

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

999

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Flattop Mountain Trail

other names/site number Grand Trail; Big Trail; 5LR11791

2. Location

street & number Rocky Mountain National Park (ROMO) [N/A] not for publication

city or town Estes Park [X] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Larimer code 069 zip code 80510

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: Joe Wallis, National Park Service
Date: 8-16-07
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title: Mark Wolfe, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Date: 8/28/07
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [X] entered in the National Register [] See continuation sheet.
[] determined eligible for the National Register [] See continuation sheet.
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register
[] other, explain [] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper: Edison H. Beall
Date of Action: 9-27-07

Flattop Mountain Trail
Name of Property

Larimer County/ Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--|
| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--|

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| 0 | 0 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 1 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 1 | 0 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing.

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Rocky Mountain National Park
Historic Park Landscapes In National and State Parks

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ outdoor
recreation

LANDSCAPE/ park

TRANSPORTATION/ pedestrian-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ outdoor
recreation

LANDSCAPE/ park

TRANSPORTATION/ pedestrian-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

walls

roof

other EARTH

WOOD

STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Flattop Mountain Trail Larimer County/ Colorado
Rocky Mountain National Park MPS
Historic Park Landscapes in National & State Parks MPS

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

Location: East side of Rocky Mountain National Park. Trail begins at Bear Lake and moves northeast onto Bierstadt Moraine. From here, the trail turns westward, following the spine of the moraine to the flank of Flattop Mountain. Then, the trail uses switchbacks to ascend the northeast side of the mountain, achieving the 12,324-foot high summit on the Continental Divide.

Setting: The trail starts in the Subalpine ecosystem along the shore of Bear Lake, and climbs upward through krummholz and above timberline. As the trail moves out of the trees, views to the north, east and south open up. The most dramatic vistas are to the south: in the distance, one can see the northwest haunch of Longs Peak; more immediately, the deep Tyndall Gorge, with Dream and Emerald lakes lying at the bottom. Hallett Peak dominates the southwest view.

General route established: As early as 7,000 BC **Destination:** the summit of Flattop Mountain

Trail built: 1925

Materials: Earth, local rock, log/wood.

Length of main trail: 4.5 miles

Trail width: ranging from 2 to 5 feet

Significant built features: Bear Lake Comfort Station (National Register listed, 5LR.531), Bear Lake Ranger Station (National Register listed, 5LR.601), dry laid rock walls, log and rock water bars and drains, stone steps, switchbacks, and horse corral near summit.

Significant natural features: Bear Lake, Bierstadt Moraine, Flattop Mountain, Tyndall Gorge, Dream Lake, Emerald Lake, and Hallett Peak.

Alterations:

The entire existing trail was relocated by park crews in 1925. In 1928, two trails connecting Bear Lake to the Flattop Mountain Trail existed: the present one, and another that left the northwest corner of the lake and "went straight up." This second connection has since been abandoned. In 1940 the Civilian Conservation Corps performed conservation work on the trail, which included the construction of dry laid rock walls.

Trail tour:

Today, hikers typically begin the Flattop Mountain Trail at Bear Lake, although it can be reached from the Fern Lake and Hollowell Park areas as well. From Bear Lake the trail winds 4 miles to the top of Flattop Mountain. These 4 miles lead the visitor along a dramatically scenic and steep ascent. Broad views, combined with a relatively quick and strenuous ascent, define the trip up the Flattop Trail. From Bear Lake's 9500-foot elevation the trail rises to about 12,200 feet, bringing the hiker out of the timber and onto the open, gently-sloping boulder-strewn face of Flattop Mountain. Dry-laid rock walls and rock and log checks facilitate the trail's rapid climb. The whole trail is relatively broad, approximately 3 feet wide, and can accommodate heavy foot and horse traffic. Large, frequent, pronounced cairns mark the trail's passage through the exposed tundra, making the pathway as obvious as possible when thick clouds or snowstorms obscure vision.

The first segment of trail moves northeast from Bear Lake, a .4-mile jaunt that moves through evergreens, large boulders and stands of aspen. This section ascends the side of Bierstadt Moraine.

