIX SEPTEMBER NUMBER 6

Published monthly by Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley, Colorado.
Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Greeley, Colorado,
under the Act of August 24, 1912.



"Olympus Inn—Headquarters for mountain classes.
Good food and good beds."

THE QUESTION

How would you like to go to summer school and still have a complete change? Would you like mountain environment, beautiful scenery, invigorating atmosphere, bus rides, hikes, healthful exercise every day? Would you like college credit? And would you like to have all this at the very moderate cost of less than one hundred fifty dollars, exclusive of transportation from your home to Greeley, Colorado?

This folder is intended to show you how you may have such an outing during your summer vacation and at the same time receive college credit for the good time you are experiencing.

THE PLAN

Two mountain classes offering courses in Natural Science will be conducted in the Rocky Mountain National Park during each half of the summer school of Colorado State Teachers College. Students wishing to enroll for these courses will come first to Greeley, register, pay fees, and spend three days on the campus. These are busy days, each packed full of interesting, worthwhile study. The next 29 days are spent in the mountains. Headquarters for the classes will be at Camp Olympus. This is a fine mountain lodge with excellent beds, good food and ideal study conditions.

Each day includes some educational activity, but the study is out-of-doors among the rocks and trees and flowers. It consists of observing and interpreting nature rather than poring over books. The fact that the work is interesting and is done with pleasure rather than with annoyance does not detract from its educational value. It is what Thoreau would call "Whole-hearted purposeful activity with satisfaction at the end."

Three days in the week, students take bus trips into the Rocky Mountain National Park or adjacent territory. Many of these trips are far up into the mountains above the timber line, over Alpine meadows and across snow fields that endure even in August. They see all that is of interest in this region—see it accompanied by an instructor and guide who has spent many seasons in the Rocky Mountain National Park and who has had years of experience as a science teacher in college classrooms.



*Looking at the "Never Summer" Range. Student Group
from Colorado State Teachers College*



*27
20th Annual opening of Baldpate
May 24th 1936*







The Schoolmaster's Dream

THE schoolmaster, wearied with nine long months of teaching, stopped to make camp just at the base of Mt. Olympus, Rocky Mountain National Park.

He was free at last in the glorious liberty of camp life. As soon as all was in readiness for the night, he sank down upon a bower of leaves and looked at Estes Park as it stretched out before him in all its wondrous beauty. The mists had gathered in the valley. They half revealed and half concealed the green meadows and the darker shades of the pines upon the mountain sides. The clouds had been painted by the Celestial Artist in all the golden hues of the setting sun.

The schoolmaster feasted his soul until his eyes grew heavy and he fell asleep. The body only was at rest. The mind seemed still to enjoy the panorama that lay before him.

It was as if this were the true Olympus upon which the muses dwell and that they had been down for a frolic in the valley. Now as they were ascending the heights once more, they paused at the feet of the sleeping schoolmaster, and one of them said

to her companions, "Alas, it was ever so. The teacher wears her life away giving, forever giving, the fineness of her soul to others, dreaming of that nobler social order that is to be, struggling to make herself a part of the progress of the ages, rejoicing in the triumphs of those who have been moulded by her influence, but seldom taking time to renew those deep sources of being out of which come the power to serve."

"Yes! Yes! Oh, Spirit of Health!" For thus she was accosted by the muses.

"But this one came to the Mountains."

At the sound of this magic word the entire group began to sing:

"O come to the mountains;
There's freedom and health
Unknown to the dwellings
Of splendor and wealth.
There's joy on the hills,
Where the merry winds blow,
That ne'er can be found
In the valley below!"

"The fact that the work is interesting and is done with pleasure rather than annoyance does not detract from its educational value."



Olympus Lodge Today

Old Man Mountain

Estes Park, Colorado

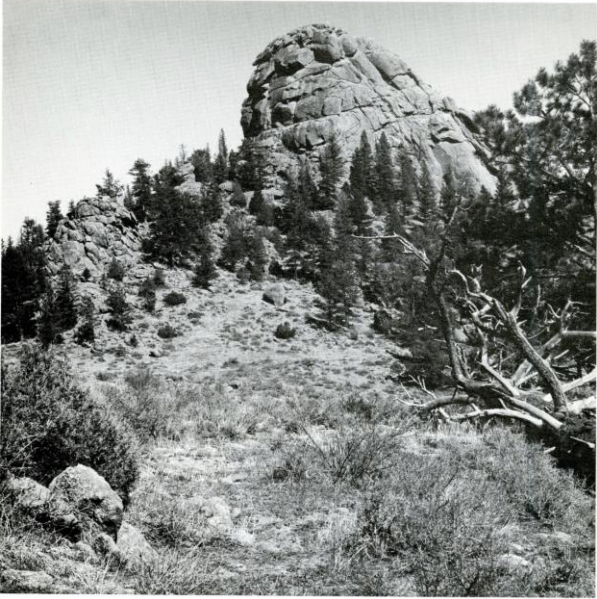


Figure 7. Summit of Old Man Mountain, viewed from the west. Locality E is on the floor of the saddle, at the left side of the clearing. Locality D is hidden from view behind the small granite knob at the left edge of the photograph. April 23, 1985.

Old Man Mountain in Estes Park was sacred to prehistoric Native Americans who made pilgrimages to its summit to fast, smoke and pray for visions that would bring wisdom and good fortune. Later it was the site of a National Forest Service ranger station.



