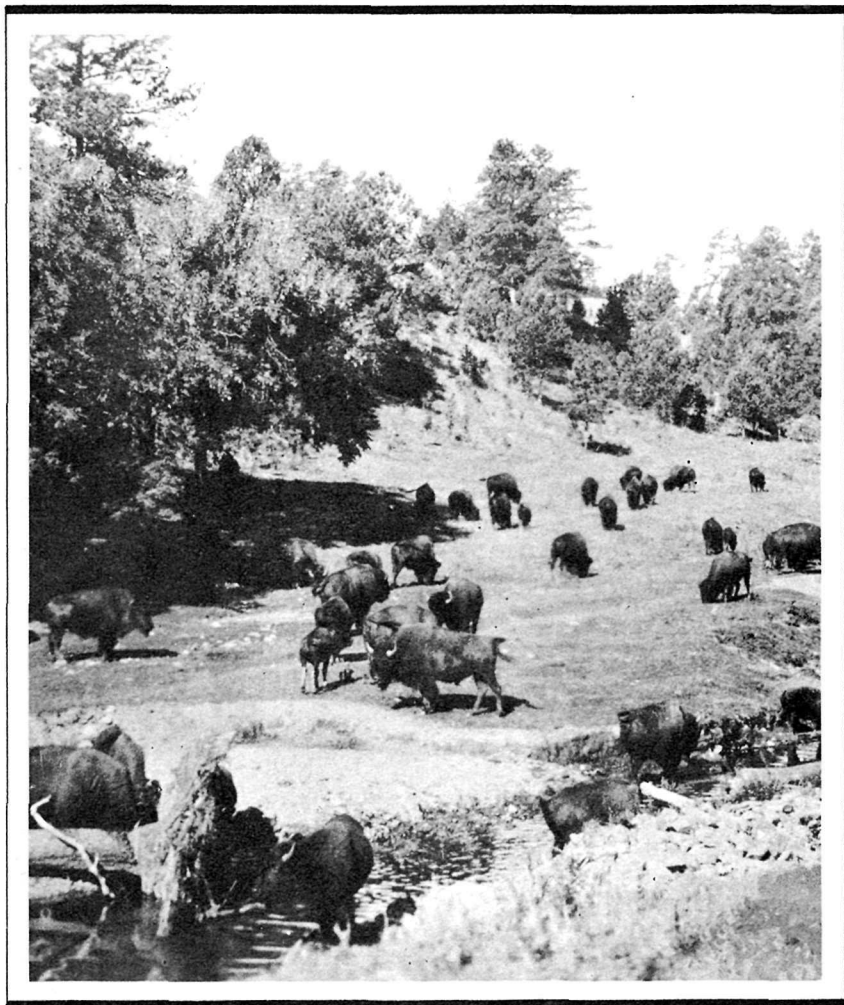


WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK

✦ *SOUTH DAKOTA* ✦



*UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
ARNO B. CAMMERER, Director

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING

WIND CAVE
NATIONAL PARK
SOUTH DAKOTA

+

OPEN ALL YEAR



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1934

SCHEDULE OF CAVE TRIPS

Short route, 2 hours; long route, 3 hours

From June 1 to September 1—

7 a.m. Short route
8 a.m. Short route
9 a.m. Short and long routes
10 a.m. Short route
11 a.m. Short route
1 p.m. Short route
2 p.m. Short and long routes
3 p.m. Short route
4 p.m. Short route
7 p.m. Short route

September, October, April, and May—

8 a.m.; 10 a.m.; 1 p.m.; 3 p.m.

November, December, January, February, and March—

Anytime between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. During these months large parties, such as schools or organizations, should notify the superintendent a few days in advance of intended visits.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK

IN THE BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

THE southwestern corner of South Dakota, in which Wind Cave National Park is located, has a fascinating story of earth making to tell.

It ranges in interest from ancient fossil deposits buried in the Badlands telling a tale of prehistoric alligators, rhinoceroses, three-toed horses, and other long-extinct animals, to the lofty, "needle" formations which erosion has sculptured from masses of granite high up the forest-clad slopes of the Black Hills.

