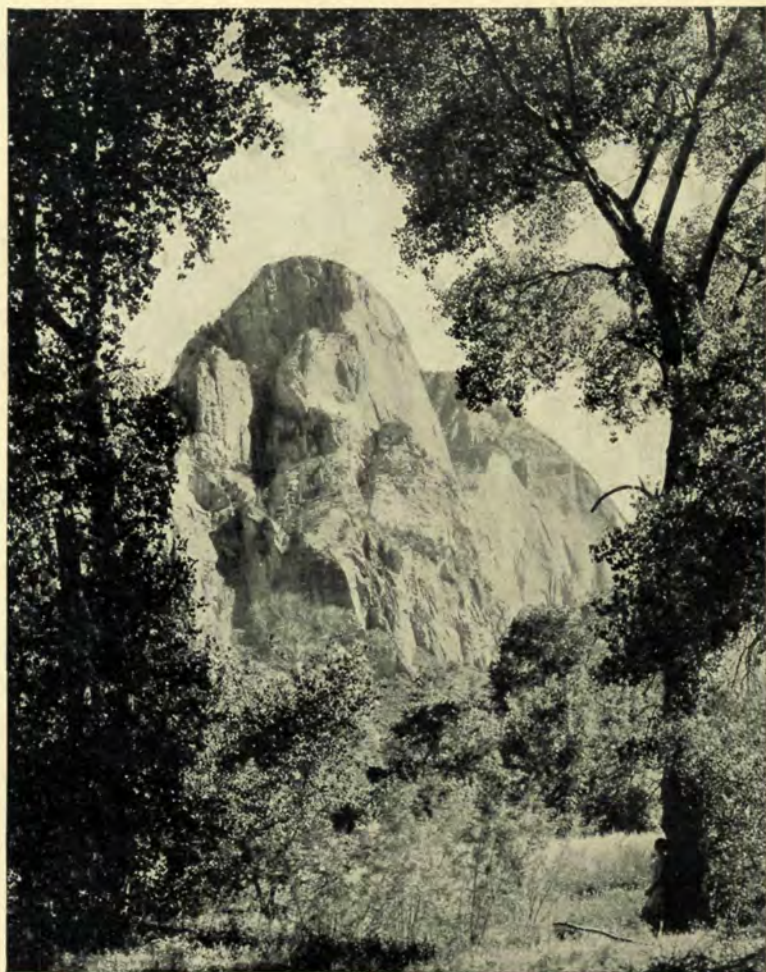


ZION^{AND} BRYCE CANYON
NATIONAL PARKS
UTAH

*Temple of
the Sun
Zion
National
Park*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



THE THREE PATRIARCHS



LOOKING SOUTH FROM TEMPLE OF SINAWAVA, ZION NATIONAL PARK

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, Director

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING

ZION AND BRYCE CANYON

NATIONAL PARKS

UTAH



SUMMER SEASON FROM MAY 15 TO OCTOBER 15

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THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

Acadia. A group of granite mountains rising from Mount Desert Island, off the coast of Maine, with headlands on the near-by mainland. Formerly called Lafayette National Park. It contains 18 square miles.

Bryce Canyon. Southwestern Utah. In the same general desert region that produced the Grand Canyon and Zion, lies Bryce Canyon. Countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles of vivid coloring. Area, 55 square miles.

Carlsbad Caverns. Magnificently decorated limestone caverns in southwestern New Mexico believed to be the largest yet discovered.

Crater Lake. One of the most beautiful spots in America. A rugged, picturesque area in southwestern Oregon embracing 250 square miles. Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano.

General Grant. Created in 1890 to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree—a giant redwood 40.3 feet in diameter. It is located in middle eastern California, 35 miles by trail from Sequoia National Park.

Glacier. In northwestern Montana. Rugged mountain region, unsurpassed in alpine character. It contains over 250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty, 60 small glaciers, and precipices thousands of feet deep. Area, 1,533 square miles.

Grand Canyon. North central Arizona. The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world. Area, 1,009 square miles.

Grand Teton. Northwestern Wyoming. Included in its area of 150 square miles is the most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains—an uplift of unusual grandeur.

Great Smoky Mountains. This area in North Carolina-Tennessee is not to be developed as a national park until at least 427,000 acres have been donated to the United States. Meanwhile that portion already in Federal ownership (297,719.7 acres) is being protected by the National Park Service.

Hawaii. Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii. Haleakala, a huge extinct volcano, on the island of Maui. Area, 245 square miles.

Hot Springs. Middle Arkansas. Reserved by Congress in 1832 as the Hot Springs Reservation to prevent exploitation; 47 hot springs said to possess healing properties. Many hotels and boarding houses, and 19 bath houses under Government supervision. Area, 1.48 square miles.

Lassen Volcanic. Northern California. Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet—only active volcano in the United States proper. Cinder cone (6,913 feet), hot springs, and mud geysers. Area, 163 square miles.

Mesa Verde. Southwestern Colorado. The most notable and best-preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in the United States, if not in the world. Area, 80 square miles.

Mount McKinley. Alaska. Highest mountain in North America—rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world. Area, 3,030 square miles.

Mount Rainier. Largest accessible single-peak glacier system—28 glaciers 50 to 500 feet thick. Wonderful subalpine wild-flower fields. Area, 377 square miles.

Platt. Southern Oklahoma. Contains sulphur and other springs said to possess healing properties. Area, 1.32 square miles.

Rocky Mountain. North middle Colorado. Remarkable records of glacial period. A snowy range of peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude. Gorgeously colored wild flowers grow in profusion in sheltered gorges. Area, 405 square miles.

Sequoia. The Big Tree National Park. California. 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 in height. Towering mountain ranges. Startling precipices. Mount Whitney. Kern River Canyon. Area, 604 square miles.

Wind Cave. South Dakota. Remarkable limestone cavern having numerous chambers elaborately decorated with fantastic formations. Surface area, 18 square miles, part of which is game preserve.

