

PHILMONT HYMN

Silver on the sage,
Star-lit skies above
Aspen covered hills,
Country that I love
Philmont, here's to thee
Scouting Paradise
Out in God's country – tonight.

Wind in whisp'ring pines
Eagles soaring high
Purple mountains rise
Against an azure sky.
Philmont, here's to thee
Scouting Paradise
Out in God's country – tonight.

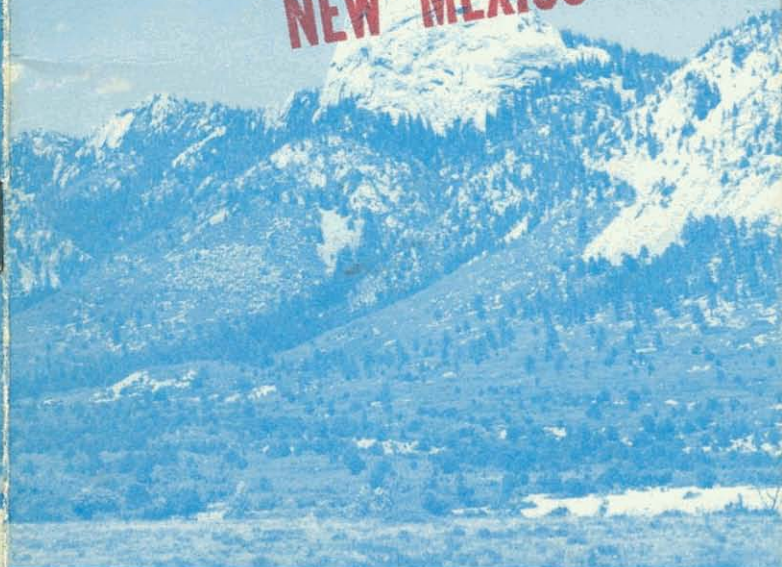


Philmont

Scout Ranch and Explorer Base

PHILMONT

CIMARRON
NEW MEXICO



Guidebook to Adventure



P2
PHILMONT SCOUT RANCH
and
EXPLORER BASE
CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO

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WHY COME TO PHILMONT?

There is a magic spell at Philmont. Long ago the Indians felt it. Later Kit Carson, Lucien Maxwell, and other mountain men were captivated by Philmont Country. A century later, the late Mr. Waite Phillips found himself under its spell. Nearly half a century ago, his son, Elliott, and his cousins found it almost a necessity to return to Philmont during those summers in between high school and college.

Why should **you** come to “Scouting Paradise”? You will learn the answer as you hike and camp along Philmont trails.

LOCATION AND TERRAIN

P is a national camping area, owned and operated by the Boy Scouts of America. Philmont is large, comprising 137,493 acres or about 215 square miles of rugged mountain wilderness in the Sangre de Cristo (Blood of Christ) range of the Rockies. More than 20 staffed camps and 50 unstaffed camps lie within ranch boundaries. Philmont has high mountains which dominate rough terrain with an elevation ranging from 6,500 to 12,441 feet.

HISTORY

P has a unique history of ancient Indians who chiseled writings into canyon walls . . . Spanish conquistadors who explored the Southwest long before the first colonists arrived on the Atlantic coast . . . the rugged breed of mountain men like Kit Carson who blazed trails across this land . . . the great land barons like Lucien Maxwell who built ranchos along the Santa Fe Trail, and gold miners seeking fortunes. All these men left their mark on Philmont.

WILDLIFE

P is abundant with wildlife — deer, elk, coyote, antelope, mountain lion, buffalo, beaver, wild turkey, bear and others. Its hills and canyons teem with birds and its streams abound with fish. Its cool mountains harbor a wilderness of botany — trees, shrubs, flowers, and grasses.

BEAUTY

P is rich in natural beauty including the soaring Tooth of Time . . . sunrise from lofty Mount Waite Phillips . . . the blue

water of Cimarroncito Reservoir . . . the panoramic sweep of the plains from Urraca Mesa . . . and sunlight filtering through aspen along the rippling Rayado.

PROGRAM

provides an unforgettable adventure in sky-high back-packing country along hundreds of miles of rugged, rocky trails. Program features combine the best of the old West—horseback riding, burro packing, gold panning, chuck wagon dinners, and wilderness survival—with the most exciting challenges today—rock climbing, orienteering, 30.06 rifle, and geology—in an unbeatable recipe for fast moving fun and he-man outdoorering.

FELLOWSHIP



means camping with your own unit as well as meeting and sharing experiences with other Scouts from all over America and from other countries. This is an opportunity for fellowship and understanding unequalled anywhere in America.

