

SHENANDOAH

NATIONAL PARK - VIRGINIA



Shenandoah National Park

IN 1935, the State of Virginia deeded to the Federal Government 176,429.8 acres of Blue Ridge Mountain land for administration and development as a national park. Other areas have been added since bringing the total to 183,311 acres.

On the west, the park is bounded by the fertile farmlands of the Shenandoah Valley and on the east by the rolling hills of the Piedmont Plateau. The area is rich in historic associations, famed for its scenic loveliness, and featured in song and story.

The Blue Ridge Mountains are covered by a hardwood forest interspersed with pine and grassland. Thus nature has provided a delightful scenic setting which attracts visitors at all seasons.

Although more than 700 species of trees, shrubs, vines, and other herbaceous plants, 35 species of mammals, and 125 species of birds have been identified, there is still much

to be learned concerning the natural history of the park.

The rocks of the park reveal a long and varied history, dating from the earliest geologic records. They represent periods of volcanic eruption, of inundation by a great inland sea, of elevation which formed lofty highlands, and of erosion which produced the present topography.

To make the park area accessible to visitors, a highway was built along the crest of the mountains for the entire length of the park. This is known as the Skyline Drive.

The Appalachian Trail for foot and horseback travel parallels the Skyline Drive. Other trails enable the visitor to explore the hollows and ridges on the mountain slopes.

Seven picnic grounds, a campground, overnight accommodations, and restaurant facilities are available during the travel season, but are not operated from November 1 until late spring.



FROM BUSHY TOP, A FINE VIEW OVERLOOKING SKYLAND, STONY MAN MOUNTAIN, AND THE BLUE RIDGE MAY BE OBTAINED.



UPPER FALLS OF WHITE OAK RIVER IN WHITE OAK CANYON. HERE THE RIVER DROPS 1,500 FEET WITHIN 2½ MILES. THIS FALL IS REACHED BY A 2-MILE HIKE OR HORSEBACK RIDE FROM THE SKYLINE DRIVE NEAR SKYLAND. *Virginia State Chamber of Commerce Photo*

Flora

ASIDE FROM the magnificent views, the profuse vegetation which smoothly cloaks the Blue Ridge never fails to charm the visitor to Shenandoah National Park.

There are fully 100 different kinds of trees in the area, 10 of which are evergreens; more than 50 shrubs, many with conspicuous flowers; hundreds of herbaceous wildflowers; and a wealth of ferns, mosses, lichens, and other plants which thrive in the moist woods.

Mountain laurel, blooming early in June, heads the list of flowering shrubs and is followed closely in profusion by azaleas, redbud, Jersey tea, nine-bark, sumac, purple-flowering raspberry; hydrangea, and witch-hazel which blooms in late fall and early winter.

Any month from April through October finds an abundance of wildflowers in bloom.

The large number of wildflowers to be seen by the motorist along the drive is simply a prelude to what awaits the hiker along the trails, who delights at every turn in the wondrous display of bloom.

One of the greatest displays of the spring is presented by the mountain laurel in early June over immense areas along the Skyline Drive and trails alike. The blooming of this shrub is a spectacle second only to the riotous colors of turning leaves in mid-October each year.

Because of the preponderance of hardwoods, the fall season in the park is a festival of color. Shenandoah's autumnal foliage display of all shades of crimson, gold, and russet, accentuated by the green of the conifers, bathed in the soft blue haze of Indian summer, annually attracts thousands of visitors from all over the United States. The color is usually at its height between October 10 and 20, but it is evident as early as the last week in September and remains until the end of October.



MOUNTAIN LAUREL IS A PROFUSELY BLOOMING SHRUB WHICH DELIGHTS THE PARK VISITOR DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE. *Virginia State Chamber of Commerce Photo*

Wildlife

WHILE THE POPULATION of wildlife in the region is not so great as it will be after a few years of protection, wild animals and birds are by no means absent. Bobcats and foxes move silently through the woods; whitetailed deer, raccoons, opossums, groundhogs, rabbits, and flying squirrels live in the area and are sometimes seen; gray squirrels and chipmunks are common. Hikers are often startled by the sudden booming flight of quail or ruffed grouse and are thrilled by the chattering, whistling, and warbling of numerous song birds.



THE GROUNDHOG IS ONE OF THE COMMON SMALL MAMMALS OF THE PARK.

