

NATIONAL PARK

Location Map No. 6

Southwestern States



The Grand Canyon

United States Department of the Interior

Harold L. Ickes, *Secretary*

National Park Service, Newton B. Drury, *Director*

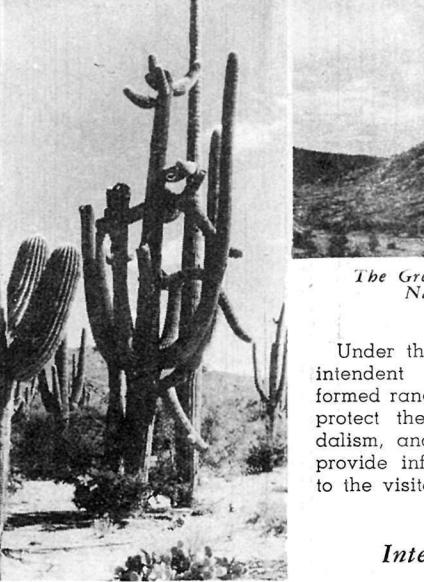


Guide To Your Parks

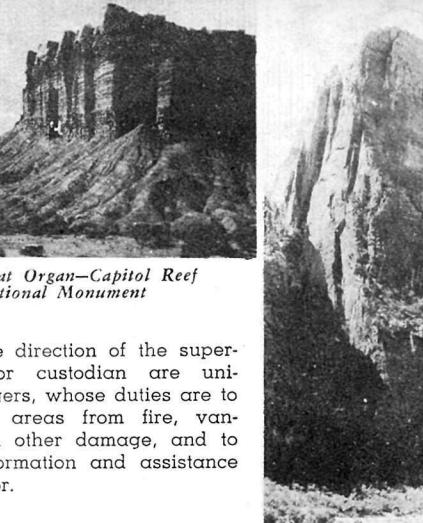
INTRODUCING THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

• OUR NATION'S HERITAGE includes vast natural resources of superb scenic and scientific value. It includes the customs and traditions brought to our shores by people from the Old World, and the native Indian culture which was already here. It includes the memories, associations, and relics of great events in our history. All told, it is the background of the American way of life.

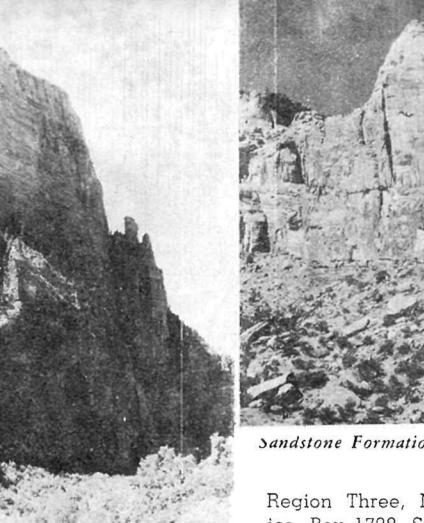
From north to south, from east to west, all through the lands belonging to our Nation lies a great Federal system of scenic, scientific, and historic areas, set aside to preserve for all time the finest examples of this heritage for the enjoyment of the American people. Under the administration of the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior are 169 such areas, including 27 national parks, 84 national monuments, and 58 areas of other types. This folder, Location Map No. 6, covers the Southwestern States, including Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and southern halves of Utah and Colorado. While Na-



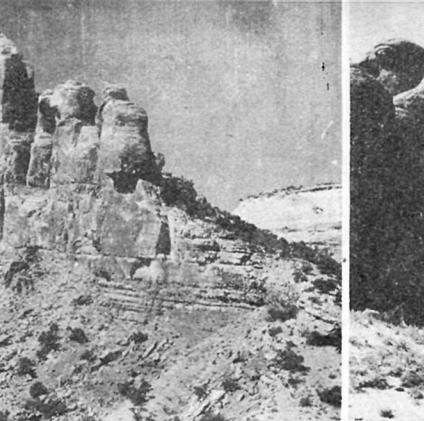
Detail of the Saguaro, or Giant Cactus



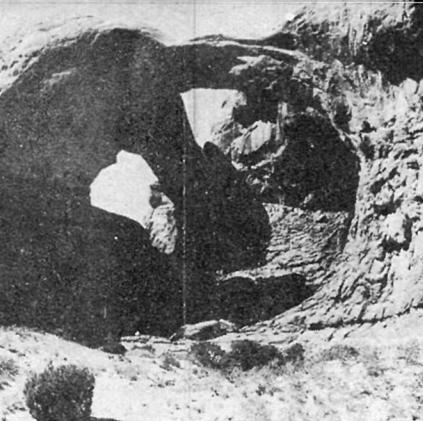
The Great Organ—Capitol Reef National Monument



