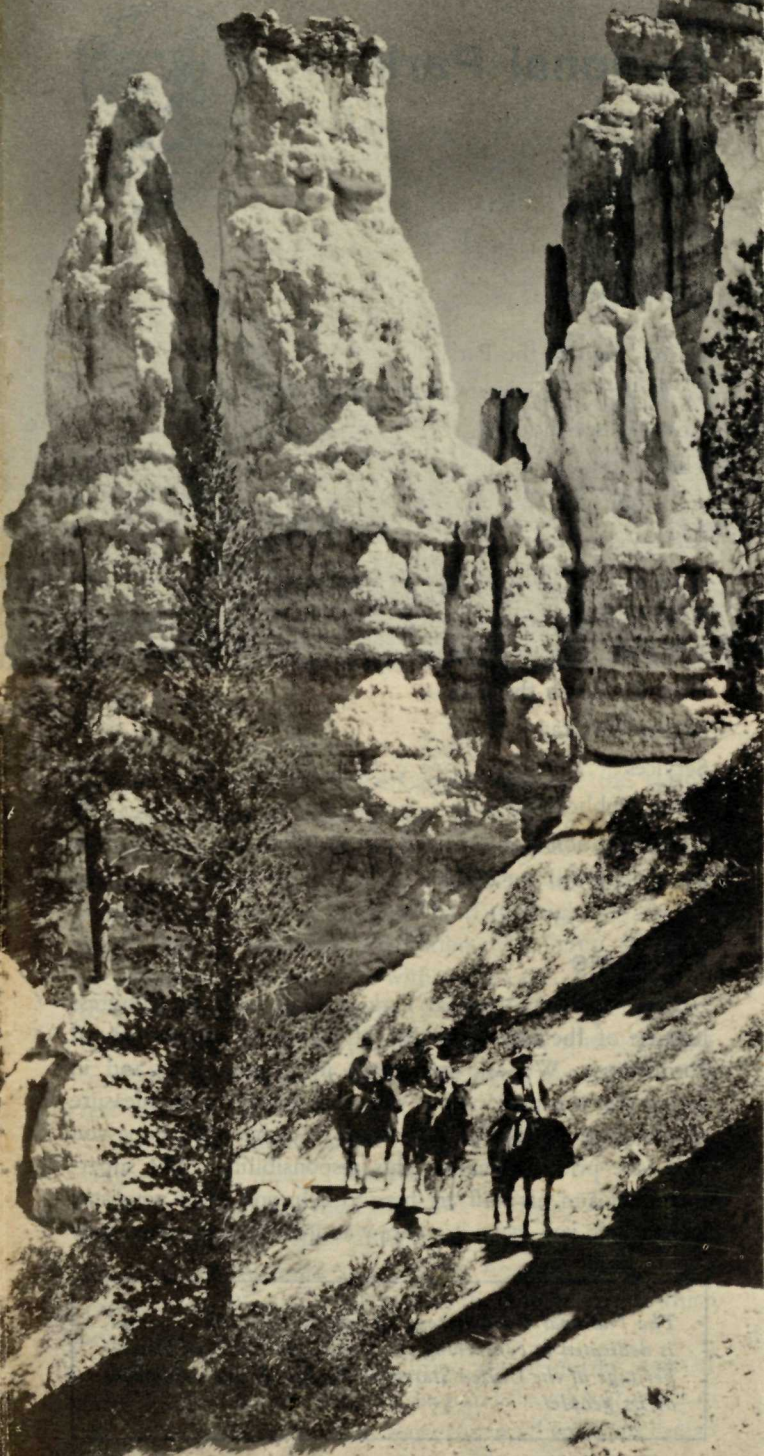


Bryce Canyon



NATIONAL PARK • UTAH

Bryce Canyon

National Park



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Welcome

Bryce Canyon National Park was set aside by Congress because of the unique quality of its beauty and its natural formations. We ask your help in protecting it and in seeing that it is preserved as you see it today, for the pleasure of many generations of Americans to come. We hope you will take pride in sharing this responsibility. The superintendent and his staff are here to help you enjoy your stay and to help you make it a happy and productive experience.

The National Park System, of which this park is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

Introduction to the Park

Here in southern Utah, a region famed for the magnificence and color of its countryside, a narrow strip of land called the Pink Cliffs stretches 25 miles to mark the location of one of the most colorful of all our national parks—Bryce Canyon.

Within its 56 square miles, and below the sheltering walls of a natural amphitheater, stand miniature cities, cathedrals, and temples shaped by the ceaseless work of rain and snow and sun and ice on limestone varying in resistance.

These rock sculptures challenge the imagination not only with their fantastic forms, but with their color, a riot of pink and red and orange blended with white, gray, and cream. Here and there strips of lavender, pale yellow, or brown appear, threads of color gone astray from the master design.

You may stand anywhere along the rim and look down into a community that appears to be provided with houses, schools, and theaters, and with inhabitants of various sizes, shapes, and characteristics.

The Paiute Indians, who knew the area many centuries ago, described the rock formations quite unemotionally, but accurately as "red rocks standing like men in a bowl-shaped canyon." In their language it was "unka-timpe-wa-wince-pockich."

Suppose you are standing on the amphitheater rim. Look eastward, beyond the Alice-in-Wonderland country at your feet. There, spread out before you as far as you can see are a series of valleys and plateaus—the valleys a carpet of sagebrush, the plateaus dark with evergreen forests. On a clear day you can trace the massive dome of Navajo Mountain, a familiar landmark on the horizon 80 miles away.

It is possible, by following the Rim Drive for 17 miles, from Sunrise Point to Rainbow Point, to get a fairly complete understanding of how the Pink Cliffs came to be, and of the relationship among the flat plateau, the rim and its eroded, sculptured walls, and the rugged canyons.

