

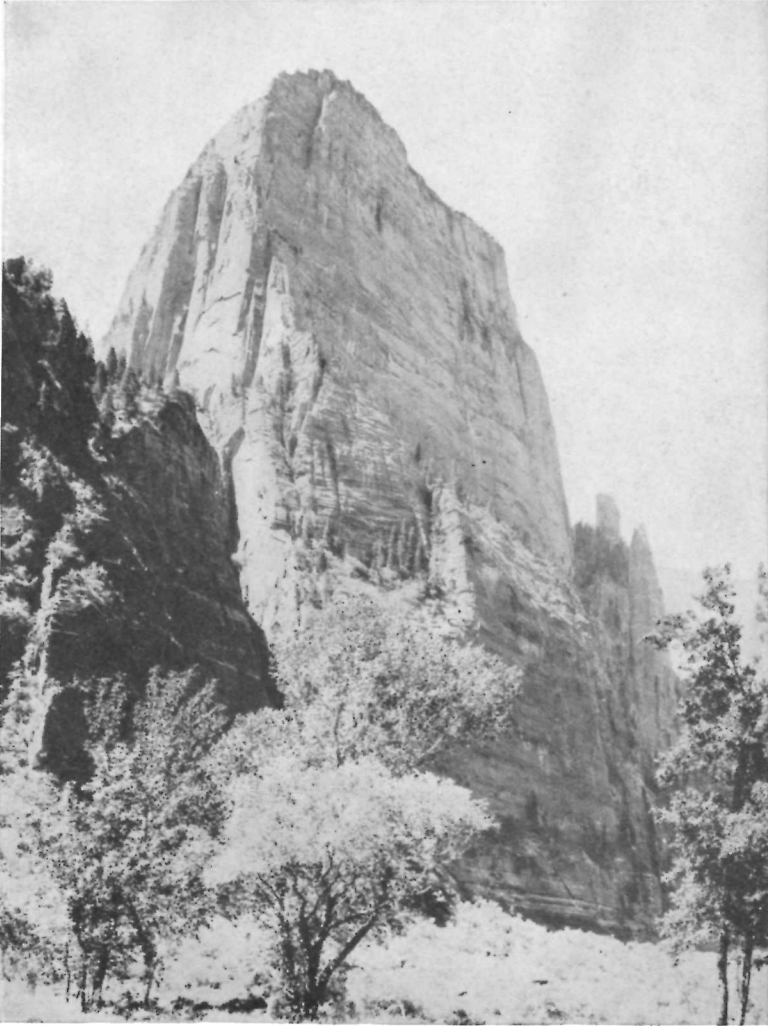
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HUBERT WORK, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR



RULES AND REGULATIONS

ZION NATIONAL PARK

UTAH



EL GOBERNADOR

SEASON JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER 1
Open to Motorists from May 15 to October 15



Zion Canyon from the River Valley



Winter scene in Zion National Park

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THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

[Number, 19; total area, 11,376 square miles]

National parks in order of creation	Location	Area in square miles	Distinctive characteristics
Hot Springs 1832	Middle Arkansas	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—19 bath-houses under Government supervision.
Yellowstone 1872	Northwestern Wyoming.	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Sequoia 1890	Middle eastern California.	252	The Big Tree National Park—Several hundred sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Mile-long cave of delicate beauty.
Yosemite 1890	Middle eastern California.	1,125	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
General Grant 1890	Middle eastern California.	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—6 miles from Sequoia National Park.
Mount Rainier 1899	West central Washington.	324	Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful sub-alpine wild flower fields.
Crater Lake 1902	Southwestern Oregon.	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
Platt 1902	Southern Oklahoma	1½	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Wind Cave 1903	South Dakota	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Sullys Hill 1904	North Dakota	1½	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake; is an important wild-animal preserve.
Mesa Verde 1906	Southwestern Colorado	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier 1910	Northwestern Montana.	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Rocky Mountain 1915	North middle Colorado.	397	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Hawaii 1916	Hawaii	186	Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii; Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcanic 1916	Northern California	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak 10,460 feet—Cinder Cone 6,907 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mount McKinley 1917	South central Alaska	2,645	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.
Grand Canyon 1919	North central Arizona	958	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Lafayette 1919	Maine coast	12	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
Zion 1919	Southwestern Utah	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 800 to 2,000 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.

ZION NATIONAL PARK

Zion National Park, Utah, created by act of Congress approved November 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 356), was, prior to its reservation as a park, a national monument, called by the Indian name of the river, Mukuntuweap. The first monument proclamation was issued by President Taft July 31, 1909. On March 18, 1918, the monument was enlarged by President Wilson to include a total of 76,800 acres, and the name changed to Zion. The new name is especially appropriate, for since early days its principal accessible feature has been called Zion Canyon by the Mormon settlers, who resorted to it as a place of refuge on occasions of Indian troubles. The act of Congress giving the reservation national park status did not increase its area.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

A "Yosemite Valley done in oils" comes close to a description of the principal feature of Zion National Park. This gorgeous valley has about the same dimensions as the famous Yosemite Valley. Extraordinary as are the sandstone forms, the color is what most amazes. The deep red of the Vermilion Cliff is the prevailing tint. Two-thirds the way up these marvelous walls and temples are painted gorgeous reds; then, above the reds, they rise in startling white. Sometimes the white is surmounted by a cap of vivid red, remains of another red stratum which once overlay all. The other colors are many and brilliant. The Vermilion Cliff rests upon 350 feet of even a more insistent red relieved by mauve and purple shale. That in turn rests upon a hundred feet of other variegated strata.

Through these successive layers of sands and shales and limestones, colored like a Roman sash, glowing in the sun like a rainbow, the Mukuntuweap River has cut its amazing valley. The entrance is between two gigantic stone masses of complicated architectural proportions which are named the West Temple and The Watchman. The latter is seen from a foreground of river. From a stairway of many colors it springs abruptly 2,500 feet. Its body is a brilliant red. The West Temple, which rises directly opposite and a mile back from the rim, is over a thousand feet higher. At the entrance is the park information office and checking station.

