

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 whispering 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



Guidebook to Adventure



P2

PHILMONT

CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO 87714

2

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PHILMONT MAGIC

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 their high school and college summer vacations.

LOCATION AND TERRAIN

P 2 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 2 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 2 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 2 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, living history, and wilderness survival — with the most exciting challenges today — rock climbing, burro racing, 30.06 rifle and mountain search and rescue — in an unbeatable recipe for fast moving fun and he-man outdoorling.

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 staff in America. Each member of the 500-person 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.

So... come to Philmont and take advantage of these opportunities. It will be one of the best investments you can make — the returns are great!

WHO MAY PARTICIPATE?

In keeping with the policies of the Boy Scouts of America, requirements for acceptance and participation at Philmont are without regard to race, color or national origin. Participants must be registered Scouts or Explorers who will be at least age 14 by September 1 of the current year.

 Philmont cattle brand

 Philmont horse brand

**ALL PHILMONT PARTICIPANTS MUST BE
AT LEAST AGE 14 BY SEPTEMBER 1.**

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 (except for medical reasons)
3. completes four hours of staff supervised 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 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 of the Fifty-Miler.

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 signi-

fies 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:

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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 Philmont's Logistics Services 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 comprises 215 square miles of rugged mountain wilderness, 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 every-

thing 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 skills you should acquire and practice.

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 and one new crew member 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 person 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

Every member of your crew should know how to pitch, strike and fold a backpacking tent. Practice this in pairs as you will do at Philmont. Once you have mastered pitching tents on level ground try pitching them 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 eight principal kinds of trees: aspen, cottonwood, maple, 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, pinon juniper and maple make the best coals for cooking fires; fir, spruce, and pine are suitable, though they are best used for kindling a blaze. Cottonwood and aspen may be used for kindling 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 using the contact method described in the Scout handbook. Practice building different types of fires with the wood you split. Finally, be sure to sharpen your axe before departing for Philmont.

Use of backpacking stoves is encouraged. If you plan to bring backpacking stoves, learn to use them properly and safely during your pre-Philmont training. (See page 19.)

Cooking Dehydrated Food at High Altitude

Philmont is a pioneer in using lightweight, high protein dehydrated and freeze-dried trail menus packaged in disposable plastic bags. You may not be able to practice cooking at high altitudes, but you can practice cooking similar trail food, available at most larger sporting goods stores and supermarkets. Directions for preparing these menus are explicitly stated on the packages, but practice helps.

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 Phil-

mont 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 decrease the heat loss and reduce your cooking time. 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?

Those brown contour lines are particularly significant. Each brown line represents an 80-foot climb; the more lines you cross on an upward route, the tougher the climb. Steep downhill climbs are tough too.

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? The scale of Philmont maps is one to 48,000. Do you understand the significance of a map's scale? 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 EQUIPMENTCheck 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')
- *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 changes underwear
- 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, or bandanna
- money (recommend \$10 for trail) safely secured

Eating

- *deep plate (like Boy Scout mess kit cover)
- *cup (measuring)
- *spoon
- *canteen, 1-qt. without cover

YOUR PERSONAL EQUIPMENTCheck 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)
- *shaving equipment (not electric —
no aerosol cans)

Optional

- *foam pad for sleeping and warmth
- *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
- fish net or insulated underwear

- *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**Uniform**

Experience has shown that the Scout or Explorer uniform is ideal for hiking. Philmont highly recommends wearing the uniform on the trail—it will promote pride, esteem and morale amongst your crew. Uniforms are recommended wear in headquarters also.

Packs and Frames

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 (bring several spares).

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.

A good backpack and frame combination costs upwards of \$50.00. Cheap packs and frames are ill advised because they tend to fall apart at the seams and crack with relative ease.

If you do not have a top flight nylon pack and aluminum frame with padded hip strap, or do not expect to use them after your trek, you are encouraged to rent them at Philmont for \$5.00 per set.

Clothing

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.

