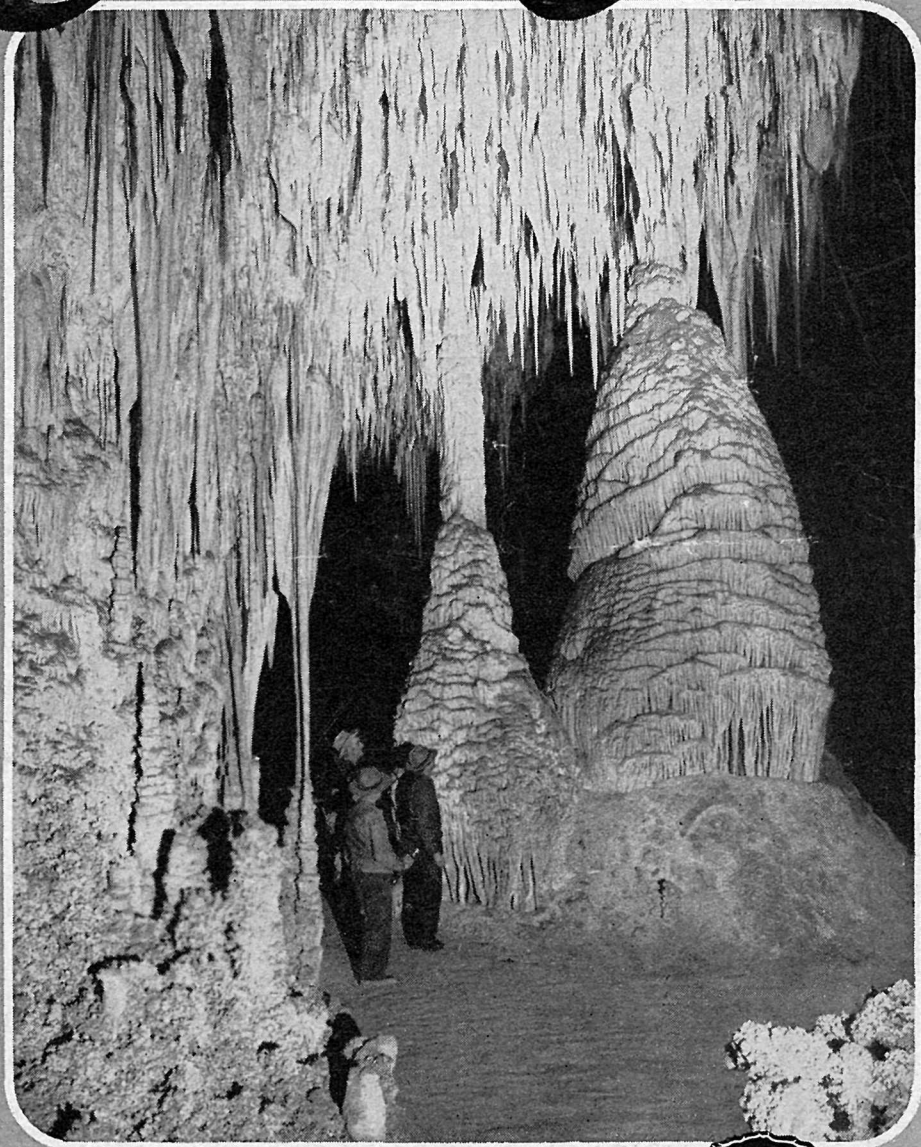


Carlsbad Caverns



NATIONAL PARK

New Mexico



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Historic Events

- 1858 The route of the Butterfield Overland Mail passed not far from the cave.
- 1862 Cattlemen and goat herders are reported to have discovered the caverns.
- 1900 Guano mining was carried on about this time, the miners of guano being the first explorers of the scenic portion of the caverns.
- 1923 October 25. Established a national monument by Presidential proclamation.
- 1923 and 1924 Dr. Willis T. Lee led National Geographic Society expeditions into the caverns, finding many new tunnels and rooms. At the close of his expedition, 23 miles of the caverns had been explored.
- 1930 Act of Congress, approved May 14, made the area a national park.
- 1932 Two high-speed passenger elevators installed in the caverns for convenience of visitors.
- 1933 By Presidential proclamation the area of the park was increased from a little more than 700 acres to 10,080 acres.
- 1939 Park extended by Presidential proclamation to an area of more than 49,000 acres.



United States Department of the Interior

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, CONRAD L. WIRTH, *Director*

Carlsbad Caverns

NATIONAL PARK

New Mexico OPEN ALL YEAR

CARLSBAD CAVERNS, one of the superb areas in the National Park System owned by the people of the United States and administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, is a series of connected caverns of unusual magnificence and extent. These caverns are located in southeastern New Mexico, in the rugged foothills of the Guadalupe Mountains. The region is picturesque semidesert country, and its vegetation is of interest to many visitors.