Principal Points of Interest Reached by Trail from

Name of Trail	Round-trip		Walking Time	Remarks
	Distance	Hours		
	Miles			
A. SKYLAND				
Stony Man	2.0	1		Elevation 4,010 feet, second highest peak in park; excellent view; easy walk.
Stony Man Loop	3.0	2		Continue from Stony Man to Little Stony Man cliffs and return over Passamaquoddy Trail; spectacular views; not strenuous.
Millers Head	1.5	1¼		Fire lookout station; fine view.
Whiteoak Canyon Loop	5.0	4		Cascading stream; waterfalls; big trees; rather strenuous.
Old Rag Mountain	12.5	8		Outstanding panoramic views; very strenuous.
B. BIG MEADOWS LODGE				
Black Rock	0.25	¼		Rocky crest; fine vantage point for sunset.
Lewis Spring Falls Loop	3.0	2		Delightful waterfall; interesting woodland types; fine views; considerable climbing.
Dark Hollow Falls	3.0	2		Water drops over a series of ledges; trail skirts Big Meadows Swamp; rather strenuous.
Dark Hollow Loop	6.0	4½		Several waterfalls; rushing stream; variety of wooded and open country; strenuous.
C. HOGWALLOW FLATS				
North Mount Marshall	3.0	2		Via Appalachian Trail southward; fine forest; excellent views; not strenuous.
D. HAWKSBILL GAP				
Hawksbill Peak Loop	3.0	2		Elevation 4,049 feet, highest peak in park; rare Blue Ridge fir and red spruce to be seen en route; splendid view; strenuous.
E. SOUTH RIVER PICNIC GROUNDS				
South River Falls	2.5	2½		Split waterfall; deep woods; narrow gorge; moderately strenuous.
F. FALLS TRAIL PARKING AREA				
Jones Run Falls	3.0	2		Big Falls; cascading stream; heavy timber; not strenuous.



MORE THAN 200 MILES OF GRADED TRAILS MAKE EXPLORATION OF THE PARK A PLEASURE.



TRAIL RIDING ON HORSEBACK IS A FAVORITE RECREATION OF MANY PARK VISITORS.

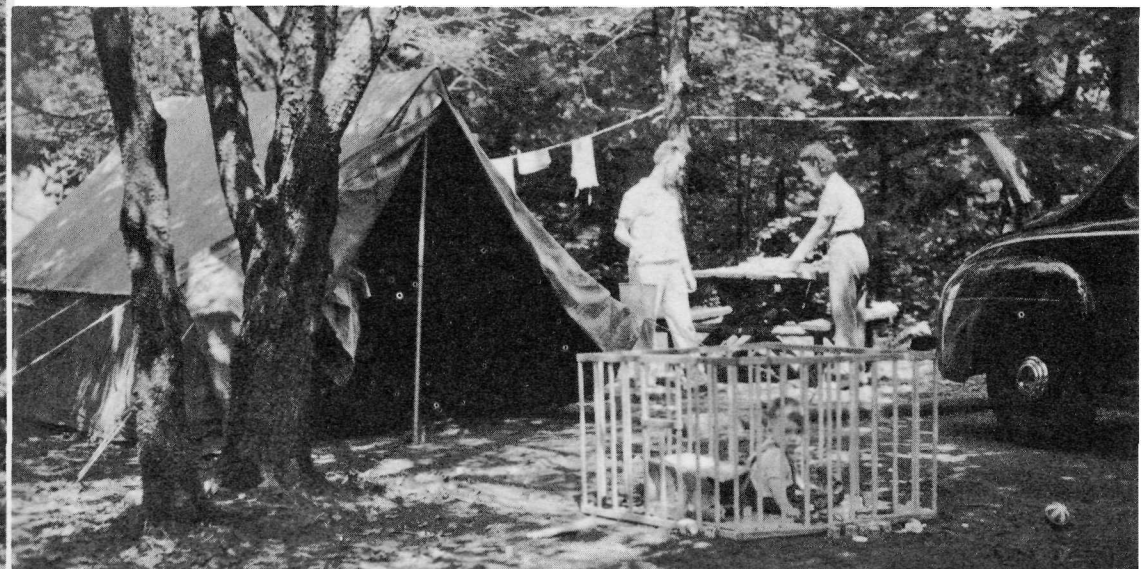
Vacation Land

SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK offers to the visitor a combination of mountain and valley scenery of unsurpassed beauty. These scenes are to be discovered in panoramic views from the Skyline Drive, but still more fascinating is the park visitor who can take the time and effort to get out of his car and

follow some of the numerous trails that the National Park Service has developed. Better still, a horseback ride from Skyland or Big Meadows is a good way to enjoy the mountains with their rocky crags, or the hollows with their rushing streams and verdant slopes. It is by such intimate contact with the beauties and wonders of nature that the visitor appreciates the many interesting things that have been provided for his enjoyment.