During cold periods it becomes especially important to stay dry since wet clothing loses much of its insulative value (90 per cent or more). Several light layers of clothing are better than one heavy layer since air trapped between layers of clothing provides a high degree of insulation. As the atmosphere warms you can remove one layer of clothing at a time for proper body heat management.

Keep in mind that wool is by far the best insulator — it is effective even when wet, while wet down loses most of its effectiveness.

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 fifty to eighty miles (80 to 120 kilometers) 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 recommend 6 to 8-inch high boots with sturdy lug soles that 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 crew members 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

Campers spend an average of \$40 each in Philmont trading posts. If major items such as jackets are desired, more money will be needed.

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

30.06 rifle — per shot (three shots free)25
10-day fishing license, ages 14-17	1.10
5-day adult fishing license with trout stamp	11.00
Year adult fishing license with trout stamp.....	20.50
Candy, root beer, film, fuel for backpacking stoves, replacements for damaged equipment	

Crew Equipment

At Philmont each crew of 4-12 persons is issued the following equipment free of charge (except for damage or replacement charges when returned):

Person Responsible

_____	1 nylon dining fly
_____	2 collapsible poles for dining fly
_____	1 Nylon tent with poles (per each 2 persons)
_____	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
_____	1 camp shovel (to dig latrine)
_____	1 folding pack saw
_____	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
_____	1 150 foot length of ¼ inch nylon rope
_____	2 bear bags (for hanging food)

Necessary items of equipment for each crew of 4-12 persons to bring to Philmont or purchase include these:

- 3 Philmont maps*
- 1 axe, ¾ with sheath*
- 1 measuring cup*
- 1 sewing kit with heavy thread and needle for repairing packs
- 8 tent pins* per person plus 10 additional ones for dining fly (steel tent pins are best — nails and plastic tent pins are inadequate)
- 2 insect repellent sticks*
- 2 collapsible water containers* (Although they are stocked in the Philmont Trading Post, we suggest you purchase collapsible water containers before coming to Philmont.)
- backpacking stoves (optional)
- aluminum fuel bottles*
- small funnel*

*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*
 - 1 Ace bandage

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

Backpacking Stoves

Philmont encourages the use of backpacking stoves. Kerosene stoves and kerosene are issued to crews at several staffed camps where firewood is scarce. Backpacking stoves may be helpful to you throughout your trek, particularly on cool mornings when you need to start cooking and hiking early to avoid stifling afternoon temperatures.

If you wish to use stoves throughout your trek, plan to bring your own or purchase Gerry cartridge stoves at Philmont. Stoves fueled with kerosene are particularly recommended since kerosene is much less flammable than gasoline and thus safer. Since there is no fuel cartridge to discard, they are more ecologically acceptable as well. Philmont trading posts carry a supply of fuel — kerosene, white gas and Gerry cartridges — that may be purchased at several locations on your crew's itinerary, whichever one it may be.

Backpacking stoves must be used with adult supervision and should *never* be used in or near tents because of excessive

fire danger. Quart-sized, spun aluminum bottles (available in the Philmont trading post) should be used to carry fuel. We strongly urge that fuel be purchased at Philmont and not be carried cross-country en route to Philmont. Check the gasket of your fuel bottles to make sure they will not leak. A small funnel should be procured for easy transfer of liquid fuels.

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, you will see a hotel to the 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. Now a museum, 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. Surrounding 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 interesting collections are exhibited for you to see.

DAY ONE AT PHILMONT

At last you're here! Turn right through Philmont's gateway into Camping Headquarters. Look at those "tired boots" draped across the gateway after trodding Philmont's trails.

Welcome Center

Drive through the gate to the unloading area at the Welcome 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 who has a sincere interest in your group and has been trained to help your crew get started on a successful expedition. The ranger's 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 assigned 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 x 10 inches) will be available for \$1.75 each when you return from the trail. The photographer will take your order. Purchase, of course, is optional.