On October 25, 1923, Carlsbad Cave National Monument was established by Presidential proclamation. Later, by act of Congress, approved May 14, 1930, the area became Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

Formation of the Caverns

Carlsbad Caverns are openings made by underground water in a rock formation known as the Capitan limestone. This limestone formation was deposited in a shallow sea probably 200 million years ago—in the Permian period of earth history. After this

period the area emerged from the sea, but it may have been resubmerged and covered by sediments at a later period.

The uplifting and folding movements that formed the Rocky Mountains also gave elevation to the Carlsbad Caverns area. The uplift of the region took place near the end of the "Age of Dinosaurs" (Cretaceous period)—some 60 million years ago. Since that time the vast caverns have been hollowed in the limestone, and within them the amazing decorative deposits were formed.

The settling of the original sediments and the repeated earth movements of the region made numerous joint cracks in the limestone rocks. Surface waters entering the ground found their way along many of these cracks and through the pores of the rock. The beginning of the caverns as small crevices dates from the encroachment of this fresh water.

All large caves or caverns owe their origin to the solution of limestone by water contained in them, and in most caverns this development took place deep down in the rocks, beneath the water table in the zone of complete water saturation. The small original crevices increased in size through solution until

they became rooms and corridors and as the chambers enlarged more and more water entered, keeping each cavity full of water. The solution work proceeded, therefore, on all exposed surfaces and was most effective.

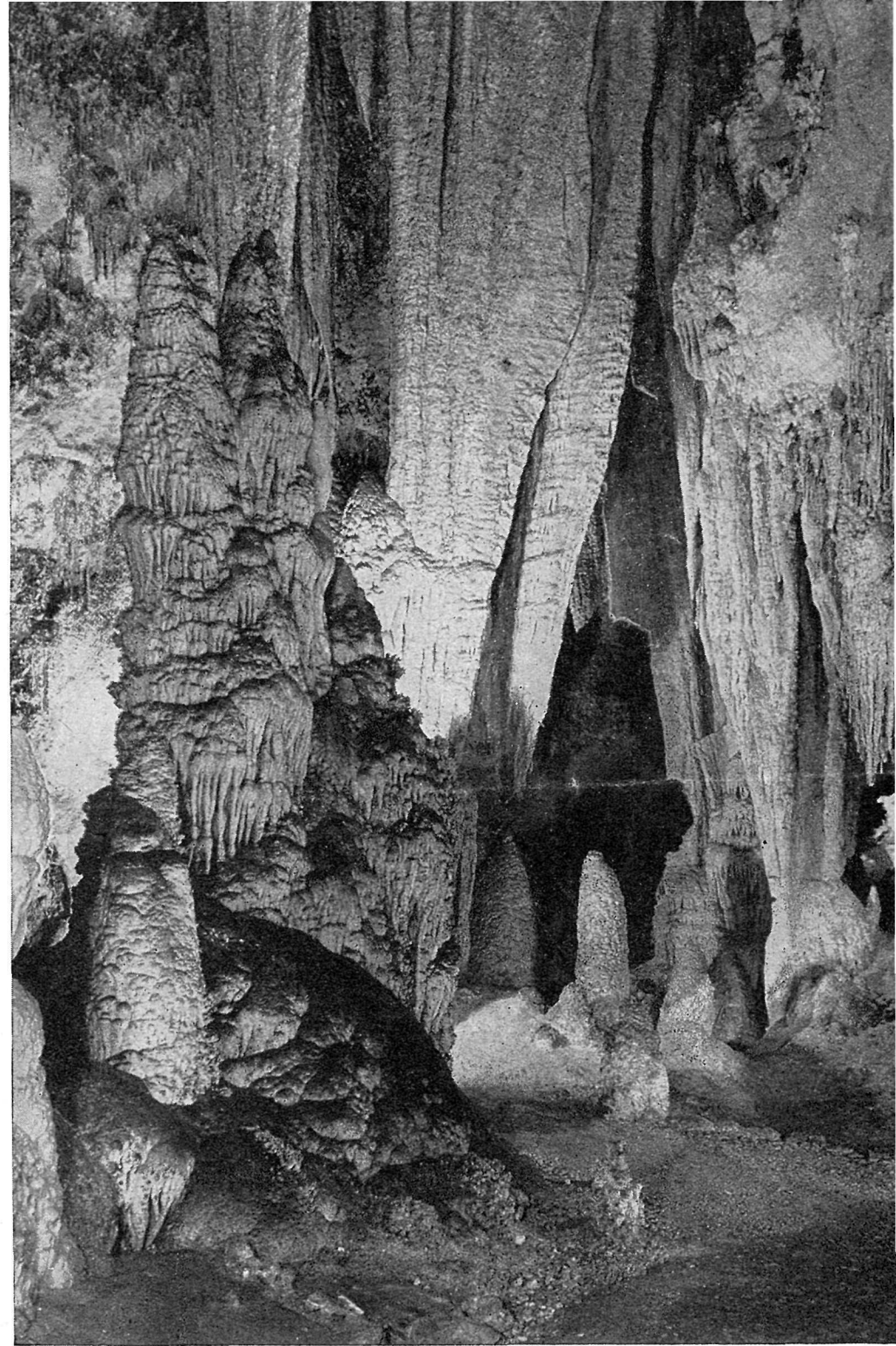
A later series of earth movements was experienced here—the uplift responsible for the Guadalupe Mountains. This uplift allowed surface streams to cut deep canyons into the limestone and permitted the water filling the caverns to drain away, first from the upper sections of the cave and, as the surface canyons cut deeper, from the lower sections as well. When the water withdrew, air entered the underground chambers; then solution stopped and deposition began.