Wind Cave lies in the great Pahasapa limestone formation which also contains several other large subterranean caverns. The facts about the discovery of the cave are little known, but it is generally believed that it was discovered by Tom Bingham, a Black Hills pioneer, while hunting deer in 1881. He was attracted by a strange whistling and after searching about in the undergrowth, he discovered that it was caused by wind escaping through a small hole in some rocks. This hole, not more than 10 inches in diameter, is the only natural opening to the cave so far discovered. It is located a few steps behind the present cave entrance building.

The strong currents of wind that blow alternately in and out of the mouth of the cave suggested its name. This strange phenomenon is believed to be caused by changes in the atmospheric pressure outside. When the barometer is falling, the wind usually blows outward; when it rises, the wind blows in. Many visitors enjoy stopping at the cave entrance to post themselves on weather indications.

The present cavern opening was made by digging down about 6 feet to a long, winding fissure or tunnel leading into corridors and galleries decorated with a variety of crystal formations. These formations differ radically from those found in most caverns because stalactites and stalagmites are practically nonexistent in this cave, a feature that adds to its unique interest. Here the formations are of the unusual boxwork and frostwork type. The boxwork is composed of delicately colored crystal fins arranged in honeycomb pattern. Tiny white crystals, sometimes superimposed on a pink background, hang in clusters from ceilings and ledges to form a frostwork decoration of rare beauty. The cavern is approximately 10 miles in extent but has not been fully explored.

Wind Cave National Park—South Dakota

Wind Cave National Park was created by act of Congress dated January 9, 1903. Its boundaries were subsequently extended, and it now includes an area of 11,818.94 acres, part of which is used as a game preserve by the United States Bureau of Biological Survey. Buffalo, elk, antelope, and deer range the preserve and are frequently seen, often from the main highway.

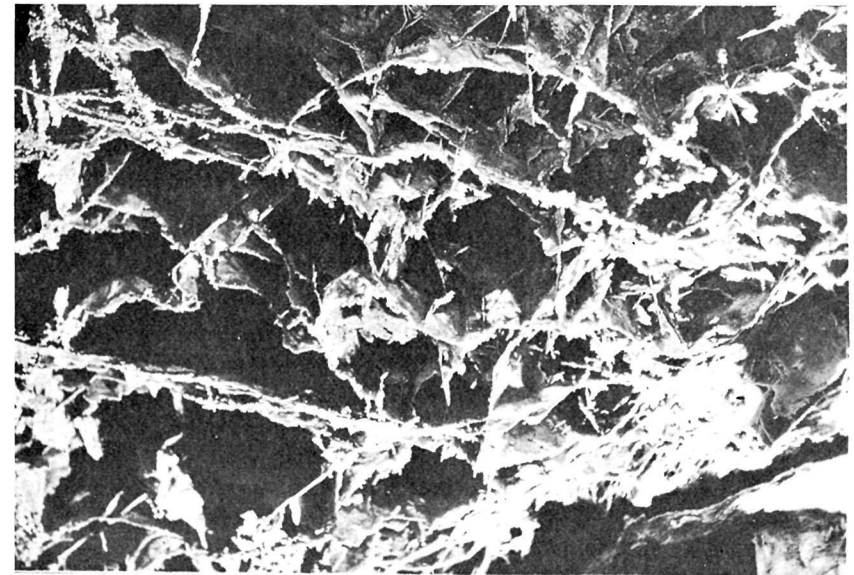
COLORFUL HISTORY

In addition to its natural beauty and scientific interest, the southwestern section of South Dakota has a colorful and picturesque history. Possibly a French explorer made his way into it as early as 1683 and the Verendrye brothers are said to have visited it in 1743. In 1804 Lewis and Clark passed through on the famous expedition that resulted in the Louisiana purchase.

The Sioux Indians, a tribe conspicuous even among Indians for strength and bravery, long occupied the region, and only submitted to white settlement after a bitter and tragic struggle. This tribe is believed to have originated east of the Alleghenies, but as early as 1632 the French found them in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Their descendants are today living on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian Reservations, a short drive from Wind Cave Park.

