

RANGER TRAINING MANUAL

1959

RANGER TRAINING PROGRAM

SUNDAY, JUNE 11th

- 7:30 Breakfast
- 8:30 Organize into two posts of four crews each. Select leaders. Assign one man as Ranger to each crew. . . . C. E. Dunn
Bill Connell
- 8:45 Job Specifications C. E. Dunn
- 9:15 Operation of the Ranger Program. C. E. Dunn
- 9:45 Break - fifteen minutes
- 10:00 Orientation of an Explorer Expedition. C. E. Dunn
Bill Connell
- 1. The Welcome Earl Swope
 - 2. Tour of Headquarters Area Ranger - Crew
 - 3. Medical Recheck Ranger & Crew
 - 4. Equipment - Baggage, Quartermaster, Issue and Rental. Ranger & Crew
 - 5. Packing - Shakedown and Instruction Ranger & Crew
- (Church services sometime before lunch.)
- 12:30 Lunch
- 1:30 Leave for Ponil
- 2:30 Arrive at Ponil
- 1. The Welcome ~~Bob Perin~~ C. E. Dunn
 - 2. Assignment to Quarters. "Doc" Loomis
 - 3. Instruction in Campcraft Skills Rangers
(Axe, fire-building, Dutch ovens)
 - 4. Use of Trail Chef Rangers
 - 5. Practice and Coaching during Supper Preparation Rangers
- 5:00
- 6:00 Supper -
- 6:30 Sanitation Instruction and Practice during Cleanup . . Ranger
- 7:30 Rangers and Their Skills C. E. Dunn
- 8:30 Campfire Bob Perin
- 1. Discuss day's activities
 - 2. Learn Philmont hymn and other favorites

MONDAY, JUNE 15th

- 6:00 Reveille
- 7:00 Breakfast Preparation - Cleanup Instruction and Practice
- 8:30 Install New Crew Leaders. Rangers
Appoint following details: cooks, wood & water, cleanup
- 8: 45 Scoutcraft Skills Rangers
1. Water purification
 2. Backpacking review
 3. Trail first aid
 4. Foot care
- 12:00 Lunch and Cleanup - Instruction and Practice
- 1:30 Map Reading and Study of Contour Lines That Illustrate
Nearby Areas. Rangers
- 3:00 Camp Making: Demonstration and Practice. Rangers
Crew Leaders
1. Campsite locations
 2. Tent pitching
 3. Camp beds
 4. Rope work - clove, hitch, taut line, bowlin,
sheet bend, timber
 5. Latrines
- 6:00 Supper - Preparation, Cleanup Instruction and Practice.
- 7:30 New Explorer Program. Bob Perin
- 8:30 Campfires: Types and Planning. ~~Bob Perin~~
wes Rhsman

PLEASE NOTE:

During the rest of the training period, be sure that someone is giving instruction and coaching in cooking and cleanup during each meal-time. Yes, I know everybody knows all about it, BUT THIS IS YOUR TEACHING PRACTICE OPPORTUNITY!