STAFF

has the finest camp staff in America. Each member of the 400-man staff is carefully selected from several thousand applicants. Their strong Scouting spirit, knowledge of camping skills, keen interest in their respective program specialties and a love for Philmont make the staff dedicated to making your expedition a rewarding and memorable experience.

is physical, mental, social, and spiritual growth for boys becoming men on inspiring mountain trails with the sweat and hard breathing of a steep climb, beside dying embers of a campfire, beneath a blanket of stars. At Philmont boys come—but men leave.

You must come to Philmont to get all of these opportunities. Don't pass the opportunity to come to Philmont. It will be one of the best investments you can make—the returns are great!

 Philmont cattle brand
 Philmont horse brand

AWARDS

Meeting the challenge of Philmont is worthy of awards. By themselves awards have little value, but they represent a Philmont experience that can never be sold or traded—only earned. Philmont makes two awards:

The Arrowhead Patch

is an individual camper award presented by the adult leader for each crew to every member who

1. attends opening campfire—"The New Mexico Story"
2. completes a Philmont itinerary
3. completes four hours of conservation work or a camp improvement project on Philmont.
4. leaves every trail and campsite cleaner than found.
5. takes advantage of every opportunity to learn about and improve our ecology, and practices the art of outdoor living in ways that minimize pollution of soil, water and air.

The "We All Made It" Plaque

is a group award presented by Philmont to the adult leaders of each crew that

1. demonstrates good camping practices and Scouting spirit
2. follows an approved itinerary and camps only where scheduled
3. leaves every campsite and trail cleaner than they found it
4. takes advantage of every opportunity to learn about and improve our ecology, and practices the art of outdoor living in ways that minimize pollution of soil, water, and air.

**PHILMONT AWARDS ARE NOT FOR SALE.
THEY CAN ONLY BE EARNED.**

Fifty-Miler Award

The Fifty-Miler award, given by the National Council, BSA, may be earned by members of both chartered and provisional units. Requirements for this award include hiking at least fifty miles and performing a ten-hour conservation project—four hours at Philmont and the remaining six hours in your council. All Philmont itineraries can qualify crew members for the Fifty-Miler, although some may require side hikes.

Merit Badges

Philmont is not the place to work on merit badges. Every camper, however, will acquire a great wealth of knowledge and experience in many merit badge subjects which should make it easier to complete those merit badge requirements at home.

PREPARING AND TRAINING FOR PHILMONT ADVENTURE

A Philmont expedition begins at home, not at Philmont. Months before arriving you should begin planning and training. Even the best mountaineers and backpackers lay careful plans well in advance of their treks. Hastily planned expeditions are usually miserable ones. Several details must be completed when your leader receives his "expedition leader's kit."

Your Philmont Itinerary

The first step in preparing for Philmont is to select your itinerary, together with other members of your crew. An itinerary is a hiking plan which describes camps and program features for each day on the trail. Crews are to make five top choices of itineraries and submit them to Philmont *before May 1*. Your crew's first available choice of itineraries will be reserved and confirmed by mail. The itinerary reserved for your crew determines how much training you will need to prepare for your Philmont expedition. Complete information about itineraries is contained in the booklet titled "Philmont Expedition Adventure Key to Superactivities (PEAKS)" which your leader should have.

Medical Record and Inspection

You must fill out a Health and Medical Record sent to your leader, and have a physical inspection performed by your doctor *before* departing for Philmont. Physical inspections are valid for one year from the date of examination. You are required to have had a tetanus shot or booster within five years. Give your completed medical form to your leader to present to the Philmont Health Lodge. A fee is charged for inspections of campers who fail to get one at home. An additional charge is made for required tetanus shots, when given by the camp physician.

Know Your Expedition Number!

Your expedition number and letter are assigned by Philmont. These numbers enable us to distinguish among hundreds of crews coming to Philmont each summer. They are determined by your expected arrival date. If your contingent is to arrive July 14, your expedition number will begin 714 which signifies July (7th month) and the 14th day. Since many contingents arrive each day, a letter distinguishes different contingents (for example, 714-A or B, C, etc.). If your contingent consists of several crews, numbers are used to designate each one. Thus, your crew's complete expedition number may be 714-A-2. If you don't know your crew's

expedition number, be sure to find out what it is.

My expedition number is:

--	--	--

Fill Out Your Registration Card

Get a registration card from your leader, fill it out and return it to him. Information on these cards is vital to the Philmont Control Center in case of emergency, to the Postmaster for sorting your mail and to the chaplains. Please clearly print or type both sections of the card and indicate your *complete* expedition number. Please don't separate the cards.

Your Philmont Address and Mail

Make sure your parents and friends know your complete expedition number. This is essential for mail delivery at Philmont. Incoming mail may be picked up only by your expedition leader at the Philmont Post Office when you arrive at Philmont and when you return to Camping Headquarters from the trail. But, you may *send* mail from any staffed camp.