Passing the gates the traveler stands in a canyon of nearly perpendicular sides more than half a mile deep, half a mile wide at the bottom, a mile wide from crest to crest, whose walls blaze with color. On the left the Streaked Wall, carved from the Vermilion Cliff, is wonderfully eroded. Opposite stands the East Temple, Twin Brothers, and Mountain-of-the-Sun, rich of hue. Opposite these on the west rise the Three Patriarchs, Yosemite-like in form, height, and bulk, but not in personality or color.

More than a mile farther on stands the most remarkable rock pile of the region—El Gobernador—a colossal truncated dome, red below and white above, suggesting the name it is sometimes called, "The Great White Throne." Directly opposite a lesser monolith, nevertheless gigantic, is called Angels Landing. North of El Gobernador the chiseling stream makes a great swing, the projecting rock formation on the left being called The Great Organ. Still farther north the mystic Temple of Sinawava is entered. This is a great amphitheater, with a large stone in the center resembling a pulpit. From Sinawava a trail leads to The Narrows. Here, where the trail ends, the crimson sandstone walls rise abruptly from the water's edge. North of here the canyon averages 50 to 75 feet wide and is 1,500 feet deep.

In contrast to their desert surroundings many springs trickle from various levels in the walls of the canyon, developing new tributary gorges, alcoves, and grottoes, which are decorated with trailing ferns and flowering plants. In the early spring the melting snows bring an added volume of water, which causes numerous waterfalls, while a really magnificent spectacle is produced by summer rains, when cascades tumble everywhere from the polished domes and cliffs.

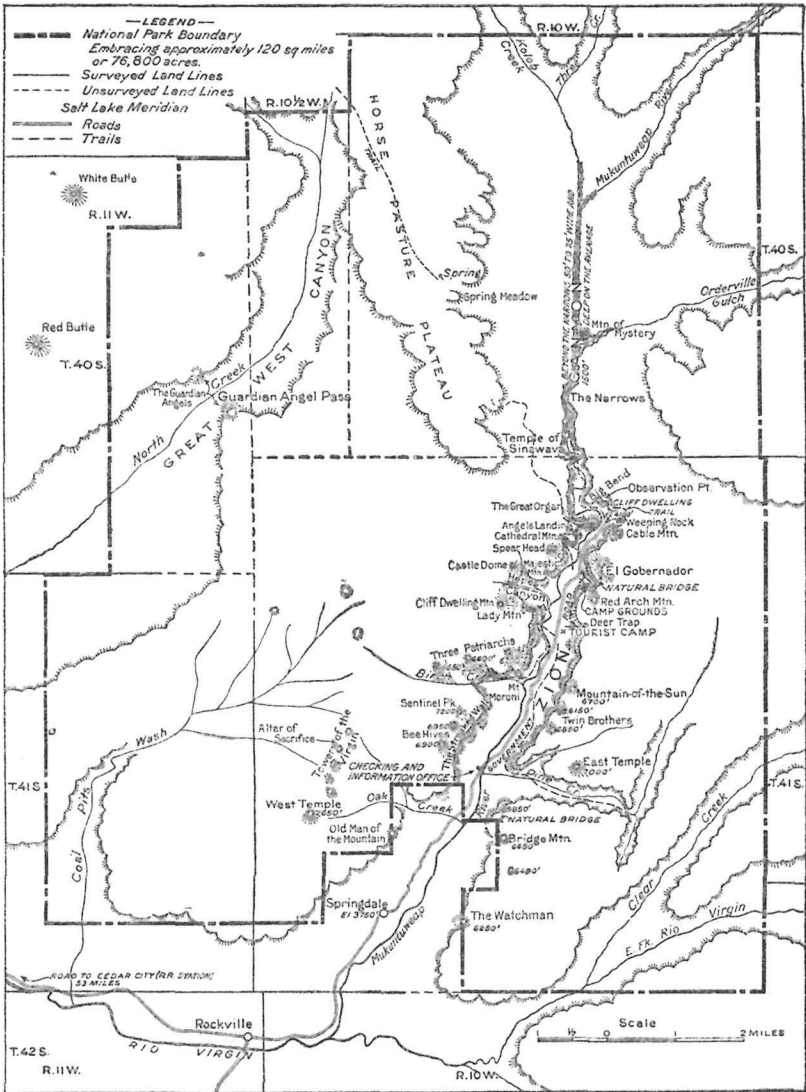
ROADS AND TRAILS

An excellent road has been completed from the park entrance to the Temple of Sinawava, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Approximately 26 miles of trails lead to the most important points in the park. These trails are well maintained, and can be used at all seasons of the year. Horse trails lead from the floor of the canyon to the East and West Rims, so that it may be viewed both from the top and from the bottom. When making trips to either of the rims water should be carried, as there is very little water along the trails.

The West Rim Trail leaves the canyon floor at the foot of Angels Landing, opposite the public camp grounds, and is tunneled along a precipitous ledge of the west wall for about 600 feet into Refrigerator Canyon. It then zigzags up nearly to the level of Angels Landing and turns to the north, continuing over the colorful sandstone formation for 2 miles before making the final ascent to the rim. Coming out on top it extends along the rim to Potato Hollow on Horse Pasture Plateau. The construction of this trail, hewn here in the face of the almost vertical cliff, there winding through deep narrow gorges, and again coming out on the top of bare rock ledges, is both unique and daring. From the rim one looks down on the top of Angels Landing and other interesting peaks and gets a comprehensive view of the canyon and its wonderful coloring. From the upper portion of the trail views far to the south and west are afforded.

The East Rim Trail leaves the canyon floor at the foot of Cable Mountain and ascends its north flank. Wonderful views of Zion Canyon are obtained from various points on this trail, but the finest, that from Observation Point, is reserved for the last. At the head of the trail there is an excellent spring of cool water surrounded by an abundance of grass and shade, which is an ideal place for trail parties to rest before continuing around the 9-mile loop on the rim.