TUESDAY, JUNE 16th

6:00 Reveille

7:00 Breakfast

8:30 Install New Crew Leaders and Details. Rangers

8:45 Critique on Campcraft Skills. Advisors

 Flip Chart

 Cooking

 Breadmaking

 Sanitation

 Trail Maps

 Dutch Oven Cleaning

 Foot Care

12:00 Lunch

1:00 Practice Teaching

 Campcraft skills (coach and pupil) by posts

3:30 Compass and Map Work

 Meaning of Contours. Bob Perin

6:00 Supper - Ponil

7:00 Ranger Cleanliness - Personal and Quarters. C. E. Dunn

8:00 The Ranger in Action. Jack L. Rhea

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th

6:00 Reveille

7:00 Breakfast

8:30 Install New Crew Leaders and Details. Rangers

8:45 to 10:00

11:00 Kit Carson Post: CONSERVATION. Walt Wenzel

Lucian Maxwell Post: NATURAL HISTORY Bradley Davis

12:00 Lunch

1:00 Prepare for Trail and Overnight

Set up a camp adequate for three or four day stay

6:00 Supper

8:30 Crew Campfires

Read and discuss "Wilderness Manners", page nine,
Ranger Manual

Give brief autobiographies

THURSDAY, JUNE 18th

6:00 Rise and Shine

7:00 Breakfast, Cleanup and Pack Up

8:30 Install New Crew Leaders and Details. Ranger

8:45 Check in at Chuck Wagon for Inspection

9:00 to
11:30 Kit Carson Post: NATURAL HISTORY Davis
Lucian Maxwell Post: CONSERVATION. Wenzel

12:00 Lunch

1:30 to
4:30 Teaching Practice Ranger
Cover all ranger skills

6:00 Supper

7:30 Relationship of Rangers to Advisors Dynn

8:00 Critique on Overnight Perin

FRIDAY, JUNE 19th

6:00 Reveille
7:00 Breakfast
8:30 Install New Crew Leaders. Rangers
8:45 Full Pack for Trail Pack Inspection Advisors
9:00 Final Review of Training. Perin
10:00 Leave for Camp Headquarters
12:00 Lunch
2:45 Join General Session

INSTRUCTION AND PRACTICE AT BASE CAMP

Approximate
Time Required

2 to 3 hours	Before First Cooked Meal Axemanship - Fire Building - Dutch Oven with Flip Chart
2 hours	During First Cooked Meal Trail Chef Cooking (Soap kettles)
	After First Cooked Meal Dishwashing Dishwater Disposal Burned Garbage and Tin Can Disposal
2 to 3 hours	Back Pack and Foot Care During First Hike
1 to 2 hours	Basic Map Reading Orient Maps by Inspection Determine Direction of Travel to Various Objectives
1 hour	Expedition Planning Consult Base Camp Directors
3 to 4 hours	Horseback Ride

NOTE: If there is not time to complete the above instruction, finish it on the trail.

INSTRUCTION AND PRACTICE ON THE TRAIL

Discuss trail menus and trail food preparation.

Read aloud general instructions on back of menu sheet.

Axemanship - fire building - Dutch oven - Trail Chef cooking

Water purification with Iodine tablets

Applied camp and trail sanitation:

Burned trash disposal

Dishwater disposal

Latrines

Choice of campsites:

Camp making

Tent pitching and rope work

Bed making - fireplace - dishwater sump

Latrine

Trail etiquette

Trash - cutting trail corners

Right of way

Applied Conservation

Applied map and compass

Practical first aid

Philmont Story

NOTES ON WILDERNESS MANNERS

1. WHAT TO DO IF LOST

- A. Keep calm; don't get excited.
- B. Orient yourself if possible so that you know the approximate direction you are travelling.
- C. Go down hill following a stream or canyon. Camps or houses will always be found on water source; so stay with a stream going downhill.
- D. Take it easy; don't hurry.
- E. Don't travel at night if lost. Stop; mark your direction of travel; make yourself comfortable and build a fire. This will serve to guide search parties to your location. Stop soon enough to gather plenty of firewood.
- F. Notice outstanding landmarks so if you see them again you will know your location and know if you are circling.

2. HOW TO HANDLE FOREST FIRES

- A. Report them immediately to the nearest camp. In its early stages, a fire is often easily handled. Once out of control, it is very difficult to stop.
- B. Please do not take your group into any area where a fire is blazing or toward an area where one has been reported. Fighting a forest fire is a specialized job and not for amateurs. Groups could be cut off and possibly lost if they were in an area without the knowledge of the person directing the fire. Get your group out of the danger area as quickly as possible.
- C. Stay away from wire fences and large, lone trees during a lightning storm. Better get wet than electrocuted.

3. SELECTING CAMPING SITES

- A. Choose your campsite far enough away from a group already camping in an area so that you and they can have privacy. The first group in any camping area should have their rights considered and not have other groups crowd in on them.
- B. In choosing campsites, make certain they are well off the main trails. Other groups may come down the trail and would need to travel right through your campsite.