Attaining higher ground, the hiker reaches a junction: one trail turns right toward the northeast, moving towards Bierstadt Lake and Mill Creek Basin; the other trail heads west and toward the upward bulk of

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Flattop Mountain. This westerly .4-mile section of trail meanders gently upward, following the western lift of Bierstadt Moraine. Broad, dry-laid rock walls support sections of tread.

Now closer to the mass of the mountain, the Bierstadt Moraine meets the slope of Flattop Mountain. A trail branches right and northwest, leading to the Odessa Gorge and eventually down and east to Fern Lake. The main Flattop Mountain Trail branches left and to the southwest, using switchbacks to ascend Flattop Mountain in about 3.2 miles.

The first mile of this section wraps back and forth through the forest. Initially, the trees are dense; gradually, they become shorter and less frequent. As timberline approaches, the visitor can see miles of country to the north, east, and south. To the south, Longs Peak rears its head. Although massive boulders cover the exposed slope, the trail offers a relatively smooth surface of dirt and crushed rock. Log and stone checks manage the dirt, minimizing erosion. As switchbacks zigzag from north to south—gaining ground to the west—hikers catch glimpses of the dramatic Tyndall Gorge to the south. One southern bend offers a view of sparkling Dream Lake, hundreds of feet below; another bend showcases Emerald Lake, over a thousand feet below. An early mountaineer described his first experience on this trail in 1887:

The scene, which has been looked upon by very few persons, is certainly alpine. Taken in conjunction with the view of the tower of Longs Peak rising in the southeast three thousand feet above the observer and exposing a grand slope with a lake nestling at its feet, few sublimer sights can be met with in the chain of the Rockies. From the opposite side of the gorge, a vertical wall rises to a height of not less than one thousand feet; the face of it nearly perpendicular,—a marvelous exhibition on a stupendous scale of the geological phenomenon of cleavage. The surface of the ridge...is broken into masses, boulders [sic], and blocks,—a wilderness of debris unevenly distributed....¹

After these glances toward Tyndall Gorge, the trail maintains a westerly direction, keeping it on track to mount the northern side of the mountain. Near the summit, the trail bends in a southwesterly direction, opening up views in all directions. This spot can feel like the high heart of Rocky Mountain National Park. As the hiker finishes the grade, he or she can gaze southeast towards Longs Peak, east toward Estes Park and the Great Plains, north toward Trail Ridge, and, eventually, west toward the Never Summer Mountains. One mountaineer described the summit in 1919:

The top of Flattop Mountain (12,300 feet) is an area without any prominent peak and comparatively flat. It lies north of Tyndall Glacier, is crossed by the Continental Divide, and projects from the divide toward the east as a ridge, with a flattened top over which the trail to Grand Lake passes.²

The trail ends on the Continental Divide at a junction with the North Inlet and Tonahutu trails. Ambitious hikers or riders can continue over these trails to a backcountry campsite, or all of the way to Grand

¹ James H. Pickering, ed., Frederick Chavin, *Frederick Chavin's Colorado: The Peaks About Estes Park and Other Writings*. Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1995, pp. 68-69.

² Roger Toll, *Mountaineering in the Rocky Mountain National Park*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1919, p.65.

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Lake. Others may take the opportunity to climb Hallett Peak, just to the south, or Notchttop Mountain, to the north.

Trail integrity:

The trail maintains a high degree of integrity compared to its 1925 realignment and 1940 maintenance due to its durable construction, smooth grade and many switchbacks. Because of its popularity with hikers, poor soils, and concentrated horse use for several weeks during the summer, the Flattop Mountain Trail needs consistent maintenance to the tread and periodic in-kind repairs to rock walls. Park crews maintain the trail using hand-tools and mimic CCC construction techniques.

