

# WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK SOUTH DAKOTA



*Two hundred  
Buffalo  
roam the  
Park Game  
Preserve*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, Director

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GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING

WIND CAVE  
NATIONAL PARK

*SOUTH DAKOTA*



OPEN ALL YEAR

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UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1933

## IMPORTANT EVENTS IN WIND CAVE AND BLACK HILLS HISTORY

- 1868. United States treaty with Red Cloud setting aside Black Hills region for Sioux Indians.
- 1874. General Custer and men on survey party discover gold on French Creek.
- 1875. Custer City established. Government objection to white settlers withdrawn.
- 1876. Deadwood in Northern Black Hills established.
- 1881. Wind Cave discovered.
- 1903. Wind Cave made a national park, January 9.
- 1912. Wind Cave National Game Preserve established by the Bureau of Biological Survey within the boundaries of the park, August 10.
- 1919. Custer State Park established.



## POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE BLACK HILLS

- 1. The Homestake gold mine at Lead, one of the largest gold mines in the United States.
- 2. Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the Custer State Park.
- 3. The Gordon Stockade north of Custer.
- 4. The Needles and Sylvan Lake in Custer State Park.
- 5. State game lodge in Custer State Park.
- 6. Geological museum, State school of mines, Rapid City.



Deadwood Dick, Calamity Jane, and Preacher Smith, three picturesque characters of early days in the Black Hills, are buried in Deadwood.

# WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK

Wind Cave National Park was created by act of Congress dated January 9, 1903, and with subsequent additions now embraces 11,818.94 acres. Its topography is peculiar to that of the lower elevations of the Black Hills of South Dakota in which it is located, and its climate is a happy medium between that of the plains and the mountains. In a general way the park might be said to be arid; that is, it has no rivers, lakes, or big streams, and therefore no fishing. The main feature of the park is a limestone cavern of enormous size and rare beauty which attracts thousands of visitors each year.

## WIND CAVE

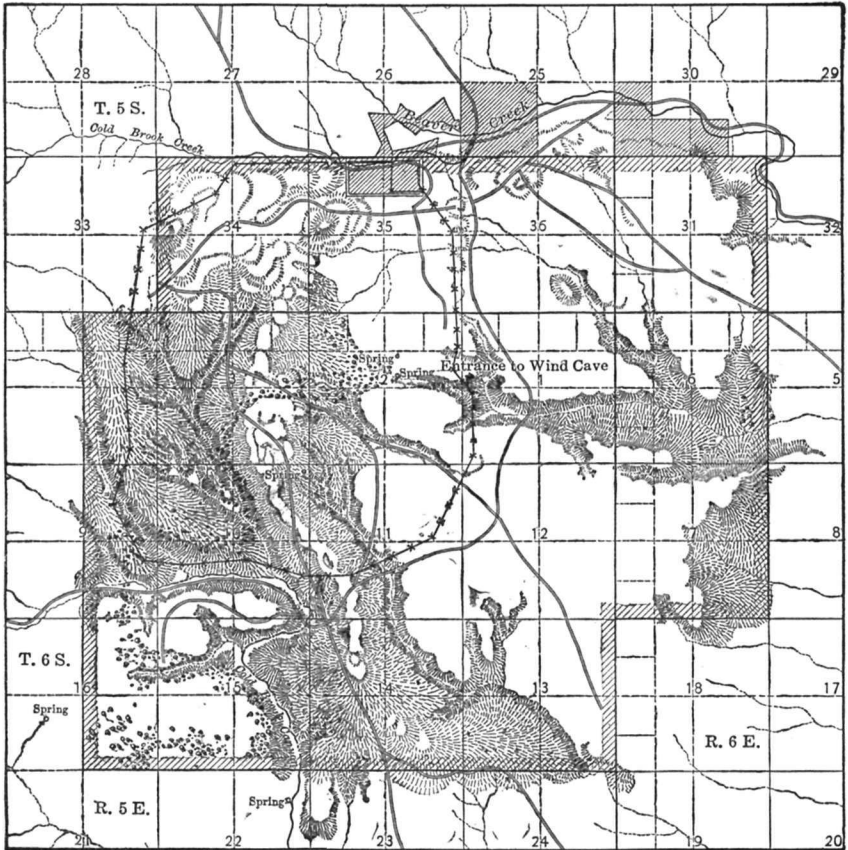
The early history of Wind Cave is veiled in more or less obscurity. No authentic records are available and our present deductions are based almost entirely upon old traditions. It is believed that a Black Hills pioneer by the name of Tom Bingham discovered the cave in 1881. While hunting deer he was attracted to a small hole in the rocks by a weird whistling. He found upon investigation that the whistling noise was caused by wind escaping through the hole. This small hole, scarcely 10 inches in diameter, is the only natural opening to the cavern. Fortunately it is well preserved and may be seen just behind the present cave entrance building.