But you will never experience the sensation of mystery and awe that hangs over this amphitheater until you have ventured into it on one of the many safe and well-marked trails and walked among its weird formations.

To help you understand and enjoy the Park

The starting point of any visit to the park should be the Bryce Canyon Visitor Center, 1.6 miles from the entrance station and just south of the inn.

Here you will find exhibits on the geology of the park and graphic demonstrations of its formation, a plant and wildflower display, a wildlife museum, and historical exhibits.



The Bryce Amphitheater at Bryce Point.

Park naturalists will answer your questions about the park and offer you free publications and maps, and, for further reading, suggest books and guides that will add to your knowledge and enjoyment of the park.

Every evening during the summer season, park ranger-naturalists give illustrated talks at the lodge and the campgrounds. Subjects—from history to geology, to flowers and animals—are changed each night, and cannot fail to contribute to your understanding and appreciation of the park, as well as to give you valuable suggestions for taking pictures.

Before you tour the park by car or by trail, it might help you to know how these formations came to be.

Formation of the Pink Cliffs. The history of Bryce Canyon began about 60 million years ago. It was then that inland lakes and seas laid down upon this area countless tons of silt and sand and lime in thickness up to 2,000 feet.

These new deposits covered preexisting rock beds 12,000 feet thick, which are today exposed in the walls of the Grand Canyon and Zion Canyon. As the rock formations in Grand Canyon portray early geologic eras, and those of neighboring Zion National Park show the Mesozoic Era, so

the colorful strata of Bryce Canyon illustrate the earth's most recent geologic era—the last 60 million years.

After the deposition of the Bryce strata estimated to have ended 13 million years ago, the lands of southern Utah rose slowly from what was then sea level to heights of 10,000 feet. During this gradual elevation of the crust produced by powerful pressures from within the earth, great beds of rock were broken into huge blocks many miles in length and width. Some blocks were raised more than others, producing 7 distinct plateaus or tablelands varying as much as 2,000 feet in relative elevation.

The Paiute Indians named one of these plateaus Paunsaugunt, which means "home of the beaver."

On its eastern rim the Pink Cliffs of Bryce Canyon mark one of the major faults or lines of weakness along which block movement took place. The western fault of the Paunsaugunt Plateau is marked by the Sunset Cliffs, which are outside the park boundary.

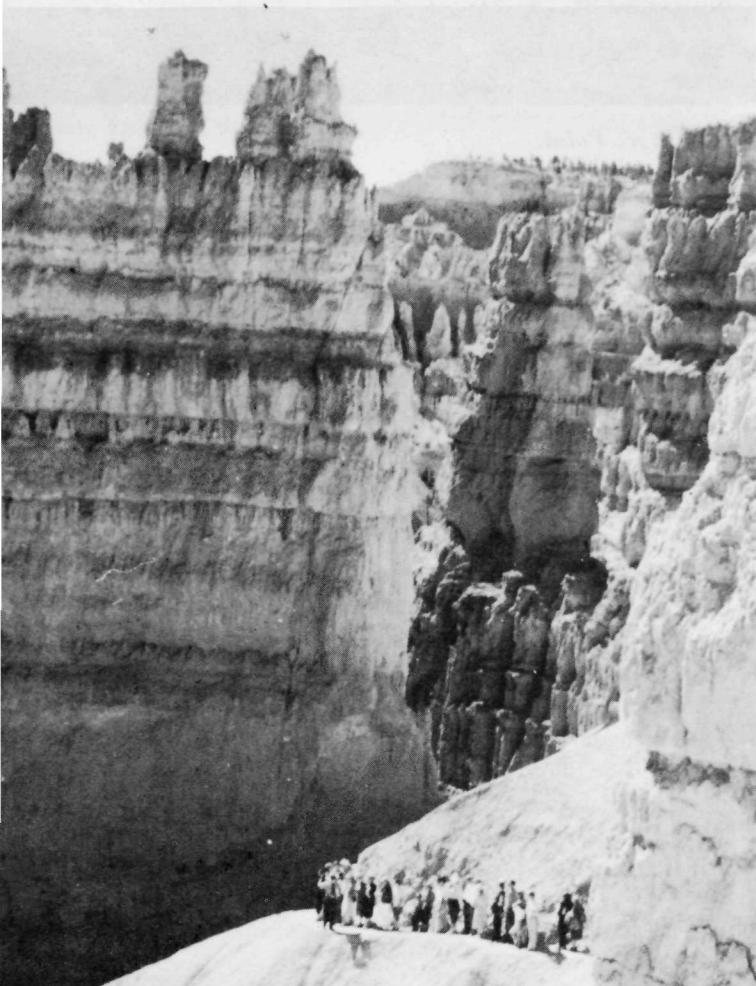
Erosional forces at work during the centuries were of many kinds—the alternate freezing and thawing of water in the cracks of the rock, plant roots forcing themselves deeper

into the rock cracks, wind blowing abrasive soil particles over the surface of the rocks, and chemicals in the air, all helped to decompose and to break up the seemingly solid rocks, and contributed to changing the surface features. The streams, formed from melting snow and rain, carried away the loose material, even moving large chunks of rock in time of flood, down to the mouth of the canyon into the Paria River and thence to the Colorado.

The process of erosion is still going on, altering rock formations and very gradually producing new ones. Slow-melting snow, which in the present weather cycle covers the tops of the cliffs to a depth of 3 feet several months a year, seeps into the cracks and dissolves the natural cement that holds the rock grains together. Alternate freezing and thawing in the evening and morning drives wedges of ice into the cracks of the rock walls for as many as 275 days a year.

Were the rock layers not of so many different kinds, and of so many degrees of hardness and softness, the formations

On the Navajo Loop foot trail.



would not be half so numerous or diverse, nor would there be the striking contrasts in color. Among the seven varieties of rock represented in the Pink Cliffs, limestone, sandstone, and shale figure most prominently.