The small seepages that find their way into the dry caverns from above are here evaporated and deposition takes place instead of solution and removal. During this second period of development, nature converted these gray cavities into a wonderland. In the Carlsbad Caverns there are myriads of beautifully sculptured effects hanging from the ceilings. Some of them are inverted spires variously ornamented and known as stalactites; some are small delicate growths resembling plant structures. Where water enters any opening faster than it can be evaporated, part of it falls to the floor and evaporates there, gradually building up mounds, stumps, totem poles, and other masses of limestone known as stalagmites. Some stalactites and stalagmites are found which have joined or sealed to form columns. Less commonly irregular spiral and curiously branched and twisted forms develop; these are called helictites. All these ornate and fascinating forms are due to the deposition of carbonate of lime which has been carried in solution by descending ground water and which

crystallizes upon the floors, ceilings, and walls of the cave as the water evaporates and forms flowstone and dripstone deposits. Even when some of the water finds direct entrance through sink holes into deep open passageways, a small amount still seeps through crevices into the dry upper chambers where it evaporates and deposits its tiny load of limestone. This constant addition of small particles to the surface by the evaporation of the water in which it is dissolved is the method by which the cave formations grow.

Many of the formations, in all forms and positions, are delicately colored, generally in shades of tan, but other tints are sometimes seen. This coloring results from a small amount of iron oxide or other mineral matter in the limestone. The brilliance and translucent appearance of the formations in a cave are due to the fact that they are saturated with water. If, for any reason, the seepage of water into the cave is stopped, its appearance gradually becomes dull and the surface of the formations slowly assumes a powdered look. Such a dry cave is spoken of as a mature or dormant cave.

Carlsbad Caverns are unique among the world's caves because of the vast size of the underground chambers and their high ceilings. These features were brought about, in part, by the tremendous amount of rock material which has slumped and fallen into the cavity. Collapsing originated during the solution phase of cavern development by the undermining of large wall and ceiling blocks through solution and continued into the depositional chapter of formation. The collapsing ended once stability was achieved in the dry cave and no rock has fallen within the cave for thousands of years.



QUEEN'S CHAMBER

Extent of the Area

While many miles of passages and chambers have been explored, the size of Carlsbad Caverns is not known. Development has been limited primarily to the 750-foot level, reached by trail from the natural entrance, via the Green Lake Room, King's Palace, Queen's Chamber, and Papoose Room, 829 feet below the surface, and by passenger elevator. The developed portion of the caverns only is open to the public. An extension of the lower level may be seen at the "Jumping Off Place" in the Big Room. To the east, extending from the lunchroom, is another subterranean passage that has been explored to a depth of 1,100 feet. Lower levels may exist, but none of these levels has been found.

Although the underground caverns are so extensive, the surface area of Carlsbad Caverns National Park was only some 700 acres until February 21, 1933, when by Presidential proclamation it was increased to 10,080 acres. On February 3, 1939, it was enlarged by Presidential proclamation to more than 49,000 acres. Within these enlargements are many other caves, some rich in decorative deposits and others with archeological interest.