Parents should address mail to you:

Your Name
Your Expedition Number
Philmont
Cimarron, New Mexico 87714

Emergency Telephone Number at Philmont

Tell your parents and friends that it will be impossible to reach you by telephone except in case of emergency. Since Philmont has three to four thousand campers scattered across 215 square miles of rugged mountain wilderness at any one time, it can require several hours to transport you from some camps to return an emergency phone call. In those cases, it will speed contact when the caller has your full name and expedition number.

Area Code 505 - 376-2281

Physical Training

Even if you are able to pass a physical examination with flying colors, you need to get in shape for Philmont. Steep, rocky trails with 1000 foot climbs are not unusual. Also, there is 20 to 35 percent less oxygen at Philmont elevations than at sea level. And remember, you will be carrying a pack. Breathing is difficult, especially at first. Jogging, running uphill, and hiking with a full pack (including everything you intend to carry on the trail) are strongly recommended as part of your training. You can do this individually, and with other members of your crew. For your own sake it is important to be in top physical shape when you arrive at Philmont. Why? You'll enjoy it more and be less likely to have medical problems.

SHARPEN YOUR HIKING AND CAMPING SKILLS

Time and effort spent in sharpening your hiking and camping skills will allow you more time to enjoy the natural beauties and program features of Philmont. The best way to practice and develop these skills is to participate in several outings with your crew. Here are some of the subjects you should cover.

Gathering Your Equipment

Backpacking requires proper equipment just as any outdoor sport. Without suitable equipment you will face unnecessary hardships. *Take only what you need.* After several overnight camps you should be able to conduct your own shakedown to eliminate items which you didn't need. Remember, the key to successful backpacking is to go lightly.

If you are unable to secure all equipment needed at home, you can probably buy it at Philmont's trading post. Check your equipment against the recommended list on page 14. *This is the maximum.* Some backpackers can reduce this list considerably and still be comfortable and clean.

Organizing Your Crew

A well organized crew gets its chores accomplished quickly and has more time to enjoy Philmont. Your crew should be well organized before you arrive at Philmont. If your crew is a chartered unit, this should be easy. If your crew is a provisional council group, it is especially important to be well organized. Teamwork, sharing total responsibilities, cooperation and initiative are prerequisites to a successful expedition.

Your crew should select a crew leader for your Philmont expedition. He will be responsible for making sure your crew functions smoothly. Your leader will be available to advise him.

A daily duty roster will help to organize your crew. Each crew member is assigned a responsibility for each day. Jobs should be rotated so that at least one experienced man and one new man work together.

Every job should be clearly defined. Your crew should have a list of all tasks for each job. Then there will be no question about who is responsible for what. Every man will know his job.

Packing Your Backpack

Here are a few tips for packing your backpack:

1. Everything should be tightly rolled and snugly packed.

2. Aerosol cans and glass jars are not suitable for backpacking because of their bulk and fragileness.
3. Small articles should not be loose in your pack. Put them in a bag or pants pocket.
4. Plastic bags are good for packing — they keep your gear separated and dry even if your pack gets wet. Experienced backpackers carry a bag of bags.
5. Keep most weight near the top of your pack, nearest your body.
6. Your map, poncho, first aid kit, and camera should be readily accessible.
7. Always put the same items in the same place. Then you can find them without searching your whole pack.
8. Unless you are backpacking into an area where there is no water, carry your canteen half full. Your pack will be one pound lighter, if you are using a one quart canteen.
9. Check your pack weight. Twenty-five pounds with food is preferred; thirty pounds is generally okay. Preferred pack weights vary considerably with physical condition, age and experience.

Using a Pack Frame

Once you have packed your backpack, you should learn how to secure it to a pack frame.

After securing your pack to a frame, practice putting it on your back by first balancing it on one knee with the pack straps facing you. Slip your nearest arm through the appropriate strap and smoothly swing the frame behind you, reaching down and back to slip your free arm through the second strap. Foam pads on the shoulder straps are a must. Otherwise, your straps will rub sore places on your shoulders and perhaps cut off circulation to your arms.

A hip strap, used to fasten the lower part of your pack to your abdomen and thus position the pack weight directly over your hips and legs to reduce the strain on your shoulders, is strongly recommended.

Backpacking

If you pack properly, backpacking will be much easier. Practice hikes also help. Your pace is the key to good backpacking. It should be slow enough to allow everyone to keep up without bunching up. Single file is the rule. A steady, constant pace is best. When climbing steep grades, your pace should be slower, but still constant.

Rest stops should be short and frequent. Sixty second rests will let you catch your breath. Learn to rest without removing your pack; if you bend over and loosen your hip strap, you can remove the weight from your shoulders. Deep breathing works best for high altitude backpacking on Philmont.