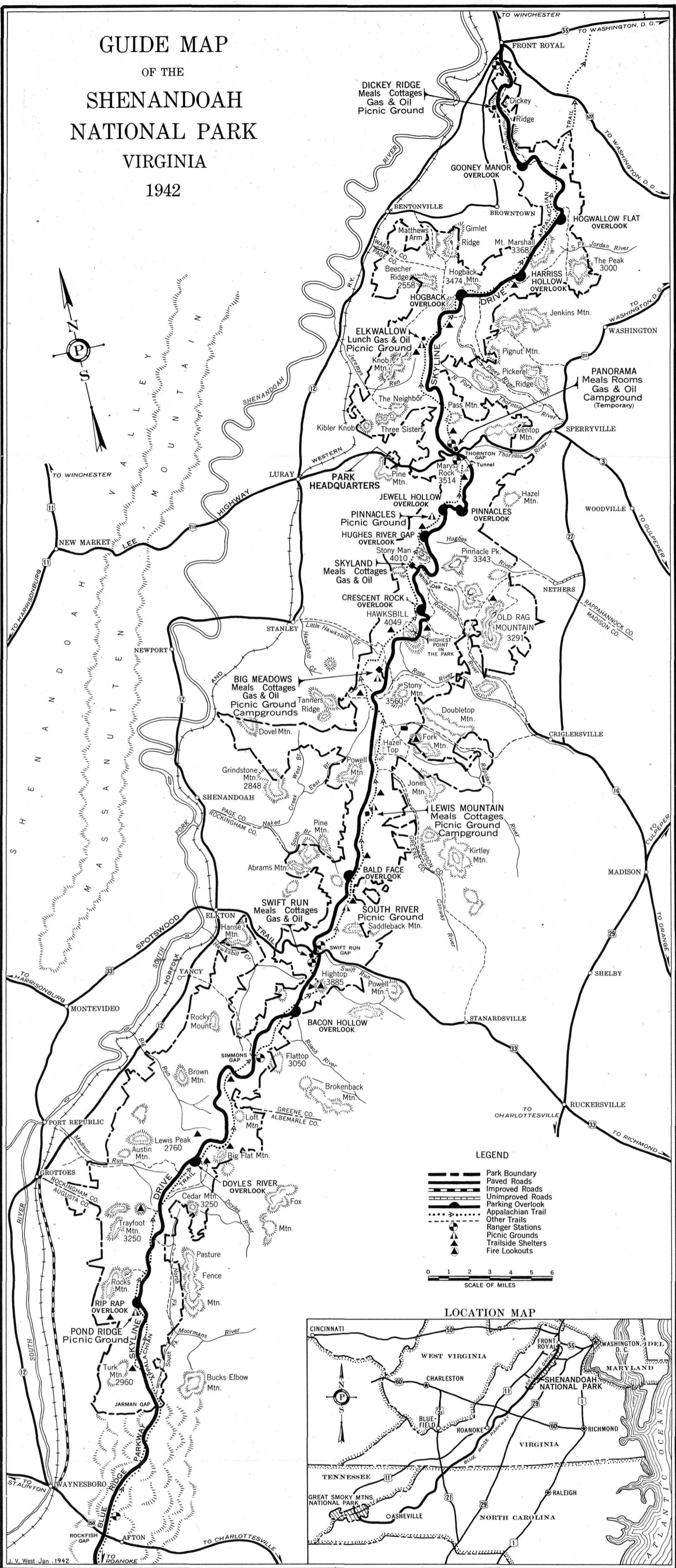


GROUPS ENJOYING AN OUTDOOR PICNIC AT ONE OF THE SEVEN PICNIC AREAS IN THE PARK.



TENT AND TRAILER SITES ARE PROVIDED AT BIG MEADOWS CAMPGROUND.