Yellowstone. Northwestern Wyoming. Best known of our national parks and the largest—area, 3,437 square miles. Contains more geysers than all the rest of the world combined. Boiling springs, petrified forests, Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone remarkable for gorgeous coloring. Large lakes, streams, and waterfalls. Vast wilderness—one of the greatest wild bird and animal preserves in the world. Exceptional trout fishing.

Yosemite. In middle eastern California. Valley of world-famed beauty. Lofty cliffs, romantic vistas, many waterfalls of extraordinary height, three groves of big trees, good trout fishing. Area, 1,176 square miles.

Zion. Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon) which has a depth of 1,500 to 2,500 feet; precipitous walls. Of great beauty and scenic interest. Area, 148 square miles.

INTERESTING EVENTS IN ZION'S HISTORY

1776. Father Escalante, a Spanish priest, explored Utah in search of a route to the Pacific Coast, and crossed the Rio Virgin near Hurricane.
1826. Jedediah Smith, fur trader, with a party of about 16 men exploring the region to the south and west of their headquarters at Bear Lake, Utah, were the first white men to traverse the Rio Virgin, which Smith then named the Adams River in honor of the incumbent President of the United States. On another trip to California in 1826, Thomas Virgin, a member of Smith's party, was wounded by Indians while traversing the river, and Smith changed the name to "Rio Virgin."
1847. Brigham Young and his band of Mormons arrived in Utah and founded Salt Lake City and began the colonization of Utah.
1858. The colonization of Utah's "Dixie" begun by the Mormons.
1861. Joseph Black was the first known white man to penetrate Zion Canyon, and was subsequently followed by a few settlers who raised crops and grazed stock in the canyon, which they called "Little Zion."
1872. Major John Wesley Powell, Director of United States Geological Survey and famous Colorado River explorer, visited the region and gave the name "Mukuntuweap" to the north fork and "Parunuweap" to the east fork forming the Rio Virgin.
1904. A cable tram from the East Rim (Cable Mountain) to the floor of Zion Canyon was completed and put in operation.
1909. Mukuntuweap National Monument established by proclamation of President Taft.
1911. Frederick Vining Fisher visited Zion Canyon and gave names to many of the outstanding formations such as Altar of Sacrifice, Great White Throne, and Angels Landing.
1917. Wylie Way Camp, first tourist accommodations, constructed.
1918. The area of the monument enlarged and the name changed to Zion by proclamation of President Wilson. East Rim Trail begun.
1919. The national monument changed to a national park by act of Congress; area, 76,800 acres.
1923. West Rim Trail begun.
1924. Zion Lodge constructed.
1927. Construction of East Rim Road, including Zion tunnel, begun.
1930. East Rim Road and tunnel completed and dedicated by George H. Dern, Governor of Utah, and Horace M. Albright, Director of the National Park Service. Park boundaries extended by act of Congress; total area, 94,888 acres.
1931. The Floor of the Valley Road constructed.
1932. The topographic map of Zion National Park completed by United States Geological Survey. Aerial photography was used in making this map.

INTERESTING EVENTS IN BRYCE'S HISTORY

1872. Bryce Canyon region visited by A. H. Thompson, F. S. Dellenbaugh, and party on geological mission.
1875. The settlement of Escalante and Cannonville established. Ebenezer Bryce, for whom the park is named, settled at lower gateway to Bryce Canyon.
1923. Bryce Canyon National Monument, under administration of Department of Agriculture, created by presidential proclamation pending consideration for national-park status.
1924. Act of Congress authorized the creation of Utah National Park under condition that it should not be effective until all private land holdings within the proposed boundaries had been transferred to the Government.
1925. Bryce Canyon Lodge constructed.
1928. Private lands within the proposed boundaries deeded to the Government, and Bryce Canyon National Park formally created by presidential proclamation, under administration of National Park Service. Act of Congress changed name from Utah National Park to "Bryce Canyon."
1931. Boundaries extended to embrace 36,800 acres. Construction of Bryce Rim Road begun.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

(BRIEFED)

ZION NATIONAL PARK AND BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

The park regulations are designed for the protection of the natural beauties and scenery, as well as for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The following synopsis is for convenient reference and general guidance of visitors:

Preservation of Natural Features. The parks are established primarily for preservation of natural features. Do not destroy or disturb flowers, trees, animals, etc. Writing on or otherwise defacing rocks and other natural features is strictly prohibited. Hunting and the use of firearms are prohibited.

Camping. Camp only in established camp grounds. Keep your camping area clean. *Be careful with fire.* Picknicking in the galleries of Zion Tunnel is not permitted.

Disorderly Conduct. Proper conduct is required of all visitors for the benefit of others who are entitled to get the fullest possible enjoyment from the park.

Pets. If you are carrying a dog, cat, or other pet, you may take it into and through the park provided it is at all times kept tied or confined within the car.

Trails. Do not attempt to make short cuts; to do so may endanger yourself as well as others using the trails. Before attempting the more difficult trails seek advice from a park ranger.

Automobile Regulations:

- (a) **Permit.** A permit is required to enter a national park by automobile. The permit is good for the remainder of the year in which issued. A charge of \$1 for each automobile is made for a Zion National Park permit. No charge for Bryce Canyon National Park permit.
- (b) **Careful driving.** The roads in the park are built purely for scenic purposes, not as high-speed thoroughfares. Observe the usual rules of the road; keep to right; do not park on curves; pass cars going in the same direction only when the road ahead is clear and the vision unobstructed.
- (c) **Lights.** Your car must have its lights in proper condition before you will be permitted to enter Zion National Park.

Penalties. Maximum penalty for violation of park regulations is \$500 and/or imprisonment for six months.

Miscellaneous. The park rangers are employed to help and advise visitors as well as to enforce regulations. When in doubt, ask a ranger. A complete copy of the park rules and regulations is available on request.

P. P. PATRAW, *Superintendent.*

ZION AND BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARKS

For gorgeous coloring and unusual erosional formations the canyon country of southwestern Utah and northern Arizona has no equal. The canyons themselves are stupendous in size and formation, and of brilliant hues, glowing, almost unbelievable. It is in this country that Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks are located.