The McDonalds and the Stablers deserve mention in the cavern's early development and exploitation. Through their efforts the trails which are now used were laid out and partly constructed. Alva McDonald, whose grave and statue may be seen just east of the cave entrance, was one of the early explorers. Far from the beaten trails his name or his initials have been found carved in the rocks.

The present entrance was effected by piercing about 6 feet of the earth's crust, the opening thus made leading into a long, winding fissure or tunnel. At the bottom of this tunnel the visitor is ushered into rooms and corridors of amazing variety, an underworld of spongelike aspect. The crystal forms are too varied and too numerous to permit description here. Boxwork and frostwork are among the more common forms. The boxwork is composed of crystal fins arranged in structure to resemble a bee's honeycomb. The frostwork is formed of tiny needlelike crystals that hang in clusters from ledges and ceilings. It is usually pure white, and in some places it is superimposed on a delicate pink background.

The cavern is outlined in Pahasapa limestone (a local variety of the Mississippian limerock), which is readily susceptible to the action

of cave-forming forces. Cracks and seams in an immense bed of this limestone were gradually enlarged through the action of water. The process must have covered thousands of years; and whether the water was hot or cold is more or less open to debate. White incrustations on the walls, resembling the scale that forms inside of teakettles, lead to the belief that hot water must have played an important part. The water receded and disappeared long ago, for now nearly all parts of the cave are dry and dusty. There are a few



\*\*\* Location of Fence—Wind Cave National Bison Range

▨ Area purchased for addition to Bison Range

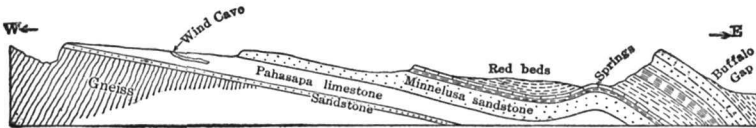
MAP OF WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK

places where surface water seeps through, but not enough in quantity to cause a river or a stream.

Wind Cave harbors practically no animal life, even insects being seldom found. Although windy at and in the immediate vicinity of the entrance, the inner portions of the cavern are calm and still, and the temperature of between 45 and 47 degrees winter and summer is just comfortable for walking.

By the course of devious twisting and intersecting trails either of two routes may be taken. The general direction of both routes is southeast from the entrance, and a number of depths or levels are reached on each trip. The Fair Grounds route offers the longer trip of about three hours and lies in part in the comparatively upper regions of the cavern. The Garden of Eden trip, the shorter route, requires two hours.

The wind at the entrance is the cavern's strangest phenomenon. It is believed to be caused by changes in the atmospheric pressure outside. A falling barometer usually causes the wind to blow out of the entrance, and a rising barometer causes it to blow in. The direction and velocity of the wind at the entrance are, therefore, fairly dependable weather indicators. The velocity is quite variable. Sometimes it is very violent, at other times only moderately strong, and on some occasions there is practically a dead calm.



SECTION ACROSS THE EAST SLOPE OF THE BLACK HILLS UPLIFT, THROUGH WIND CAVE LOOKING NORTH

There are caves having much larger rooms than Wind Cave, but there are few that have a greater number. Stalactites and stalagmites, which grace the interiors of nearly all of the world's great caverns, are almost entirely lacking in this cave. But the absence of these familiar depositions makes the cave unique and is more than replaced by the great variety of other crystal forms, some of which are not known to be found elsewhere in the world.