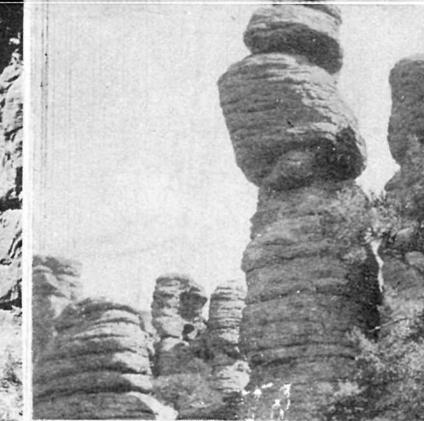
The Great White Throne—Zion National Park



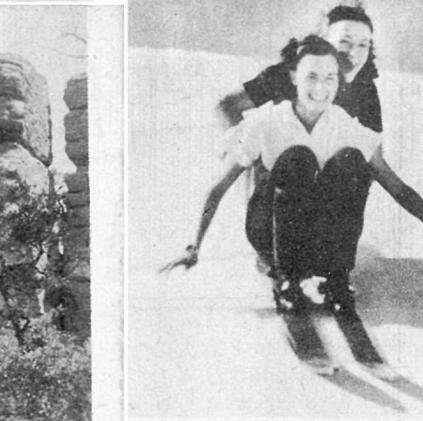
Sandstone Formations in Colorado National Monument



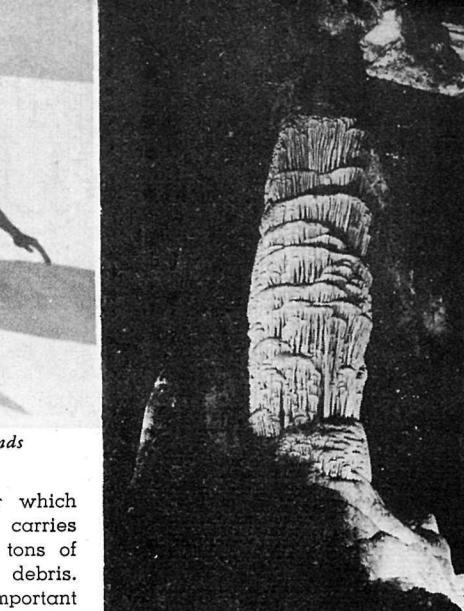
The Double Arch—Arches National Monument



Balanced Rocks at Chiricahua National Monument



Sliding on the Sands—White Sands National Monument



Giant Dome—Carlsbad Caverns National Park

Administration

Each National Park Service area is under the immediate supervision of a superintendent or custodian who is the field representative of the Service and is responsible for the protection and administration of the area to which he is assigned.

Accommodations

The national parks and many of the national monuments are pri-

Interpretive Service

The story of the origin of the natural phenomena and the background of the historic and prehistoric places and objects in the National Park Service areas is a fascinating one. In order that visitors may have a better understanding and deeper appreciation of what they see, the Service, so far as is possible under war conditions, provides various interpretive services. They include guided trips and talks given by trained naturalists or archeologists, with additional interpretation through graphic explanation in museum exhibits.

Geological Parks and Monuments

The fascinating story of the changing of the face of the earth by the geological forces of nature is seen in its many aspects at the national parks and monuments. A few of the national monuments may be reached only by trail or unimproved road. Where the monument is some distance from the highway, visitors should inquire about road conditions at the junction point before leaving the main road. For information on specific park and monument areas write to the Regional Director,

Region Three, National Park Service, Box 1728, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

covered ancient Indian dwellings determined by the tree-ring method to have been built in 860 A.D.