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 on 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, being deeply religious, felt that the great mountains forming the canyon walls were in truth temples of God. The act of Congress giving the reservation national-park status did not increase its area. By an act of Congress approved June 13, 1930, an additional 18,088 acres on the east and south sides were included in the park. The total area is 148.2 square miles.

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 of 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 more than a thousand feet higher, and is the highest point within the park.

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 right is Bridge Mountain, so named because there is an interesting natural bridge or "flying buttress" high up on its face, visible from the checking station. It is in the face of this mountain, on the Pine Creek side, that the famous Zion Tunnel is located. Beyond Bridge

Mountain rises the massive East Temple, rich in hue, followed in succession by the Twin Brothers and the Mountain-of-the-Sun. On the opposite side of the canyon are to be seen the Streaked Wall and The Sentinel. Farther up is the Court of the Patriarchs above which stand the Three Patriarchs. On the same side of the canyon, opposite Zion Lodge, are Lady Mountain and the group of Mount Majestic, Castle Dome, and Spearhead Point.

Above the Lodge, against the east wall, stands the most remarkable rock pile of the region, a colossal truncated dome known as the Great White Throne. Seen through a saddle in the low red rock wall lying in front of it, this dome appears white above and red below. In reality, however, the huge rock is gray or white in color, with faint pink washings showing in places down its sides. Directly opposite it is a lesser monolith, although itself gigantic, called Angels Landing.

North of the Great White Throne the chiseling stream makes a great swing, past a projecting rock formation on the left known as the Great Organ. Farther on the mystic temple of Sinawava is entered. This is a great natural amphitheater, encircled with walls that appear to close behind as one enters. The floor is lined with deciduous trees accompanied by a remarkable assortment of other vegetation. In the center of the circle stand two large stone pillars. The larger is the altar, the smaller one the pulpit. The south side of the altar bears the profile view of a great stone face known as the Guardian of the Temple, and is chiefly remarkable for the change of expression which takes place as one enters the sacred confines which he guards. The road ends at the temple.

However, from the temple for a distance of a mile up the river, a fine trail has been built up to The Narrows. At the end of the trail the cliffs rise sheer from the edge of the river, and further explorations must be made on horseback with a qualified guide. No park visitor should leave the park until he has at least made this mile walk to The Narrows.

In contrast to the 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. The waterfalls of Zion, once seen, are never forgotten.

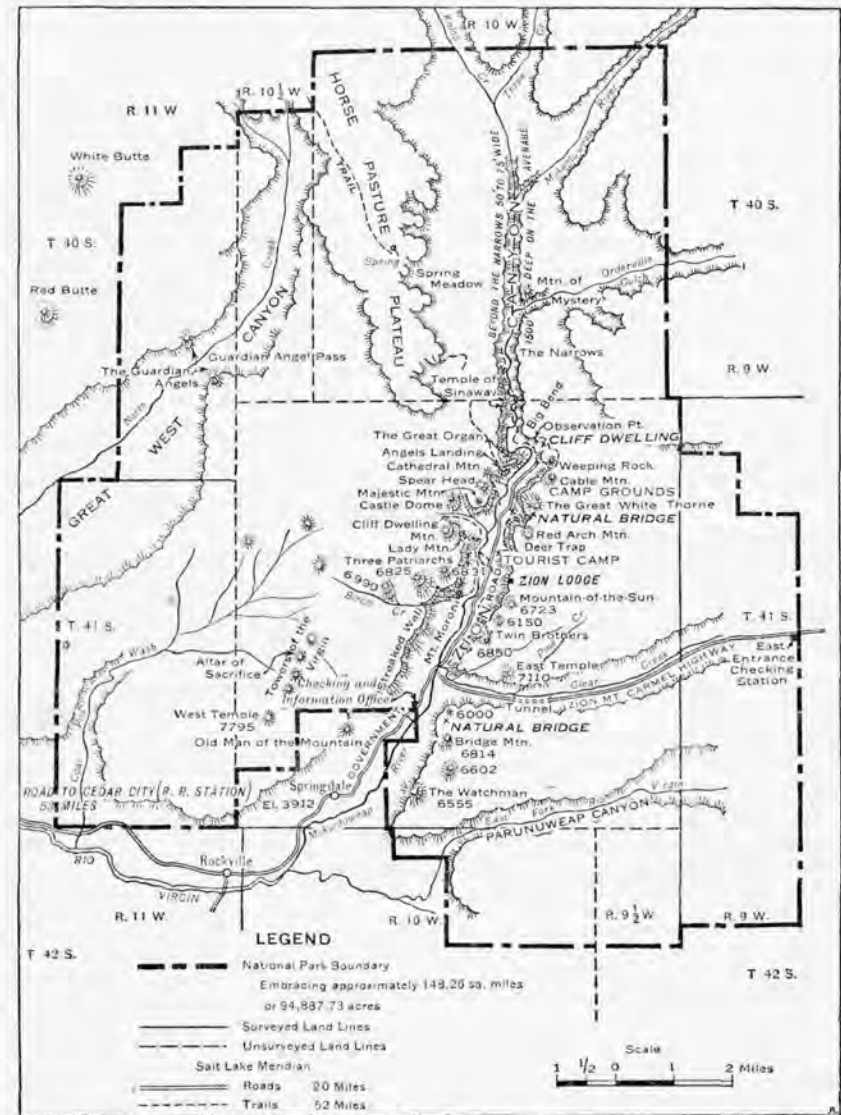
Along the sides of the river, as it winds its way through the canyon, grow willows and poplars, and wild flowers abound. The trails leading up to the East and West Rims pass through forests of aspen, pine, and fir, and yet other varieties of wild flowers dot the ground.

FEATURES OF INTEREST

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.

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 gladdens 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. The most interesting of these is the Great Arch of Zion, located in Pine Creek Canyon, which is 720 feet long, 380 feet high, and is cut back into the supporting cliff a distance of 90 feet.