Flattop Mountain Trail
Name of Property

Larimer County/ Colorado
County/State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/ RECREATION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

POLITICS/ GOVERNMENT

Periods of Significance

1925-1945

Significant Dates

1925

1940

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

National Park Service

Civilian Conservation Corps

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Rocky Mountain National Park

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Flattop Mountain Trail is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C, meeting the registration requirement set forth in the *Rocky Mountain National Park Multiple Property Listing*. Under Criterion A, the trail is eligible in the area of *Entertainment/Recreation* for its association with the early resort industry and tourism in the Estes Park region and for its connection to the twentieth-century movement to develop national parks for public enjoyment. The period of significance begins in 1925 with the complete relocation of the trail and ends in 1945. The trail is also under Criterion A in the area of *Politics/Government* for the involvement of a Depression-era New Deal federal relief agency, specifically the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The period of significance in this area consists of the summer and fall working season of 1940.

The trail is eligible under Criterion C in the area of *Landscape Architecture*; the trail design reflects National Park Service (NPS) Naturalistic Design philosophies and practices of the 1920s through the 1940s. The Flattop Mountain Trail demonstrates the national trends described in Linda Flint McClelland's *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks Multiple Property Listing*. The period of significance consists of two dates: 1925—the year in which the entire trail was relocated; and 1940—the year in which the CCC did significant conservation work on the trail.

Historical Background

From afar, the jagged crags of the Continental Divide loom intimidatingly to the west of Estes Park. Flattop Mountain stands out as a fairly friendly peak. One can identify a non-technical route to the top. And not only is it fairly easy to scale, the mountain also serves as an important transportation corridor, connecting also to two trails (the North Inlet and Tonahutu Trails) to Grand Lake.

Not surprisingly, both prehistoric and historic people extensively used the Flattop Mountain. For as long as 9,000 years, people moved over Flattop Mountain, accessing the hunting area at the top of the Tonahutu drainage, traveling to Grand Lake, or using the high country for spiritual or recreational purposes.

Despite its advantages, Flattop Mountain poses a threat to travelers. Hikers or horseback riders must pass over miles of tundra when accessing the trails on its western flank. On clear days the tundra is easy and rolling, and the route seems fairly evident. But even on summer days, clouds can cloak the mountain, blotting out landmarks and leaving disoriented travelers to bumble about near sheer precipices. Seasoned local adventurers like Abner Sprague and Roger Toll told stories about losing their way in the foggy tundra of Flattop Mountain. Toll published his unsettling encounter with difficult weather:

Meanwhile heavy masses of fog began to envelop the surrounding rocks and crags, so that we decided to give up the attempt to go down to the North Inlet from this side. At 3:30 p.m. we started on our return trip. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to correctly locate directions.

We tried to retrace our route, and after climbing constantly for a seemingly unreasonable length of time we suddenly discovered by reaching a cairn that we were on the top of some peak. We had lost all sense of direction, and decided that it would be best to wait until there should be a break in the fog to get an orientation by studying the

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geography of the neighboring peaks. Fortunately the masses of fog cleared enough for a moment so that we were able to recognize Hallett Peak in the distance and to make out that we were on top of Taylor Peak...³

No doubt, fog plagued prehistoric travelers, too. Paleoindians and groups like the Ute and Arapahoe built cairns to mark the way in case of low visibility—initiating the first purposeful construction of the Flattop Trail. Below timberline, the weather posed less threat, and there is no evidence that Indians needed to demarcate a path. Regardless of markers, the Indian trail continued below the tundra. In 1914, two Arapahoe elders visited the area to identify the mountains and landmarks that they had known as young people. They acknowledged the Flattop Trail, calling it the Big Trail. According to these men, the Arapaho version of the Flattop Trail began near Hollowell Park, following Bierstadt Moraine to the base of Flattop Mountain.

Although archaeologists have studied sites on the northeastern slope of the mountain, there is not enough evidence at this time to nominate the Flattop Trail to the National Register for its role as a prehistoric trail.