Pitching and Striking Camp

Selecting a campsite at Philmont is easy. Most sites are designated by a fire point. In staffed camps you will be guided to a campsite. Every member of your crew should know how to pitch, strike and fold the overnighiter type tent, which is used at Philmont. Practice this in pairs as you will do at Philmont. First, spread the canvas; second, place stakes through the tent's two rear grommets; third, erect the tent pole and secure the guy line. Finish by consecutively staking the door, the front corners and the sides. Your tent is erect. Stakes may be adjusted to eliminate wrinkles. Once you have mastered pitching tents on level ground, try pitching on a slope. Some campsites at Philmont are sloping.

Building a Good Cooking Fire

To build a good cooking fire you need wood, but not just any wood. Philmont has six principal kinds of trees: aspen, juniper, pine, spruce, fir, pinon and scrub oak. You should be able to identify these kinds of wood without looking at leaves on the trees. Oak and pinon make the best coals for cooking fires; fir, spruce, and pine are suitable, though they are best used for kindling a blaze. Juniper, cottonwood, and aspen may be used for tinder to start a fire but should not be used for cooking unless no other wood is available.

Learn to use an axe safely and practice splitting chunks of wood. Also practice building different types of fires.

Cooking Dehydrated Food at High Altitude

You may not be able to practice cooking at high altitude, but you can practice cooking dehydrated food. Philmont menus contain high protein vacuum-dried, dehydrated, and freeze-dried foods. Directions for preparing these menus are explicit, but practice helps. You can get dehydrated trail food at most larger sporting goods stores and many supermarkets or by writing to Philmont for a trading post price list of dehydrated food which may be ordered by mail.

Philmont is a pioneer in using dehydrated and freeze-dried foods. Several unique menus are available in four-man packets from the Philmont Trading Post. These lightweight trail meals are packaged in durable disposable plastic bags and are ideal for Philmont training.

High altitude cooking is different than at lower elevations — it takes longer. At 7,000 feet, which is low at Philmont, water boils at 199 degrees F. At 9,000 feet, a typical Philmont elevation it boils at 195 degrees F, and at 11,000 feet, a high Philmont elevation, it boils at only 191 degrees F. Water at higher

elevations is generally colder, requiring more time to boil. By keeping your pots of food and water covered, you can increase the air pressure and raise the boiling temperature of your cooking water. To overcome this loss of time due to high altitude and cold water, you should organize your meal preparation procedures well.

Clean-up is part of the cooking process. While you are enjoying that delicious meal, be sure to have dirty pots and pans soaking and two pots of water on the fire for washing and rinsing your cooking and eating gear. When you finish eating, the water will be hot.

Using Map and Compass

Most trails on Philmont are well marked at intersections. But they are not so well marked that you can afford to put your map and compass in the bottom of your pack and forget them. Philmont trail signs generally point to geographic features such as mountains, canyons, and streams. They usually do not point to camps.

Learn to use a map and compass well. This ability is a reassuring comfort. You will be able to know where you are at all times and where you are headed. Look at a map. Do you know what the symbols mean? What are the colors — black, brown, blue, green, white, and red?

Can you orient a map? Compass declination at Philmont is 13 degrees east. Do you know what that means? Are you able to determine the exact direction from one point to another on a map by using your compass? If you have answered “no” to any of these questions, you should study map and compass. The Boy Scout Field Book has an excellent section on map and compass. A book entitled “BE EXPERT WITH MAP AND COMPASS,” by Bjorn Kjellstrom, a good friend of Philmont, is also excellent.

YOUR PERSONAL EQUIPMENT	Check Double X and Check
Packing	
*1 pack	_____
*1 pack frame with hip strap (Aluminum frame preferred)	_____
*12 plastic bags — assorted sizes	_____
*50 feet of 1/8" nylon cord	_____
Sleeping	
*sleeping bag in waterproof nylon bag	_____
*waterproof ground cloth (7' x 3')	_____
pajamas or insulated underwear	_____
*flashlight (small) with new batteries (S)	_____
Wearing Apparel (packed in plastic bags)	
*1 pair hiking boots (broken in) with new laces	_____
*2 pairs wool socks	_____
*3 pairs cotton socks	_____
*1 uniform trousers — long	_____
*1 uniform shorts	_____
*2 uniform shirts	_____
*2 T-Shirts	_____
2 under shorts	_____
*1 sweatshirt or warm sweater	_____
*1 nylon windbreaker	_____
*1 poncho, or rainsuit	_____
*1 pair moccasins or sneakers	_____
*1 hat or cap, flexible, with brim	_____
*1 belt or suspenders	_____
In Your Pockets — Survival	
*pocket knife (no sheath knives)	_____
*waterproof case with matches	_____
partial roll of individual toilet paper	_____
*compass (liquid-filled is best)	_____
*chapstick (BB)	_____
handkerchief, large	_____
money (recommend \$5 for trail) safely secured	_____
Eating	
*deep plate (like Boy Scout mess kit cover)	_____
*cup (measuring)	_____
*spoon	_____
*canteen, 1-qt. without cover	_____