Unusually interesting forms develop from these colorful rocks. Because of their systems of cracks, or "joints," some rock masses develop windows and arches, recesses and caves. In other rocks, marked differences in hardness and resistance of layers produce banded and ribbed formations on bluffs; still others become isolated like giant chessmen. Some resistant and enduring cap-rocks sit like mushroom tops upon "stems" of less resistant rock.

Some dozen major indentations or canyons have been carved along the canyon rim, intruding into the giant amphitheater below the Pink Cliffs. They vary in length from short, steep gorges to amphitheaters of intricate pattern. Each of these has been marked as a lookout point on the Rim Drive, which runs the length of the park along the very top of the Pink Cliffs.

How to see the Park

You can view the park from the rim or from the valley floor.

The Rim Drive. You will find that the 20-mile Rim Drive from the Entrance Station to Rainbow Point, at the southern extreme of the cliffs, is an excellent orientation tour. There are 12 view points, some reached by short spurs from the main road, others reached from turnoff parking areas, right at the overlooks.

From north to south, the overlooks include: Fairyland View, Sunrise Point, Sunset Point, Inspiration Point, Bryce Point, Paria View, Far View Point, Natural Bridge, Agua Canyon, Ponderosa Canyon, Yovimpa Point, and Rainbow Point. All are well marked and none should be missed, because each one offers a different view. If you take photos at each overlook, you will have a never-to-be-forgotten record of your trip.

The park rangers recommend that you drive directly to Rainbow Point and visit the view points on the return trip. This will take about 3 hours.

Those who are truly pressed for time should walk out to Sunset, Bryce, and Inspiration Points at the very least. All are on the Rim Drive—and seeing Queens Garden, the Wall of Windows, and the Silent City will give you something to remember.

The Park Trails. You should be equipped with walking shoes and a reasonable amount of energy to enjoy the park trails.

Start with the Navajo Loop trail at 9 a. m. from Sunset Point. Listen to the naturalist's orientation talk, and a few minutes later start the gradual, 521-foot descent to the canyon.

This is the only guided walk in the park and, because it gives you a preview of all the other trails, it is the logical starting point.

While listening to the naturalist explain this phenomenon, you will sit in cool comfort on a tiered-log bench, gathering strength for the return trip. You begin the last lap—an amazing series of stairlike switchbacks—at your own pace. You will come out on top at Sunset Point, where you started.

Now—you are on your own, and can embark on any number of adventures. One of these, the self-guiding trail to Queens Garden, starts you out with a leaflet giving the high points of the walk geologically and botanically, with numbered paragraphs in the guide corresponding to numbered points along the trail.

You will come away with a deeper appreciation not only of how the Pink Cliffs came to be, but of the gnarly little

pine trees and other vegetation that are able to grow in such beautiful but arid surroundings.

For other trail walks, see table below.

By Horseback. The most effortless, and probably the most effective way to see the amphitheaters and canyons is by horseback. The corral is just below the lodge, and all trips start here.

In the cool of the morning, riders gather quietly to wait while horses are assigned. Even after the caravan sets forth at a slow and steady pace, and the canyon rim begins to drop away, there is little conversation, as if, almost, the awesome beauty of the trail should not be disturbed.

Sometimes the way leads over the tops of ridges, sometimes along the face of a cliff, and now and then through the short span of a cool and shadowed arch. At the halfway point, almost around the corner from Peek-a-boo Canyon, there is a rest area where horses and riders may stop for a cool drink.

On the way again, the most spectacular scenery of all awaits the last half of the trip. Steplike switchbacks, sud-

Major Trails of Bryce Canyon National Park

TRAILS DOWN INTO BRYCE CANYON

Name of trail	Starting point	Trail distance	Average time per trip	Remarks
Navajo Loop.....	Sunset Point.....	1½ miles.	1½ hours.	Most popular hiking trail in area. Descend by Thor's Hammer and Temple of Osiris. Return via Wall Street. Fairly strenuous, but numerous switchbacks reduce grades. Conducted trail hikes daily with naturalist-guide during main travel season.
Sunrise Point via Queens Garden to Sunset Point (or reverse).	Sunrise Point or Sunset Point.	2½ miles.	2½ hours.	Excellent view of Queen Victoria and Queen's Castle. Leads near Cathedral and Organ and through Wall Street. Fairly strenuous.
Sunset Point via Peek-a-boo Canyon to Bryce Point (or reverse).	Sunset Point or Bryce Point.	4 miles....	4 hours....	Fairly strenuous. Water fountain along trail. Very good view of Thor's Hammer, Temple of Osiris, Fairy Temple, Wall of Windows.
Fairyland via Campbell Canyon, Oastler Castle, Tower Bridge to Museum (or reverse).	Fairyland or Bryce Museum.	5½ miles.	5 hours....	Strenuous hike, carry water. Unusual erosional forms include Boat Mesa, Chinese Wall, and Oastler Castle. Spur trail (0.1 mi.) leads to Tower Bridge.
Queens Garden and Peek-a-boo Canyon Loop.	Sunrise Point.....	5½ miles.	4 hours....	Fairly demanding, but numerous switchbacks to reduce grades. Water fountain on trail. Fine view of Queen Victoria, Fairy Temple, and Wall of Windows.