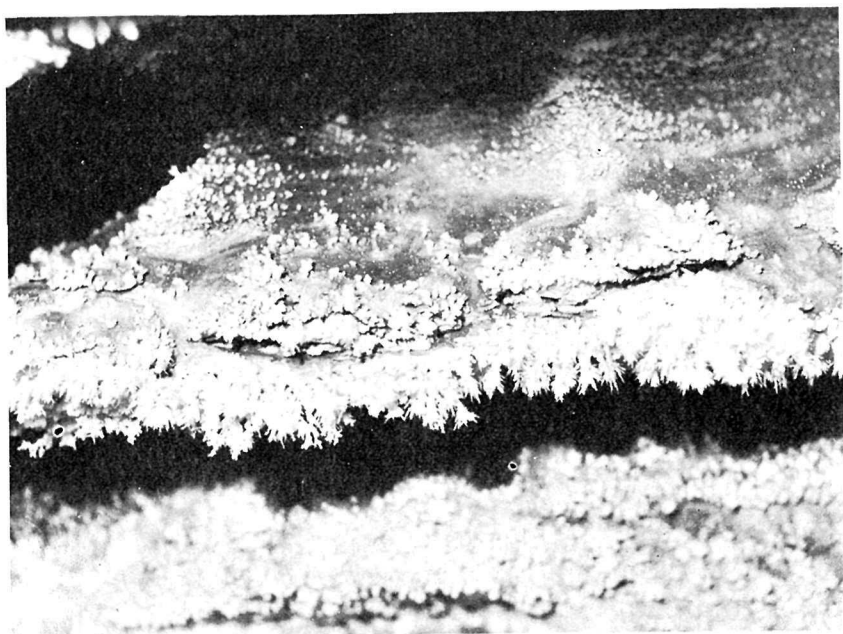
The war clouds that ended in the conflict of 1861-65 and Indian uprisings under the leadership of Red Cloud, Sitting Bull, Spotted Tail, and other great warriors hampered the development of this region, but in 1874 an expedition through the Black Hills led by Gen. George A. Custer resulted in the discovery of gold on French Creek and settlement followed rapidly. From 1879 to 1886 were boom days that made legendary figures of such pioneer characters as Wild Bill Hickok, Deadwood Dick, Calamity Jane, and Preacher Smith. The last-named three are buried in Deadwood.

Long before the Black Hills were well known for the scenic beauty that resulted in the establishment of Custer State Park in the heart of this rugged region and construction was begun on the Rushmore Memorial, the region was famous throughout the world for its mineral wealth, especially gold. The Homestake Mine at Lead is the largest gold mine in the United States. In 1932 more than a sixth of the total gold production of the United States came from the Black Hills. Since production began in 1875, gold totaling approximately \$300,000,000 has been mined in this region. Some of the other minerals of economic value are silver, lead, copper, iron, tin, and tungsten ores; columbite, tantalite, mica, arsenic, lithia, and cesium minerals; fuller's earth, bentonite, volcanic ash, coal, petroleum, and structural materials.



The characteristic boxwork formations have not been found elsewhere in the United States.

In sharp contrast to the verdant Black Hills country are the White River Badlands, a barren, treeless region a short distance to the south-east. As if to compensate for its economic uselessness, Nature has beautified the earth with all shades of buff, cream, pale green, gold, and rose and



Some of the delicate frostwork formations have a pink background.

carved fantastic formations that rise, some of them, 150 to 300 feet, above the valleys. The constantly shifting color and the weird formations make this a region of strong imaginative appeal.

Another unusual natural phenomenon of the Black Hills country is the Devils Tower across the State line in Wyoming. This is a great mass of igneous rock towering 600 feet above a ridge of sedimentary rock. The ridge itself rises 600 feet above the Belle Fourche River. In 1906 the area including this famous landmark was made a national monument.