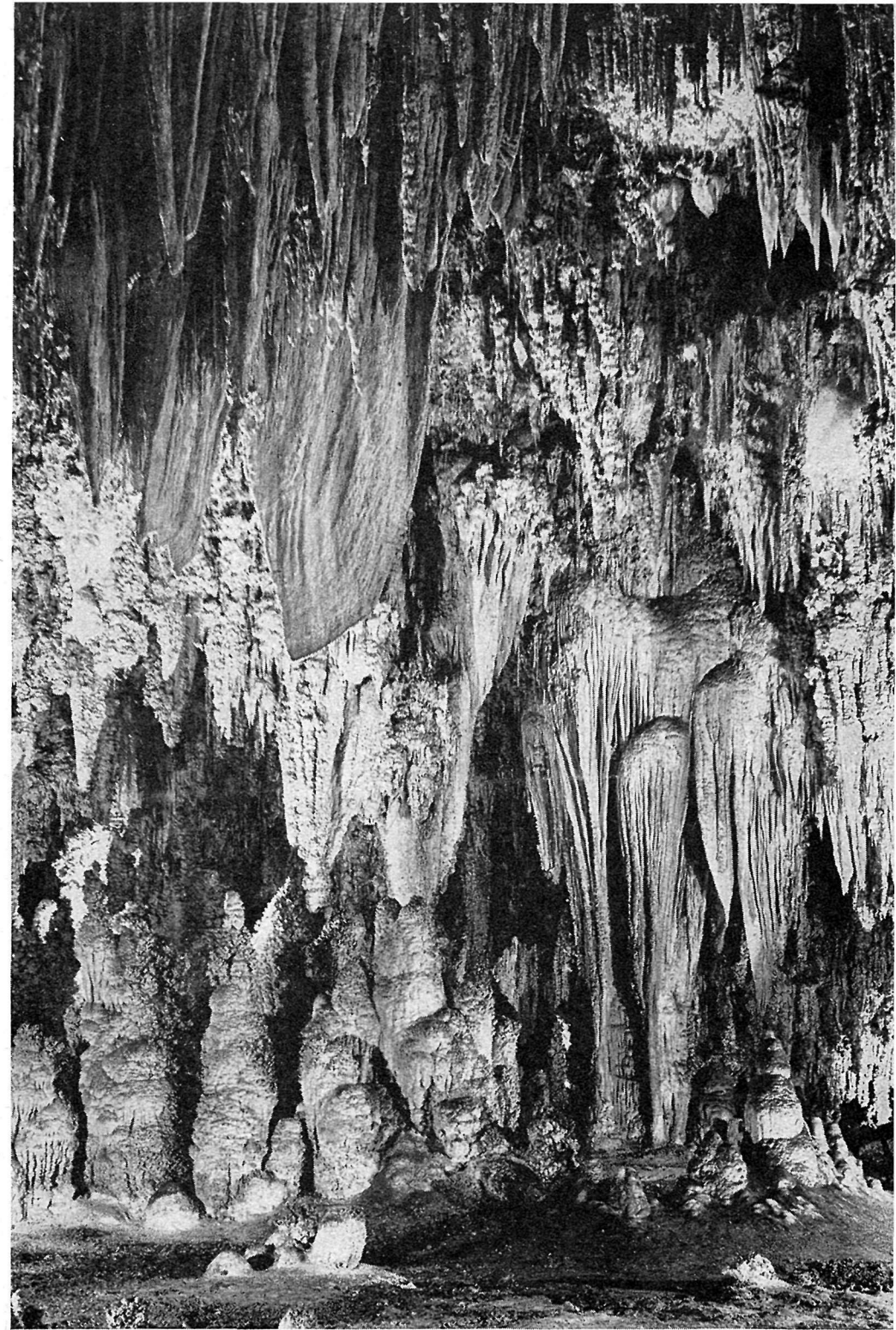
History of the Caverns

All that is known of the first man to see the entrance of Carlsbad Caverns is that he was an Indian. Evidences of prehistoric inhabitation are the circular rock mescal or cooking pits and the grinding bowls found on the surface near the entrance and the paintings, or pictographs, found on the walls of the entrance. It is doubtful, however, that the Indians ventured far into the caverns.

Early pioneer trails passed near the caverns entrance. The Spanish conquistadors are believed to have come into the Pecos River Valley near the caverns, and the historic old Butterfield Express Trail (the first express trail across the West) crossed the route of the Spaniards near here. Over the route of the Butterfield Trail the Forty-niners freighted their gold from California to St. Louis, and today wagon irons, relics of old wagon trains that met with disaster at the hands of marauding bands, are sometimes unearthed.

Following closely the wayfarers of the Butterfield Trail came the cattlemen and the first permanent settlers. They knew of the caverns, referred to them as the Bat Cave, and may have explored portions of them. The first real interest in the cave, however, lay not in its natural beauty but in the discovery of its valuable deposits of bat guano. Mining operations to remove this nitrate-rich fertilizer began at the turn of the century and the guano miners made exploration of the underground chambers and passageways. Among these early explorers was a local youth, Jim White. He was impressed by the wonders he saw beneath the surface and took every opportunity of visiting the caverns and in encouraging others to visit them. Later, Jim White became an unofficial guide for the caverns and when the area was included within the National Park System he was made a park ranger and, subsequently, chief ranger.

As more settlers came to the region the fame of the caverns grew, and in 1923 Robert Holley, of the General Land Office, United States Department of the Interior, surveyed the cave to determine whether it should be included in the superlative areas making up the



KING'S PALACE DRAPERIES

National Park System. His report stressed the magnificence of the caverns and on October 25, 1923, President Coolidge proclaimed the area Carlsbad Cave National Monument. Also in 1923, and again in 1924, Dr. Willis T. Lee, of the Geological Survey, made comprehensive explorations, and the publishing of his findings in the National Geographic Magazine gave the caverns national publicity. An act of Congress, approved May 14, 1930, changed the status of the area to Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

The Bat Spectacle

The bat spectacle is one of the great attractions of Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Each evening about sundown a great number of bats come forth from the Bat Cave. Flying out through the entrance arch in a spiral, they stream off over the rim in a southerly direction, later to separate into flocks which disap-