YOUR PERSONAL EQUIPMENT	Check Double X and Check
Keeping Clean and Healthy	
*bar soap (small) in plastic bag (BB)	_____
*toothbrush and toothpaste (small tube) (BB)	_____
*comb	_____
*metal mirror (S)	_____
small towel and washcloth	_____
*handkerchiefs (3)	_____
*foot powder and bandaids (S) (BB)	_____
*tube sunburn lotion (S) (BB)	_____
Optional	
*shaving equipment (not electric)	_____
*poly pad for sleeping	_____
*camera and film	_____
*knife and fork	_____
*sunglasses	_____
*inexpensive watch	_____
*fishing line and hooks	_____
*postcards, pre-stamped	_____
small note pad and pencil	_____
*extra pair shoe laces	_____
stocking cap	_____
rubber bands, large	_____
neck scarf or bandana	_____
*Available at Philmont Trading Post	
(S) — Share with buddy	
(BB) — Packed together in plastic bag	
To be placed in bear bag at night	

TIPS ON EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

Packs

All of your personal gear, plus your share of food and crew equipment, must fit in your pack. If it is not waterproof, you should cover it with a heavy-duty plastic bag. If you don't have a pack, plan to rent a Skyline pack at Philmont for \$1.50 each.

Pack Frames

A stout pack frame is essential for backpacking in a rugged mountain wilderness like Philmont. A good frame is designed to position your pack's weight high on your back and close to your body, and enables you to carry a reasonably heavy load of 25-30 pounds with minimum effort. Most of the load

should be supported on your hips, not your shoulders, by using a hip strap attached to the bottom of the frame.

Check your frame for cracks in the welded joints. Do not use a pack frame with even the slightest crack unless it can be repaired. Cracks widen and break quickly under stress and strain.

If you don't have a pack frame, plan to rent one at Philmont. Aluminum cruiser frames rent for \$1.50 each.

Cold Weather Clothing and Equipment

Be prepared for many kinds of weather at Philmont. Afternoon temperatures in low valleys can be hot as blazes (100 degrees or more), and night temperatures high in the mountains may be cold enough to freeze a thin crust of ice in your water bucket.

Philmont can be dry as a desert and then a sudden downpour will soak everything. Fortunately New Mexico's low humidity allows wet clothing and gear to dry quickly. Rain occurs most frequently in the afternoon and may last an hour or all night. Small hail or sleet often accompanies rain. Mountain weather is fickle — anything can happen and often does. Snow is possible, particularly in June. On unusually cold days you may wish to wear pajamas under your normal clothes for added warmth. Keep your jacket and poncho handy at all times.

Sleeping Bags

About one-third of your Philmont expedition will be spent in a sleeping bag. It should be warm (suitable for temperatures between 25 and 60 degrees), but not bulky or heavy. When rolled it should be no more than 20 inches long and 10 inches in diameter, and it should weigh less than six pounds. Use a waterproof bag to keep your sleeping bag dry. A waterproof stuff bag is best, but several heavy-duty plastic bags will do. Avoid wrapping your sleeping bag in a ground cloth.

Boots

Good hiking boots are a must at Philmont. Your trek will cover forty to eighty miles over steep, rocky trails. Without a good pair of broken-in hiking boots, you will have to endure many blisters or sore feet at best. You may have to miss part of your expedition to receive proper medical attention.

When buying boots wear the same socks you plan to use for hiking. Well fitting boots should allow you to wiggle your toes freely, but not allow your toes or heels to shift sideways in the boot. Boots should be sturdy but not too heavy. Three to five pounds per pair is good for average sizes. We recom-

mend 6-inch or 8-inch high Boy Scout boots with vibram soles which will last long after you leave Philmont. Be sure to waterproof your boots before hitting the trail.

Socks

White wool athletic socks are excellent for trail wear. If wool irritates your skin, wear white cotton socks under your wool ones. Two pairs of medium weight socks are usually more comfortable than a single heavy pair.

Camera and Film

Although optional, a camera and film are rewarding to record memorable experiences and beautiful scenes. Some crews select a crew photographer who takes shots for everyone. Another weight-saving scheme is for several fellows to share a camera and have duplicate pictures made at home. If you have one set developed first, you can sort out poor photos before having additional copies made. You will save money as well as weight.

Labels

Be sure to label all of your clothing and equipment with your name and expedition number so you can readily identify what is yours and so any of your belongings lost and found can be returned.