TRAILS ALONG THE RIM OF BRYCE CANYON

Sunset Point via Inspiration Point to Bryce Point (or reverse).	Sunset Point or Bryce Point.	2 miles....	1½ hours.	Mostly easy walking. Good view of Thor's Hammer, Silent City, Fairy Temple, and Wall of Windows.
Sunset Point via Sunrise Point and Bryce Museum.	Sunset Point or Bryce Museum.	¾ mile....	½ hour....	Easy walking. Fine view of Silent City, Fairy Temple, and The Happy Family. Fairly good view of Queen Victoria.
Sunset Point via Sunrise Point and Campground to Fairyland (or reverse).	Sunset Point or Fairyland...	3½ miles.	2½ hours.	Easy walking. Good view of Silent City, Fairy Castle, Sculptor's Studio, Boat Mesa, and Fairyland formations.

Along the road to Tropic.



Visitor group at Inspiration Point.

den tunnels, and startling panoramas mark the homeward trail. The horses go out regularly again in the afternoon, when the shadows give perhaps the most dramatic impression on the rock formations.

Besides the Peek-a-boo Canyon trail, trips can be arranged to Campbell Canyon and Tower Bridge.

The Forests

Because of the wide range of elevation in the park—6,500 feet at the bottom of the amphitheater, 9,105 feet at Rainbow Point—3 of the 7 major life zones of the plant world are represented.

Below 7,000 feet the pinyon-juniper woodland, known as the "pygmy forest," is dominant among the red-rock formations. Between 7,000 and 8,500 feet in the headquarters and lodge area, the so-called Transition Zone is identifiable in the open stands of Ponderosa (western yellow) pine, which make up about half of the park's tree population. Ask also about another inhabitant of this zone—the wispy-branched bristle-cone pine, which is notable for its ability to grow in the most arid and discouraging of habitats.

At the top, above 8,500 feet, in the southern part of the park near Rainbow Point, you will see forests of spruce and fir whose proper habitat is the Canadian Zone.

If you visit the park in June, July, or early August, you will see a wildflower display of great beauty. Look for the arrowroot and gentian among the trees, and the blue flax, yarrow, cinquefoil, bell flowers, and evening primrose in the open spaces.

And the Animals

The chipmunks are the most frequently seen inhabitants of the park and are also the sauciest. Wherever you stop along the road—and particularly at Inspiration Point, Natural Bridge, and Rainbow Point—you will find them ready to greet you.

Do not feed them. A diet of candy and salted peanuts is harmful to them, and you may get a painful nip from sharp teeth. Furthermore, you should not let them get close to you, as they carry fleas that can transmit diseases to humans. Actually, it is far better sport to go after chipmunks with a camera. You can get close enough to them for that—but do not expect them to stand still!

More difficult to capture on film because of their visiting hours—early morning and evening—are the deer. They tend to roam in groups. Thus if you are lucky enough to spot deer, you will probably see several of them—fawns

that have not yet lost their spots, does, yearlings, and bucks.

Watch, too, for the prairie-dog town, alongside the road about halfway to Rainbow Point; and for the slow-moving porcupine, who so often is a sitting target for the motorist who is not too ready with his brakes. The mantled ground squirrel is also found where chipmunks gather.

You will see many birds in the park: along the rim, watch for the violet-green swallows, who "fly for fun," and the white-throated swifts; around the lodge and the inn many mountain (light-breasted) bluebirds, Steller's jays, and Clark's nutcrackers; in the thistles by the roadside, the hummingbirds; and all over the park, the large, noisy ravens.

Paria Valley Pioneers

Probably the first people to visit Bryce Canyon in any numbers were the Basketmakers, a group of Indians who hunted in this country from about the time of Christ until about A. D. 700. Remnants of their life are found in the floor of dry caves, and consist of objects of fur or fiber and baskets buried with their dead. In the Paria River valley, below the Pink Cliffs, burials of these people indicate that men were familiar with this area at the time of the fall of Rome.

Later, the Pueblo Indians left many fine stone walls and remains of implements and pottery. They lived along the tributaries of the Paria, undoubtedly hunting in the summer in the area that is now the park.

Still later came the peaceful Paiutes. When they found a favorable spot, they planted a field to corn and built brush shelters. They stayed for one or two summers, and then wandered on to a new location, always hunting deer and rabbits to supplement the corn. They seemed to like the valley, for there are many evidences of their occupation.

Trappers visited the locality from 1800 to 1850, and Mormon scouts from 1850 to 1870. But it was the explorer of the Grand Canyon, Maj. J. W. Powell, a veteran of the Civil War, and his geographer, A. H. Thompson, who first described Bryce Canyon in 1871. It remained for Capt. C. E. Dutton, who accompanied a surveying party led by Capt. George M. Wheeler (1870-76), to report it adequately. Wrote Dutton:

"The upper tier of the vast amphitheater is one mighty ruined colonnade. Standing obelisks, prostrate columns, shattered capitols, pannels, niches, buttresses all bring vividly before the mind suggestions of the work of giant hands, a race of genii once rearing temples of rock, but now chained up in a spell of enchantment while their structures fall in ruins."

U. S. Surveyor T. C. Bailey in 1876 was equally moved. He reported:

"There are thousands of red, white, purple, and vermilion-colored rocks of all sizes resembling sentinels on the walls of castles, monks and priests in their robes, attendants, cathedrals and congregations.

"There are deep caverns and rooms resembling ruins of prisons, castles, churches with their guarded walls, battlements, spires and steeples, niches and recesses, presenting the wildest and most wonderful scene that the eye of man ever beheld."

The first Mormon settlers laid out their farms in the valley in 1874.

Ebenezer Bryce, for whom the park is named, arrived in 1875 or 1876 to raise cattle, settling farther upstream from the original homesteaders, near the end of the amphitheater now known as Bryce Canyon.

The small town of Tropic, established in 1891, can be seen plainly beyond the canyon from Bryce Point lookout. It is one of the early settlements that survived later development in the valley.

A Park is Established

In 1905, Government surveys resulted in having the Paunsaugunt Plateau set aside as a national forest. Now pack trips began to come into the canyon, and by 1915 a few automobiles were using the road between Panguitch and Cannonville, pushing through deep sand, and sinking into the mud during rainy seasons.