From points on this loop one can see the Kaibab Forest on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, Cedar Mountain, where Cedar Breaks is located, and the Virgin River and all the settlements along Dixie Valley as far as St. George, Utah, 55 miles away.

Another saddle-horse trail extends up Birch Creek Canyon, the return route being on top of the first rock bench. Still another trail leads to the head wall of Pine Creek. For the venturesome a 2-mile ride in the Narrows offers special thrills, but this trip should not be made without a guide.

Foot paths.—In addition to these trails there are numerous foot trails at different levels in the canyon. One of these foot paths has been constructed to the summit of Lady Mountain, the highest accessible point on the West Rim. The view from the top is well worth the effort necessary to make the ascent. To the north, rising step on step, are the Cedar and Parowan Mountains, flanked by the Pink Cliffs. Before and below one to the west is spread in rugged grandeur the great west side of Zion National Park; to the south and east another panorama, unequaled for color and ruggedness; and to the south, far in the distance, the mighty Buckskin Range that forms the backbone of the Kaibab Plateau, looking like a blue-black derelict ship with broken mast and spars going down stern foremost in a sea of gold and blue and brown. The trail itself is unique and provides thrills for even experienced climbers. Fourteen hundred stairs have been cut in the solid rock along this trail, and 2,000 feet of cable is used to steady the climber.

A new foot trail has been built to the top of Angels Landing, which stands about in the center of the canyon floor. This trail connects with the West Rim Trail at Scout Lookout, where it makes a right-angle turn and follows along a sharp ridge with precipitous sides and comes out on top of Angels Landing. It is about two-fifths of a mile in length. Magnificent views are afforded the traveler along this trail.

Another footpath, built close under the foot of the cliffs forming the east wall, leads from the public camp to the camp-ground spring. A similar footpath on the west side of the canyon offers a delightful afternoon's walk to Emerald Pool via the two new suspension bridges across the river. One of these bridges is near Zion Lodge and the other at the public camp grounds.

OTHER FEATURES OF INTEREST

CLIFF DWELLING RUINS

Cliff dwellings have been discovered in Zion Park and its vicinity, proving that long before Little Zion gave sanctuary to the Mormons it was the home of a prehistoric people. It is believed that these ancients farmed down near the creek while living up in the face of the cliffs at places that would be almost inaccessible to hostile tribes unfamiliar with the region. Many interesting artifacts have been found in these ruins.

NATURAL BRIDGES

As though it were not enough to have been a place of refuge in prehistoric and modern times, and now a thing of beauty that glad-

dens and thrills and inspires all who see it, this area is also a workshop of nature where new wonders are being formed; for here are natural bridges in the making.

PETRIFIED FOREST

In the southwestern portion of the park is a petrified forest covering several hundred acres. Many of the trees lying on the ground are 80 feet long, and from 1 to 4 feet thick.

ANIMALS

Deer are numerous in the park, especially in the little-visited sections. In the last year or two they have become quite tame around park headquarters in the winter. A few mountain sheep and cougar are seen, as well as a number of squirrels and other small animals.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Zion National Park is reached from either Cedar City, Utah, on the Union Pacific system, or Marysville, Utah, on the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. From these points motor-stage service is provided by the Utah Parks Co. For schedule of automobile transportation see page 16.

Motorists along the Arrowhead Trail from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City can reach Zion Park by turning off the main road at Anderson's ranch and going south. See map on page 7.

ADMINISTRATION

The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of the park is Mr. Richard T. Evans, acting superintendent, with headquarters at Springdale, Utah. The regular season extends from June 1 to October 1, although motorists may obtain informal accommodations from May 15-30 and October 1-15.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Zion Lodge, consisting of a main central building and a large number of cottages, is operated by the Utah Parks Co. for the accommodation of visitors. This lodge, nestling under the towering east wall between Mountain-of-the-Sun and El Gobernador, affords accommodations for about 200 people. For rates see page 15.

An attractive free public camp ground has been established about a half mile above Zion Lodge, in the shadow of mighty El Gobernador, for the use of motorists bringing their own camping equipment. Shade trees and pure water are available, and sanitary conveniences have been provided.

Stop-overs on the Zion Park tour (see p. 16) are permitted without additional transportation expense, the only extra cost being for meals and lodging at Zion Lodge.

OTHER SCENIC FEATURES OF SOUTHWESTERN UTAH, AND THE NORTH RIM, GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, ARIZ.

Zion National Park is not the only extraordinary scenic feature of southwestern Utah. Other outstanding features are Cedar Breaks and Bryce Canyon, and special motor trips have been arranged to include Zion, Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon, and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon.

CEDAR BREAKS

Twenty miles east of Cedar City in the Dixie National Forest, reached by an excellent automobile road, is a great amphitheater, called Cedar Breaks, cut into the Kolob Plateau at the head of Cedar Canyon. Covering roughly an area of 60 square miles, the altitude of the rim is 10,400 feet, and the Breaks, eroded to a depth of 2,000 feet, display in remarkable erosional forms the brilliant coloring of the Painted Cliffs section. Back of the rim in forest-encircled meadows abundant camp sites are afforded. On the rim a lunch station with rest rooms has been established.

BRYCE CANYON

Leaving Navajo Lake the road continues to Divide, then on down the Sevier River to near the town of Panguitch where the approach road to Bryce Canyon branches off to the east and ascends through Red Canyon to the summit of the plateau. The approach to Bryce is spectacular; no evidence of the canyon is visible until where the road ends the canyon is suddenly revealed in all its breath-taking beauty.