MENT,

affording additional striking views.

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK, lying in the desert country of southwestern Utah, is a fine example of water erosion. Its great amphitheater, 3 miles long and 2 miles wide, is filled with fantastic figures of many colors.

colored.

The Virgin River which flows through the canyon carries away each year 3,000,000 tons of rock in the form of fine debris. Roads and trails lead to important sections of the park.

Other examples of erosion in sandstone are CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT, near Zion and Bryce, an area of wild beauty; ZION NATIONAL MONUMENT, containing the Hurricane Cliffs and the Kolob Canyon; CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL MONUMENT in south central Utah, a great colorful buttressed sandstone cliff; COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT, near Grand Junction, Colo., a region of impressive sculpture; and three areas of natural bridges—ARCHES, NATURAL BRIDGES, and RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENTS in southeastern Utah. Arches National Monument is close to a highway and easily visited;

the other two are difficult of access. The famous Rainbow Bridge, reached by a 14-mile horseback trip, is the greatest known natural arch, 309 feet high.

CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT, in southeastern Arizona, near Douglas, and remote WHEELER NATIONAL MONUMENT, in western Colorado, are areas characterized by balanced rocks and spectacular formations produced by erosion of rhyolite lava.

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Pueblo Bonito—Chaco Canyon National Monument



Interesting Formations in Bryce Canyon National Park



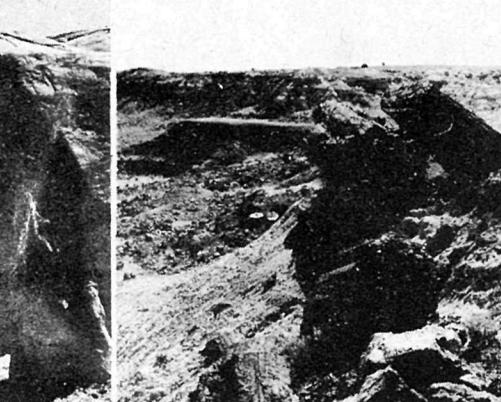
Boquillas Canyon—Big Bend National Park

Natural Bridges National Monument

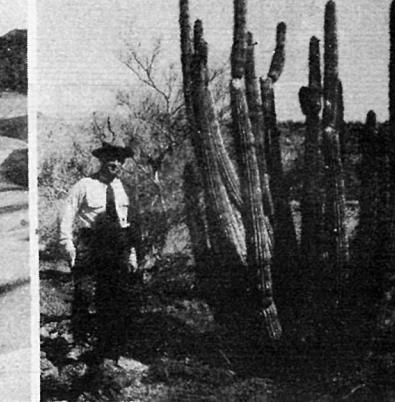


Rainbow Bridge National Monument

Petrified Logs—Petrified Forest National Monument



Great Sand Dunes



Organ Pipe Cactus

NATIONAL PARK

Location Map No. 6

Southwestern States



United States Department of the Interior

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South Wall of Frijoles Canyon-Bandelier National Monument

Sandstone Cliffs-Canyon de Chelly National Monument

Lower Ruin-Tonto National Monument

Tuzigoot National Monument

Casa Grande Ruins

Mission Ruins at Gran Quivira

Inscription Rock-El Morro National Monument

Old Mormon Fort-Pipe Spring National Monument

Archeological Areas

BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NATIONAL MONUMENT, in southwestern Colorado, is a deep gorge cut in ancient rocks, mainly granite, like those exposed in the bottom of the Grand Canyon.

AT PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT, Ariz., wind and water have uncovered a concentration of fossilized tree trunks of unusual scientific interest.

The work of the wind is seen at WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT, N. Mex., and GREAT SAND DUNES NATIONAL MONUMENT, Colo. The former is unique in being a vast area of white gypsum sand.

The underground work of water—solution of limestone, and formation of stalactites and stalagmites—is preserved in this region at CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK, in the Guadalupe Mountains of southeastern New Mexico, which is still not fully explored. It is believed to be the largest in the world. Visitors walk on 7 miles of paved, well-lighted trail at the 750-foot level to view the unusual formations.