4. USE OF CAMPSITES

- A. Make the best use of natural equipment. If a rocky area is available at a bare spot with little ground cover, use that for your fireplace without having to kill out more grass. If trees are available, pitch your tents so that other poles are not necessary. Use down wood for tentstakes. It is not always necessary to cut green limbs for this purpose.

Wilderness Manners - cont'd.

5. LEAVING CAMPSITES

- A. MAKE CERTAIN YOUR FIRES ARE OUT.
- B. Fill in and mound over all latrines and holes. Mark the latrine with date it is closed.
- C. Make sure all cans are burned and properly disposed of.
- D. If tent poles were necessary, stack them up so that the next group can use them. Tie your tent stakes in a bundle and leave them where they may be found by next group.
- E. Names and initials carved on trees are not attractive to other groups. Leave the site as natural as possible.

6. ON THE TRAIL

- A. Help keep the trails clean. Take time to clear off down trees, branches, etc., to make it easier traveling for the next group.
- B. Follow the trails as marked. Please do not cut corners on steep hillside switchbacks.
- C. Repair trail markers if one has been knocked down or damaged.
- D. If you meet a group on a steep one-way trail, the group going uphill has the right of way. Pack string of burros always has the right of way.
- E. Be kind to wildlife. Please don't chase turkeys or unnecessarily disturb birds or other animals. They can become friendly and be good subjects for pictures if not frightened. Do not chase or otherwise disturb ranch stock.
- F. If you find a messy camp, stop for a few minutes and help clean it up. Be more considerate than the group of poor campers who left it that way.

OUTLINE FOR FIRST AID INSTRUCTION

I. Purpose and Scope of Instruction

The purpose is to review first aid methods so that your trek on Philmont will be safer and an easier one--even if only from the confidence viewpoint.

The scope of this instruction is limited to that which might be applied to the trails of Philmont; that is, drowning, electrical shock, etc. will not be covered. Stomach cases, the "G.I.'s", and other personal sicknesses also will not be covered. This instruction is limited in that it will be presented as a review only; presented on the assumption that you already know first aid, and we will only review, possibly presenting a few new points.

The following subjects will be covered and are listed in order of frequency of occurrence here on Philmont: blisters, sunburn, axe and knife cuts, heat fatigue, broken bones, and snake bites.

II. General First Aid (that which is to be considered in all cases)

The best general guide for first aid situations as states in the Scout Field Book is the five C's: "confidence, calmness, cheerfulness, cleanliness, and common sense." In a sense these five C's are just as important and necessary as knowing symptoms and treatments.

Shock - should be looked for in all situations, even sunburn.

Symptoms: Face - pale	Breathing - shallow
Skin - clammy	Pulse - rapid and weak

Treatment: Keep warm; feet slightly higher than head; stimulant if possible.

Unconsciousness - not as serious as usually thought to be. Remember, the unconscious man does not actually know that he is injured; he is in such a state that he is not worrying about the seriousness of his injury, whether his insurance will cover the accident, whether the accident was his fault, etc. Boiling this down, he cannot panic and is more relaxed. Bringing the unconscious man around should be worked on only after other problems have been taken care of. Remember, however, that the unconscious man is not to be given anything internally, such as a stimulant.

III. Blisters - to be covered in foot care instruction.

IV. Sunburn

Where: Back of knees, upper arm, back and shoulders, thigh, and nose.

Why: In Philmont's higher and drier climate, the changes of

sunburn are much greater than at lower elevations. Remember that sunburn is never an accident; it can always be prevented.

How to Prevent: Broad-brimmed hat and long pants. If a suntan is desired, first exposure should be limited to about 15 minutes with gradual increase in time each exposure. Lotions help.

Treatment: Mild burn ointment (Ungentine, Folle, etc.)