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. A partially improved trail leads to this forest from the main highway a short distance north of Rockville.



MAP OF ZION NATIONAL PARK

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 cougars are seen, as well as a number of squirrels and other small animals.

ROADS IN THE PARK

There is a total of 20 miles of improved road in Zion Park. One road leads from the park entrance to the Temple of Sinawava, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. No one has really seen Zion Canyon until he has made a trip over this road, and visitors driving in closed cars should make frequent stops so that they may get out and enjoy the magnificent view. The canyon is so narrow and its walls so high that a top of any kind to a car cuts off the view almost completely.

Also within the park is a stretch of the remarkable Zion-Mount Carmel Highway, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. Running east from the park checking station, this road forms a connecting link between United States Highways Nos. 91 and 89. Its total length, from the park to Mount Carmel, is 24 miles.

The Zion-Mount Carmel Highway has been called "the most spectacular feat of highway construction ever undertaken," due to the stupendous construction difficulties encountered in building it. The first of these was how to get the road up over the great cliffs forming the wall of the canyon. From its start on the floor of the valley, the road zigzags up over the talus slope in Pine Creek Canyon in a series of six switch-backs. In an area little more than a mile long and half a mile wide there have been located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of roadway. At the end of this section the road enters a tunnel 5,607 feet long, where it continues to ascend on a 5 per cent grade. This tunnel follows quite closely the face of the cliff, and at six selected points galleries overlooking the canyon below have been broken out.

Some of the most remarkable views of southern Utah are to be found along this road. While the tunnel is the most spectacular portion, other sections are of even greater scenic interest.

Work on this project was started in October, 1927, and it was completed early in the summer of 1930. The total cost of the highway was close to \$2,000,000, of which a million and a half was spent on the park section. That portion outside the park was built under Federal aid in cooperation with the State.

Distance in miles on main road from park entrance to points of interest

Read down	Read up
0.0 Zion National Park south boundary line	8.0
.1 Checking station	7.9
.6 Oak Creek	7.4
.8 West Temple, Altar of Sacrifice, on west side	7.2
1.0 Bridge Mountain on east	7.0
1.3 Park headquarters	6.7
1.5 Rio Virgin Bridge and Y	6.5
3.2 Court of the Three Patriarchs; garage	4.8
4.2 Zion Lodge	3.8
4.5 Emerald Pool Canyon on west	3.5
4.8 Spear Head Point	3.2
5.0 Museum and public auto camp	3.0
(Stop and see collection of plants, animals, historical records, etc., and secure information.)	
5.5 Angels Landing	2.5
5.9 The Great White Throne	2.1
6.2 East Rim horse trail and Weeping Rock Trail (parking space for cars)	1.8
6.4 Cliff dwelling reconstructed above road	1.6
6.5 Great Organ, below road	1.5
6.8 The Great White Throne, looking south through saddle	1.2
7.9 Sphinx on Altar in the Temple	.1
8.0 Temple of Sinawava and end of road	0.0

(Short lecture given here each morning at 9 and each afternoon about 3:15, by the park naturalist, followed by a guide trip to The Narrows, a hike of 1 mile each way. Many interesting things along the way are missed unless pointed out by a guide.)

Road distances from Zion Lodge (elevation 4,276 feet) to points in park

To—	Miles
Entrance, south, elevation 4,048 feet	4
To Mount Carmel Junction in Zion Park	3
To Mount Carmel Junction on highway No. 89	28
To Entrance, east	14
To Museum, Zion, elevation 4,297 feet	.5
Public auto camp	.5
Temple of Sinawava	4

Road distances from Zion Lodge to points outside park

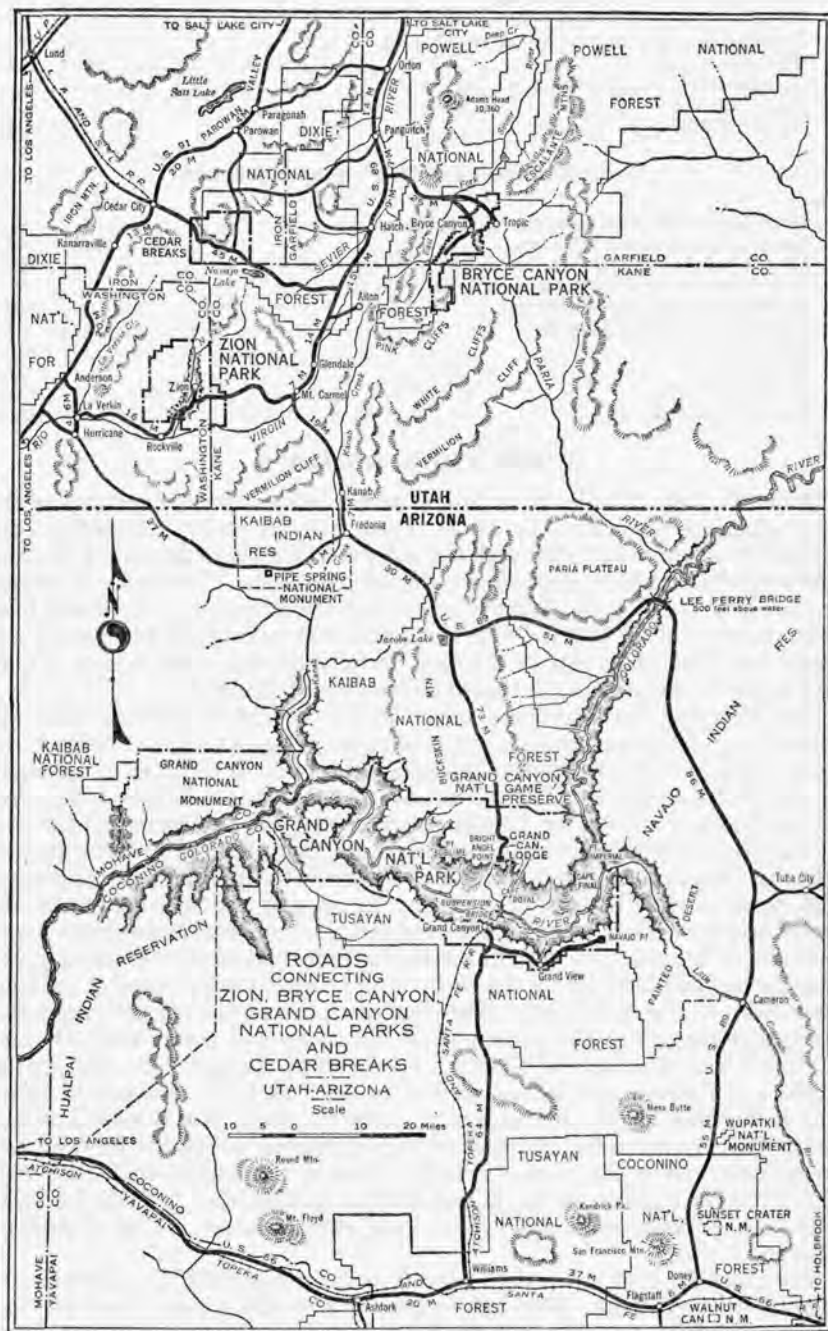
To—	Miles
Bryce Canyon National Park, elevation 8,200 feet	91.5
Kanab, Utah, elevation 4,925 feet	47.5
Grand Canyon National Park, North Rim, elevation 8,153 feet	129
Pipe Spring National Monument, elevation 5,000 feet	53.5
Cedar Breaks, elevation 10,400 feet	90.2
Cedar City, elevation 5,840 feet	65.1
Salt Lake City	331
St. George	55
Las Vegas, Nev.	183
Los Angeles, Calif.	491