Desert Flora Monuments

A great variety of plant life is found in the park and monument areas, ranging from the strange cacti of the desert to the magnificent pines.

Unusual species of desert flora are preserved at SAGUARO and ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENTS in southernmost Arizona. In both of these monuments are giant cacti which grow only in northern Mexico and southern Arizona. They also contain many other curious and interesting plants typical of the desert.

Montezuma Castle

they built stone pueblos (compact towns like apartment houses) in the open as well as in caves in the cliffs.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, Colo. In the shelter of caves cut into the canyons at Mesa Verde, in southwestern Colorado, are many of the best-preserved cliff dwellings in America. In this setting, the visitor can study the remnants of a departed civilization.

Similar cliff dwellings in great natural caves in red sandstone are preserved at CANYON DE CHELLY and NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENTS in northeastern Arizona.

Cliff dwellings of other types are to be seen at MONTEZUMA CASTLE, TONTO, and WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENTS in central Arizona, and the remote GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT, in

southwestern New Mexico. Later prehistoric cave sites of a still different sort are preserved and interpreted at BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT, near Santa Fe, N. Mex.

CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT, Ariz., is unique; the only surviving example of the great adobe structures built by Pueblo Indians in southern Arizona in the fourteenth century. It also contains earlier remains, including a ceremonial ball-court, of the "Hohokam" Indians who occupied southern Arizona for hundreds of years before the building of the Casa Grande. There is a museum at this area.

Historical Areas

The first white men to see the Southwest, the Grand Canyon, and the Pueblo Indians, were the Span-

iards of the expedition of Coronado in 1540. Spanish colonization of New Mexico followed later and from 1600 on the Southwest was ruled by Spain.

GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT, N. Mex., preserves an important example of the missions built by Franciscan priests in the seventeenth century, together with unexcavated ruins of the Indian pueblo it served.

Around 1700, the Jesuit missionaries in Sonora extended their activities into what is now southern Arizona.

TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT, Ariz., is one of the fine mission ruins of the Sonora region, with a modern interpretive museum.

In the eighteenth century, Spain also occupied and christianized Texas. One of the main monuments of Spanish Texas is SAN JOSE MISSION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, at San Antonio, Texas.

EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT, N. Mex., the "world's greatest auto-

BETAKIN RUIN-NAVAGO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Betakin Ruin-Navajo National Monument