An intrepid mountaineer, Le Roy Jeffers, reached the fabulous towers in Bryce alcove in 1918 by "sliding down the steep and treacherous slopes and entering the gloom of a canyon only 5 or 6 feet wide whose overhanging walls are several hundred feet high."

Fortunately, you may enter the canyon today without experiencing the dismal vista of an empty abyss. Today's trails are engineered for easy walking, and there are fellow-explorers all along the way.

In 1919 the Utah Legislature proposed to the Congress of the United States that the canyon be set aside as a national monument.

In 1923 Bryce Canyon National Monument was established by Presidential proclamation; in 1924 Congress authorized the establishment of Utah National Park, and in 1928 Bryce Canyon National Park received its official name and status.

With Camera

Make your own rules for picture taking. There is no "best" time for photographs. You will soon find that you are dealing with a remarkably brilliant landscape, and that you will have to expose with care. The light may be flat, as at noonday, or brightly reflected in early morning or late afternoon, when incandescent effects of great beauty are possible.

Do not be afraid of deep shadows. Even if they turn out black, they will add drama to your pictures. And here is the place to experiment with side-lighting and back-lighting.

The deeper the blue of your sky, the more intense will be the coloring of the rocks. And do not neglect the possibility of filling your whole negative with rock formations, omitting the sky altogether. A telephoto lens will be of great help in documenting the more famous but often far-distant formations, and a wide-angle lens of equal aid in photographing the larger formations from close up.

The Park Season

The park is open all year and, even during midwinter, the Rim Drive is kept clear of snow between Sunrise Point and Bryce Point, so that you can look into the Silent City and see icicles hanging from the Wall of Windows, and observe the Alligator with a heavy blanket of snow on his back.

And if you have never seen the quaking aspens in October with the afternoon sun shining through their butterscotch-yellow leaves, you never really have seen them.

If you come in late spring or early summer, the flowers alone will have made your trip worthwhile.

Climate. From November to March, it is cold on the plateau. But the rest of the year the days are warm, with persistent sunshine, the nights are nippy and cool, and there is seldom any precipitation.

The Altitude. Park visitors from low elevations may not realize that they are in a lofty altitude of close to 9,000 feet, and may complain of lack of energy and shortness of breath.

You will notice that your automobile seems to lack its usual power and energy going up hill. This is perfectly normal—it is feeling the need of oxygen.

So you, who are taking in a great deal less oxygen than you did at sea level, should learn to move more slowly and expend less energy. Also, eat more slowly and, perhaps, a bit less than usual. Do not bolt a hearty breakfast and go rushing down the Navajo trail. You will have a much more

comfortable trip if you wait an hour or two before starting out.

If you have distressing symptoms of any sort, do not hesitate to call on the nurse at the lodge. She is on duty to minister to any visitor, however slight his discomfort.

How to reach the Park

Seldom does the traveler get such an introduction to a park as does the Bryce-bound visitor. No matter from what direction he approaches, he has had a fair sample of the scenery about to unfold before him in ever greater measure, even before he reaches his destination.

By Automobile. Entrance to the park is usually made from U. S. 89. At Bryce Junction, 7 miles south of Panguitch, you will turn east on to Utah State Route 12 and enter Red Canyon, the natural gateway to the Pink Cliffs.

Its gorgeously colored formations—deeply and brilliantly red—form a striking introduction to the even more spectacular features beyond the park entrance.

U. S. 89 connects with Salt Lake City on the north and with Flagstaff, Ariz., on the south. If you can spare the time, leave the highway on your way south from Salt Lake City at Sigurd, Utah, for a side trip to scenic Capitol Reef National Monument, 72 miles distant by way of Utah State Route 24.

If you are driving from Cedar City along Utah State Route 14, you can, by means of a 3-mile detour, stop at Cedar Breaks National Monument, which will give you what might be termed an overall view of the close up wonders awaiting you at Bryce.

From Zion National Park, State Route 15 leads into U. S. 89.

The Utah State Road Commission, Salt Lake City, has

Silent City from Inspiration Point.



an excellent highway map of the State, with parks and monuments noted, free for the asking.

By Train. The Union Pacific Railway connects at Cedar City with buses of the Utah Parks Company, which operate from there to Bryce Canyon, Zion, and Grand Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument.

By Bus. Main buslines operate from Salt Lake City and Los Angeles to Cedar City, where park passengers may transfer to Utah Park Company buses.

Also from Salt Lake City, and from Flagstaff, Ariz., bus passengers may disembark at Panguitch and from there obtain local transportation to the park.

By Air. Air service is available by Western Airlines, from Los Angeles to Cedar City connecting with Salt Lake City.

Where to Stay

Inside the park, the lodge and inn, both with cabin accommodations, and the free camp and trailer ground offer you a choice of places to stay. At nearby Panguitch (24 miles) and Hatch (26 miles) motel accommodations are available.

For reservations at the lodge or the inn, write to the Utah Parks Co., Cedar City, Utah. Deposits are required.

The Lodge. Open from June 15 to September 15, this hospitable hostelry is but a few hundred yards from the rim of Bryce amphitheater. In its lobby a huge fire blazes a welcome; in one wing is the dining room; in the other the recreation hall where the nightly naturalist talks are followed by entertainments by the college boys and girls who work there.

Lodge cabins are of two types. De luxe cabins are built of logs and native stone, and have their own fireplaces. The modern-standard, 2-family cabins are clustered on a hillside above the lodge, painted in lollipop colors of pink and yellow and green that make them look like fairytale cottages. Most of these, however, have realistic plumbing and showers.