V. Cuts and Bleeding

The step-wise procedure:

1. Stop bleeding
Temple and chin "points"
Bicep twist for arms
Double fist in crotch for legs
Direct compress for locations not covered above.
Compress should always be used in combination with above. Compress should be sterile (gauze usually, but stopping the bleeding is the important job and, if necessary, any piece of cloth can be used. Tourniquets are to be frowned on for cuts, etc. Too much danger of misuse. Use only as last resort.
2. Cleanse wound and apply antiseptic. Puncture wounds may be cleaned by forced bleeding. Scratches and shallow wounds may be washed with soap and water. Serious wounds are cleansed and antiseptic applied in same step. Care should be used in applying antiseptic, as some deep cuts should be left as they are. Iodine should not be used in first aid; only by the trained. Iodine can kill needed tissue and cells; mercurochrome or merthiolate are best.
3. Dress wound. Dressing should be sterile, gauze preferred. Any piece of cloth can be made semi-sterile by barely charring it in a flame.
4. Binding (usually adhesive tape or gauze strip.) Binding should not come in contact with the cut or wound. Butterfly bandage is quite useful if used properly. Caution should be exercised so that binding is not a constriction. Do not bind until sure that bleeding has sufficiently stopped.
5. Treat for shock during all of the above steps.

VI. Heat Fatigue and Heat Exhaustion

Fatigue and exhaustion are the same except in the matter of degree. In either case it is shock due to heat and is to be treated as such. Keep warm and out of direct sunlight. Treat like shock.

VII. Broken Bones

Treat any open wounds first. Splinting is a dangerous operation and should only be done if long transportation is required. Never force bone into splint. The best rule is to make victim as comfortable as possible. If victim prefers to have foot twisted in backward position, leave it that way.

VIII. Snake Bites

The rattlesnake is the only poisonous snake found on the ranch. Several misconceptions of this snake might be cleared up here. The rattler only strikes when cornered or frightened and can only strike a maximum distance of his own length. The snake is just as afraid of you, as you are of it. Thirty minutes of direct sunlight will kill the snake of this region. He is usually found under logs, rocks, stumps, etc., and in high grass. The venom is not fatal when taken internally but will cause a very severe stomach ache. The bite is seldom the two dots (..) but is more often a scratch or a single fang puncture. By being calm after a snake bite chances of death are small. The majority of the fatalities are caused by panic, not venom. If there is any question whether or not a small wound is a snake bite, watch for a very small knot-like swelling in the area. Dead snake's head should be cut off and buried deep in the ground, as the fangs are still dangerous.

Treatment: *Constriction*

1. ~~Treatment~~ for the above wound must stop blood circulation and must be loosened slightly every 20 minutes. ~~It must be tight but there is a limit.~~
2. Cut area open, and "X" over punctures perpendicular to scratches. Razor in snake bite kits, a necessity on Philmont trails is best for incision. Pocket knife may be used with thumb as depth gauge. If hard swelling continues, make additional incisions at edge of swollen areas.
3. Apply suction. Snake bite equipment is best, but mouth suction, or half an orange with fruit removed, may be used.
4. To the doctor. This is important. Victim must receive anti-venom and formal treatment. A doctor on the scene will be helpless without anti-venom.

IX. Transportation

This is to apply to Philmont Scout Ranch only, as other locations have other procedures.

Any group on the trail should know where they have been, where they are headed, an approximation of the terrain, and how much distance has been covered. The policy of Philmont is to head either to your destination or return to the last stop. NEVER try to cross-country trek with injured. Although the map may show a road just over the ridge, it may have a truck on it only twice a week.

All Philmont staff members have been briefed on emergency procedures for transportation. Follow their advice. Many camps have radios or telephones. If you are sure of a communication location, send a runner; that way a doctor can meet you half way. The base camps are equipped with stretchers that help with transportation of the injured.

