



Frozen Niagara, the largest travertine, or onyx, formation in the cave. (Seen on Trips 2, 4, and 5.)

The variety of animal life in the park is typical of the southeastern region of the country. Lying in the Valley Sink in the south section, the Knobs in the middle section, and the Hills in the north, it affords many types of wildlife habitats. The cave provides a distinctive animal life which is entirely different from the surface animals and of considerable interest to park visitors.

The more common types of mammals in the park are deer, raccoon, gray fox, red fox, opossum, cottontail rabbit, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, flying squirrel, woodchuck, skunk, chipmunk, muskrat, mink, weasel, beaver, and several kinds of bats.

Bird life in the park is of especial interest, more than 170 species having been reported. Quail, woodpeckers, mourning doves, crows, vultures, hawks, owls, robins, and cardinals are among the permanent residents.

Reptiles and amphibians are represented by more than 60 species.

The cave life is unique among the fauna of the park. Bats are the most numerous and may be observed in Longs Cave,

Colossal Cavern, and Bat Cave, as well as many smaller caves. In some of the caves having streams or lakes, eyeless fish and cave crawfish are found, while the cave cricket is common in all caves.

CAVE TRIPS

Mammoth Cave has four main entrances. One is natural and is known as the Old, or Historic, Entrance. The other three entrances, which are man-made, are called Frozen Niagara, New, and Carmichael.

Cave trips are available daily, including Sundays and holidays, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., with earlier and later trips during the summer months. No person is permitted to enter the cave unless accompanied by a guide.

INTERPRETIVE SERVICE

In addition to guide service in the cave, interpretation of the park is provided on the surface for the visitor.

Beginning May 15, and continuing through September 30, illustrated talks are given each evening by the naturalist. Self-guided nature walks are available throughout the year.

In the museum at headquarters, which is open daily, the cave and park stories are told in interesting exhibits.

RECREATION

Hiking.—Eight miles of trails wind through dense woods along the Green River bluffs and offer an opportunity for nature lovers to observe the many varieties of trees, flowers, shrubs, and birds found in the park.

Fishing.—Thirty miles of Green and Nolin Rivers in the park supply the fisherman with a variety of fish. No fishing license is required, and the season is open throughout the year. For fishing regulations, inquire at the office of the chief park ranger.

Boating.—Excursion-boat trips on the beautiful Green River are provided daily during the summer season. For schedules and rates, inquire at the boating concession ticket office.

Tennis and Shuffleboard.—Two tennis courts and four shuffleboard courts are available for visitors and are located in the rear of the Mammoth Cave Hotel.

Camping and Picnicking.—A free campground and picnic ground are available, with tables, fireplaces, wood for fuel, comfort stations, laundry and shower facilities, and running water. No tents or other equipment are provided. Individual parking spaces for trailers, with running water, are located in one section of the camp.



Dogwood blossoms in April.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

The park is located in south-central Kentucky about 100 miles south of Louisville, Ky., and the same distance north of Nashville, Tenn., near U. S. No. 31-W. Louisville & Nashville Railroad and Greyhound bus lines connect with taxi service at Cave City, a distance of 11 miles from the park.

ACCOMMODATIONS

The Mammoth Cave Hotel, which is open all year, and the cottages and cabins, which are open only during the summer months, offer modern accommodations at moderate rates. Rooms with and without baths are available at the hotel, and all cabins have toilets and showers. The hotel offers dining-room or coffee-shop service.

Rates are not shown in this folder as they are subject to change from season to season, but latest rates may be obtained from the General Manager, National Park Concessions, Inc., Mammoth Cave, Ky.