In 1931 an electric system was completed, and the principal routes in the cave are now lighted electrically. Skillful indirect illumination produces a soft glow which displays to splendid advantage the cave's most beautiful formations. Great care has been taken to conceal wiring and fixtures so that the advantages of modern lighting have been secured without loss to the depths and mysteries which thrilled the first explorers.

A part of the park area (about 7,500 acres) is occupied by a national game preserve administered by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture. It contains bison, elk, deer, and antelope.

### RAILROAD INFORMATION

The park is readily accessible from the following railroad stations: Hot Springs, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & North Western Railroads; Pringle and Custer, on the Chi-

cago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; and Buffalo Gap, on the Chicago & North Western Railway.

Hot Springs is an overnight ride from Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, or Billings. During the summer season tround-trip excursion tickets are sold at reduced fares from the Middle West, East, and South to Hot Springs as destination. Choice of routes in each direction is generally offered. Return routes are available, enabling passengers to make circuit trips with stop-over privileges.

Passengers wishing to visit Wind Cave National Park as a side trip from Edgemont or Buffalo Gap (28 and 14 miles, respectively, from Hot Springs) may stop over on excursion tickets. From many eastern points, tickets to Yellowstone or Glacier National Parks are good for passage through Edgemont.

### AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY INFORMATION

Wind Cave Park is on the Atlantic-Yellowstone-Pacific Highway, and can be reached by side trip from either the Custer Battle Field Hiway or the Black and Yellow Trail at Rapid City. This side trip also takes the motorist through the magnificent Custer State Park, as well as through the Deadwood region. Information concerning the Wind Cave Park, Custer State Park, and the highways of the State can be obtained from the State industrial commissioner, Pierre, S. Dak. Wind Cave Park can also be reached from the National Park-to-Park Highway by side trip from Cheyenne or Orin, Wyo.

### SIDE TRIPS TO OTHER RESERVATIONS

Visitors to Wind Cave National Park should take advantage of the opportunity to visit some of the other National and State reservations in the Black Hills region, all of which contain scenery of interest and beauty. In a trip of about 300 miles 8 interesting reservations, including Devils Tower and Fossil Cycad National Monuments, 2 national forests, a fish hatchery, a bird refuge, a reclamation project, and a State park and game preserve, may be inspected. The Jewel Cave National Monument, administered by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, is located near Custer and contains another interesting cave recently opened to the public.

### ADMINISTRATION

The representative of the National Park Service in charge of Wind Cave National Park is the superintendent, Edward D. Freeland. His address is Hot Springs, S. Dak.

The cave is open the entire year. From June 15 to September 1, ten guided trips are offered daily so that no visitor need be incon-

venieniced by a long wait. During this period cave trips start at 7.30 a. m., 8 a. m., 9 a. m., 10 a. m., 11 a. m., 1 p. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m., 4 p. m., and 7 p. m. Out-of-season travel is accommodated daily at 9 a. m., 10.15 a. m., 2 p. m., and 3.15 p. m.; during November, December, January, February, and March, when the number of visitors is relatively small, parties are taken into the cave at any time during the day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. All cave tours are made under the supervision of competent guides provided by the Government. For this guide service a fee of 50 cents is charged for each adult entering the cave. No charge is made for children 16 years of age or under when accompanied by adults. Because of the many stairs and the rocky trails, women should wear suitable hiking clothes and comfortable walking shoes.

The fact is emphasized that the cave temperature is the same winter and summer, and that the cave is open to visitors every day in the year.

### ACCOMMODATIONS

Lunch-room facilities and soda-fountain service are provided in the park by C. C. Gideon. Curios and other miscellaneous articles are also on sale at the lunch room.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Approved December 21, 1932, to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior.)

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Wind Cave National Park are hereby established and made public pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved January 9, 1903 (32 Stat. 765), March 4, 1931 (Public, No. 843, 71st Cong.), and the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732), and March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 200-235), and shall supersede all previous rules and regulations for this park heretofore promulgated, which are hereby rescinded.

1. *Preservation of natural features and curiosities.*—The destruction, injury, defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment, or other property, or of the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, minerals, animal, or bird, or other life is prohibited: *Provided*, That flowers may be gathered in small quantities when, in the judgment of the superintendent, their removal will not impair the beauty of the park. Before any flowers are picked, permit must be secured from this officer.