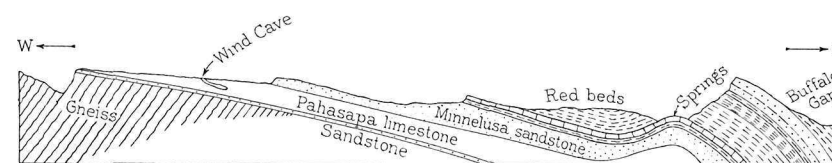
The Fossil Cycad National Monument, created in 1922 to preserve large deposits of fossil remains of fernlike plants that grew many million years ago in the Mesozoic period, is located in the southern edge of the Black Hills, a short distance from Wind Cave.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF WIND CAVE

Caves, in general, may be classified into three divisions, according to the kind of rock in which they have developed. They may be formed in limestone, in igneous rocks, or in sandstone. Of these, limestone caves are the most important and most frequently attain great size. Wind Cave is a limestone cavern.

The limestone layer in which Wind Cave is formed varies in thickness in the Black Hills region from 300 to 630 feet. It is known as the Pahasapa limestone, a local variety of Mississippian age which was deposited in a great inland sea some 300 million years ago. Following the deposition of this limestone, it was elevated to land—several such periods of elevation and subsidence occurred during geologic history. During these periods of submergence the Pahasapa limestone was overlain several hundred feet by other sediments. The final upthrust of the land probably occurred during the latter part of the Cretaceous period, some 60 million years ago. The beginning of the formation of Wind Cave probably dates from that time.

Limestone which has been subjected to several such periods of uplift or warping becomes fractured or broken. These cracks develop in all directions and at all angles. Those close together served as the pattern for the characteristic “boxwork” formation. Boxwork was formed in the following manner: Rain water seeping down from the surface through decaying vegetation absorbed carbon dioxide, which renders the water more soluble for limestone. This carbon-dioxide-bearing water should first take some of the limestone into solution, then deposit it in the cracks or crevices below upon evaporation, thus forming the boxlike fins. Later the more soluble limestone between the fins of boxwork was dissolved and carried away, leaving the boxwork formation as it is seen today.



Section across the east slope of the Black Hills uplift through Wind Cave looking north.

Stalactites and stalagmites are common formations in most limestone caves, but these are rarely found in Wind Cave. The boxwork formations which predominate throughout the cave have not been found elsewhere in the United States.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Wind Cave National Park is administered by the Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations of the Department of the Interior, and the representative of this bureau in charge of the park is Edward D. Freeland, superintendent. His address is Hot Springs, S.Dak.

Cave trip.—All trips through the cave are under the guidance of competent park rangers. The cave entrance fee is 50 cents. Children 16 years of age and under are admitted free of charge. The shorter route through the cavern requires approximately 2 hours and the longer one about 3 hours. There is a complete schedule of trips on page II.