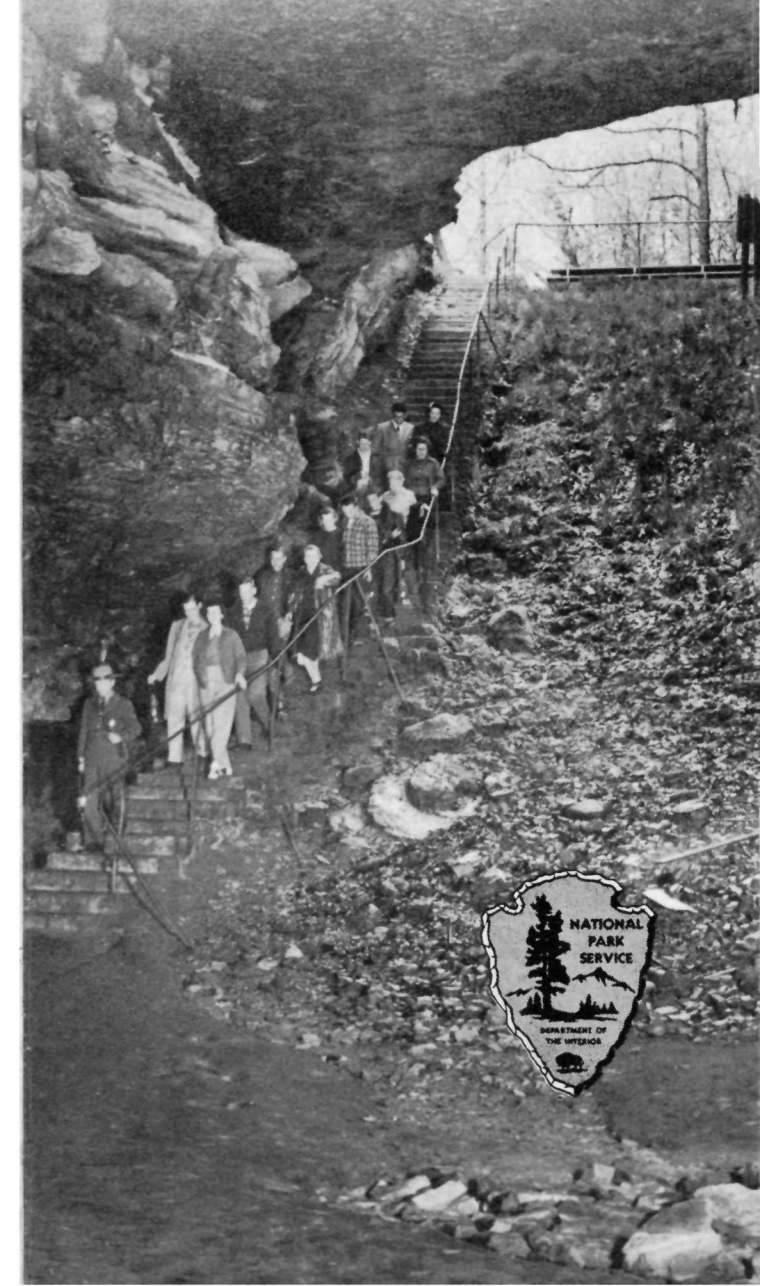
CHURCH SERVICES

Mass at 7 a. m. each Sunday in the Chapel; nondenominational services at 4 p. m. each Sunday in the Blue Room, Mammoth Cave Hotel.

Mammoth Cave

NATIONAL PARK • KENTUCKY

Open all year



Mammoth Cave

National Park, Kentucky

MAMMOTH CAVE, long considered one of the seven wonders of the New World, has been attracting visitors for nearly a century and a half. It was discovered by the white man about 1799—according to legend, by a pioneer named Houchin who pursued a wounded bear into the cave. It had long been used by pre-Columbian Indians. Several mummies, crude working tools, tree ladders, reed torches, moccasins, and numerous other evidences of pre-historic man's habitation have been discovered within the cave. During the War of 1812, saltpeter, used in making gunpowder, was leached from the deposits of "petre dirt" found in the cave.