By the late nineteenth century, Indian groups who originally inhabited the rocky Mountain National Park area had been methodically removed to distant reservations. Hardy settlers now used the Flattop Trail to cross between Estes Park and Grand Lake. Tourists ventured up Flattop Mountain as early as 1879, when Abner Sprague guided William Hallett and his bride on a 30-day honeymoon trip. As local tourism flowered, Flattop Mountain gained a reputation for picturesque views. The *Estes Park Trail* classed the mountain with other scenic spots like Fern Lake and Mt. Ypsilon. Horseback parties from local lodges frequented the mountain. These early visitors consistently admired the high mountain views in multiple directions, including the glimpses into Tyndall Gorge and down into Dream and Emerald lakes. Frederick Chapin described his impression of this part of the trail:

Here we turned off from the trail to a ledge a few steps away, from which we had a wonderful view, through a deep gorge, of the rocks belonging to the peak which we intended to scale. A thousand feet below us was a large lake, which appeared as dark as night and is evidently very deep, as the sides run down steep from the edges; we called it "Black [Dream] Lake." A little higher up was another, from which the eye followed up the ravine, over boulder [sic] waste and white snow coverings, to the large snow-field, which looked still more like a glacier than it did from the valley below.⁴

Like the Indians, the first white travelers followed no built route, but used a faint trail developed over years of use. However, the vague pathway did not reliably serve city-dwelling tourists. In 1887, one traveler noted that:

After leaving the timber the trail is very indistinct,—indeed there can hardly be said to be any trail at all, a possible way for horses being marked merely by stones placed on upon another at long intervals. These were set by our leader or some hunter, on a previous trip.⁵

³ Roger Toll, *Mountaineering in the Rocky Mountain National Park*, Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1919, 68.

⁴ James H. Pickering, ed., Frederick Chapin, *Frederick Chapin's Colorado: The Peaks About Estes Park and Other Writings*. Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1995, 68.

⁵ Chapin, 69.

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In 1914, the Forest Service initiated the first concerted trail-building effort on the mountain. The Estes Park Trail reported:

The first of this month the Forest service started work on the proposed trail from Fern Lake to Flat Top, connecting with the Estes Park-Grand Lake Trail [probably a reference to the North Inlet trail]. This will do much to open up the country around Odessa and Helene lakes. It will make it easy to combine the Flat Top and the Fern lake trips into one, and also include Helene and Helen lakes which could not before be reached on horseback. Then it opens up a good route to Grand Lake by way of Moraine Park, Fern and Odessa lakes and Flat Top.⁶

Ambitiously planning to link the Flattop Trail with Fern Lake, the Forest Service did not get much time to complete the project. The 1915 establishment of Rocky Mountain National Park placed trail responsibility in new hands.

As it turns out, the new national park lost no time in improving the trail. The park's urgency was fueled by the loss of a locally important personage, Reverend Thornton Sampson, in September of 1915. Sampson attempted to travel from Grand Lake to the park's dedication ceremony on the east side of the divide. His trip must have ended in confusion among scattered cairns in the high country; his body was recovered seventeen years later in Odessa Gorge. Sampson's disappearance highlighted the need to make the popular tundra pathway easy to follow. The park erected 163 cairns, averaging 5 feet high. In the process, the park removed the previous jumble of cairns, and possibly destroyed centuries'-old markers.

In 1925, Superintendent Roger Toll reported that park crews relocated the entire Flattop Mountain Trail. Meanwhile, two routes connecting Bear Lake to the Flattop Trail co-existed; one struck from the northwest corner of Bear Lake, and moved straight up the slope; a second left the lake in a northeast direction, meeting the Flattop trail on top of Bierstadt Moraine. This second trail is the route that prevails today.

By the late 1930s, the Flattop Trail needed significant improvement. The park tapped the abundant labor of the Civilian Conservation Corps to meet this challenge. Although plans were drawn up and the work was staked out in 1937, CCC crews did not start work until August of 1940. However, the CCC—with 5 crews placed on the assignment—worked speedily, completing the lower 2.5 miles by October. Meanwhile, park crews tackled the upper part of the trail, rebuilding the Emerald Lake overlook in the process. By developing these subtle by safe places to view the scenery, the CCC and park crew drew attention to landmarks that Flattop visitors had been admiring since the 1870s.

Heavy use and poor soils meant that the Flattop Trail needed consistent maintenance and periodic improvement projects through the rest of the twentieth century. However, the 1940 construction established the modern alignment of the trail.