GUIDE MAP OF THE SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK VIRGINIA 1942



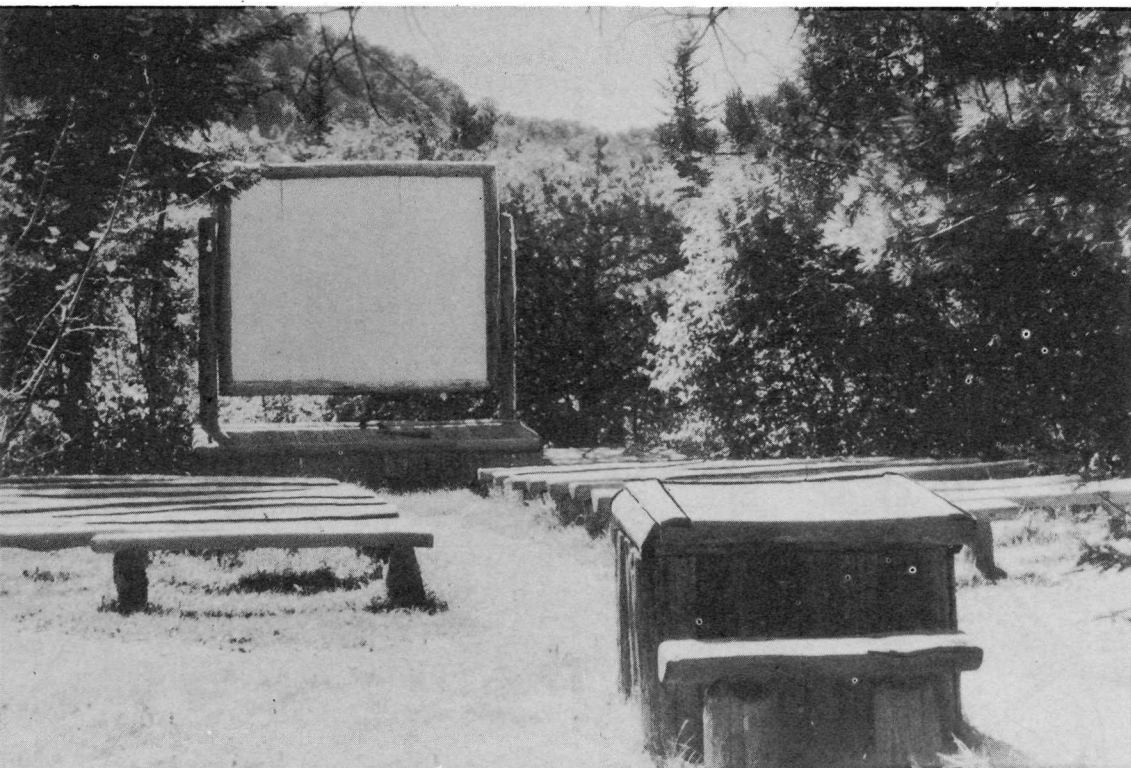
Abridged Log of Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park FRONT ROYAL TO ROCKFISH GAP — 107 MILES

NORTH SECTION			CENTRAL SECTION—Continued						
Going South	Miles	Elevation	Place	Going North	Miles	Elevation	Place	Going North	Miles
0.00	587		Junction Virginia Route 12 and Skyline Drive	32.15	26.0	3,400	Lewis Mountain Picnic Grounds—		
0.50	600		Ranger Station — Information	31.65			Campground — Lodge	8.0	
4.18	1,910		Dickey Ridge Picnic Grounds — Tavern	27.97	31.2	3,000	South River Picnic Grounds	2.8	
14.30	2,700		Hogwallow Flat	17.85	32.8	2,725	Ranger Station — Information	1.2	
24.50	2,445		Elkwallow Picnic Grounds — Station	7.65	34.0	2,365	Swift Run Gap — Tavern	0.0	
32.15	2,300		Thornton Gap—Ranger Station—Information— Tavern—Intersection of Lee Highway, U. S. 211 Park Headquarters, 4 miles west.	0.00			Intersection of Spotswood Trail, U. S. 33.		
CENTRAL SECTION			SOUTH SECTION						
0.0	2,300		Thornton Gap—Ranger Station—Information— Tavern	34.0	0.00	2,365	Ranger Station — Information — Tavern	39.80	
5.0	3,300		Pinnacles Picnic Grounds	29.0	7.50	2,245	Simmons Gap Ranger Station	32.30	
10.0	3,680		Skyland, North Entrance — highest point on Drive — Lodge — side road	24.0	18.45	2,790	Doyle River Overlook	21.35	
13.7	3,365		Hawksbill Gap Parking Area	20.3	26.60	2,960	Pond Ridge Picnic Grounds	13.20	
19.0	3,500		Big Meadows Picnic Ground — Campground — Lodge — Station — side road	15.0	38.80	2,250	Ranger Station — Information	1.00	
					39.80	1,910	Rockfish Gap	0.00	
							Intersection Jefferson Highway, U. S. 250.		