Methods of trail transportation:

1. Two men carry
2. Make an emergency stretcher from sleeping bag and poles.
3. Burro-pad cross tree with sleeping bag with rope stirrups.
4. Piggy back

Always have at least two relief crews with the injured; that is, 6 on a stretcher and 12 to relieve and rotate. As in the case of broken bones, the best rule is to make victim as comfortable as possible.

X. Wind-Up

You don't get any certificate or recognition for this short review in first aid. We hope that your trip will be a better one, and that you will approach your days on the trail with a lot more of the first of the five C's: CONFIDENCE.

MAP READING

PURPOSE --- TO LEARN THE SKILL OF READING AND USING THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAP.

1. So that the Explorer can take better advantage of his trail hiking at Philmont by:
 - (a) Knowing basic information about the hike before he starts, such as the distance, type of climb or drop, where the hard climbs will be encountered, the general direction of the hike, and what sort of place his destination is.
 - (b) Keeping oriented as to his position while on the hike.
 - (c) Being aware of the presence of springs, cooking facilities, branch trails, roads, peaks, or any other features he may find interesting or useful while on the hike.
 - (d) Being independent of trail signs through skill, as were the Early Scouts and trailblazers of the southwest.
 - (e) Making him self-reliant and confident in his hiking and therefore increasing his enjoyment of traveling in the out of doors.
2. The skill of reading and using maps is becoming more essential all the time, whether in keeping with world events or taking a trip down town.
3. Philmont has many seldom traveled "wilderness areas", not accessible by trails, but these places can be explored through skillfully using the topographic map.
4. The topographic map can also be used as an aid in program planning. It tells many of the program opportunities and serves as a good method to chart the expeditions day by day program plans.

A MAP IS --- a reduced representation of a portion of the earth's surface.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS ---

The type of map we have is called a topographic map. It is the best type to work with in mountainous terrain and is used extensively in the armed forces as well as in many civilian occupations such as geology, forestry, commercial and private flying, etc.

The topographic maps are made for civilian use by the U. S. Geological Survey which plans to make several topographic map series of the United States and Alaska. In making the topographic map the U. S. Geological Survey uses both aerial photographs and the results of ground surveys. This makes for an extremely accurate map.

THE GENERAL USE OF THE MAP --- as it pertains to Philmont hiking is discussed in the purpose.

THE SCALE --- is the relation between measurements on the map and actual distances on the ground or, stated another way, the amount that a distance on the ground has been reduced for inclusion on the map. The scale, then, gives you the means for measuring distances on the map. The scales on the Philmont topographic map are found in the middle of the bottom margin. The top scale is a word figure scale--1 inch = 4,000 feet, which means that one inch on the map equals 4,000 feet on the ground.

This can be converted into a representative fraction (RF) scale where both units of measurements are the same. Thus changed, it would read: 1 inch to 48,000 inches, or $\frac{1}{48,000}$, which means that one unit of distance on the map equals 48,000 such units on the ground. (Example: 1 centimeter on the map = 48,000 centimeters on the ground; 1 foot on the map = 48,000 feet on the ground.)

The second scale on the map consists of three lines, divided to represent miles, feet, and kilometers. These are graphic scales. The graphic mile and foot scale will be the most useful to you in measuring distances on the map.

MEASURING DISTANCES --- to find the distance (for example, in miles) between two points on the map using the graphic scale. First, mark off the map distance between the two points along the edge of a piece of paper; then take the marked straight edge and place it below the graphic (mile) scale to determine the ground distance in miles.

To determine the distance along a curving line on the map (stream, trail, etc.) using the graphic scale, either divide the line into fairly straight segments, using a straight edge, and add them together; or use a piece of fish line conforming it to the curved line and then, holding the segment involved, straighten it out for measurement on the graphic scale.

MAP SYMBOLS --- show details of the landscape. The main details (features) on the topographic map are classed as follows:

Water -- or hydrographic features

Man-made -- or cultural features

Vegetation features

Elevation -- or hysographic features (contours)

Water features are shown on the map in blue. They include:

Perennial streams (ones that flow all year), a solid blue line

Intermittent streams (ones that flow only in certain seasons) a broken blue line.