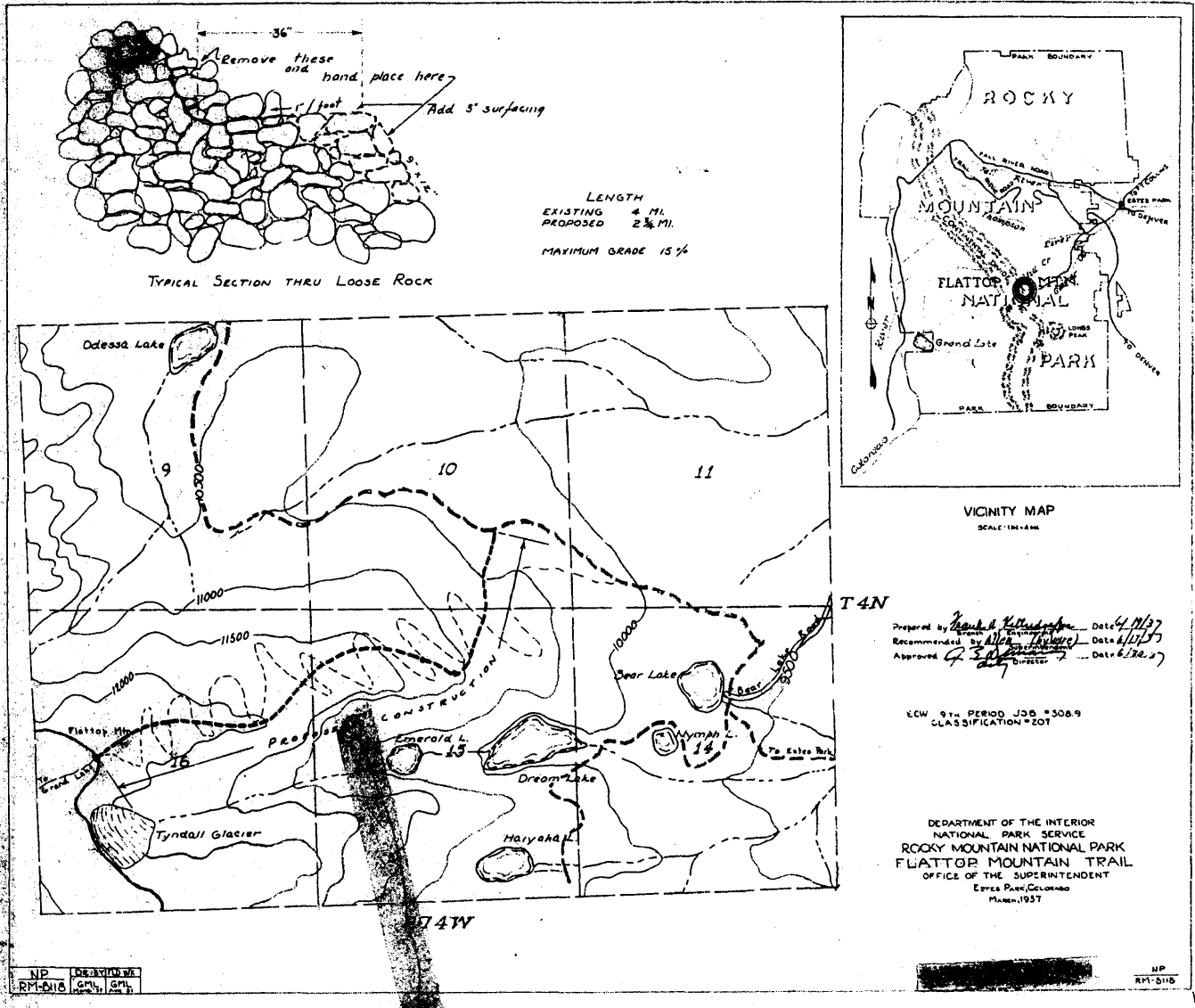
⁶ *Estes Park Trail*, September 12, 1914, no page.