(a) *Guide service and fees.*—No person shall be permitted to enter the cave unless accompanied by the superintendent or other park employee or by a competent guide. Competent guide service is provided for the public by the Government, for which a fee of 50 cents shall be charged each person entering the cave. No charge



Air Hole  
10' diam.  
Air Hole  
Entrance

Bridal Chamber

Pearly Gates

Post Office

Rookery

Opera Hall

Devils Lookout

Samson's Palace

Queens Drawing Room

Fair  
Grounds

Monte Cristo  
Palace

Assembly Room

Capitol Hall

Turtle Pass

Scale: 200 feet=1 inch

To Garden of Eden



shall be made for children 16 years of age, or under, when accompanied by adults taking responsibility for their safety and orderly conduct while in the cave.

2. *Camping.*—In order to preserve the natural scenery of the park and to provide pure water and facilities for keeping the park clean, camp sites have been set apart for visitors touring the park and no camping is permitted outside the specially designated sites. These camps have been used during the past seasons; they will be used daily this year and for many years to come. The following regulations, therefore, will be strictly enforced for the health and comfort of visitors who come in the park:

(a) Keep the camp grounds clean. Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. At new or unfrequented camps, garbage shall be burned or buried.

(b) There is plenty of pure water; be sure you get it. There are many visitors each year to each camp site and the water in the streams and creeks adjacent is not safe to drink. The water supply provided is pure and wholesome and must be used. If, however, the water supply is not piped to grounds, consult rangers for source to use. Contamination of watersheds of water supplies or of any water used for drinking purposes is prohibited.

(c) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils or pollute in any other manner the waters of the park. Bathing in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park is not permitted without suitable bathing clothes.

(d) The wearing of bathing suits, scanty, or objectionable clothing, without proper covering, is prohibited in automobiles or around camps, villages, or hotels.

(e) All animals shall be kept a sufficient distance from camp sites and circulation areas in order not to litter the ground.

(f) Campers may use only dead or fallen timber for fuel.

(g) Any article likely to frighten horses shall not be hung near a road or trail.

3. *Fires.*—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park. They shall not be kindled near trees, deadwood, moss, dry leaves, forest mold, or other vegetable refuse, but in some open space on rocks or earth. Should camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists or is provided, the deadwood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire.

All persons making trips away from established camps are required to obtain fire permits from the nearest ranger before building camp fires.

Fires shall be lighted only when necessary, and when no longer needed shall be completely extinguished, and all embers and beds smothered with earth or water, so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

Permission to burn on any clean-up operation in the park must be first secured from the superintendent's office, and in such cases as is deemed advisable such burning will be under Government supervision. All costs of suppression and damage caused by reason of loss of control of such burning operations shall be paid by the person or persons to whom such permit has been granted.

**No lighted cigarette, cigar, match, or other burning material shall be thrown from any vehicle or saddle animal, or dropped into any leaves, grass, twigs, or tree mold.**

Smoking or the building of fires on any lands within the park may be prohibited by the superintendent when, in his judgment, the hazard makes such action necessary.

The use of fireworks or firecrackers in the park is prohibited except with the written permission of the superintendent.

4. *Hunting.*—The park is a sanctuary for wild life of every sort, and all hunting, killing, wounding, frightening, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of the park.

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons engaged in hunting, killing, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals within the limits of the park, under circumstances other than prescribed above, shall be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Director of the National Park Service, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation, and the actual owner was not a party to such violation.

During the hunting season, arrangements may be made at entrance stations to identify and transport through the park carcasses of birds or animals killed outside of the park.

Firearms are prohibited within the park except upon written permission of the superintendent. Visitors entering or traveling through the park to places beyond, shall, at entrance, report and surrender all firearms, traps, seines, nets, or explosives in their possession to the first park officer, and in proper cases may obtain his written permission to carry them though the park sealed. The Government assumes no responsibility for the loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, or other property so surrendered to any park

officer, nor are park officers authorized to accept the responsibility of custody of any property for the convenience of visitors.