Of Bryce Canyon, John A. Widtsoe, of the University of Utah, writes:

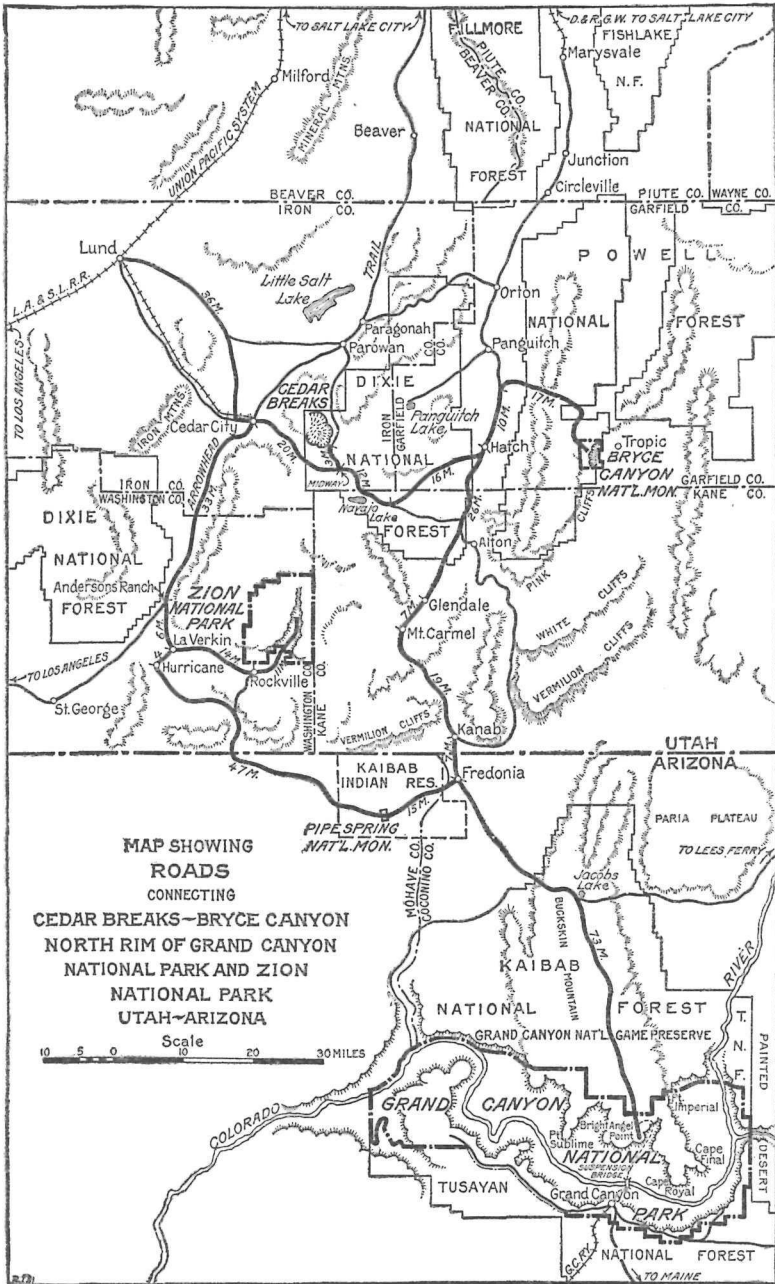
It is a box canyon 2 miles wide by 3 miles long, cut 1,000 feet into the top of Paunsagunt Plateau. It drains toward the southeast and overlooks the Colorado River, 75 miles distant. The strata in the canyon are flat, low-lying tertiary sandstones and clayey sandstones, rather highly indurated. A wonderful variety of erosional forms are painted in every color, shade, and tint of the spectrum, including reds, pinks, creams, tans, lavenders, purples, blues, greens, chocolates, and whites.

This unparalleled array of erosional forms, coupled with wonderful coloring and dotted somewhat profusely with a variety of evergreen trees, constitutes perhaps the most gorgeous spectacle in the world.

Bryce Canyon became a national monument by presidential proclamation June 8, 1923, and on June 7, 1924, an act of Congress making this area a national park was approved. This act contained a proviso, however, that it would not become effective until all the land within the exterior boundaries of the tract had become the property of the United States, so it will be necessary to acquire all of the private holdings within the area before it can be given national park status. There are excellent accommodations at Bryce Canyon. The season for visiting this area is from June 1 to October 1.

UTAH'S "DIXIE"

About 20 miles south of Cedar City the Arrowhead Trail crosses the southern lip of the great intermountain basin which once contained the waters of prehistoric Lake Bonneville.



MAP SHOWING
ROADS
CONNECTING
CEDAR BREAKS-BRYCE CANYON
NORTH RIM OF GRAND CANYON
NATIONAL PARK AND ZION
NATIONAL PARK
UTAH-ARIZONA

Scale 0 10 20 30 MILES

Ten miles farther the road enters the valley of the Rio Virgin, which breaks out of a grim canyon where it has cut its way through the walls of the Hurricane Fault. Here the land to the west has dropped a full 2,000 feet, leaving the eastern area a great suspended mesa with an edge ragged as a rip-saw and overlooking a stretch of country extending far into Nevada and Arizona. The Rio Virgin Valley, blessed with the richest soil, accompanied by an abundance of water for irrigation, produces all which characterizes a semitropic America save citrus fruits. It is popularly known as Utah's "Dixie."

The Zion Park road branches off from the Arrowhead Trail in the Virgin Valley at Anderson ranch, making a sharp turn to the east, and climbs to the rim of the Great Fault. Motorists coming from Los Angeles should turn off at this point. The road follows up the north bank of the Rio Virgin through the little towns of Virgin City and Rockville, thence along the Mukuntuweap River through the town of Springdale. Zion Park is 26 miles from Anderson's ranch.

Going to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon the park road is retraversed to Rockville, where the new cut-off crosses the river on a steel bridge and climbs the high ridge to the south. From the summit of this ridge a panorama is afforded of the Temples and Towers of the Virgin that is really one of the magnificent spectacles of the world. This cut-off makes the road to the North Rim 30 miles shorter, but the traveler misses two fine features of the old route—a visit to the delightful town of Hurricane and the view from the summit of the Hurricane Fault of the checkerboard fields and orchards of "Dixie" land. An interesting side trip can be made to the delightful town of Hurricane.