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1937 Flattop Mountain Trail plan prepared by the National Park Service

The plan appears to call for the elimination of switchbacks to produce a straighter trail. This does not correspond to the steepness of the grade. The completed project described in 1940 in superintendents' monthly reports and the Estes Park Trail is a longer trail incorporating switchbacks. These trail plans may sometimes have been considered a formality, and the actual builders were given leeway to make construction decisions for themselves.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Flattop Mountain Trail
Name of Property

Larimer County/ Colorado
County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10.9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | |
|----|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1. | 13 | 445084 | 4462544 | (NAD27) |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 2. | 13 | 445259 | 4462946 | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 3. | 13 | 444546 | 4462885 | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 4. | 13 | 444449 | 4462688 | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |

The UTM points were derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

[x] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sierra Standish, contract position (RMNP contact- Cheri Yost)
organization Rocky Mountain National Park date 10 November 2006
street & number 1000 Highway 36 telephone (970) 586-1332
city or town Estes Park state Colorado zip code 80517

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Rocky Mountain National Park, U.S. Department of the Interior
street & number 1000 Highway 36 telephone (970) 586-1332
city or town Estes Park state Colorado zip code 80517

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The trail is located entirely within Rocky Mountain National Park. Beginning at Bear Lake, the trail initially travels northeast for .5 miles, climbing onto Bierstadt Moraine. Then, the trail turns west, following the ridge of the Moraine and climbing the northeast face of Flattop Mountain to the summit. The trail is 4.5 miles long. The boundary of this nomination extends a distance of 10 feet on either side from the centerline of the trail.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the resource and associated features such as (but not limited to) signs, rock walls, overlooks and switchbacks. Though landscape features are important to the experience of the visitor traversing the trail and may contribute to the overall integrity of the trail, they are not included in this nomination.

UTM REFERENCES (cont.)

| | | | |
|-----|------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 5. | 13 Zone | 444273 Easting | 4462879 Northing |
| 6. | 13 Zone | 444125 Easting | 4462463 Northing |
| 7. | 13 Zone | 443829 Easting | 4462767 Northing |
| 8. | 13 Zone | 443602 Easting | 4462558 Northing |
| 9. | 13 Zone | 443283 Easting | 4462820 Northing |
| 10. | 13 Zone | 443317 Easting | 4462663 Northing |
| 11. | 13 Zone | 442921 Easting | 4462826 Northing |
| 12. | 13 Zone | 441394 Easting | 4462051 Northing |