5. *Fishing.*—Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, or for merchandise or profit, is prohibited. Fishing in particular water may be suspended, or the number of fish that may be taken by one person in any one day from the various streams or lakes may be regulated by the superintendent. All fish hooked less than 6 inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned to the water at once if not seriously injured. Twenty fish shall constitute the limit for a day's catch. Possession of more than two days' catch by a person at any one time shall be construed as a violation of this regulation.

6. *Private operations.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings in the park without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Application for such permission may be addressed to the director through the superintendent of the park.

7. *Cameras.*—Still and motion picture cameras may be freely used in the park for general scenic purposes. For the filming of motion pictures or sound pictures requiring the use of artificial or special settings, or special equipment, or involving the performance of a professional cast, permission must first be obtained from the superintendent of the park.

8. *Gambling.*—Gambling in any form, or the operation of gambling devices, whether for merchandise or otherwise, is prohibited.

9. *Advertisements.*—Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed in the park, excepting such as the park superintendent deems necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

10. *Mining claims.*—The location of mining claims is prohibited within the park.

11. *Grazing.*—The running at large, herding, or grazing of livestock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of livestock over same, is prohibited, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. Livestock found improperly on the park lands may be impounded and held until claimed by the owner and the trespass adjusted.

12. *Authorized operators.*—All persons, firms, or corporations holding franchises in the park shall keep the grounds used by them properly policed and shall maintain the premises in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the superintendent. No operator shall retain in his employment a person whose presence in the park

may be deemed by the superintendent subversive of good order and management of the park.

All operators shall require each of their employees to wear a metal badge, with a number thereon, or other mark of identification, the name and number corresponding therewith, or the identification mark, being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight.

13. *Dogs and cats.*—Dogs and cats are prohibited on the Government lands in the park except that upon written permission of the superintendent, secured upon entrance, they may be transported over through roads by persons passing through the park provided they are kept under leash, crated, or otherwise under restrictive control of the owner at all times while in the park: *Provided, however,* That employees and others may be authorized by the superintendent to keep dogs in the park administrative area, or areas, on condition that they are kept within the confines of these areas, and subject to such further conditions in the interest of good park administration as may be determined by the superintendent.

14. *Dead animals.*—All domestic or grazed animals that may die in the park at any tourist camp, or along any of the public thoroughfares, shall be buried immediately by the owner or person having charge of such animals at least 2 feet beneath the ground and in no case less than one-fourth mile from any camp or thoroughfare.

15. *Travel.*—(a) Load and vehicle weight limitations shall be those prescribed from time to time by the superintendent of the park and shall be complied with by the operators of all vehicles using the park roads. Schedules showing weight limitations for different roads in the park may be seen at the office of the superintendent.

(b) All vehicles shall be equipped with lights for night travel. At least one light shall be carried on the left front side of horse-drawn vehicles in a position such as to be visible from both front and rear.

(c) Automobiles and other vehicles shall be so operated as to be under safe control of the driver at all times. The speed shall be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accidents. Speed is limited to 35 miles per hour, except on that section of the road passing through the park headquarters where the speed shall not exceed 20 miles per hour. All cautionary signs must be observed. Ambulances and Government cars on emergency trips are the only exceptions to this rule. The speed of motor trucks over 1½ tons capacity shall not exceed 20 miles per hour on all park roads.

16. *Fines and penalties.*—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing

regulations, and/or they may be summarily removed from the park by the superintendent.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

#### NOTES

All complaints by visitors and others as to service, etc., rendered in the park should be made to the superintendent, in writing, before the complainant leaves the park. Oral complaints will be heard daily during office hours.

Persons finding lost articles should deposit them at the Government headquarters, or at the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names and addresses, so that if not claimed by the owners within 60 days, articles may be turned over to those who found them.