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

The road leads east across the land of Zane Grey's "Purple Sage," crossing out of Utah into northern Arizona. No water is available on this part of the trip until Pipe Spring, in about the center of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, is reached. Pipe Spring contains the finest spring of pure water along the road between Hurricane, Utah, and Fredonia, Ariz., a distance of 62 miles, and some beautiful shade trees, and to travelers it is a welcome oasis in the desert. This spot is famous in Utah and Arizona history. It was first settled in 1863 and later was purchased by President Brigham Young of the Mormon Church and made ranch headquarters for the ranger in charge of a herd of cattle belonging to the church. In the spring of 1870 a stone building known as "Windsor Castle," with portholes in its walls, was erected as a refuge against the Indians. At present two of the old stone buildings are standing, and it is planned to have the old fort restored as it was formerly, with a wall connecting the two buildings. Here, too, was a station of the Desert Telegraph, the first in Arizona.

Travelers like to eat lunch at Pipe Spring. Eighteen miles to the east is Fredonia, the only settlement in Arizona north of the Grand Canyon. Comfortable accommodations may be had here or in the larger town of Kanab, Utah, 7 miles to the north on the road to Bryce Canyon.

NORTH RIM OF THE GRAND CANYON

From Fredonia the road continues easterly across the Prismatic Desert to the Kaibab Plateau, whose southern escarpment, at an altitude of 8,000 feet, is the northern wall of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and is over 1,000 feet higher than the South Rim. The last 50 miles are through the Kaibab Forest, one of the largest and most beautiful forests of giant pines, spruce, fir, and quaking aspen in the United States. The high, dry, bracing, pine-laden air, the dim forest aisles, and frequent glimpses of wild deer and white-tailed squirrels make this road to the North Rim a fitting prelude to the silent symphony of the Grand Canyon itself.

The road ends on Bright Angel Point at the Wylie Camp. The visitor at the North Rim overlooks Bright Angel Creek, whence the Bright Angel Trail winds its tortuous way into the depths of the mighty gorge to the new suspension bridge across the river, which provides tourists on foot or horseback an opportunity of crossing the canyon. It is 12 miles in an air line across to the South Rim, where the dim outlines of El Tovar can be faintly seen. The view from the North Rim is very different from that from the South Rim. One views close at hand the vast temples that form the background of the South Rim view, looking down upon them and beyond them to the distant canyon floor and its gaping gorge which hides the river; while beyond these the South Rim rises like a great streaked flat wall; and still farther beyond, miles away, the dim blue San Francisco Peaks and Bill Williams Mountains mark the main line of the Santa Fe Railway which gives access to the South Rim. It is a spectacle of sublimity and charm.

From the Wylie Camp many delightful side trips may be made to points of vantage in the national park for the wonderful vistas of the canyon. Among the most interesting are those to Point Imperial and Cape Royal on the Walhalla Plateau overlooking the Marble Canyon, where, to the east, stretches the Painted Desert. Another great North Rim viewpoint is Point Sublime. Saddle horses may be rented at the Wylie Camp for the various trips.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ZION NATIONAL PARK

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Zion National Park are hereby established and made public pursuant to authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732), and the act of November 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 356):

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 the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, mineral, 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.

2. *Camping.*—No camp shall be made along the road except at designated localities. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article likely to frighten teams shall not be hung near the road.

Many successive parties camp on the same sites during the season; therefore camp grounds shall be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Tin cans, bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other débris shall be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unfrequented localities where pits or cans may not be provided, all refuse shall be burned or hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

Campers may use dead or fallen timber only for fuel.

3. *Fires.*—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park; they shall not be kindled near trees, dead wood, 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 dead wood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire.

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

Especial care shall be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

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

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands 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. Firearms are prohibited in the park except on written permission of the superintendent.

Visitors entering or traveling through the park to places beyond shall at entrance report and surrender all firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives in their possession to the first park officer and in proper cases may obtain his written leave to carry them through the park sealed. The Government assumes no responsibilities for loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, seines, 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 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 may be regulated by the superintendent. All fish hooked less than 6 inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned

at once to the water if not seriously injured. Fish retained shall be killed. Twenty fish shall constitute the limit of a day's catch.

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. Applications for such permission may be addressed to the director or to 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 requiring the use of artificial or special settings 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 on Government lands within the park, excepting such as the superintendent deems necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

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

11. *Patented lands.*—Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; the boundaries of such lands, however, shall be determined and marked and defined so that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners shall provide against trespass by their livestock upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

12. *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.

13. *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 the number corresponding therewith, or the identification mark, being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight on the hat or cap.

14. *Dogs and cats.*—Cats are not permitted on the Government lands in the park and dogs only to those persons passing through

the park to the territory beyond, in which instances they shall be kept tied while crossing the park.

15. *Dead animals.*—All domestic and 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.

16. *Travel on trails.*—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing them, shall remain quiet until the animals have passed.

Persons traveling on the trails of the park either on foot or on saddle animals shall not make short cuts but shall confine themselves to the main trails.

17. *Travel, general.*—(a) Saddle horses, pack trains, and horse-drawn vehicles have right of way over motor-propelled vehicles at all times.

(b) Load and vehicle weight limitations shall be those prescribed from time to time by the Director of the National Park Service and shall be complied with by the operators of all vehicles using the park road. Schedule showing weight limitation for the road in the park may be seen at the office of the superintendent.

(c) 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.

18. *Miscellaneous.*—(a) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils in the waters of the park or in any way pollute them or bathe in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

(b) Stock shall not be tied so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the park. All animals shall be kept a sufficient distance from camping grounds in order not to litter the ground and make unfit for use the area which may be used later as tent sites.

(c) Campers and all others, save those holding licenses from the Director of the National Park Service, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors in the park.

(d) All complaints by tourists 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.