Cliff Palace-Mesa Verde National Park

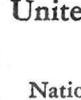
Wupatki National Monument

Mission Church at Tumacacori

Fishing at Lake Mead-Boulder Dam National Recreational Area

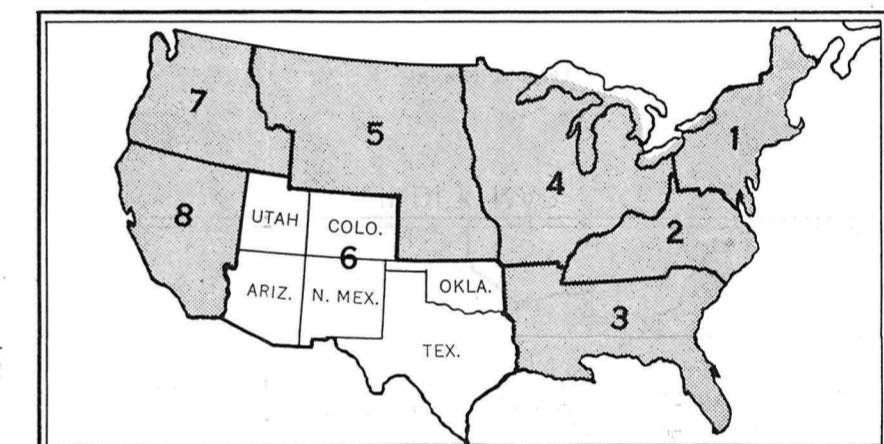
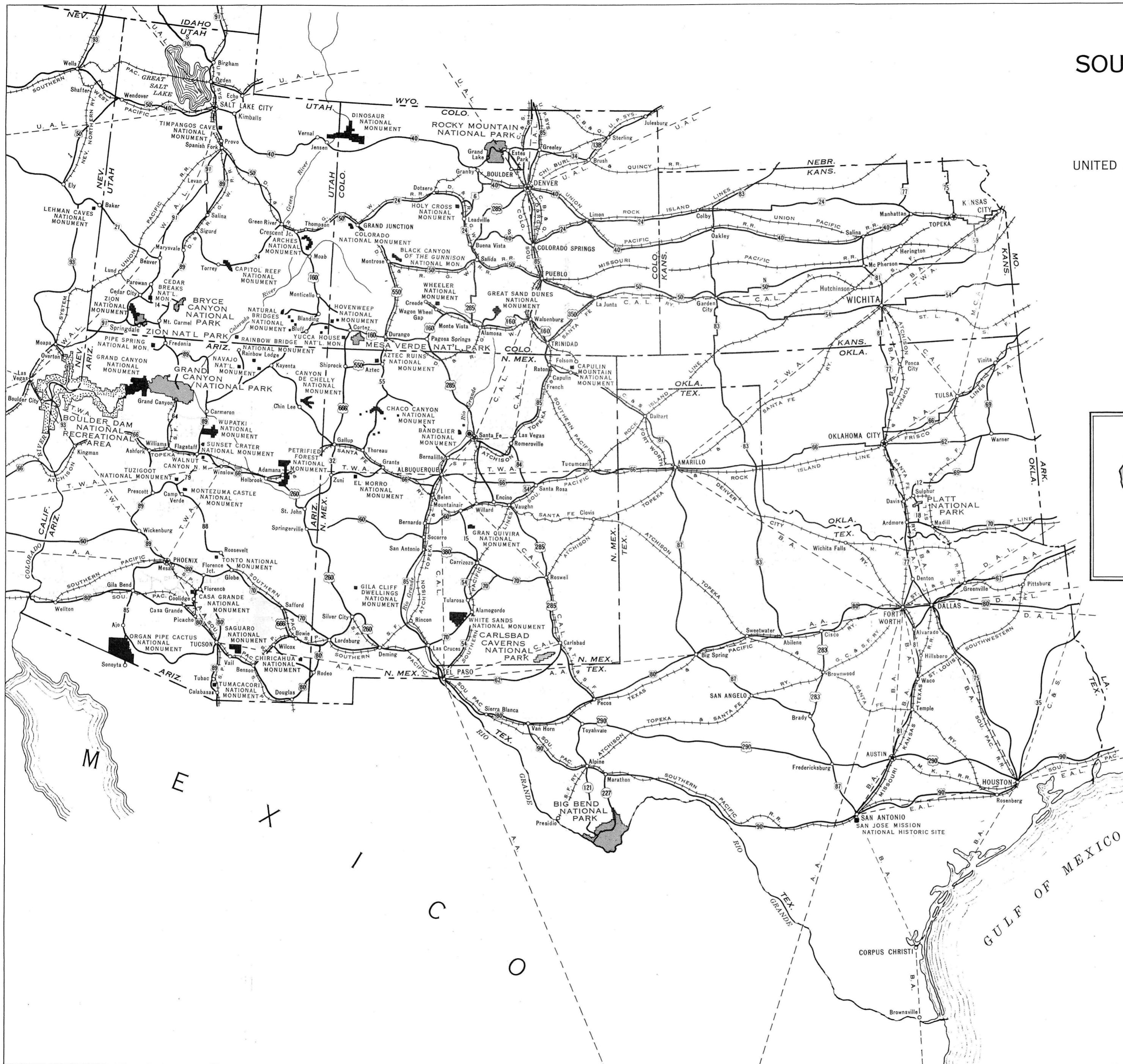
Travertine Creek-Platt National Park

The Grand Canyon



**SOUTHWESTERN STATES
LOCATION MAP NO. 6
OF THE
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



INDEX MAP

A.A. American Airlines
B.A. Braniff Airways
C.A.L. Continental Air Lines
D.A.L. Delta Airlines
T.W.A. Transcontinental & Western Air
U.A.L. United Air Lines
W.A.L. Western Air Lines
C.S. Chicago and Southern Air Lines
E.A.L. Eastern Air Lines

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Drawn by J. J. Black P. G. 7012 JUNE 1944