"In those times, young men used to go off in the hills and fast for four nights. This was called a *wu wun*, a starving. They did this in order that they might be fortunate, and might not be hit in battle.

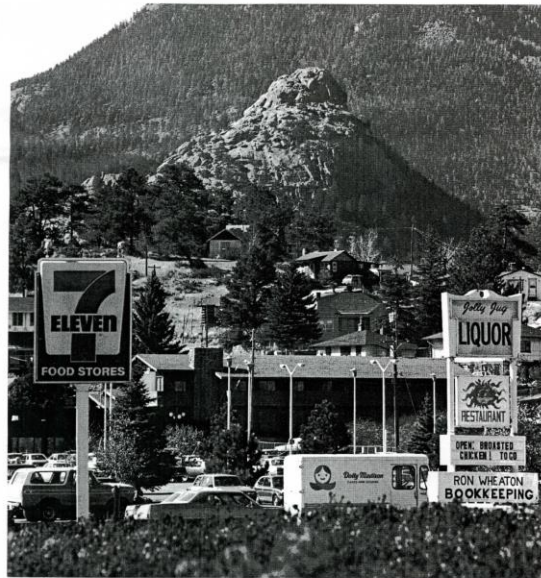
When they slept, they lay on their faces with their heads toward the east; they had no shelter and no covering. They might smoke three times each day – at sunrise, at noon, and at the going down of the sun.

The young man might ask an instructor to take him to a high hill. The young man must lie there for four days without eating or drinking. Usually he made an offering to *Heammawihio*, which he left there when he went away from the spot.

If the dreams which a man had during this ordeal were favorable, he usually remained for four days; but if unfavorable, he was likely to stop and return to the camp.

Not everyone starved, and to only a part of those who starved did the visions come."

G.B. Grinnell. *The Cheyenne Indians: Their History and Way of Life*. 1923.



Frontispiece. Telephoto view of Old Man Mountain, Estes Park, Colorado, October 27, 1961.

In 1956, the U.S. Forest Service donated the site to C SCE (the University of Northern Colorado) for the construction of "Old Man Mountain Retreat Center". For details about availability go to:
http://www.unco.edu/housing/conference/old_man_mountain.html

Estes Park Colorado

Make plans to have your next outdoor classroom activity, company retreat, family reunion or weekend get-away in beautiful Estes Park, Colorado. Just an hours drive west of Greeley or 70 miles north west of Denver, Estes Park offers a variety of activities to suit every person including hiking, fishing, golf, sightseeing, wildlife watching, galleries, shopping and a wide array of dining options. An entrance to Rocky Mountain National Park is only a few minutes west of downtown Estes Park.



For information or to make your reservation, call or email:

Housing & Residence Life
Tobey-Kendel 199
Greeley, CO 80639

Phone: 970-351-1984
Fax: 970-351-1246
E-mail: deborah.thompson@unco.edu



Old Man Mountain Retreat Center

1040 Old Ranger Drive



UNIVERSITY of
NORTHERN COLORADO



CSCF's Mountain Campus West of Estes



Colorado State College's new mountain campus northwest of Estes Park village is pictured here from Old Man Mountain, the highest point on the property, looking eastward across Elkhorn ledge and Estes Park village to Lake Estes beyond. The primitive area is within a quarter of a mile of the west city limits of Estes Park. The college plans to use the land as a field station for science study trips and as a site of conferences, state and regional educational groups and workshops. The college has drilled two water wells to meet its future needs there. The land was deeded to the college by the U.S. department of Health, Education,

and Welfare, without cost. It contains two 40-acre parcels, and extends a half mile from east to west. Originally it was the site of Old Man Mountain Forest ranger station. The land already has a 5-room house, a rack trail cabin, a fuel shop, and some small structures. The college plans to build a lodge there, with sleeping and dining accommodations, and some smaller cottages with total capacity of 70 persons. It will operate as a self-maintaining property at no cost to the state, being financed through tuition and fees charged those who use it. — Photo by Skeets Calvin.



Old Man Mountain Ranger Station with rock - 1909



OMM Retreat Center Upper Cabin with rock - 2015



Outbuildings of Old Man Mountain Ranger Station
Circa 1915.



University of Northern Colorado Old Man
Mountain Retreat Center







The pilgrim's path up Old Man Mountain







**View of Estes Park taken from one of the native ceremonial sites
on Old Man Mountain**





Fissure in a rock at the summit of Old Man Mountain

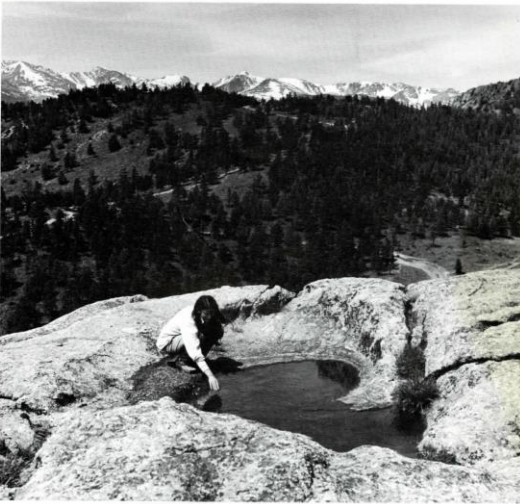


Figure 2. Weathering pit in granite at the summit of Old Man Mountain. Rainwater in the basin will evaporate within a few days. The forested slope in the background is Deer Ridge. Flat Top Mountain (3756 m) is on the Continental Divide near the center of the photograph. June 30, 1983.