19. *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 may be summarily removed from the park by the superintendent and not allowed to return without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

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.

20. *Lost and found articles.*—Persons finding lost articles should deposit them at the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names

and addresses, so that if not claimed by owners within 60 days articles may be turned over to those who found them.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR CYCLE REGULATIONS

Pursuant to authority conferred by the act of Congress approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat. 732), and the act of November 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 356), the following regulations covering the admission of automobiles and motor cycles into the Zion National Park are hereby established and made public:

1. *Entrances and roads.*—Automobiles and motor cycles may enter and leave the park by the southern entrance.

Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the road. The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

2. *Automobiles.*—The park is open to automobiles operated for pleasure, but not to those carrying passengers who are paying, either directly or indirectly, for the use of machines (excepting, however, automobiles used by the transportation lines operating under Government franchise), and any person operating an automobile in contravention of the provisions of this regulation will be deemed guilty of its violation.

3. *Motor cycles.*—Motor cycles are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles and are subject to the same regulations as far as they are applicable. Automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles shall have the right of way over motor cycles.

4. *Motor trucks.*—Motor trucks may enter the park subject to the weight limitations prescribed by the Director of the National Park Service. Schedules showing prescribed weight limitations for motor trucks may be seen at the office of the superintendent.

5. *Permits.*—A permit shall be secured at the ranger station where the automobile enters, which will entitle the permittee to operate the particular automobile indicated in the permit over any or all of the roads in the park. It is good for the entire season, expiring on December 31 of the year of issue, but is not transferable to any other vehicle than that to which originally issued. The permit shall be carefully kept so that it can be exhibited to park ranger for verification on exit from the park. Duplicate permits will not be issued in lieu of original permits lost or mislaid.

6. *Fees.*—The fee for an automobile or motor cycle permit is 50 cents, payable in cash only.

7. *Hours.*—Automobiles shall not enter or leave the park or use the park road before 5.30 a. m. or after 10.30 p. m., except in case of emergency.

8. *Intoxication.*—No person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor and no person who is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs shall operate or drive a motor vehicle of any kind on the park road.

9. *Distance apart; gears and brakes.*—Automobiles while in motion shall be not less than 50 yards apart, except for purpose of passing, which is permissible only on comparatively level stretches of road or on slight grades. All automobiles, except while shifting gears, shall retain their gears constantly enmeshed. The driver of each automobile may be required to satisfy park officers that all parts of his machine, particularly the brakes and tires, are in first-

class working order. The automobile shall carry at least one extra tire. Motor cycles not equipped with brakes in good working order are not permitted to enter the park.

10. *Speeds.*—Automobiles and other vehicles shall be so operated as to be under the safe control of the driver at all times. The speed shall be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accident. Speed is limited to 12 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches when no vehicle is nearer than 200 yards the speed may be increased to 20 miles per hour.

11. *Horns.*—The horn shall be sounded on approaching curves or stretches of road concealed for any considerable distance by slopes, overhanging trees, or other obstacles, and before meeting or passing other automobiles, motor cycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

12. *Lights.*—All automobiles shall be equipped with head and tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliancy to insure safety in driving at night, and all lights shall be kept lighted after sunset when automobile is on the road. Headlights shall be dimmed when meeting other automobiles, motor cycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

13. *Muffler cut-outs.*—Muffler cut-outs shall be closed while approaching or passing riding horses, horse-drawn vehicles, camps, or checking stations.

14. *Teams.*—Teams have the right of way, and automobiles shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary so as to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 8 miles an hour.

15. *Overtaking vehicles.*—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon the park road shall, when overtaken by a faster-moving motor vehicle and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, give way to the right, allowing the overtaking vehicle reasonably free passage, provided the overtaking vehicle does not exceed the speed limit specified.

16. *Accidents, stop-overs.*—If, because of accidents or stop for any reason, automobiles are unable to keep going, they shall be immediately parked off the road or, where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road.

17. *Fines and penalties.*—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, and such violation shall subject the offender to immediate ejection from the park. Persons ejected from the park will not be permitted to return without prior sanction in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES SEASON OF 1926

All rates of the authorized public utilities are approved by the Government. Therefore complaints regarding overcharges should be made to the superintendent. Employees of the camps and transportation lines are not Government employees, but discourteous treatment by public-utility employees should be reported to the park administration.

ZION NATIONAL PARK

CAMPS

UTAH PARKS COMPANY

Board and room, per day, per person.....	\$5. 50
Breakfast.....	1. 00
Luncheon.....	1. 25
Dinner or supper.....	1. 50
Lodging.....	1. 75
Shower baths, per person.....	. 25

NOTE.—For patrons holding all-expense tickets, including automobile transportation and lodge accommodations, Zion Lodge proportion of such tickets is to be divided on basis of breakfast per person \$1, luncheon per person \$1.25, dinner or supper per person \$1.25, lodging per person \$1.50.

Children under 8, half of above rates.

Saddle horse rates

Time	Number of persons	For trip on floor of Canyon at Zion National Park		For trip to East or West Rim at Zion National Park, rate per person with mounted guide
		Rate per person without guide	Rate per person with mounted guide	
Per hour, or fraction.....	1.....	\$1. 00	\$3. 00	-----
	2.....	1. 00	1. 50	-----
	3 or more.....	1. 00	1. 00	-----
Per half day (4 hours).....	1.....	2. 50	7. 50	-----
	2.....	2. 50	3. 75	-----
	3 or more.....	2. 50	2. 50	-----
Per day (8 hours).....	1.....	3. 50	8. 50	\$10. 00
	2.....	3. 50	5. 25	7. 50
	3 or more.....	3. 50	3. 50	5. 00

Guides for hiking parties

Per half day (4 hours).....	\$3. 00
Per day (8 hours).....	6. 00

No limit is placed on size of party.