3. Your Leaders Visit Logistics Services

Your adult leader and crew leader will meet one of the itinerary planners at Logistics Services to 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 to finalize fee payments. Also a large envelope for storing extra money and valuable papers (There is insufficient space for wallets) 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 dirty clothing may be laundered at Philmont's self-service laundromat. 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 and any loose patches or insignia should be removed to save time and confusion for everyone. Laundry soap and supplies are sold in the Trading Post.

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 Rocky Mountain Shelter. Your first trail food will be issued in this complex also. You must present the "crew leader's" copy of your itinerary to draw your trail food.

Just before leaving the 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 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.

9. Your Crew Reporter Visits News & Information Service

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 News & Information 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, as well as the Seton Museum and Villa Philmonte (schedule tour at Logistics).

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 other souvenirs 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 menus are well-balanced and nutritious.

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. Expedition Leaders Orientation

Your expedition leader(s) will join other leaders in the dining hall for a brief orientation. The time will be announced upon your arrival.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. Security and Information

Philmont maintains a full security system with an office centrally located in Camping Headquarters. A lost and found is maintained here also.

DAY TWO AT PHILMONT

At Headquarters

After breakfast, check out of tent city and report to the Welcome Center at the time scheduled for your departure.

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. Be sure to record, on your wildlife census card, the animals you see.

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 Logistics Services. 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 need to carry water 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 or enlarging existing ones. Keep your fire small—it will be easier to extinguish and preserve firewood for others.

Natural Areas

Rayado Canyon, the high country near Baldy Mountain and the rugged Bear-Black Mountain region 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.

WILDERNESS MANNERS

Good wilderness manners cannot be overemphasized. Thousands hike Philmont trails each year and every camper wants to find a wilderness unscarred by others. Take only photos; leave only footprints.

Philmont camping and camping everywhere is a privilege. This privilege carries with it a great responsibility to preserve Philmont's natural beauty. This responsibility is yours. Your wholehearted cooperation is earnestly needed.

Initials

If you want to leave your "mark" on Philmont, do a conservation project supervised by a Philmont conservationist. Initials and other defacing of trees, latrines, cabins, and trail signs are unsightly and are in very poor taste. They detract from the wilderness.

Let Our Trees Live

Green boughs and trees should not be cut without staff permission and a standing tree, dead or alive, is a much less fire hazard than a downed one. Some camps have cut trees which need cutting. Other camps need help to transplant small trees in areas where they are more useful and where they are more likely to survive. Philmont needs trees.

Follow Switchbacks

Steep trails often have switchbacks to make climbing easier and to avoid serious erosion. When switchbacks are cut by going straight downhill to the path below, an erosion problem is created which the trail was designed to prevent. When one crew cuts a switchback, others will follow. Besides causing gulleys and slides, this practice is dangerous. Loose rock and steep slopes invite falls.

Trail Signs

Altering or removing a trail sign is no joking matter. Crews that follow false or misplaced trail signs may become lost. Please respect the rights of other crews by respecting, not molesting, all trail signs. Get your souvenirs at the trading post. If you find a trail sign down or missing, please report it at your next staffed camp.

Pick Up Litter

Philmont takes great pride in maintaining litter free trails and campsites. Obviously, the staff cannot keep litter and trash picked up from all trails and campsites. Your help is needed. If you see litter, please pick it up and carry it to the next refuse can or burn it in your next fire. Also, make sure your crew does not create litter.

Bathing and Laundering

Streams, lakes, springs, and ponds are not for bathing and laundering. Carry water a safe distance from natural water sources when you bathe or do your laundry. Your dirty water should be put in your sump or latrine, not in our pollution-free streams and lakes. Springs and streams are sources of drinking water. No crew wants to drink your waste water. Polluting a spring or stream is a serious offense.

Gadgetry

If time permits, you may want to construct pioneering gadgets, tables, tripods, clothesline, etc., in your campsite, but be sure to knock them down before breaking camp. Remember, Philmont is a wilderness area.