Glass Containers and Aerosol Cans

No glass containers or aerosol cans should be carried on the trail. Glass breaks easily and aerosol cans are bulky and may spew forth in packs of unwitting backpackers.

Money

Most campers spend about \$20 each in Philmont trading posts. If major items such as jackets are desired, more money will be needed.

About five dollars per camper is adequate to cover most expenses on the trail. These expenses may include:

.22 rifle — 25 shots50
20 gauge trap — 3 shots50
20 gauge trap — 7 shots	1.00
30.06 rifle — 4 shots50
10-day fishing license, age 14-17	1.10
10-day adult fishing license	8.00
5-day adult fishing license	5.25
Candy	?
Film	?
Replacements for damaged trail equipment.....	?

Crew Equipment

At Philmont each crew of 10-14 persons is issued the following equipment free of charge (except for damage or replacement charges when returned):

Person Responsible

_____	1 dining fly
_____	2 collapsible poles for dining fly
_____	1 overnighiter tent for each 2 persons
_____	1 collapsible tent pole for each overnighiter
_____	1 trail chef kit: 8-qt. pot 4-qt. pot w/lid 2-qt. pot w/lid 2 fry pans w/handles
_____	1 chef cutlery kit: 2 large spoons 1 large spatula
_____	2 pair hot pot tongs
_____	1 extra 8-qt. pot for washing dishes
_____	2 collapsible water containers, 2½ gallon
_____	1 camp shovel (to dig latrine)
_____	1 tote litter bag (use empty trail food bag for plastic liner)
_____	dishwashing soap
_____	scouring pads
_____	sanitizing tablets for rinse water
_____	iodine tablets for purifying water

Desirable items of equipment for each crew of 10-14 persons to bring to Philmont or purchase include these:

- 3 Philmont maps*
- 1 folding saw*
- 1 axe, ¾ with sheath*
- 1 measuring cup*
- 1 file with handle
- 1 small sharpening stone*
- 1 sewing kit with heavy thread and needle for repairing packs
- 5 tent pins* (per person)
- 2 insect repellent sticks*
- 1 ace bandage*
- 1 bear bag, 3 x 4 feet (an old potato bag is fine)
- 1 50 feet length of ¼ in. rope (for hanging bear bag)

*Sold in the Philmont Trading Post

- 1 crew first aid kit containing:
 - 2 cravats
 - 6 4-in. x 4-in. gauze pads
 - assorted bandaids and moleskin*
 - soap*
 - aspirin*
 - 1 roll 1-in. adhesive tape*
 - 1 roll 2-in. adhesive tape
 - 1 elastic bandage
 - 1 toenail clipper*

Additional supplies may be required for your trip to and from Philmont. Determine what these requirements are and get the items you need.

ARRIVING AT PHILMONT

In Cimarron, New Mexico, a small, historic town that Kit Carson and Buffalo Bill once knew, turn south off U. S. 64 and head toward Philmont on New Mexico 21 along a branch of the Santa Fe Trail. Cimarron means "wild" or "untamed" in Spanish and echoes memories of a wild and wooly past. After crossing a small bridge over the Cimarron River, the Don Diego Hotel is on your left. Once called the St. James Hotel, the present Don Diego boasts an exciting history. Billy the Kid, Clay Allison and other famous gunfighters stayed here. Twenty-six men were allegedly carried from the hotel—feet first!

Across the street from the Don Diego is a garage once known as Swink's Gambling Hall. Here Lucien Maxwell, a great land baron who owned 1,714,765 acres, including all of Philmont, bet on one of the old West's most famous horse races. Maxwell's bet was a roulette table piled high with gold. The race is famous because Maxwell warned his jockey to win or he would be shot off his horse at the finish line. He won.

One block left of the Don Diego stands an old grist mill, built in 1864 and operated by Maxwell. Silver Beaver Scouter Otto Powell, Kansas City, is curator. Philmont campers are always welcome. Plan to visit this fascinating museum before or after your Philmont trek.

Just beyond Cimarron you will pass the Philmont boundary marker. About one-half mile farther you will pass the buffalo pasture which contains about 5,000 acres and 150 buffalo.

Beyond the buffalo pasture, the first group of houses on the right, are homes of ranch personnel. Farther back are the barns where Waite Phillips once kept polo horses. The ranch administration offices are next on your left. Warehouses for food and supplies, farm equipment, vehicles, and maintenance shops are located here.

Looking to your right every mountain you see lies on Philmont. As you scan the horizon, you can just see the top of the famous "Tooth of Time."

Next on your left is the Villa Philmonte, the magnificent summer home of Waite Phillips. Notice the Spanish-style architecture, high arches, and tile roof. Behind the Villa is the Philmont Training Center where Scouting families live in tent cities during weekly training conferences held throughout the summer.