The Inn. It is open from May 15 to October 15. Not far from the lodge, and next door to the park Visitor Center, the inn has a gayly colorful cottage colony like that of the lodge. Not all its cottages have showers, but there are public showers on the grounds. There is a cafeteria, and a store with limited grocery supply.

Campground. Full facilities are provided from May 15 to October 15, but campers are welcome whenever weather permits. The Bryce campground is set among rolling, pine-covered hills, each site with its own fireplace and picnic table. There are comfort stations and water nearby. Trailers

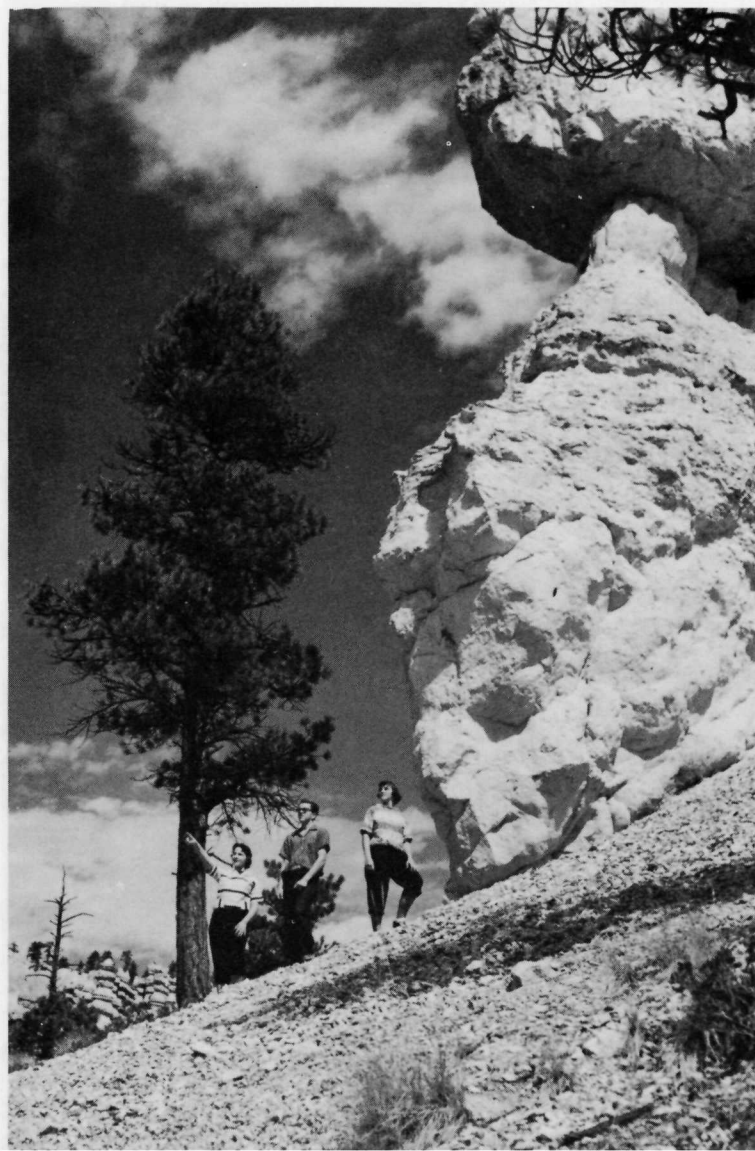
are welcome, too, although there are no electrical facilities provided for them.

Camping is limited to 15 days, and no reservations are made. Campers would do well to arrive in the early afternoon for a choice of sites.

Services

Transportation. Bus service from the railhead at Cedar City, and all-expense tours to Bryce Canyon, as well as to Zion and Grand Canyon National Parks, Cedar Breaks National Monument, and Kaibab National Forest, are furnished

Below the rim at Sunset Point on the Navajo Loop foot trail.



by the Utah Parks Company on regular schedule from June 15 to September 15 and by special arrangement at other times.

Tours of the Rim Drive from Bryce Canyon Lodge to Rainbow Point are conducted during the summer.

Communications. Bryce Canyon Lodge maintains a post office whose summer address is Bryce Canyon National Park, Bryce Canyon, Utah.

Long-distance telephone service also is available at the lodge. Emergency telephones are located along the Rim Drive (*see map for location*).

Medical Service. There is no resident physician in the park at any time of the year, but a registered nurse is on 24-hour duty at the lodge during the summer season. A modern hospital is available at Panguitch (24 miles) in emergency.

Stores. Both the lodge and the inn have newspapers, magazines, film, stationery, and postcards on sale, as well as a limited supply of drugs and cosmetics. Both have well stocked gift shops.

Although the inn has a small supply of groceries for sale to campers, major purchases should be made before entering the park.

Church Services. Protestant services under the National Council of Churches ministry in the park are held each Sunday during the summer; Catholic and Latter Day Saints services also are scheduled.

Other Publications

The Zion-Bryce Natural History Association has other publications, maps, and transparency slides on sale at reasonable prices in the park headquarters museum. These provide more comprehensive information on the park than space in this folder permits. A partial list of the available publications follows:

BUTCHER, DEVEREUX. *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments.* Houghton Mifflin Co. Cambridge, Mass.

GRATER, RUSSELL K. *Grater's Guide to Zion, Bryce, and Cedar Breaks.* Binford & Mort. Portland, Oreg.

GREGORY, HERBERT E. *Geologic Sketch of Zion-Bryce Canyon National Parks.* Art City Publishing Co. Springville, Utah.

HUNTER, MILTON R. *Utah Indian Stories.* The Bookcraft Co. Salt Lake City.

TILDEN, FREEMAN. *The National Parks: What They Mean to You and Me.* Alfred A. Knopf. New York.

WOODBURY, ANGUS M. *History of Southern Utah and Its National Parks.* Edwards Bros., Inc. Ann Arbor, Mich.