NORTH RIM OF THE GRAND CANYON

WYLLIE CAMP

Board and room, per day, per person, American plan.....	\$6.00
Breakfast.....	1.50
Luncheon.....	1.50
Dinner.....	1.50
Lodging.....	1.50

(Camp opens June 1 and closes September 30. For reservations address Mrs. Elizabeth McKee, Kanab, Utah.)

Saddle-horse rates

Saddle horses may be rented at the Wylie Camp of Jensen & Vaughn, outfitters. Their authorized rates are as follows:

Saddle horses for all North Rim trips on the plateau, each per day....	\$3.00
Mounted guide for North Rim trips, per day.....	5.00
Down Bright Angel Trail to Colorado River, and cross-canyon trips, per day for each horse.....	6.00
Guide for river and cross-canyon trips.....	6.00
For all overnight trips from Wylie Camp, on the North Rim, the rates for pack horses will be the same as for saddle horses.	
Bedding and provisions for North Rim trips, per day for each person....	2.50

TRANSPORTATION

Auto-stage transportation to Zion National Park, the Kaibab Forest, the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, Cedar Breaks, and Bryce Canyon is available. The portion of the tours between Cedar City, on the one hand, and Zion National Park, Cedar Breaks and Bryce Canyon, on the other hand, are operated by the Utah Parks Co., headquarters Cedar City, Utah. The portions of tours between Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon, on the one hand, and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, on the other hand, are operated by the Utah & Grand Canyon Transportation Co., headquarters Cedar City, Utah.

The following trips and rates have been authorized:

Tour No. 1

Two-day tour of Zion National Park; automobile transportation only, per person.....	\$15.00
"All-expense" tour, including automobile transportation, four meals, and one night's lodging, per person.....	21.25

Tour No. 2

One-day tour of Cedar Breaks; automobile transportation only, per person.....	7.50
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Tour No. 3

Two-day tour of Bryce Canyon National Monument and Cedar Breaks; automobile transportation only, per person.....	20.00
"All-expense" tour, including automobile transportation, four meals, and one night's lodging, per person.....	26.00

Tour No. 4

Four-day tour of Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon, and Cedar Breaks; automobile transportation only, per person.....	35.00
"All-expense" including automobile transportation, eight meals, and two nights' lodging, per person.....	47.25

Tour No. 5

Five-day tour of Zion National Park, Pipe Spring National Monument, Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), Kaibab Forest, Kanab, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Cedar Breaks. Automobile transportation only, per person.....	\$65.00
“All expense” including automobile transportation, 13 meals, and four nights’ lodging, per person.....	86.75

Tour No. 6

Five-day tour of Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Kanab, Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), Kaibab Forest, Pipe Spring National Monument, and Zion National Park. Automobile transportation only, per person.....	65.00
“All expense” including automobile transportation, 13 meals, and four nights’ lodging, per person.....	86.75

Tour No. 7

Three-day tour, Cedar City to Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), via Zion National Park, <i>one-way tour</i> . Automobile transportation only, per person.....	40.00
“All expense” including automobile transportation, six meals, and two nights’ lodging, per person.....	49.75

Tour No. 8

Three-day tour, Cedar City to Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), via Bryce Canyon, <i>one-way tour</i> . Automobile transportation only, per person.....	45.00
“All expense” including automobile transportation, six meals, and two nights’ lodging, per person.....	54.50

Tour No. 9

Two-day tour, Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), to Cedar City via Zion National Park, <i>one-way tour</i> . Automobile transportation only, per person.....	40.00
“All expense” including automobile transportation, four meals, and one night’s lodging, per person.....	46.00

Tour No. 10

Two-day tour, Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), to Cedar City via Bryce Canyon, <i>one-way tour</i> . Automobile transportation only, per person.....	45.00
“All expense” including automobile transportation, four meals, and one night’s lodging, per person.....	51.00

“All expense” charges shown herein include cost of automobile transportation, also meals and lodging at hotels, lodges, and camps en route; they do not include any meals or lodging at Cedar City.

Tour No. 11

Two-day tour, Marysvale, Utah, to Bryce Canyon. Automobile transportation only, per person.....	\$20.00
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This tour will be operated for one or more full fares, but for going trip automobile may have to be sent from Bryce Canyon, and reasonable notice must be given to Utah Parks Co. Lodge at Bryce Canyon. Parties availing themselves of this tour may join other tours which are operated from Bryce Canyon. The fare from Bryce Canyon to Grand Canyon and return (minimum three full fares) will be \$55; from Bryce Canyon to Zion National Park and return, via Cedar City, will be \$35.

Passengers for Tour No. 7 will be handled on cars of the going trip of Tour No. 5; Tour No. 8, on cars of the going trip of Tour No. 6; Tour No. 9, on cars of the return trip of Tour No. 6; Tour No. 10, on cars of the return trip of Tour No. 5. These one-way tours, Nos. 7 to 10, inclusive, are arranged for parties who desire to cross from the North to the South Rim of the Grand Canyon, or vice versa. The trip across the canyon requires two days and is made by horseback. The night is spent at the Phantom Ranch at the bottom of the Grand Canyon and the rim is reached the following afternoon. The "All expense" cost of the two-day cross-canyon trip, including horseback transportation and four meals and one night's lodging, is approximately \$30 per person, guides extra. Any representative of the Union Pacific system will, upon request, make all arrangements in advance for the trip from the North Rim to the South Rim, or arrangements can be made upon arrival at the North Rim.

The return autobus coupon from Bryce Canyon to Cedar City will be honored from Zion National Park to Cedar City, and the return autobus coupon from Zion National Park to Cedar City will be honored from Bryce Canyon to Cedar City.

Children under 12 years of age and occupying seats will be charged one-half of automobile fares named herein. Arrangements must be made with hotels, camps, and lodges for children's rates for meals and lodgings.

Seven-passenger touring cars may be chartered for any scheduled tour for exclusive use of parties. The rate for the exclusive use of a seven-passenger touring car is a minimum of five full fares for the respective trips plus \$25 per day or part thereof. Special cars may be secured for any length of time for any tour or combination of tours desired. Rates upon application at the office of the Utah Parks Co., Cedar City, Utah.