Blue Ridge Parkway (under construction) continues to Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina-Tennessee.



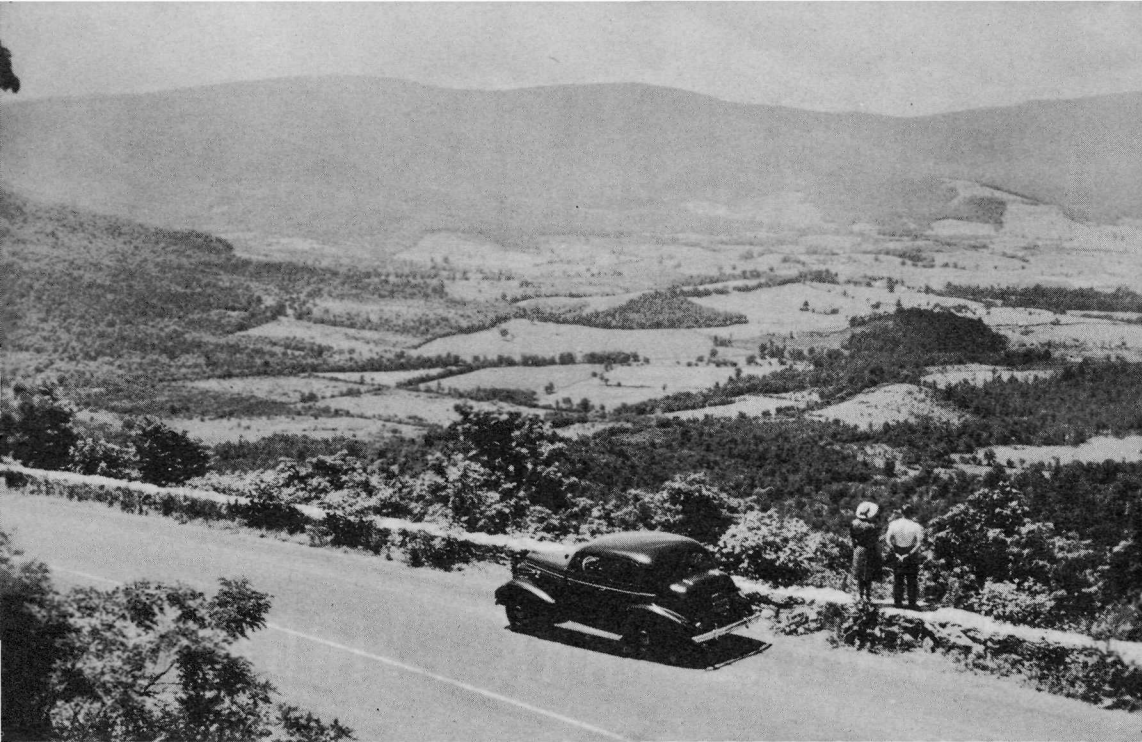
DELIGHTFUL SPOTS ON STREAM COURSES MAY BE REACHED BY A FEW MINUTES WALK ON WELL BUILT TRAILS.



FROM TIME TO TIME PARK RANGERS CONDUCT CAMPFIRE PROGRAMS HERE TO ACQUAINT VISITORS WITH THE PARK'S NATURAL FEATURES AND ATTRactions.



WINTER SNOW AND SLEET TRANSFORM THE MOUNTAIN INTO A VERITABLE FAIRYLAND.



FROM THE VARIOUS PARKING OVERLOOKS, VISITORS OBTAIN OUTSTANDING VIEWS OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY. THE PATCHWORK PATTERN OF FIELDS IN THE VALLEY BELOW IS A TYPICAL SCENE.



BIG MEADOWS LODGE IS ONE OF THE UNITS OPERATED IN THE PARK BY THE VIRGINIA SKY-LINE CO., INC. OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS, DINING ROOM, AND A SOUVENIR SHOP ARE THE FACILITIES PROVIDED HERE.