Efforts to give these caverns national park status began many years ago, but as the lands were in private ownership difficulties were encountered. By act of 1926, Congress authorized establishment of Mammoth Cave National Park upon the condition that the lands involved be donated to the Federal Government. On May 22, 1936, the Secretary of the Interior accepted deeds to something over 20,000 acres, for administration and protection, in accordance with congressional authority. With the addition of other required lands, the park was fully established July 1, 1941.

The State of Kentucky, through the Kentucky National Park Commission and by donations made by the people of the State through the Mammoth Cave National Park Association, initiated and accomplished the greater part of the acquisition. Impressed by the splendid showing made by the State during a period of financial stress, the Federal Government by direct appropriation assisted in purchasing land to make possible complete park status. The park now embraces approximately 51,000 surface acres of forested hill country.

The National Park System, of which Mammoth Cave National Park is a unit, is dedicated to the conservation of America's scenic, scientific, and historic heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.



Echo River—360 feet below the surface. (Seen on Trips 1 and 4.)

GEOLOGICAL STORY OF MAMMOTH CAVE

Mammoth Cave has more than 150 miles of explored corridors literally filled with spectacular features, which may be enjoyed for their unusual qualities alone, but the cave trip is even more interesting if the visitor has a little knowledge of the geological history of the region.

Some 240,000,000 years ago, according to geologists, much of North America and all of Kentucky were submerged by a great ocean called the Mississippian Sea. The limestone in which the cave is found was laid down on the floor of that inland sea. In the millions of years that followed, the ocean receded from the continent northward into Hudson Bay and southward into the Gulf of Mexico.

The formation of the cave is the work of water in two rather distinct phases. The original phase took place below the water table and was brought about by ground water dissolving the limestone along joint and bedding planes, ever enlarging the cracks thus formed until large passageways and rooms were hollowed out. An upward movement of the earth's crust in this region drained the caves by lowering the water table and allowed Green River, the major surface stream in the area, to cut down through the limestone strata.

Underground tributaries of Green River, fed from sinkholes on the surface, modified the cave passageways in numerous instances. Echo River, one of these cave streams, is more than 300 feet below the surface and is probably the most famous underground river in the world. Large vertical tubes called pits and domes, which are spectacular features of Mammoth Cave, were formed after the main cave corridors and sometimes cut entirely through them.

The first stage of cave formations creates barren rooms and corridors. The second stage of cave history begins with the formation of dripstone, or secondary minerals. During this stage, which may overlap the first, the beauty of the cave is greatly enhanced. Water dripping from cave walls and roofs deposits much of its burden of lime as stalactites on the ceilings and stalagmites on the floor. The water which trickles down the walls forms sheets that hang like folded draperies and masses that resemble fountains. A mineral, called gypsum, adds to the beauty of the cave through the formation of woolly masses that resemble needles, pendants, flowerlike growths, and grotesque coils of white translucent crystals. Manganese and iron oxide impurities in the ground water have tinted much of the gray interior with reds, yellows, and purples.