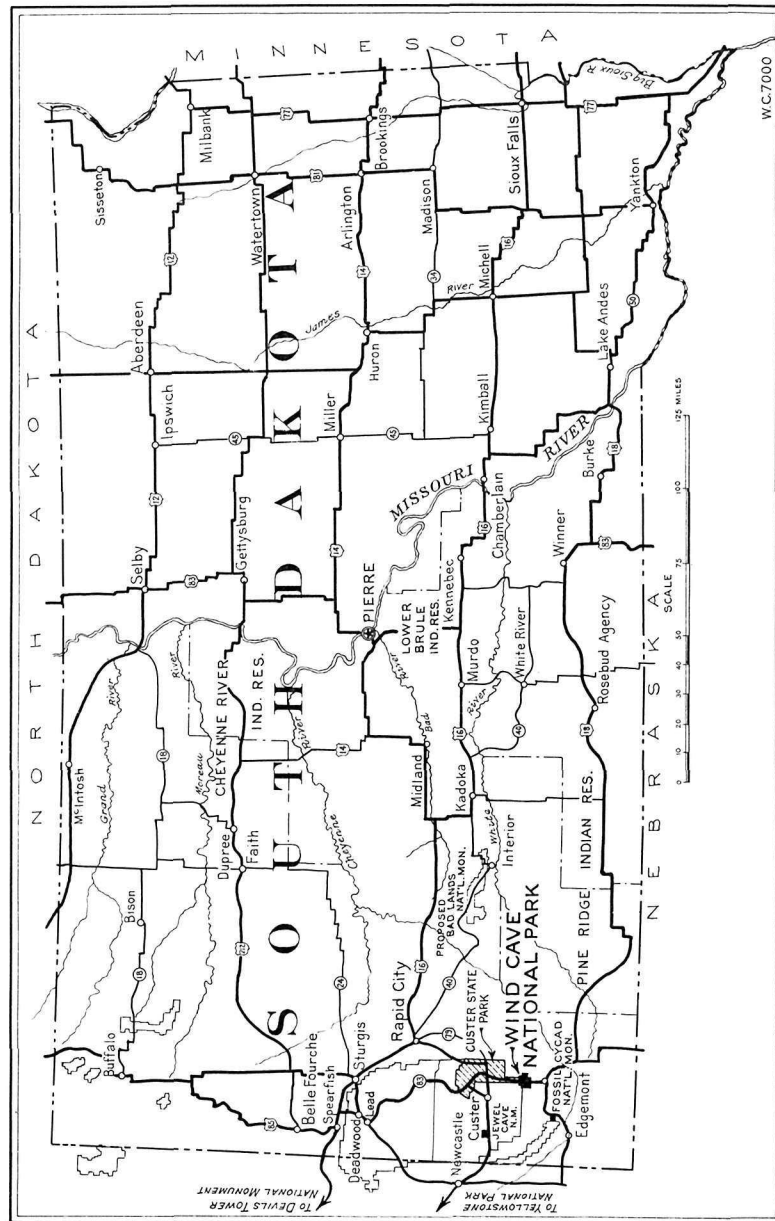
In 1931 an electric system was installed, and the principal routes are lighted by skillful indirect illumination, producing a soft glow which displays the delicate formations to splendid advantage. Great care has been taken to conceal wiring and fixtures, so that the advantages of modern lighting have been secured without loss to the depths and mysteries which thrilled the first explorers.

The trip through the cave is not unlike the average hike over a mountain trail. Comfortable walking shoes should be worn. The temperature is 47°, and does not vary winter or summer. It is advisable to take a light sweater or jacket.

Specimen displays.—A table displaying specimens of formations from the cave is kept in the headquarters building for study purposes and general inspection by the public. The handling of formations in the cave or the collection of souvenirs is strictly prohibited. During the summer, a wild-flower display is also maintained. It includes all the common species of Black Hills flora for the locality. Flower picking in the park without permission of the superintendent is forbidden.

Accommodations.—No hotels or tourist cabins are located in the park, but a public camp ground with free wood and water is maintained near headquarters. Lunch-room facilities and soda-fountain service are provided by C. C. Gideon. Campers' supplies, curios, and miscellaneous articles are obtainable.

Railroads.—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 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; and Buffalo Gap on the Chicago & North Western. Hot Springs is an overnight ride from Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, and Billings. During the summer season round-trip excursion tickets are sold at reduced fares from the Middle West, East, and South to Hot Springs.



Main highways to Wind Cave National Park.



The shrublike object in the foreground is a porcupine.

Choice of routes in each direction is usually 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.

Roads.—Wind Cave National Park is on the Atlantic-Yellowstone-Pacific Highway and can be reached by side trip from either the Custer Battlefield route or the Black and Yellow Trail at Rapid City. This side trip also includes the Custer State Park and the Deadwood region. Wind Cave may also be reached from the Park-to-Park Highway by a side trip from Cheyenne or Orin, Wyo.

Other interesting places.—Rangers at the park information desk will assist in planning a trip through the Black Hills and also give information about other national parks. In a trip of about 300 miles many interesting reservations, including Devils Tower and Fossil Cycad National Monuments, Custer State Park, two national forests, a fish hatchery, a bird refuge, and a reclamation project, may be visited.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Made, published, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by said Secretary.)

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 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.

(h) No camp shall be made within 25 feet of any well-defined water course, water hydrant, or main road.