SKYLINE DRIVE FOLLOWS THE CREST OF THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS FOR 107 MILES IN THE SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK.



THIS IS THE SOUTH PORTAL OF THE TUNNEL ON SKYLINE DRIVE JUST SOUTH OF THORNTON GAP. IT IS BORED 700 FEET THROUGH THE SOLID GRANITE OF MARY'S ROCK AND IS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING ENGINEERING ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE HIGHWAY. *Virginia State Chamber of Commerce Photo*

Welcome to Visitors

THIS IS YOUR PARK, and, while we of the National Park Service have been commissioned to protect it in its natural state for all to enjoy, we ask you to assist us in fulfilling our duty of enforcing park regulations by:

1. Leaving everything as you find it. Wildflowers are one of our greatest attractions; it is selfish to pick them and destroy their beauty for others. Signs and buildings are new; let's keep them unmarked.
 2. Driving carefully. Traffic signs will aid you. If you have an accident, report it to a park ranger. Parking areas are placed at the most scenic spots.
 3. Using receptacles at all parking and picnic areas for paper and lunch refuse. Picnic grounds are equipped with fireplaces, tables, water, and comfort stations for your convenience.
 4. Using the fireplaces in the campgrounds and picnic areas since FIRE is the arch-enemy of your park. Burning matches and tobacco will start fires, too, so dispose of them safely by using the ash tray in your car; when hiking, grind them out on a rock or in wet soil.
 5. Walking on designated trails and paths since short cuts destroy the plant life and cause erosion. Signs have been placed at intersections on established trails to indicate the directions.
 6. Protecting all wildlife, since the park is an absolute sanctuary. Watch for animals along the road lest you run over them.
 7. Consulting a park ranger at any of the entrances before you fish.
 8. Securing a permit from a park ranger before building fires or making camp except in designated picnic and campground areas where fireplaces are provided.
- Any violation of park regulations is punishable by law.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Seven picnic grounds at locations shown on the map, fully equipped with water, fireplaces, wood, tables and benches, rest rooms, and ample parking space, are provided at no charge by the National Park Service for your use and enjoyment. Similarly, a public campground at Big Meadows provides all facilities, except electricity, required for either tent or trailer camping. Camping is free, with use limited to 30 days. Camping facilities are also available at Lewis Mountain.

All overnight and restaurant facilities in the park are furnished through the park operator, the Virginia Sky-Line Co., Inc. Requests for rates, reservations, etc., should be addressed to that company at Luray, Va. Rates are subject to change.

The following tabulation shows the rates for rooms and meals at the various locations.

	<i>Dickey Ridge</i>	<i>Panorama</i>	<i>Skyland</i>	<i>Big Meadows</i>	<i>Lewis Mountain</i>	<i>Swift Run</i>
No. Rooms	32	8	100	38	8	6
Rate, Single	\$1.50 to \$2.50	\$1.50	\$1.50 to \$4.00	\$2.50 to \$4.00	\$1.25	\$1.25
Rate, Double	\$2.50 to \$4.00	\$2.00	\$2.00 to \$6.00	\$4.00 to \$7.00	\$2.25	\$2.00
Meals: Breakfast, 35 cents to 75 cents; lunch, 50 cents to \$1.00; dinner 75 cents to \$1.50.						

Roadside lunchrooms and filling stations are available at intervals to provide light meals and to render service to the motorist.

These facilities are not operated from November 1 until late spring.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

The Shenandoah National Park is accessible via main highways at four points — from State Highways 12 and 55 at Front Royal; from Lee Highway, U. S. 211, at Thornton Gap; from Spotswood Trail, U. S. 33, at Swift Run Gap; and from Charlottesville-Waynesboro Highway, U. S. 250.

The Virginia Trailways, Inc., operates daily bus service through the park from Front Royal and Charlottesville where connections can be made with Washington, D. C. Railroad passengers may reach the park by traveling to Luray over the Norfolk and Western Lines.

ENTRANCE FEES

Private vehicle, 25 cents per daily trip. Annual permits, \$1.00 per private vehicle. Commercial busses, \$5.00 per daily trip.

Communications regarding the park should be addressed to the Superintendent, Shenandoah National Park, Luray, Va.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
THE INTERIOR - Harold L. Ickes, Secretary
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Newton B. Drury, Director