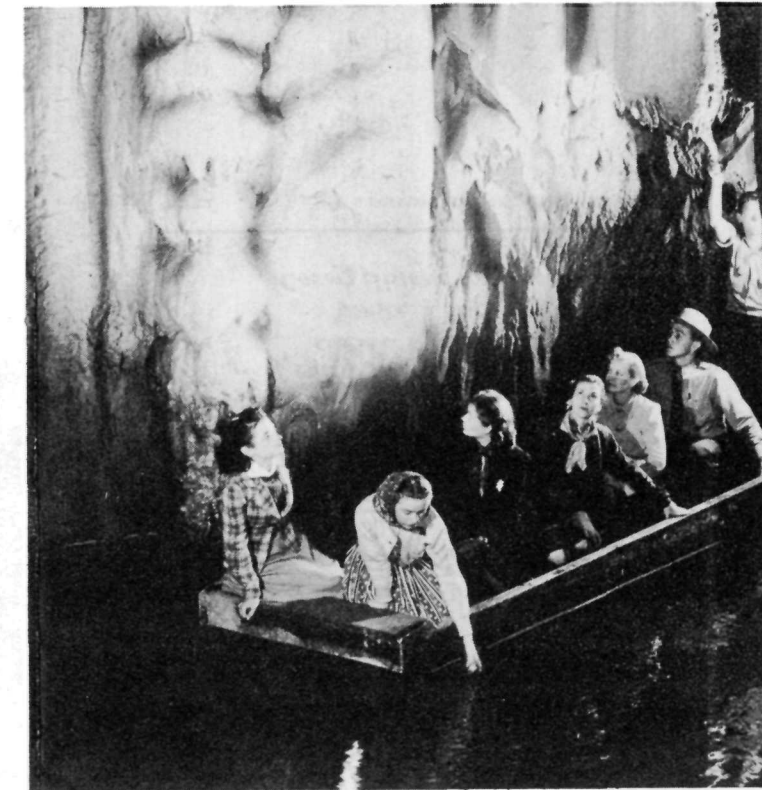
TREES, FLOWERS, AND WILDLIFE

Typical of the Central Hardwood Forest Region of the United States, the park forests are composed principally of deciduous broadleaved trees intermingled with scattered pines, cedars, and other evergreens. They cover 60 percent of the area inside the park on the Green and Nolin Rivers watersheds, an area which was almost entirely covered with virgin forests 160 years ago.

The most common of the trees in the park are the various oaks and hickories, together with beech, maple, gum, yellow-poplar, ash, sycamore, elm, flowering dogwood, and redbud.

Beautiful floral families have taken up residence on the sunny hills and shady ravines of Mammoth Cave National Park. The Kentucky shrubs and wild flowers, most of which require favorable moisture conditions, are of great variety. Some of the more spectacular members of this class are the Solomons-seal, wakerobin, mayapple, twinleaf, bloodroot, and jack-in-the-pulpit. Also growing in this section are the shrubby St. Johns-wort, purple coneflower, butterfly milkweed, gayfeather, and the earlier orange gromwell.

Crystal Lake—270 feet underground. (Seen on Trips 2, 4, and 5)



ADMINISTRATION

Mammoth Cave National Park is under the administration of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior. All communications regarding the park should be addressed to the Superintendent, Mammoth Cave National Park, Mammoth Cave, Ky.

HELP US PROTECT THIS PARK

Park regulations are designed for the protection of the natural features as well as for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The following is for the general guidance of visitors, who are requested to assist the administration by observing the rules.

Natural Features.—Do not mar, deface, or remove any rock, stalactite, stalagmite, or other natural features. Leave the flowers, ferns, and shrubs for others to enjoy.

Fires.—Kindle only in designated campground. Extinguish completely before leaving, even for temporary absence. Fire is the arch enemy of the national parks. Do not throw burning tobacco or matches on the ground or from an automobile.



Pleasure boat on the Green River.