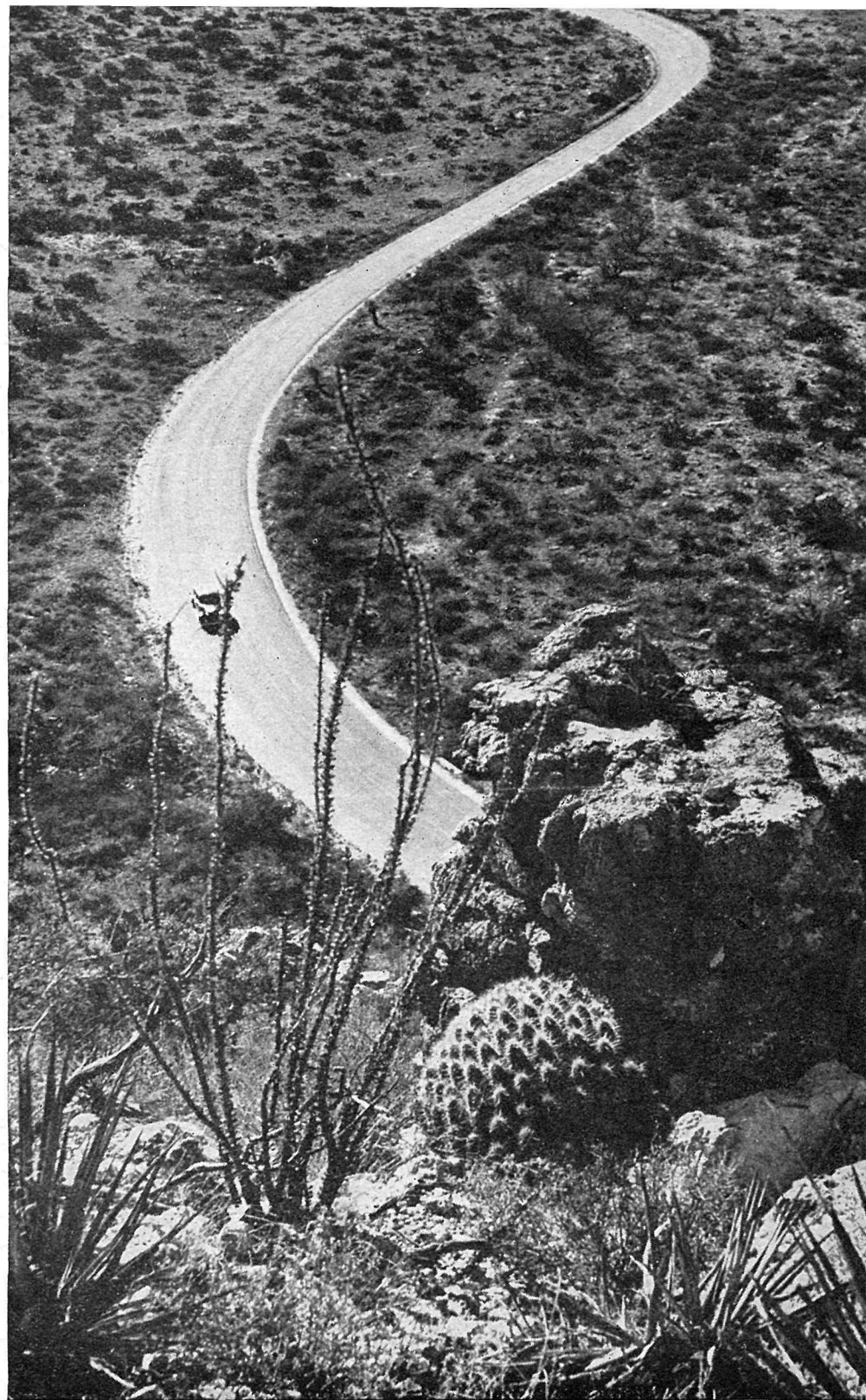
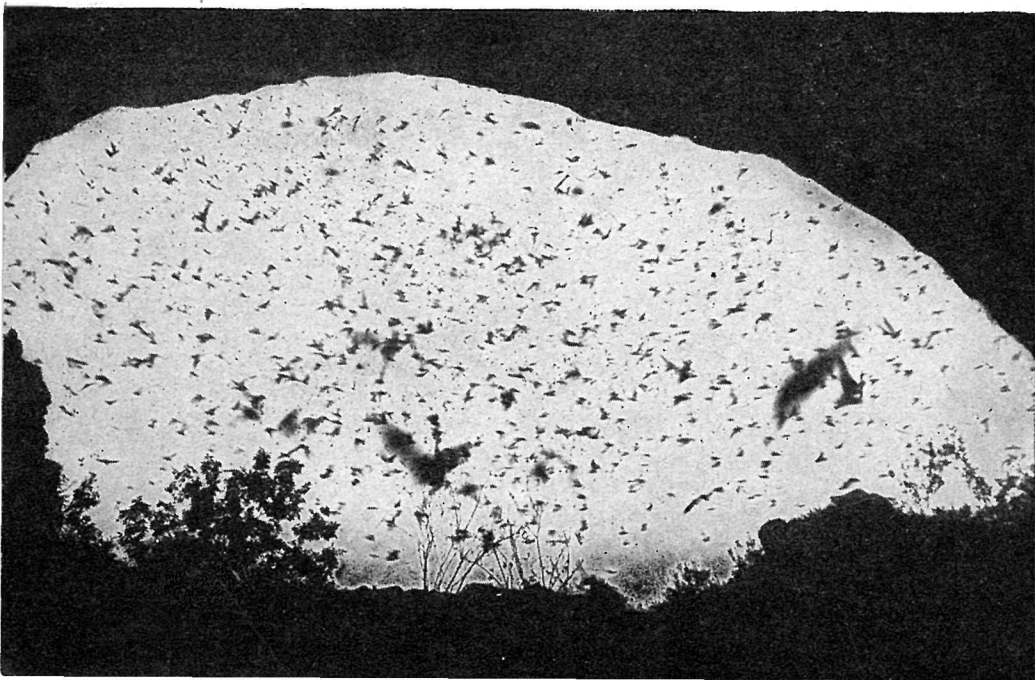
pear in the distance for a night's foraging. The exodus continues for quite some time, depending on the intensity of the flight and the number of bats present. The population of bats is contingent upon the availability of their insect food supply. When night-flying insects, such as moths and beetles, are numerous, literally millions of bats are in flight, but as the insect food supply wanes so does the number of bats, and during the winter months most of the bats of Carlsbad Caverns have migrated to warmer regions.