Transportation within Zion National Park

Automobile side trip from Zion Lodge to the Temple of Sinawava.....	\$1.00
Special cars for trips to Zion Canyon:	
Six-passenger car, per hour.....	6.00
Eleven-passenger car, per hour.....	11.00

North Rim side trips

In connection with the trips of the Utah & Grand Canyon Transportation Co. from Utah points to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon the following side trips to North Rim points may be made by passengers coming to the North Rim in the company's stages:

De Motte Park (V. T. Park) to Point Sublime and return, per passenger..	\$3.50
Bright Angel Camp to Far View or Point Imperial and return, per passenger	3.00
Bright Angel Camp to Cape Royal and return, per passenger.....	5.00
(Autos can only reach within 2½ miles of Cape Royal. In order for passengers to actually reach this point a walk of about 5 miles is necessary.)	

For these three trips a minimum of four full fares is required. Tickets for the first two, if purchased at the same time, may be sold for a total of \$5 for the two trips.

LITERATURE ON OTHER NATIONAL PARKS

Rules and regulations similar to this for the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.:

Crater Lake National Park.	Mount Rainier National Park.
Glacier National Park.	Rocky Mountain National Park.
Grand Canyon National Park.	Sequoia and General Grant National
Hawaii National Park.	Parks.
Hot Springs National Park.	Wind Cave National Park.
Lassen Volcanic National Park.	Yellowstone National Park.
Lafayette National Park.	Yosemite National Park.
Mesa Verde National Park.	

OTHER FREE PUBLICATIONS

Glimpses of our National Parks, 59 pages, including 23 illustrations. Contains description of the most important features of the principal national parks.

Glimpses of our National Monuments, 73 pages, including 34 illustrations. Contains descriptions of all national monuments administered by the Interior Department.

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

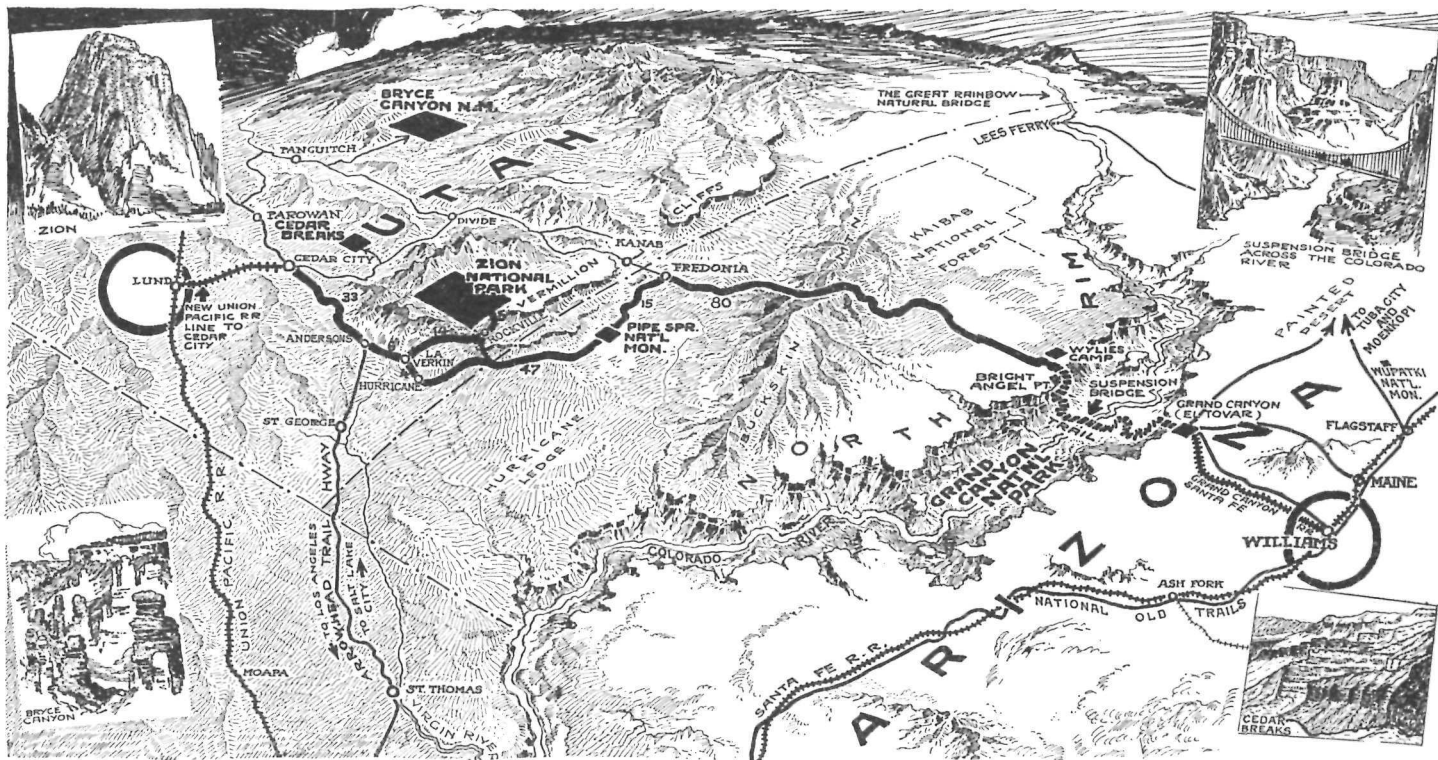
The following publication may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the price indicated, postage prepaid. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash.

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 270 pages, including 310 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth, \$1.¹

Contains nine chapters, each descriptive of a national park, and one larger chapter devoted to other national parks and monuments.

¹ May be purchased at the superintendent's office at Springdale, Utah.





Sketch map of southwestern Utah and Grand Canyon
 (Reprinted through courtesy of Los Angeles Times)
 By Charles H. Owens



Court of the Three Patriarchs



El Gobernador and the Sphinx