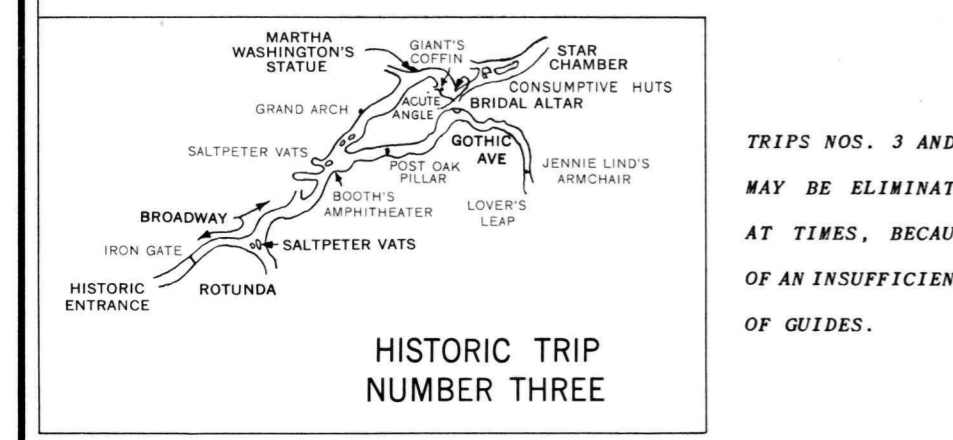
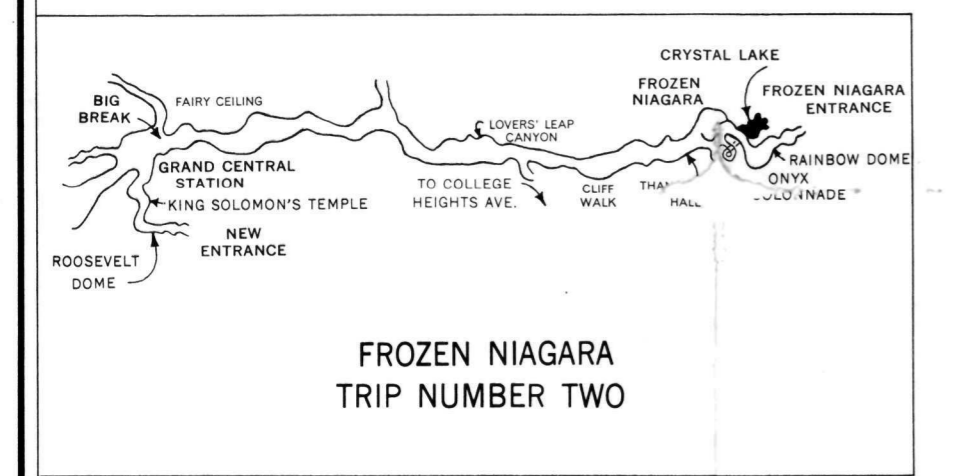
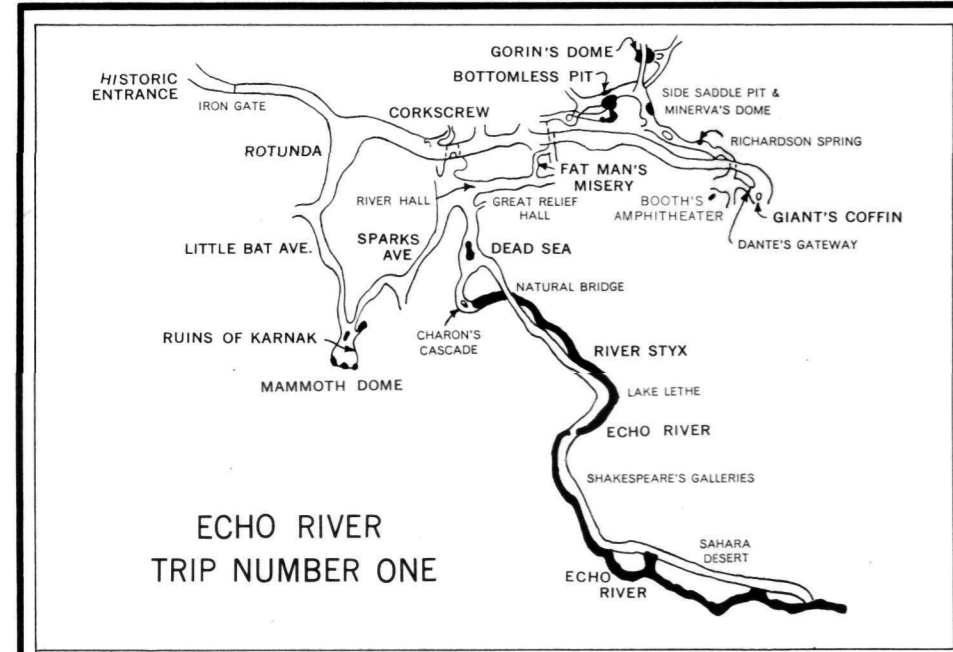
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Douglas McKay, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Conrad L. Wirth, Director