Past the Villa on the left is the Seton Memorial Library and Museum where the books, paintings and animal skin collections of Ernest Thompson Seton are exhibited. Be sure to visit the tremendous memorial to one of Scouting's three founders.

DAY ONE AT PHILMONT

At last you're here! Turn right through Philmont's gateway, flanked by two giant Douglas Fir logs, into Camping Headquarters. Look at those "tired boots" draped across the gateway after trodding Philmont's trails.

Reception Center

Drive through the gate to the unloading area left of the Reception Center, where you will be greeted by a staff member with complete instructions for unloading. Please follow them carefully.

Meet your Ranger

After unloading, you will meet your ranger. He has a sincere interest in your group and has been trained to help your crew get started on a successful expedition. His job is to lead you through the Philmont check-in and to accompany you for two days on the trail to review camping and hiking skills.

Philmont Check-In

Before your crew hits the trail the following steps must be completed, though not necessarily in the sequence given:

1. Tent Assignment

You will receive tent assignments at the Welcome Center for your first and last nights at Philmont. Crews wanting to spend additional nights in Camping Headquarters should plan to use trail tents because available wall tents and platforms are limited. Your ranger will show your crew to their tents. After leaving your packs in your tents, wash,

comb your hair and put on a uniform to look sharp for your crew photograph. At least one member of your crew should always remain to watch your gear.

2. Your Crew Photograph

A Philmont photographer will position your crew for its photograph. Prints 8 in. x 10 in. will be available for \$1.50 each when you return from the trail. The photographer will take your order.

3. Your Leaders Visit the Control Center

Your adult leader and crew leader will meet one of the itinerary planners at the Control Center, who will finalize arrangements for your program, food pickups, bus transportation, and museum tours. Leaders should bring your completed registration cards, in alphabetical order by crews, and a Philmont map to mark your route and campsites. You will be given a copy of your selected itinerary as a souvenir of your Philmont adventure.

4. Your Leader Meets the Registrar

Your leader will meet the Registrar in the Camping Headquarters office. Payment of the balance of fees is due at this time. Also, a large envelope for storing extra money and valuables will be issued here. When you have deposited these items, your leader will return the envelope to the Registrar to store in a safe.

5. Medical Inspection

A medical inspection will be given to all crew members at the building next to the health lodge. Each person and the medical forms should be in alphabetical order for the inspection. We hope this will be your only visit with our medical staff, but if you become seriously ill or injured on the trail, the doctors and staff are ready to help.

6. Laundry — Trail Equipment — Trail Food Issue — Mail

Soiled uniforms and other clothing may be left at the laundry in the West Rocky Mountain Shelter to be dry-cleaned or laundered for a reasonable charge. One crew member should be assigned to bring all the crew's dirty clothes to the laundry. All clothing should be marked with your names in indelible ink. This will save much time and confusion for everyone. Your clothes will be ready when you return from the trail. Keep the laundry receipt to claim your clothes.

Trail equipment including tents, pole, cutlery, kits, cooking pots, etc. will be issued to your leader and three crew members, from the trail equipment section of the West Rocky

Mountain Shelter. Your first trail food will be issued in this complex also. You must present the original copy of your itinerary to draw your trail food.

Just before leaving the West Rocky Mountain Shelter, your leader should pick up your mail.

7. Shakedown

In a place designated by your ranger you will unpack everything and place each item on your ground cloth. Then your ranger will check which items are necessary and which are not. He will then demonstrate the best methods of packing at Philmont.

8. Store Excess Baggage

After shakedown, gather all excess items, pack them securely, and bring them to the West Rocky Mountain Shelter to be stored in a locker. Everything you will not carry in your pack must be stored for safe-keeping. Nothing can be left in your tent. Only your leader will have the locker key or combination.

PLEASE NOTE: After leaving Camping Headquarters, there is *NO* opportunity to return excess baggage. If you have doubts about taking certain items, discuss them with your ranger. He knows.

9. Your Crew Reporter Visits Public Relations

Before departing for Philmont, your crew should select one member to serve as its reporter. He should contact one or more local news media and arrange to have one or two articles about your Philmont expedition published. Philmont's Public Relations Service will furnish helpful hints and other information for news articles to your reporter.

10. Tour Camping Headquarters—Trading Post

As time permits, your ranger can give you a relaxed tour of Camping Headquarters including the program exhibit area where you will learn about interesting features of Philmont.

Your tour should include a visit to the trading post where a complete supply of Scout uniforms and equipment, Philmont items (including neckerchief slides, patches, belts, buckles, wool jackets, maps, etc.), and souvenirs of the Southwest are available. You will also have an opportunity to visit the trading post when you return from the trail.

11. Eat in Headquarters Dining Hall

In Camping Headquarters, you will eat in the dining hall. The food is terrific!