Bats return from their nocturnal insect feeding just before dawn. They dive into the entrance at amazingly high speed and fly directly to the Bat Cave, where they spend the daylight hours at rest. Bats at roost hang by their hind legs, head downward, in dense clusters from the ceiling of their particular part of the caverns.

Since bats spend nearly their entire life in darkness, little is known about

Below: BAT FLIGHT AS SEEN FROM INSIDE CAVERNS ENTRANCE

Right: WALNUT CANYON HIGHWAY LEADING TO CAVERNS ENTRANCE



The Underground Trip

At the present time only a portion of the underground corridors and great chambers in Carlsbad Caverns National Park is open to visitors.

The main corridor of the cave, just beneath the entrance, is immense, but, apart from its great size and geologic position, has nothing of particular importance to offer when compared with the beauties of the chambers beyond.

The trail through the main corridor extends for almost a mile and leads to the Green Lake Room, which derives its name from a small green pool alongside the trail.

The trail then passes through a short artificial tunnel to the King's Palace. It is almost circular in form and is separated from the adjoining chambers by curtains and partitions.

A natural "keyhole" leads from the King's Palace to the Queen's Chamber, and in natural sequence comes the Papoose Room, a beautiful little room which leads back to the King's Palace, whence the trail leads over a series of winding ramps to the lunchroom, at the beginning of the Big Room. Here a stop of about 40 minutes is made for lunch. Water has been piped from the surface and is available in sanitary drinking fountains; tables and benches have been built; and modern comfort stations have been installed nearby.

Leaving the lunchroom, the visitor enters the Big Room itself, the most impressive of the many chambers of the caverns. The trail around the perimeter of this room is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length and at one place the ceiling arches 285 feet above. In this room the formations are massive as well as magnificent. The stalactites vary from almost needlelike proportions to

huge chandeliers; the stalagmites are equally varied, although of different contours. Here is found the Giant Dome, which bears a striking resemblance to the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

Returning to the lunchroom one usually leaves the caverns by elevator. Occasionally a walk-out trip to the surface is scheduled over a short-cut trail, climbing 754 feet in about 50 minutes.