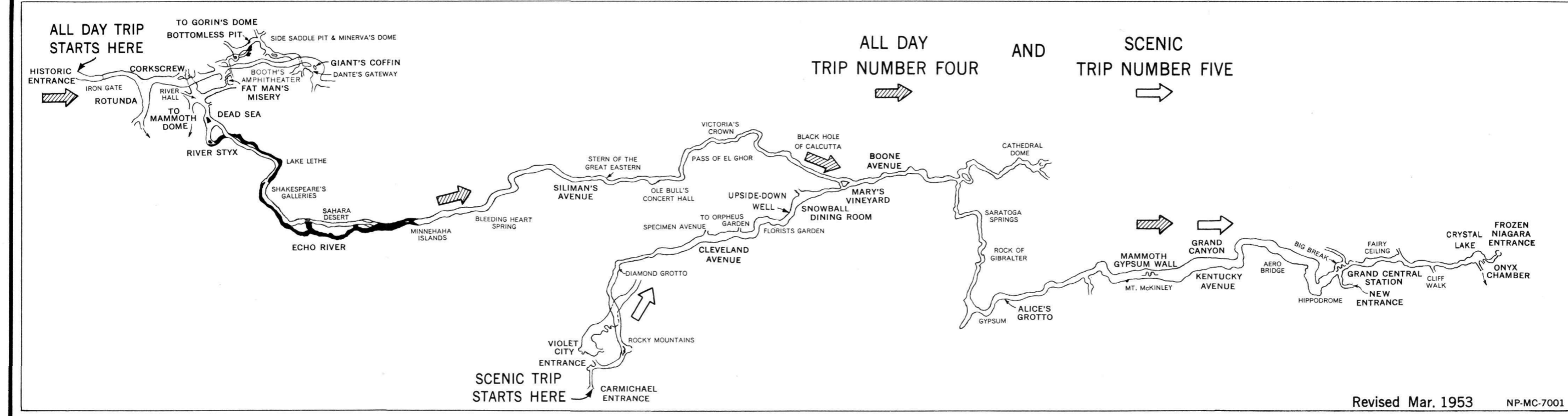
Cover: Historic Entrance.

Revised 1953

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TRIPS NOS. 3 AND 5
MAY BE ELIMINATED
AT TIMES, BECAUSE
OF AN INSUFFICIENCY
OF GUIDES.



Revised Mar. 1953 NP-MC-7001

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK
MAMMOTH CAVE, KENTUCKY**

CAVE TRIP INFORMATION

Cave Trip Fees (Tax Included)

ADULTS AND CHILDREN 12 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

Echo River, Trip No. 1.....	\$1.25	\$1.20 a person
Frozen Niagara, Trip No. 2.....	\$1.50	1.45 a person
Historic, Trip No. 3.....	\$1.25	1.20 a person
All Day, Trip No. 4.....	\$2.50	2.65 a person
Scenic, Trip No. 5.....	\$2.00	2.05 a person

During inclement weather, when transportation is furnished on Trips Nos. 1 and 3, there is an additional charge of 25 cents a person.

For Trips Nos. 1 and 3 there is no charge for children under 12 years of age and groups of school children 12 to 18 years old; for Trips Nos. 2, 4, and 5 there is a charge of 25 cents for transportation.

Children under 12 and organized groups of school children 12 to 18 years of age must be accompanied by an adult paying the full fee.

Lunch tickets, 75 cents, may be purchased for the All Day and Scenic Trips.