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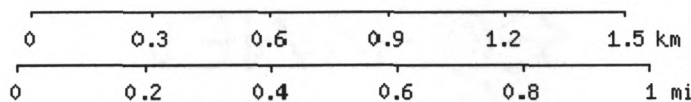
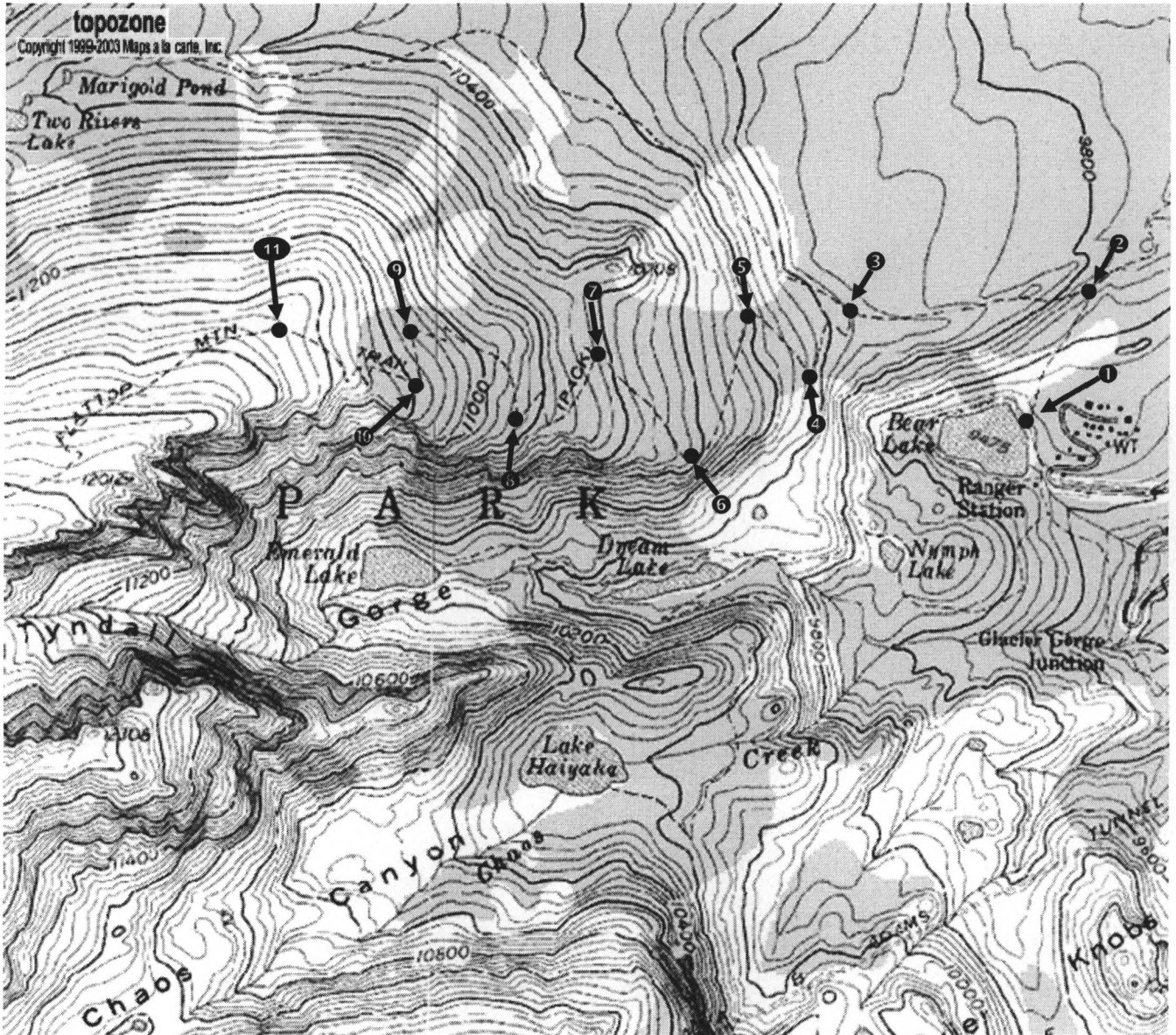
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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
McHenrys Peak Quadrangle
7.5 Minute Series
Segment 1

UTMs: See page 10
PLSS: Township 4 North, Range 74 West (unsectioned)
Elevation: From 9,475 feet to 12,324 feet
Site Number: 5LR.11791