THE TRAIL SYSTEM

Approximately 26 miles of trails lead to the more important sections of the park which are not reached by roads. These trails are well maintained and can be used at all seasons of year, with the exception of those to the rims of the canyon which are closed by snow during the winter months. Two major horseback trails lead to the East and West Rims, so that the canyon may be viewed from both the top and the bottom. Opinion differs with individuals whether Zion is better seen from the valley or the rim. To fully appreciate its majesty of form and its marvelous coloring, it should be seen from both levels.

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, not only on Zion Canyon with its interesting peaks and wonderful coloring, but into the broken wilderness of the Great West Canyon similar to and at the same time different from the former. The view, with these great colorful gorges as a foreground extends to the horizon in all directions, and covers parts of three States—Utah, Arizona, and Nevada. 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 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. From this point one can see the Kaibab Forest on the North



ROADS CONNECTING SOUTHWESTERN PARKS

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.

Branching off the East Rim Trail is another route which may be followed to an area on the East Rim known as the Deer Trap. This is a long promontory extending far out into the canyon from which the finest views of Zion Canyon and Clear Creek Canyon, through which the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway runs, may be had.

The main East and West Rim Trails are of a very high standard of construction and are absolutely safe. Each has a minimum width of 5 feet. The Deer Trap branch is much more difficult.

Another saddle-horse trail extends up Birch Creek Canyon, the return route being on top of the first rock bench.

For the venturesome a 2-mile ride in the Narrows offers special thrills, but this trip should not be made without a guide.

Trail distances from Zion Lodge to points in park

	Miles	Time required
WEST RIM		
Scout Lookout	4	½ day.
Angels Landing	4½	Do.
Spring on Rim	7	1 day.
Great West Canyon	9	Do.
EAST RIM		
Observation Point (elevation, 6,508 feet)	6¼	Do.
Ranger Station	7½	Do.
Hidden Canyon	3	¾ day.
Deer Trap	12	1 day. Poor trail.
Junction of road at Esplins Ranch	14	Do.
TRAILS ON FLOOR		
The Grotto	¾	1 hour.
Weeping Rock	2¼	2 hours.
Narrows (from road)	1	2 hours with naturalist.
Court of the Patriarchs	2¼	½ day.
Lady Mountain	2¼	5 hours.
Emerald Pool	2	3 hours.

FOOTPATHS.—In addition to these trails there are numerous foot trails at different levels in the canyon. One of these footpaths has been constructed to the summit of Mount Zion (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, being similar to that from the end of the West Rim Trail. The trail itself is unique and provides thrills for even experienced climbers. One thousand four 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 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 grounds to the grotto. A similar path on the west side of the canyon offers a delightful afternoon's walk to Emerald Pool. The trails on the west side are reached by two suspension foot bridges, crossing the river. One of these bridges is near Zion Lodge and the other near the public camp grounds.

A foot trail, branching off from the main East Rim Trail about a half mile from its start, leads into Hidden Canyon, a narrow gorge behind the Great White Throne. The walls of this canyon rise almost 2,000 feet vertically from a creek bed only a few feet wide, and form one of the many interesting features of the park.

The most popular foot trail in the park, however, is the one extending a distance of one mile up the canyon from the end of the road at the Temple of Sinawava, to the beginning of The Narrows. The trail is paved with asphalt macadam. Practically all other foot trails in the canyon are for the more strenuous hiker; but its pavement and easy grades adapt The Narrows Trail to use by everyone.

Elevations of points of interest in Zion Canyon

Name	Altitude	Height above canyon floor
	Feet	Feet
West Temple.....	7,795	3,805
The Sentinel.....	7,157	3,050
East Temple.....	7,110	3,002
Bridge Mountain.....	6,814	2,821
The Watchman.....	6,555	2,713
Three Patriarchs:		
West.....	6,990	2,741
Middle.....	6,825	2,576
East.....	6,831	2,582
Mount Zion (Lady Mountain).....	6,940	2,664
Castle Dome.....	6,819	2,543
Great White Throne.....	6,744	2,447
Angels Landing.....	5,785	1,425
Observation Point (end East Rim Trail).....	6,508	2,148
Mountain of Mystery.....	6,545	2,076
Mountain-of-the-Sun.....	6,723	2,521
West end Zion Park Tunnel.....	4,839	791
East end Zion Park Tunnel.....	5,114	1,066
Park checking station.....	4,048	
Zion Lodge.....	4,276	
Public auto camp.....	4,297	
Temple of Sinawava.....	4,411	
End Narrows foot trail.....	4,471	

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Zion National Park is reached from either Cedar City, Utah, on the Union Pacific System, or Marysvale, 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 24.