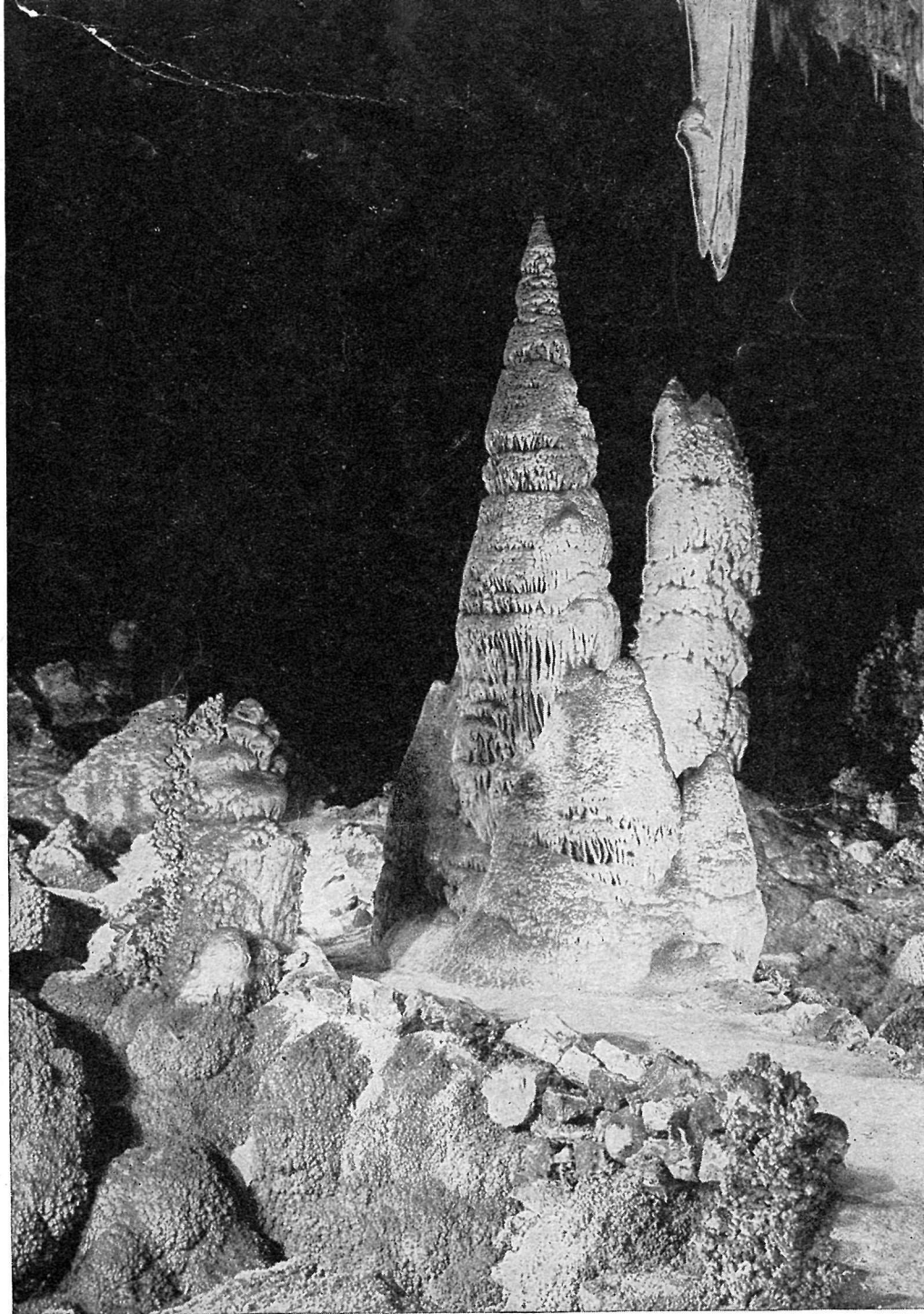
From the ticket office to the lunchroom by trail is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Around the Big Room, returning to the lunchroom it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles—a total walking distance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, if one leaves the caverns by elevator. For those walking out, the added distance is 1 mile, or a total of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles round trip. Properly to cover the caverns now open to the public requires about 4 hours, with a 40-minute luncheon stop.

From Labor Day to Memorial Day, caverns trips are scheduled at 8:30, 9:30, and 11 a. m.; 12 noon; and 1 p. m. During the summer season, entrances may be made at 8, 9, 10, and 11 a. m., and 12 noon. Partial trips entering the cave by elevator join walk-in parties 1 hour and 45 minutes later in the caverns lunchroom. On these partial trips the Big Room tour is made.

National Park Service guides conduct the party throughout the entire trip. Visitors are invited to ask questions of the guides, who are glad to impart authentic information.

Fees

A fee of \$1 for guide service, plus 20 cents tax, is charged each adult entering the caverns. Fees may be waived for school groups visiting the caverns for educational purposes and for members



CARLSBAD CAVERNS ARE STRIKINGLY FLOODLIGHTED



TRAIL LEADING TO CAVERNS ENTRANCE

of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty. No charge is made for children 11 years of age or under when accompanied by adults taking responsibility for their safety and good conduct.

Administration

The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of Carlsbad Caverns National Park is the superintendent. He maintains headquarters in the park, and all requests for information regarding the caverns should be addressed to him at Carlsbad, N. Mex. General information also may be obtained at the chamber of commerce, hotels, camps, garages, or transportation offices in Carlsbad or nearby cities.

Accommodations

There are no overnight accommodations in Carlsbad Caverns National Park, but modern hotels, tourist camps, and trailer courts in nearby cities and towns along the approach highway offer various types of service. The National Park Service exercises no jurisdiction over these accommodations.

In the park itself a store is maintained near the caverns entrance where refreshments, soft drinks, pictures, photographic supplies, cigarettes, candy, post cards, and souvenirs may be purchased. It is operated by the Cavern Supply Co., Carlsbad, N. Mex., under Government franchise and supervision. Rates and service are approved by the Director of the National Park Service.

The Cavern Supply Co. also serves a moderately priced luncheon at the 750-foot level in the caverns for the convenience of visitors making the caverns trip.

Another service furnished by the company is a day nursery near the caverns entrance, where babies and small children are cared for. A charge of \$1.50 a day for each child is made for this service, which includes lunch. Kennel service for pets is 50 cents.