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. On the public camp grounds the regular fire places constructed for the convenience of visitors should be used. 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 re-ignition.

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, capturing, or attempting to capture 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 Office of National Parks, 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 and traps 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, if required, 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 through 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 2 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, Office of National Parks, 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 6 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.

GLOSSARY

A brief description of the technical terms used in this booklet and by rangers guiding visitors through the cave:

ARAGONITE (4¹).—A mineral form of calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) white or tinted which frequently occurs as compound or radiating groups of crystals.

BOXWORK (3¹).—The unique honeycomb formation of Wind Cave, compound of calcite with small amounts of hematite.

CALCITE (3¹).—A mineral composed of calcium carbonate, which effervesces in acid. Often appears as frostwork in caves.

CHERT (7¹).—A very hard, amorphous form of silica which is frequently found associated with limestone. In Wind Cave the chert is fossil bearing.

CONCRETION.—A rounded aggregate of mineral matter formed by precipitation or deposition around some nucleus (not a cave formation).

CONGLOMERATE.—A sedimentary rock composed mainly of cemented, rounded gravel.

CRETACEOUS.—The last period of the Mesozoic era.

DRIPSTONE (3¹).—Irregularly shaped deposits of calcium carbonate which is precipitated from evaporating water that seeps through the walls of a cave; stalactites and stalagmites are sometimes called dripstone.

ERA.—A major division of recorded geological time.

FAULT.—A dislocation or movement in rock masses along a plane of fracture.

FLOWSTONE (3¹).—CaCO₃ deposits formed by deposition from trickling or flowing waters, chiefly over walls.

Fossil.—Remains or traces of ancient animals or plants preserved in sedimentary rock, such as shells or tracks of animals or birds.

FROSTWORK (3¹).—A delicate aggregate of calcite crystals resembling frost; generally pure white.

IGNEOUS ROCKS.—Rocks which have been formed by the cooling and hardening of molten rock material.

LIMESTONE (4¹).—A sedimentary rock composed principally of calcium carbonate. It may be produced by the action of algae and invertebrates or by the precipitation of calcium carbonate from water.

MISSISSIPPIAN.—A period of the Paleozoic era.

OUTCROP.—An exposure of rock at the surface.

PALEOZOIC.—The third great era of recorded geological time. The time of great development of invertebrates, fish, and fernlike trees. The era is subdivided commonly into seven periods: Cambrian (oldest), Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian.

STALACTITES.—Calcareous cylinders or cones that hang from the roofs of limestone caves and are formed from the lime-bearing waters that seep through the roof.

STALAGMITES.—Structures similar to stalactites which develop on the floor of limestone caves and grow upward by additions from water dripping upon them from the ceiling of the cave. Usually more blunt than stalactites.

TRAVERTINE (3¹).—Calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) deposited from solution by springs or running water. Embraces many types of deposition.

¹ Scale of hardness of minerals.

1-Talc	3-Calcite	5-Apatite	7-Quartz	9-Corundum
2-Gypsum	4-Fluorite	6-Orthoclase	8-Topaz	10-Diamond

FREE INFORMATION ABOUT OTHER NATIONAL PARKS

Illustrated circulars of information for the following national parks may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the Office of National Parks, Washington, D.C., or by inquiring at the information desk at Wind Cave National Park:

ACADIA, MAINE

CARLSBAD CAVERNS, NEW MEXICO

CRATER LAKE, OREGON

GLACIER, MONTANA

GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA

GRAND TETON, WYOMING

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS—NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE

HAWAII—ISLANDS OF HAWAII AND MAUI

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

LASSEN VOLCANIC, CALIFORNIA

MESA VERDE, COLORADO

MOUNT MCKINLEY, ALASKA

MOUNT RAINIER, WASHINGTON

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, COLORADO

SEQUOIA AND GENERAL GRANT, CALIFORNIA

YELLOWSTONE—WYOMING, MONTANA, IDAHO

YOSEMITE, CALIFORNIA

ZION AND BRYCE CANYON, UTAH