Motorists along the Arrowhead Trail, U. S. No. 91, from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City can reach Zion Park by turning off the main road at Andersons Ranch and going east. Motorists making the approach via the Grand Canyon Highway U. S. No. 89, should turn west at Mount Carmel Junction and enter the park at the east entrance via the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway. (See map on p. 6.)

ADMINISTRATION

The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of Zion National Park is the superintendent, Preston P. Patraw, whose post-office address is Zion National Park, Utah. All complaints and suggestions regarding service in the park should be addressed to the superintendent.

PARK SEASON

The roads in Zion National Park are open the entire year, and, with but few exceptions, camping is possible at any time of the year. Zion Lodge is open from May 15 to October 15.

Although hotel accommodations within the park are available only during these months, the park affords a wonderful spectacle throughout the year. During the winter when the levels and slopes are under a blanket of snow, the colored cliffs stand out in startling contrast against the white. In the spring when the snows on the higher elevations are melting, many foaming-white waterfalls are to be seen cascading over the cliff faces or falling sheer from high overhanging niches. Some of the waterfalls have a sheer drop of nearly a thousand feet. The fall months of the year bring the most delightful weather; clear, sparkling days are the rule, the sky is deepest blue, and the deciduous trees of the valley floor and slopes take on variegated coloring. The blue sky, the whites, buffs, and reds of the cliffs, and the yellows and reds of the deciduous foliage create a truly marvelous color effect.

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 Great White Throne, affords accommodations for about 200 people. Cottages are in "standard" and "de luxe" types; the latter having private bath, porch, and fireplace. (For rates at the lodge see p. 21.)

Groceries and tourist supplies may be purchased at the store at Zion Lodge. An attractive free public camp ground has been established about one-half mile above Zion Lodge, in the shadow of the mighty Great White Throne, for the use of motorists bringing their own camping equipment. Shade trees and natural screens formed by the luxuriant wild grape vines add to the beauty and privacy of the camp sites. Pure water is available here, and sanitary conveniences have been provided.

Stop-overs on the Zion Park tour (see p. 24) are permitted without additional transportation expense, the only extra cost being for meals and lodging at Zion Lodge. It is strongly urged that if possible visitors take advantage of this stop-over privilege to thoroughly see the park, taking one of the saddle-horse trips to the rim, exploring The Narrows, or following the foot trails and absorbing the atmosphere that makes up so much of Zion's charm.

For those not carrying their own equipment and desiring to visit the park after the closing date of the lodge, there are a number of camps near the park where fairly good accommodations can be found at any time of the year.

PROTECTION OF THE PARK

Police protection in the park is furnished by the ranger force. The men belonging to this force use every effort to see that park visitors are not annoyed in any way. They also make arrests for violation of park regulations. The main purpose of the park rangers, however, is to be of service, and visitors should feel free to ask them for information or assistance at any time.

THE GUIDE, LECTURE, AND MUSEUM SERVICE

(In full operation during summer months only)

Ranger naturalists conduct parties into the field for nature study twice daily. Lectures on the natural features of the park are also given daily at the public auto camp and Zion Lodge by members of the educational division.

The National Park Service has established an official information office on the road between Zion Lodge and the public auto camp. Here park visitors may secure information and publications regarding this and other national parks free of charge. A collection of geological, animal, insect, reptile, and plant-life specimens are on exhibit in this building.

All park visitors are urged to avail themselves of this educational service. Schedules of nature guide trips, lectures, and other activities are posted in public places throughout the park. The educational service is furnished free of charge by the Government, and all information given out is authentic.

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Bryce Canyon National Park was established September 15, 1928, under authority of the acts of Congress approved June 7, 1924, and February 25, 1928. Under the former act authority was given for the creation of the Utah National Park, to take in the area then included in the Bryce Canyon National Monument, upon the fulfillment of certain conditions. Before these conditions were met Congress passed its 1928 act changing the name of the park to Bryce Canyon National Park and nearly doubling the area contained in the monument. The canyon had been reserved as the Bryce Canyon National Monument by presidential proclamation June 8, 1923, pending consideration for national park status and the passing of the necessary legislation to effect this.

Under congressional authority of June 15, 1930, President Hoover by proclamations dated January 5, 1931, and May 4, 1931, added 22,320 acres to the park. The total area is now 35,240 acres or 55 square miles.

The delay in bringing the park into the system after the passage of the first act was the condition it contained that it would not become effective until all of the private land holdings within the proposed park boundaries had been deeded to the Government. The transfer was finally accomplished on September 15, 1928, and the park formally dedicated to public use the following day. The details of the transactions by which these holdings were turned over to the Government form a very interesting chapter in the history of conservation.

Bryce Canyon National Park includes some of the most interesting exposures of the Pink Cliff Formation. The rocks which are present in this formation are among the most colorful of any forming the earth's crust. The major beauty spots of the area are found where streams have cut back into the edge of the cliffs, forming amphitheatres or wide canyons filled with pinnacles and grotesque forms.

The Yellow Creek, Sheep Creek, and Willis Creek sections are all magnificent and have won high praise from those who have seen them. Bryce Canyon, however, is the most spectacular and best known of all the wonders, and, due to the fact that the original park area included only this one canyon, the park takes its name from this feature. The canyon was named after Ebenezer Bryce, a Mormon pioneer, who was the first to settle near its mouth in the early seventies, and not after the famous English statesman.