How to Reach the Park

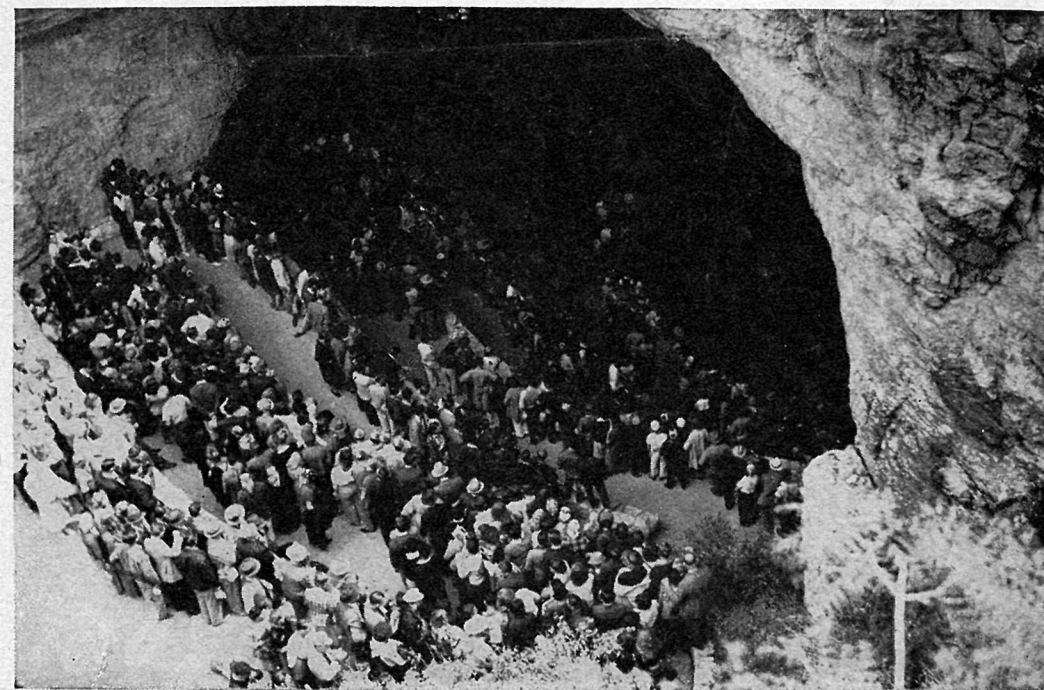
The park is served by the Santa Fe System on the north from Clovis, N. Mex., through the city of Carlsbad. Train passengers can reach the park by auto coach or taxicab. The park is

also served by the Texas and Pacific, Rock Island, and Southern Pacific Lines, by way of El Paso.

Carlsbad Caverns coaches operate daily between Carlsbad, El Paso, and the park. Passengers from railroads other than the Santa Fe may obtain bus service at El Paso or Pecos, Tex. Continental Airlines provides daily airplane service to the Carlsbad airport, where a bus or taxicab may be obtained to go to the park.

By automobile the park is reached by U. S. Nos. 62-180 from El Paso, Tex., or from Hobbs, N. Mex.; U. S. No. 285 through Denver, Colo., Santa Fe, Roswell, or Carlsbad, N. Mex., and Pecos, Tex.; and from U. S. No. 80 through Pecos.

TOURISTS ENTERING THE CAVERNS



*"Let no one say, and say it to your shame,
That all was beauty here until you came"*

NATIONAL PARKS are established "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Please cooperate in maintaining and protecting this park. The following observations are made for your guidance:

Preservation of Natural Features.—Trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, mineral formations, or any animal, bird, or other life may not be disturbed, injured, or destroyed; and walls or formations in the caverns may not be defaced by writing, carving, or otherwise marring them. Canes, umbrellas, or sticks of any kind may not be taken into the caverns unless permission is granted by the superintendent or one of his representatives, this permission being given only when such cane or stick is necessary for the visitor to make the caverns trip. Tossing or throwing rocks or other material inside the caverns is prohibited.

Fees.—No person or persons may enter the caverns unless accompanied by National Park Service employees or guides; fee and tax, \$1.20.

Camping.—There are no public camps within the park area, and no overnight accommodations. Lunches may be eaten only in designated places, and all trash must be placed in cans provided for the purpose.

Fires.—Especial care must be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or other combustible material.

Hunting.—The park is a sanctuary for wildlife, and the hunting, killing, wounding, frightening, capturing, or attempting to capture any wild bird or animal is prohibited.

Dogs.—No dogs are allowed in the caverns.

Cameras.—Still and motion-picture cameras may be used freely on the surface. Professional photographers must obtain a permit from the superintendent for taking interior views. Time exposures and flash pictures may be taken inside the caverns only on the special photographic party. Details regarding the time and extent of this tour can be secured from uniformed personnel of the park. The photographer must provide his own equipment and flash bulbs.

Park Rangers and Guides.—The rangers and guides are here to help and advise you. When in doubt, ask an employee in uniform.