12. Write Home

After supper is a good time to write home. Your parents will enjoy hearing from you. (Writing kits, Philmont post cards, and pens are available at the trading post.)

13. Opening Campfire

Your first evening campfire at Philmont is the thrilling "New Mexico Story," a historic narrative of the Southwest. Your Philmont adventure begins here. Warm clothing is recommended for this and all campfires.

14. A Good Night's Sleep

Following the campfire quietly return to your tent and crawl in your bedroll for a good night's sleep. Tomorrow you hit the trail.

DAY TWO AT PHILMONT

Expedition Leaders Orientation

Your expedition leader(s) will eat breakfast with the camp staff at 6:15 a.m. At 6:45 a.m. they will join other leaders in the staff lounge for an orientation meeting which lasts about 45 minutes. Your ranger will eat breakfast with you. After breakfast check out of tent city and report to the Reception Center at the time scheduled for your departure to starting camp.

En Route to Starting Camp

A Philmont bus will take your crew within several miles of your starting camp. Be prepared to hike to your starting camp. Here your ranger will brief you on

- mountain hiking and camping skills
- map reading and using a compass
- adjusting to high elevations
- trail safety and first aid
- using knife, axe and bowsaw
- fire building and extinguishing
- cooking dehydrated trail menus at high elevations
- camp sanitation
- wilderness manners
- conservation and ecology

DAY THREE AT PHILMONT

After a good night's sleep and a good breakfast in starting camp, your ranger will hike with you on the first leg of your Philmont trek. This hike will not be too long or difficult to allow you to get better adjusted to high altitude. Your ranger will be on hand to assist you. He will offer constructive ideas on how to sharpen your camping skills. When your crew has achieved reasonable proficiency in hiking and camping skills, your ranger will leave you (usually early in the morning of your fourth day). Then you are strictly on your own.

Hiking on Philmont

Philmont abounds with picturesque hiking areas. Every section of the ranch has many opportunities for stimulating and beautiful hikes. Take time to enjoy those scenic panoramas, delicate wild flowers, rippling streams, majestic peaks, and towering firs. Some of the most beautiful scenery is along little used trails and remote trail camps. When your crew is quiet you may see wildlife including deer, turkey, porcupine, elk, bobcat, coyote, badgers, and bear. Don't forget to record the animals you see on your wildlife census card.

Hiking on Philmont is often difficult. Weighty packs, steep trails, and high altitudes challenge even the best backpackers. Remember, your trek is a team effort. Stronger fellows are expected to help weaker ones. Faster hikers should hike near the end of the line and encourage the slower ones in front.

CAMPING AT PHILMONT

Camping is the major activity at Philmont. You will camp every day on your trek in Philmont camps that vary from vast meadows to narrow valleys and lofty mountain tops. Elevations at some camps are less than 7,200 feet; others exceed 10,500 feet. Your itinerary will include several different types of camps, as well as starting, staffed, trail and dry camps.

Rangers are the only staff in starting camps. Here you will receive ranger training and become further oriented and acclimated to Philmont.

Staffed camps are supervised by a camp director and one to

seven program specialists to present unique program features (see page 35). All staffed camps have reliable water supplies. Most staffed camps have two way radio communications with the Philmont Control Center. Commissaries, trading posts, and showers are available at some staffed camps. See the booklet entitled PEAKS for detailed information on camp facilities.

Trail camps have water but no staff. Here you are completely on your own. See PEAKS for ideas about what to do in trail camps.

Dry camps have no water and no staff. They are used because they provide scenic vistas, pleasant campsites and valuable training. Vast stretches of the great Southwest are dry and early pioneers traveling the Santa Fe Trail in covered wagons had to conserve every cup of water. Sometimes they had to drink the blood of their oxen and other animals to survive. You will not have to endure this much hardship, but you may have to carry water in collapsible containers for several miles before arriving at your dry camp. Check your itinerary to determine the closest place to get water.

Most campsites are clearly designated with numbers routed into wood blocks nailed to trees. Check your map and use a compass to be sure you're at the right place. Most camps are designated by rectangular trail signs labeled with the camp name.

Fire Points

Fire rings have been established at some camps. They are to contain the fires; reduce possibilities of forest fires; limit amounts of wood burned; establish campsites in the most desirable locations; eliminate unnecessary fire lays, and make cooking easier. When fire rings are provided, use them. Where they are not provided, please build your fire on an existing fire lay. Do not scar the beauty of Philmont camps by creating unnecessary new fire lays.

Natural Areas

Rayado Canyon between Abreu and Fish Camp and the high country near Mount Baldy are designated natural areas. No vehicles, cattle, camping or new man-made structures are permitted in these areas. You can observe nature and wildlife in their true setting while hiking trails through these natural areas. Trail signs mark the entrances and exits to them.