In reality Bryce is not a canyon; rather it is a great horseshoe-shaped bowl or amphitheater cut by erosion into the Paunsaugunt Plateau and extending down a thousand feet through its pink and white limy sandstones. The amphitheater is 3 miles in length and about 2 miles wide, and is filled to the brim with myriads of fantastic figures cut by weathering influences, chiefly by running water, wind,



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

PRINTED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

and changes in temperature. Ages have been consumed in their making and even now they are undergoing change, probably as rapidly as at any other time. The older forms are gradually crumbling, and new ones are slowly appearing from the freshly attacked walls. That the rim of the canyon is gradually receding is shown by the large number of trees that have been undermined recently, and, now, either are precipitated into the canyon below or rest insecurely near the top of the wall.

Words can never convey an adequate conception of the fantasy and beauty of Bryce Canyon. It must be seen to be completely realized. From the countless variety of forms in the canyon it would seem that the imagination of some titanic sculptor had run riot and cut into the soft sandstone every figure and shape known to or dreamed of by men. Domes, spires, and temples predominate, decorated in all the colors of the spectrum but with reds, pinks, and creams predominating.

HOW TO SEE THE PARK

The National Park Service has completed the first unit of a fine road, which eventually will follow the high rim the full length of the park plateau, with short spurs to scenic viewpoints. Fourteen miles of road now lead to Inspiration Point, Bryce Point, Little Bryce, and the Natural Bridge. Rainbow Point, at the plateau's end, is now reached only by trail.

A series of fine horseback and foot trails have been built in the interesting area under the rim. No visitor should leave until he has had close-up views of the formations. Trails lead into Queen's Garden, the Silent City, Fairyland, Wall Street, Peek-a-boo Canyon, and other more remote points, each with its well-named peculiar and distinctive forms. Trails are all easily traveled; horseback trips can be arranged in half or full day units to suit the individual.

Each evening an illustrated lecture is given at Bryce Canyon Lodge by a member of the National Park Service, and nature guide trips are conducted twice daily during the regular park season.

Visitors are urged to use these facilities which are provided free of charge by the Government.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Bryce Canyon National Park is administered as a unit with Zion. The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge is the superintendent of Zion National Park, Preston P. Patraw, whose post-office address is Zion National Park, Utah. All complaints and suggestions regarding service in the park should be addressed to him.

Information regarding the park is available at the ranger station located near the public auto camp. Booklets regarding the national parks are available here.

The season at Bryce Canyon depends entirely on weather conditions and the park is generally closed during the winter months. Bryce Canyon Lodge is open from June 1 to October 1 and the length of the camping season will depend on weather conditions.

For those not carrying their own equipment and desiring to visit the park after the closing dates of the lodge there are camps near the park where fairly good accommodations can be found at any time of the year.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Bryce Canyon Lodge, similar to Zion Lodge, is operated by the Utah Parks Co. for the accommodation of visitors. Cabins, both with and without bath, are available. Rates at the lodge are quoted on page 22.

Stop-overs on any of the tours quoted on page 30 are permitted without additional transportation expense, the only extra cost being for meals and lodging at Bryce Canyon Lodge.

The construction of Bryce Camp was begun in the spring of 1932, and a cafeteria placed in operation by Utah Parks Co. Temporary tents providing sleeping accommodations only were used during the first season of operation, but it is expected that permanent housekeeping cabins will be constructed and made available for the 1933 season.

An attractive free public auto camp is maintained by the Government. Pure water is available and sanitary conveniences have been provided. Groceries and campers' supplies may be purchased in the store at the Bryce Canyon Lodge.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

In order to reach Bryce private motorists should leave the main highway, U. S. No. 89, 7 miles south of the town of Panguitch. Turning to the east the road follows up Red Canyon, a brilliantly colored little gorge which is often mistaken for Bryce Canyon itself. The approach to Bryce is unusual; no evidence of the canyon is visible until the visitor walks on to the rim and suddenly has revealed to him the great sight in all its breath-taking beauty.

Travelers by rail may reach the park over the Union Pacific System from Salt Lake City to Cedar City, Utah, or Marysville, Utah, on the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, thence by motor bus to Bryce as outlined on page 25.

OTHER SCENIC FEATURES OF SOUTHWESTERN UTAH AND THE NORTH RIM OF THE GRAND CANYON

Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks are but two of the extraordinary scenic attractions of southern Utah and northern Arizona. If a person makes the full standard tour of this section he will visit 3 national parks, 3 national forests, 5 counties and 2 States. His elevation above sea level will range from 3,000 feet at Toquerville to 10,400 feet at Cedar Breaks. In addition there are many other points of scenic, scientific, historic, or prehistoric significance. Especially interesting is the odd combination of desert land and almost tropical fertility which makes up Utah's "Dixie." The road winds along through sagebrush-covered sand, dotted with piñon pines and blue-berried junipers; past gently rolling mountains and foothills where sage and cedar thrive.

UTAH'S "DIXIE"

About 20 miles south of Cedar City the Arrowhead Trail, U. S. No. 91, crosses the southern lip of the great intermountain basin which once contained the waters of prehistoric Lake Bonneville and enters the great Colorado River Basin.

From this point the road steadily descends into the valley of the Rio Virgin. The outstanding feature of this part of the ride is the great Hurricane Fault which forms the bold escarpment to the left. 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. In the early days of Utah's history, before the railroads came, practically all of the cotton used in the State was produced in this valley. As a result, the country came to be known as Utah's "Dixie" and the name is still used.

Formal entry into "Dixie" is made at Andersons Ranch which is 33 miles south of Cedar City, and the point from which the Zion Park Highway branches off from the Arrowhead Trail or U. S. No. 91. From here the route is easterly through the little village of Toquerville, up the face of the great fault, and thence up the Rio Virgin past the villages of Virgin, Rockville, and Springdale to Zion Park. Small green fields and orchards make contrasting green spots against the barren desert country, as every piece of land which can be reached by irrigation is intensively cultivated. This part of Utah was settled by the Mormons in the sixties, a long time before our general western frontiers had been moved this far toward the Pacific.

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

Before the completion of the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway visitors, in motor-ing from Zion National Park to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, used to retrace the Zion road as far as Rockville and then drive east toward the town of Fredonia.