**The Government is in no way responsible  
for any kind of accident**

# THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

[Number, 22; total area, 13,177.20 square miles]

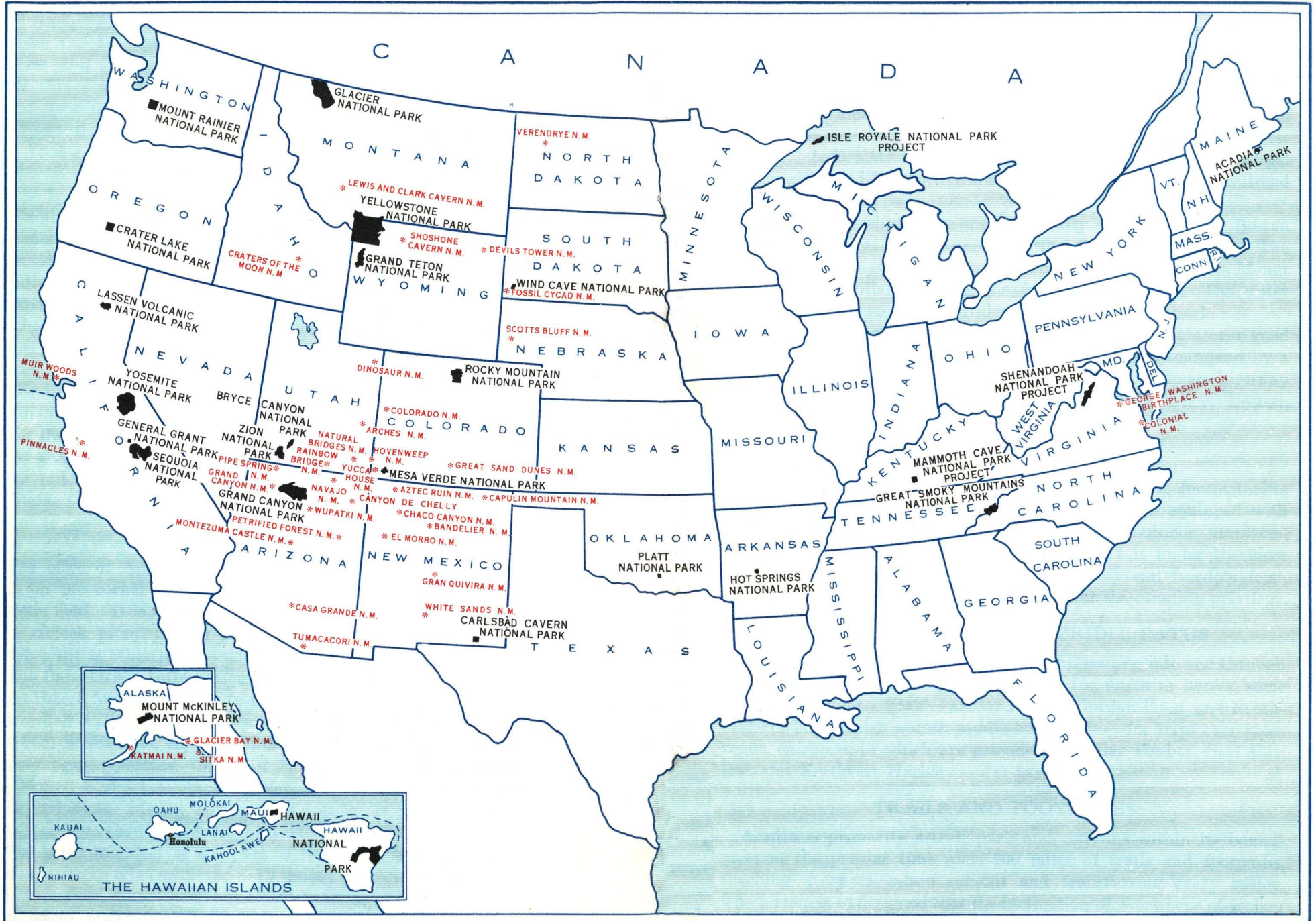
Name of park	Location	Area in square miles	Distinctive characteristics
Acadia 1919	Maine coast	18.74	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island and also bold point on opposite mainland across Frenchmans Bay—Formerly called the Lafayette National Park.
Bryce Canyon 1923	Southwestern Utah	55.06	Box canyons filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles—Best exhibit of vivid coloring of earth's materials.
Carlsbad Caverns 1930	Southeastern New Mexico	14.43	Beautifully decorated limestone caverns, believed to be largest yet discovered.
Crater Lake 1902	Southwestern Oregon	250.52	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
General Grant 1890	Middle eastern California	3.96	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, and grove of big trees.
Glacier 1910	Northwestern Montana	1,533.88	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—World-famous scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Grand Canyon 1919	North central Arizona	1,009.08	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Grand Teton 1929	Northwestern Wyoming	150	Includes most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains, an uplift of unusual grandeur.
Great Smoky Mountains 1930	North Carolina and Tennessee	465.18	This area is not to be developed as a national park, until at least 427,000 acres have been donated to the United States, as specified in the organic act. Meanwhile the park area of 297,719.7 acres already in Federal ownership is being protected by the National Park Service.
Hawaii 1916	Hawaii	245	Interesting volcanic areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii; Haleakala, a huge dormant volcano on the island of Maui.