Lake or s resevoir (dark blue outline, light blue tint fill)

Intermittent lake (dark blue outline which is dashed, light blue lines running diagonally for fill)

Springs(dark blue circle with "tail). Tail indicates direction of flow from spring.)

Man-made features include trails, roads, houses, power lines, dams, bridges, boundaries, names, elevations, mines, cemeteries, etc. These are printed on the map in black (with the exception of heavy and medium duty highways which are overprinted with red to distinguish them from less important roads.) Some examples are:

Trails - (the trails on the Philmont map are not entirely accurate and corrections should be made by the Explorers while in base camps.)

Mine tunnels - (fork points into hill). See Cyphers and Old Baldy mines on the map.

Mine shaft

Prospect mine

Power transmission lines - See around Carson-Maxwell

Spot elevations -- look for them on the map, especially at road junctions and mountain peaks.

Cemeteries -- See Carson-Maxwell and Graveyard Canyon.

Vegetation Features:

The Philmont topographic map has a green tint "woodland" overprinting. This indicates wooded areas and, because this information came from aerial photographs, it is very accurate. Most of the time the white areas where there is no timber are fairly flat and indicate parks, basins, wide stream beds, canyons (Ponil) or plains. Where white areas are found on steep hillsides, this usually indicates rock slides.

Elevation features -- are features printed in brown on the map which show the shape or configuration of the land surface. This information is called topographic relief, which on the Philmont topographic map is indicated by "contour lines". These contour lines are most important in mountainous terrain because there are few, if any, landmarks to follow except the shape of the mountains themselves.

The shape of the mountains (peaks, ridges, canyons, saddles, benches, etc.) are all shown by contours on the map. But in order to understand the mountain on the map so that you can find the same mountain in the field, you must first understand contours. A contour is a line drawn on a map which represents an imaginary line on the ground, all points of which are at the same elevation, above sea level. The shore line of any stable body of water such as the sea or a lake is in effect a contour. If the level of the water rises or falls, the water's edge conforms to the shape of the land at the new level and traces out a new contour.

Contour lines could be drawn at any elevation, but in practice only the contours at certain regular intervals are shown. On the Philmont topographic map the contour interval is 80 feet. This means that the distance between each contour line represents a raise or a drop of 80 feet in elevation. Thus, where the slope is gentle, the contours are far apart and where a steep hillside is encountered the contours are close together. Every fifth contour (called the Index Contour) is heavier than the others and is marked somewhere along the line with that contour's elevation.

CONTOUR CHARACTERISTICS -- look on your topographic map to note each characteristic.

1. Contours have a characteristic wavy appearance.
2. Elevation above sea level is shown in feet on the index heavier contour, and can be figured for the others, using the knowledge that each contour interval is 80 feet.
3. The contours which form small closed curves, usually circular, indicate hilltops except in few cases of depression contours.
4. All contours, sooner or later, form closed curves, but not all contours close within the limits of the map.
5. Where the contours are close together, the slope is steep. Where far apart, the slope is gradual.
6. Where the contours are equally spread, this indicates a uniform slope; where not equally spaced, the slope will be uneven and irregular.

7. Contours do not touch each other except at a vertical cliff, and they never cross.
8. Where a contour crosses a valley or stream bed, it forms a "V" which points up hill. Where a contour crosses a ridge, it forms a "U" with the closed end pointing down hill.
9. Passes and saddles are usually low points in a ridge line. The "U" shapes of the ridge contours point into the pass or saddle from both sides.
10. Adjacent contours, those next to each other, resemble each other.