USGS McHenrys Peak (CO) Quadrangle
Projection is UTM Zone 13 NAD83 Datum



M=11.989
G=-0.428

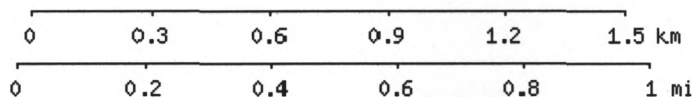
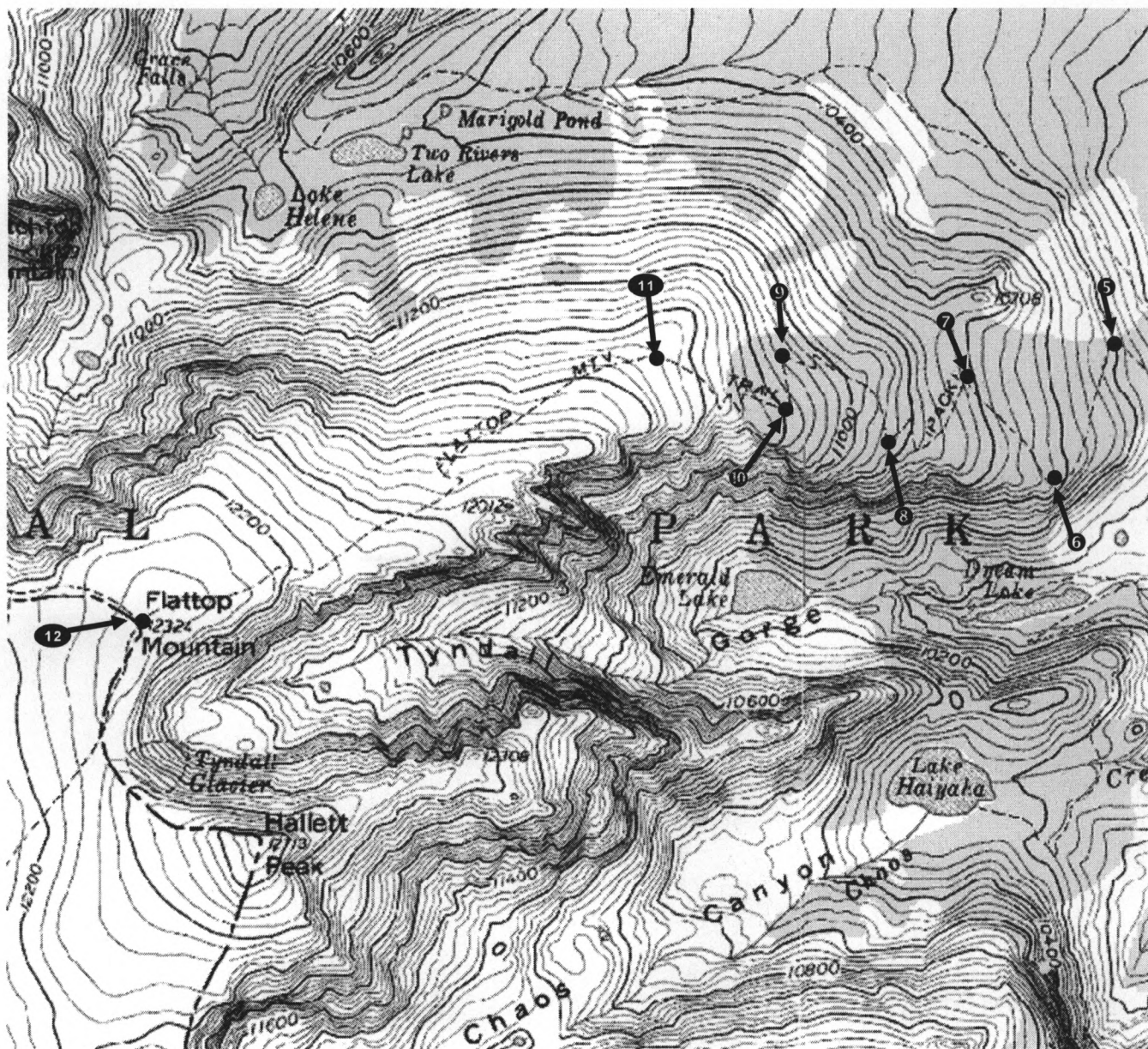
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
McHenry's Peak Quadrangle
7.5 Minute Series
Segment 2



USGS McHenry's Peak (CO) Quadrangle
Projection is UTM Zone 13 NAD83 Datum



M=11.995
G=-0.437

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 Historic Park Landscapes in
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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-4:

Name of Property: Flattop Mountain Trail
 Location: Larimer County, Colorado
 Photographer: Sierra Standish
 Date of Photographs: July 2003
 Location of Negatives: Digital photographs, CD submitted with nomination

| <u>Photo No.</u> | <u>Photographic Information</u> | <u>Digital File Name</u> |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Dream Lake viewpoint. Note how width of trail accommodates hikers who stop to observe view. | CO_LarimerCounty_FlattopTrail1 |
| 2 | Dream Lake viewpoint. Looking down at lake. | CO_LarimerCounty_FlattopTrail2 |
| 3 | Emerald Lake viewpoint. Looking south toward Longs Peak. Tyndall Gorge is immediately behind trail. | CO_LarimerCounty_FlattopTrail3 |
| 4 | Summit of Flattop Mountain. Hallett's Peak is in background. | CO_LarimerCounty_FlattopTrail4 |