Hot Springs 1921	Middle Arkansas	1.48	47 hot springs said to possess healing properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—19 bath-houses under Government supervision. Reserved by Congress in 1832 as the Hot Springs Reservation to prevent exploitation of hot waters.
Lassen Volcanic 1916	Northern California	163.32	Only recently active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet—Cinder cone 6,913 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mesa Verde 1906	Southwestern Colorado	80.21	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Mount McKinley 1917	South central Alaska	3,030.46	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.
Mount Rainier 1899	West central Washington	377.78	Largest accessible single peak glacier system; 28 glaciers, some of large size; 48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful subalpine wild-flower fields.
Platt 1902	Southern Oklahoma	1.32	Sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Rocky Mountain 1915	North middle Colorado	400.33	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Sequoia 1890	Middle eastern California	604	The Big Tree National Park—Scores of sequoias 20 to 30 feet in diameter, thousands over 10 feet in diameter, General Sherman Tree, 36.5 feet in diameter and 272.4 feet high—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Mount Whitney and Kern River country.
Wind Cave 1903	South Dakota	18.47	Cavern having several miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations. Game preserve.
Yellowstone 1872	Northwestern Wyoming, southwestern Montana, and north-eastern Idaho	3,437.87	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petri-fied forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, one of the greatest wild bird and animal preserves in the world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Yosemite 1890	Middle eastern California	1,176.16	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of Big Trees—High Sierra—Waterwheel Falls—Good trout fishing—Winter sports.
Zion 1919	Southwestern Utah	148.26	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.

## NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Speaking generally, national monuments are preserved in Federal ownership because of outstanding historic, prehistoric, or scientific features, as distinguished from scenic beauty, the chief attribute of national parks. In addition to these 39 national monuments administered by the National Park Service, there are 15 under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and 24 under the War Department

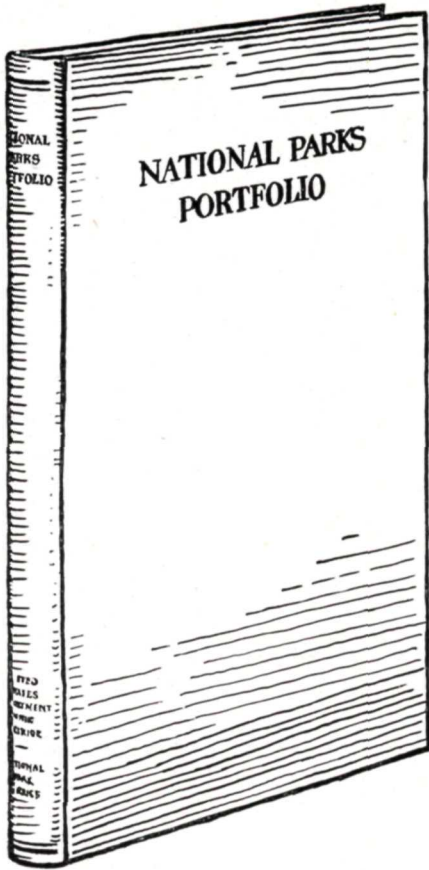
- Arches.** UTAH. Gigantic arches, windows, and other unique examples of wind erosion.
- Aztec Ruins.** NEW MEXICO. Pueblo ruins; one containing 500 rooms.
- Bandelier.** NEW MEXICO. Vast number of cliff-dweller ruins.
- Canyon de Chelly.** ARIZONA. Cliff dwellings in caves and crevasses of canyons with red sandstone walls 700 to 1,000 feet.
- Capulin Mountain.** NEW MEXICO. Cinder cone of geologically recent formation.
- Casa Grande.** ARIZONA. Outstanding relics of prehistoric age and people.
- Chaco Canyon.** NEW MEXICO. Cliff-dweller ruins, including communal house.
- Colonial.** VIRGINIA. Portions of Jamestown Island, Yorktown, and Williamsburg connected by parkway.
- Colorado.** COLORADO. Wonderful examples of erosion.
- Craters of the Moon.** IDAHO. Volcanic region with weird landscape effects.
- Death Valley.** CALIFORNIA. Weird scenery; unusual plant and animal life; lowest point in United States; surrounded by great mountain ranges.
- Devils Tower.** WYOMING. 1,200-foot rock tower of volcanic origin.
- Dinosaur.** UTAH. Fossil remains of prehistoric animal life.
- El Morro.** NEW MEXICO. Sandstone rock eroded in form of castle. Inscriptions by early Spanish explorers. Cliff-dweller ruins.
- Fossil Cycad.** SOUTH DAKOTA. Deposits of plant fossils.
- George Washington Birthplace.** VIRGINIA. Rehabilitated site of birthplace of George Washington. Museum.
- Glacier Bay.** ALASKA. Tidewater glaciers of first rank.
- Gran Quivira.** NEW MEXICO. Important early Spanish mission ruin.
- Grand Canyon.** ARIZONA. Toroweap Point. Vulcans Throne. Magnificent views of Grand Canyon of the Colorado.
- Great Sand Dunes.** COLORADO. Among largest and highest sand dunes in United States.
- Hovenweep.** UTAH AND COLORADO. Four groups of prehistoric towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings.
- Katmai.** ALASKA. Volcanic area of great interest. Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Large numbers of Alaska brown bear.
- Lewis and Clark Cavern.** MONTANA. Immense limestone cavern. Closed to prevent vandalism.
- Montezuma Castle.** ARIZONA. Cliff dwelling of unusual size in niche of vertical cliff.
- Muir Woods.** CALIFORNIA. Noted redwood grove. Seven miles from San Francisco.
- Natural Bridges.** UTAH. Three natural bridges, among largest examples of their kind.
- Navajo.** ARIZONA. Numerous pueblos, well preserved.
- Petrified Forest.** ARIZONA. Petrified coniferous trees of great beauty. Outstanding scientific interest.
- Pinnacles.** CALIFORNIA. Spirelike rock formation 600 to 1,000 feet high.
- Pipe Spring.** ARIZONA. Old stone fort, memorial to pioneer days.
- Rainbow Bridge.** UTAH. Natural bridge of special scientific interest; 309 feet above water.
- Scotts Bluff.** NEBRASKA. Historic and scientific interest. Many famous pioneer trails passed through area.
- Shoshone Cavern.** WYOMING. Large cavern; not open to visitors at present.
- Sitka.** ALASKA. Best examples of totem poles. Scene of Indian massacre of Russians.
- Tumacacori.** ARIZONA. Seventeenth century Franciscan mission ruin.
- Verendrye.** NORTH DAKOTA. Crowhigh Butte from which Verendrye first beheld territory beyond Missouri River.
- White Sands.** NEW MEXICO. Deposits of wind-blown gypsum.
- Wupatki.** ARIZONA. Prehistoric dwellings of ancestors of Hopi Indians.
- Yucca House.** COLORADO. Relic of prehistoric inhabitants on slope of Sleeping Ute Mountain.





LOCATIONS OF 22 NATIONAL PARKS AND 38 NATIONAL MONUMENTS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# The NATIONAL PARKS PORTFOLIO



A PRESENTATION of the National Parks and National Monuments in pictures. The selection is from the best work of many photographers, professional and amateur. It contains nine chapters, each descriptive of a national park, and one larger chapter devoted to other parks and monuments. ☆ ☆

274 pages, including 312 illustrations. ☆ ☆ ☆

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR  
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