UP OR DOWN -- the most important thing to know about reading contours is which way is up hill and which way is downhill. Here are some facts that will help you determine that:

1. A basic principle is to start at a known lowplace and work up hill, keeping track of the features as indicated by the contours as you go, or vice versa, work from a known high point down.
2. Main streams and valleys indicate the low points; peaks, and ridges indicate the high points.
3. By checking the elevation of the index contours, it can be determined by the increase or decrease of altitude which way is up hill.
4. Remember that where a contour crosses a stream or canyon, it will always form a "V" which points up hill. Where a contour crosses a ridge, it will form a "U" pointing downhill.
5. Another way to determine up and down is to "ridge line" your map. To do this, find the main ridges in the area and trace along the ridge tops with a solid line. Then figure how the water sheds from the ridges down to the intermittent streams which in turn shed down into the main perennial streams and into the valleys.
6. Where mine tunnels are shown, remember that the "Y" points into the hill, thus it also points up hill.

ORIENTATING THE MAP -- means to turn the map so that north on the map is facing the same direction as true north. When this is done, ridges, streams and trails will run on the map in the same direction as they do in the field.

WHY ORIENT THE MAP --

- A. To learn general direction of objective (next camp, mountain, etc.)
- B. To orient yourself with surround landmarks.

- C. Because orientation of the map is a basic skill that must be learned before you can take compass and map cross-country hikes or get into any advanced map and compass work.

TO ORIENT THE MAP -- use one of these methods:

- A. By inspection; where you know some of the landmarks around you (roads, buildings, peaks, etc.) Turn the map until the symbols for these features on the map coincide with these same features in the field. To do this you must know your position on the map and also a few landmarks in the field that show on the map.
- B. By compass(using the Scout Silva pathfinder compass) either:
1. Because the declination here at Philmont is 13 degrees East move the compass housing until 347 degrees is lined up with the "direction of travel arrow" on the base plate. Then line the base plate up with any north-south line on the map and turn the map until the magnetic arrow on the compass points to north on the compass;
 2. Or find the magnetic north-south line in the left hand side of the bottom margin of the topographic map and, putting the base plate along this line with north (or 360 degrees) in the direction of the travel arrow. Turn the map until the magnetic arrow points to north on the compass.

Now that you know a few things about map reading, again go over the ways of using map reading as set forth in the 'purpose'.

Where to Get Topographic Maps

You can get a topographic map of your home town area by following these two steps.

1. Write to --- Map Information Office
United States Geological Survey
Washington 25, D. C.

Request a topographic map index circular of the state in which your area is located, and the geological survey folder on topographic maps. This material is free.

2. Study the Index Circular and decide what maps you need, then send in your order specifying woodland copies, and enclose the correct amount of money (usually 30¢ a map).

For maps east of the Mississippi River send to U. S. Geological Survey in Washington, D. C. For maps west of the Mississippi River send to U. S. Geological Survey, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado.

RANGER EQUIPMENT

Ranger equipment furnished by you:

Pack sack or pack board (pack boards are available at Philmont for rent).

Mess Kit - Knife, Fork, Spoon

Sleeping Bag

Ground Sheet or Cloth

Two complete Explorer uniforms - or more if you wish.

Suntan or Khaki trousers

Explorer shirts - Summer short sleeve or long sleeve if you have some,

6-8 inch laced to toe type shoes (recommended).

Wool socks - white or double soled army khaki socks.

Pen or pencil.

Ranger equipment furnished by Philmont:

Pocket flip chart Silva Compass Pathfinder model

Training Manual Explorer Axe

25 feet small rope Hot pot tongs

7" spikes for tent Tab tent

Small personal first-aid & footcare kit.

NOTICE: Following is a list of material which will be issued by "Doc" Loomis at Ranger Training. The following material must be returned or paid for before you leave the Ranch.

Tab Tent- - - - -	-\$9.30
Explorer AXe- - - - -	3.75
Hot pot tongs - - - - -	.50
Pathfinder compass- - - - -	1.40
Small personal first-aid & footcare kit - - - - -	.50

For your personal gear, a suggested list is found in the booklet "Exploring Philmont".

EXPEDITION TRAINING PLAN

MORNING	1st Day	2nd Day	3rd Day	4th Day	5th Day	6th Day
AFTERNOON						
EVENING						