ZION-BRYCE NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION. *National Parks and Monuments of Utah.* Art City Publishing Co. Springville, Utah.

Administration

Bryce Canyon National Park is a unit of the National Park System. A superintendent, whose address is Bryce Canyon National Park, Bryce Canyon, Utah, is in immediate charge. Send your questions or comments on services within the park to him.

Park Rangers and Naturalists. Park rangers are the protective force of the park. They are on duty to enforce park regulations, and to help and advise you. Consult them if you are in any difficulty.

Park naturalists are here to help you understand the park. They, too, welcome your observations and your inquiries.

Preservation of the Park

It is against the law to disturb or carry away flowers or any other vegetation, or rocks or any other natural formations. It is also unlawful to deface rocks and trees in any manner.

The park is a sanctuary for wildlife of all kinds. Hunting or trapping of any bird, mammal, or insect life is prohibited.

Be particularly careful while driving at dusk or after dark. Wild animals are likely to cross the highways when you least expect to see them. Drive slowly to avoid striking them.

PETS must be kept on a leash at all times. *They are not allowed on trails or in public buildings.*

FIRES. Be Careful With Fires. Be Sure Your Campfire Is Out! Be equally careful with cigarettes; do not throw them from automobiles or horseback. Make sure they are completely out by shredding them between your fingers.

CAMPING and picnicking are allowed only in the campground.

TRAILS. Do not take shortcuts or cut between switchbacks; by doing so you endanger yourself and others. Consult a park ranger before attempting longer trails.

CAREFUL DRIVING. Roads in the park are built for enjoyment of the scenery—not as high-speed thoroughfares.

Speeds are posted; stay within the limits. Observe habits of courteous driving; signal when pulling over to park your car; keep to the right; do not park on curves; pass only when view ahead is ample and unobstructed.

ROAD DISTANCES

To points Outside the Park

To Salt Lake City	270 Mi.
To Los Angeles	573 Mi.
To Cedar City	85 Mi.
To Panguitch	26 Mi.
To Cedar Breaks	67 Mi.
To Zion Canyon	90 Mi.
To Grand Canyon (North Rim)	161 Mi.
To Grand Canyon (South Rim)	305 Mi.

To Points Within the Park
Checking Station to:

Fairyland	1.2 Mi.
Headquarters	1.6 Mi.
Bryce Canyon Lodge	1.8 Mi.
Sunset Point	2.4 Mi.
Inspiration Point	3.0 Mi.
Bryce Point	4.7 Mi.
Paria View	4.4 Mi.
Natural Bridge	12.5 Mi.
Rainbow Point	18.2 Mi.

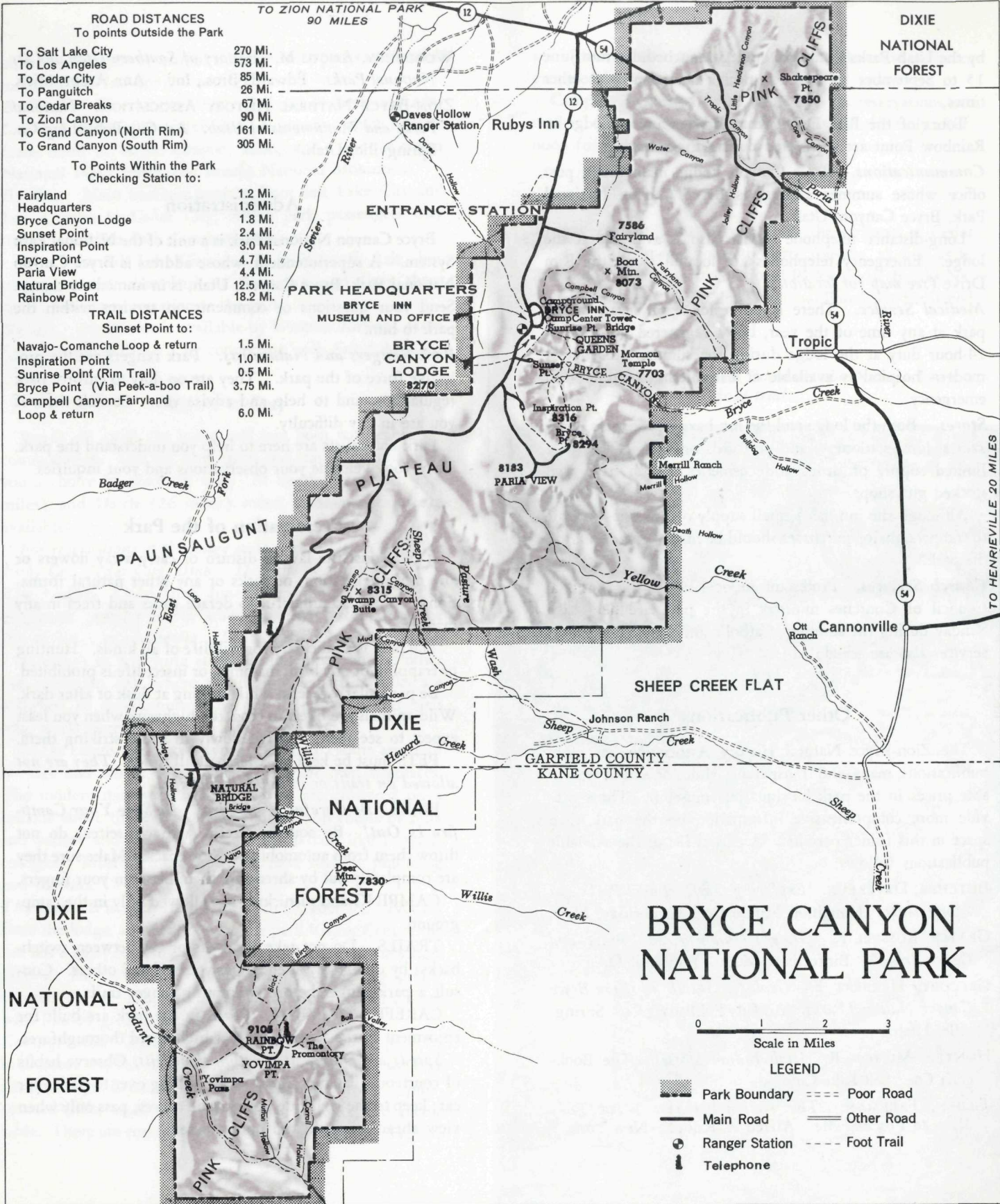
TRAIL DISTANCES

Sunset Point to:

Navajo-Comanche Loop & return	1.5 Mi.
Inspiration Point	1.0 Mi.
Sunrise Point (Rim Trail)	0.5 Mi.
Bryce Point (Via Peek-a-boo Trail)	3.75 Mi.
Campbell Canyon-Fairyland Loop & return	6.0 Mi.

TO ZION NATIONAL PARK
90 MILES

DIXIE
NATIONAL
FOREST



BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

0 1 2 3
Scale in Miles

LEGEND

- Park Boundary
- Main Road
- Poor Road
- Other Road
- Ranger Station
- Foot Trail
- Telephone

TO HENRIEVILLE 20 MILES

THIRTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
1928 — 1958
BRYCE CANYON
NATIONAL PARK

VISITOR USE FEES

Automobile, houstrailer, and motorcycle permit fees are collected at entrance stations. When vehicles enter at times when entrance stations are unattended, it is necessary that the permit be obtained before leaving the park and be shown upon reentry. The fees applicable to the park are not listed herein because they are subject to change, but they may be obtained in advance of a visit by addressing a request to the superintendent.

All national park fees are deposited as revenue in the U. S. Treasury; they offset, in part, appropriations made for operating and maintaining the National Park System.

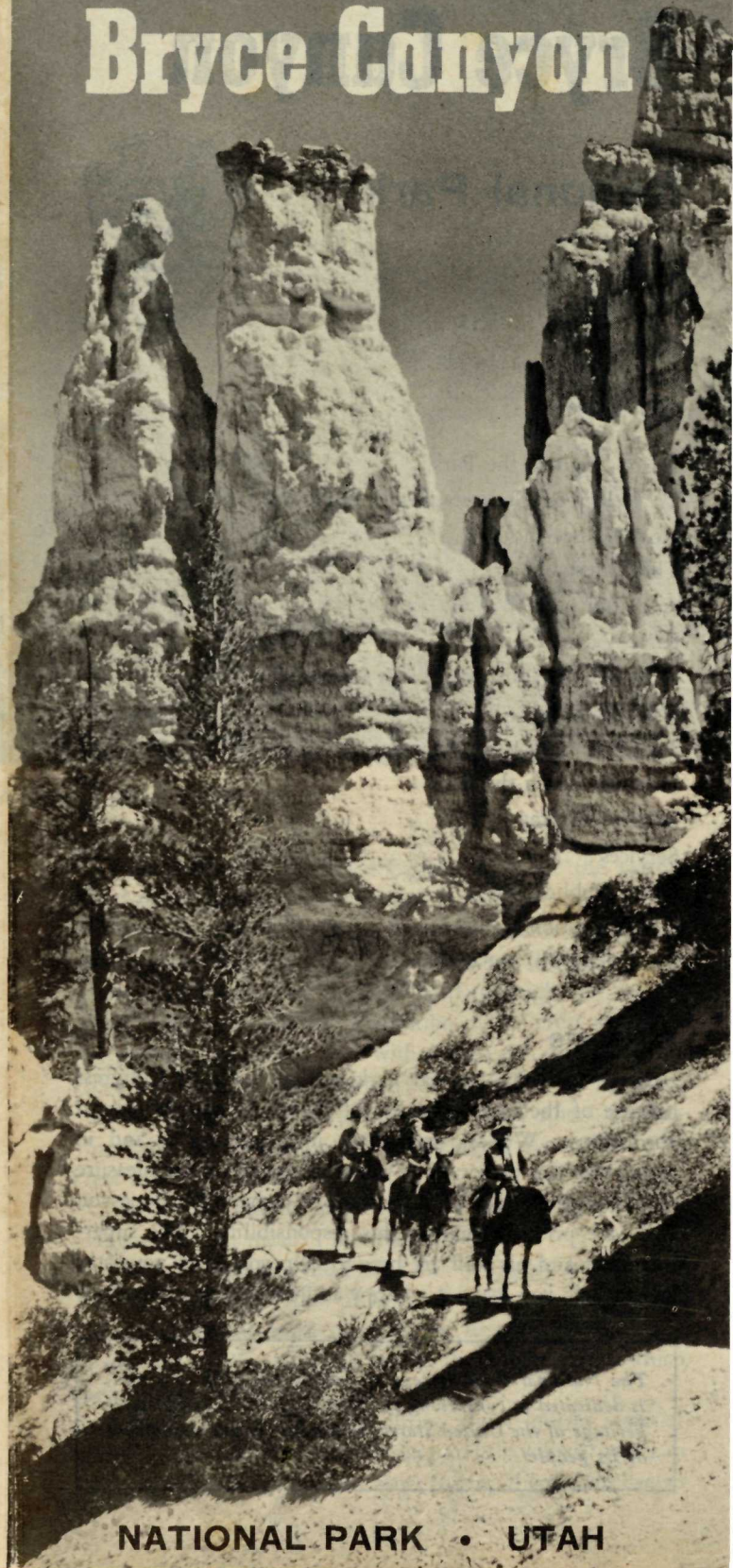


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fred A. Seaton, *Secretary*
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*

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Bryce Canyon



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