SCHEDULE OF TRIPS

THE FOLLOWING TRIPS ARE CONDUCTED DAILY,
INCLUDING SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS (CENTRAL STAND-
ARD TIME):*

May 15 to September 15

September 16 to May 14

- ~~8:00 a. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3~~
- ~~9:00 a. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3~~
- ~~9:30 a. m.—Trip 5~~
- ~~10:00 a. m.—Trips 2, 3, and 4~~
- ~~10:30 a. m.—Trip 5~~
- ~~11:00 a. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3~~
- ~~11:30 a. m.—Trip 5~~
- ~~12:00 noon—Trip 2~~
- ~~1:00 p. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3~~
- ~~2:00 p. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3~~
- ~~3:00 p. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3~~
- ~~4:00 p. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3~~
- ~~5:00 p. m.—Trip 2~~
- ~~6:00 p. m.—Trip 2~~

- ~~9:00 a. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3~~
- ~~10:00 a. m.—Trips 2, 3, and 4~~
- ~~11:00 a. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3~~
- ~~11:30 a. m.—Trip 5~~
- ~~12:00 noon—Trip 2~~
- ~~1:00 p. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3~~
- ~~2:00 p. m.—Trips 2 and 3~~
- ~~3:00 p. m.—Trips 1, 2, and 3~~
- ~~4:00 p. m.—Trip 2~~
- ~~5:00 p. m.—Trip 2~~

*Trips Nos. 3 and 5 and the 6 p. m. trip may be eliminated at times, because of insufficiency of guides.

CAVE TRIP ROUTES

The routes of the various trips within Mammoth Cave provide a variety of interests. They range in length from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to 7 miles. All travel inside the cave is by foot. The footpaths are firm and, except for short stretches on certain routes, the cave passageways are large, and stooping or bending is seldom necessary. The extent of climbs and descents also varies with trips. All visitors are urged to select trips well within their physical ability to accomplish as to mileage, time, and difficulty. For this purpose the information furnished below is given in the order of distances traveled and time required.

FROZEN NIAGARA, Trip No. 2. Distance, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; time required, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Electrically lighted throughout. You descend 250 feet by stairway. There are several short climbs, but the trip is not considered strenuous. Features include King Solomon's Temple, Drapery Room, Crystal Lake, and Onyx Colonnade. You enter through the New Entrance and come out through the Frozen Niagara Entrance—both man-made.

HISTORIC, Trip No. 3. Distance, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; time required, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Electrically lighted throughout. An easy trip. Features the parts of the cave shown for 150 years. You enter at the Historic Entrance and see the Saltpeter Mining Vats of the War of 1812, Bridal Altar, Jenny Lind's Armchair, Martha Washington's Statue, Consumptive Huts, and Star Chamber.

ECHO RIVER, Trip No. 1. Distance, 3 miles; time required, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours. Shown by lanterns, torches, and electric lights. Some strenuous climbing. You enter at the Historic Entrance and visit the Rotunda, Bottomless Pit, Fat Man's Misery, Mammoth Dome, Ruins of Karnak, and take a boat ride on Echo River, except when the river is at flood stage.

SCENIC, Trip No. 5. Distance, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; time required, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Electrically lighted throughout. A fairly strenuous trip. Features include Cleveland Avenue, Diamond Grotto, Boone Avenue, Mount McKinley, and Frozen Niagara. Extensive deposits of both gypsum and stalactite-stalagmite formations are seen. You enter at the Carmichael Entrance and come out at the Frozen Niagara Entrance. Lunch served in the Snowball Dining Room, 267 feet underground.

ALL-DAY, Trip No. 4. Distance, 7 miles; time required, about 7 hours. Shown by lanterns and torches and electric lights. A strenuous trip. Most of the features of the Echo River (No. 1) and Frozen Niagara (No. 2) trips are included, in addition to beautiful gypsum formations. You enter at the Historic Entrance and come out at the Frozen Niagara Entrance, after having lunch in the underground dining room. Trip not scheduled during periods of high water on Echo River.