The road led across the land of Zane Grey's Purple Sage, crossing out of Utah into Northern Arizona. On this part of the trip no water was available until Pipe Spring, in about the center of the Kaibab Indian Reservation, was reached. Pipe Spring, now included in a national monument, is the finest spring of pure water along the road between Hurricane, Utah, and Fredonia, Ariz., a distance of 62 miles. With its beautiful shade trees, 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.

Pipe Spring is an attractive place for motorists using the old road to have lunch. Eighteen miles to the east is Fredonia where comfortable accommodations may be had as well as 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 southeasterly 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 Arizona, 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 pine, 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 Grand Canyon Lodge. The visitor at the North Rim overlooks Bright Angel Creek, whence the Kaibab 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 11 miles in an air line across to the South Rim, where the dim outlines of El Tovar Hotel can be faintly seen. The view from the North Rim is very different from that from the South Rim. One sees 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 Grand Canyon Lodge 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 Grand Canyon Lodge for the various trips over a number of bridle paths recently completed. Automobile trips are available to Cape Royal, Point Imperial, and other points of interest. At Grand Canyon Lodge arrangements may also be made for trips by muleback into the Grand Canyon, including Roaring Springs, Ribbon Falls, and Phantom Ranch, and to El Tovar Hotel on the South Rim.

The post-office address on the North Rim is Kaibab Forest, Ariz.

CEDAR BREAKS

Twenty miles east of Cedar City, in the Dixie National Forest, where the Kolob Plateau breaks away to the west at the head of Cedar Canyon is a great amphitheater called Cedar Breaks, covering approximately 60 square miles. This is, in fact, a series of amphitheaters, eroded to a depth of 2,000 feet in the Pink Cliff formation at the summit of the plateau. The forested rim of the Breaks attains an altitude of 10,400 feet. The principal charm of this area lies in its blazing color. The cliffs are white or orange at the top, breaking into tints of deep rose and coral in the huge bowl, which displays an innumerable array of unique erosional formations.

Back from the rim, hidden in the trees, the Utah Parks Co. has provided a comfortable lodge which contains an attractive dining room, lobby, and rest room. Limited sleeping accommodations are available in 2-room cabins operated in connection with the lodge. In the near-by meadows abundant camp sites are available.

KOLOB CANYONS

About 2 miles off the main highway between Cedar City and Andersons Ranch, and 44 miles from the entrance to Zion National Park, are located the marvelous Kolob Canyons. Although practically unknown to the general public, these canyons constitute one of the most unusual attractions of southern Utah. The general area recently was withdrawn from entry under Executive order so that it might be carefully studied with a view to possible national-monument status.

Here the edge of the Vermilion Cliff breaks out sharply from underneath later rock formations, as a result of the great Hurricane fault, forming a sheer cliff 1,500 to 2,000 feet high. Into the edge of this cliff has been cut a series of eight canyons, some of them exceptionally narrow and with walls rising perpendicularly for a thousand feet or more. Mountains of magnificent architecture, similar to those of Zion, separate the gorges.

Most easterly of these canyons is that of La Verkin Creek. In some respects it is considered almost equal to Zion Canyon in majesty. From its flank rises Timber Top, a great mesa-shaped peak, which reaches a height of 2,500 feet above its base. On its forested summit no one has ever stood.

GENERAL ROAD INFORMATION

Two main trunk-line highways reach the scenic attractions mentioned in this booklet. Running from Salt Lake south to Los Angeles is U. S. Route No. 91. Motorists desiring to visit Zion Park should leave No. 91 at Andersons Ranch and drive easterly along the Zion Park Highway. Branching off from this route at Nephi is U. S. No. 89. This is the most direct route from Salt Lake City to either Bryce Canyon or Grand Canyon. The map on page 6 shows the connections between these routes in southern Utah and northern Arizona, and from this a trip can be easily worked out to visit all of these wonders on a loop arrangement.

ESCORTED TOURS TO THE NATIONAL PARKS

Several of the larger railroads operate escorted tours to the principal national parks of the West, such as Zion, Bryce Canyon, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Rocky Mountain, Grand Canyon, Glacier, and Mount Rainier, and some even go as far as Hawaii and Mount McKinley.

The tour way is an easy and comfortable method of visiting the parks, as all arrangements are taken care of in advance. The total cost of the trip is included in the all-expense rate charged, and the escort in charge of each party attends to the handling of tickets, baggage, and other travel details. This is an especially interesting mode of travel for the inexperienced traveler or for one traveling alone. The escort, in addition to taking care of the bothersome details of travel, also assists the members of his party to enjoy the trip in every way possible.

Full information concerning these escorted tours may be obtained by writing to the passenger traffic managers of the railroads serving the various national parks.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

[Approved December 21, 1932, to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior]

GENERAL REGULATIONS, ZION AND BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARKS

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 acts of Congress approved November 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 356), and June 13, 1930 (46 Stat. pt. 1, 582), 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 and cancel all previous rules and regulations for this park heretofore promulgated, which are hereby rescinded.

The general regulations for Zion National Park are hereby extended to and made applicable in the Bryce Canyon National Park.

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.

2. CAMPING.—In order to preserve the natural scenery of the park and to provide pure water and facilities for keeping the park clean, permanent camp sites have been set aside 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 protection of 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 thousands of visitors every 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 sources 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) Holding picnics in or using the observation galleries of the Zion Park Tunnel as a lunching place is prohibited.

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.

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 within 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 or the 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 shall be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Director of the National Park Service. Possession within said park of the dead bodies or any part thereof of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this regulation.

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 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 waters 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. Ten fish constitute the limit of a day's catch. The possession of more than two days' catch by any 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. Applications 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 on Government lands in the park.

11. **PRIVATE LANDS.**—Owners of private 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

own 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 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 the 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 number corresponding therewith, or the identification mark being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight.

14. **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.

15. **DEAD ANIMALS.**—All domestic or grazed animals that may die on Government lands 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 ROADS AND TRAILS.**—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing, 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.

Any and all roads and trails in the park may be closed to public use by order of the superintendent when, in his judgment, conditions make travel thereon hazardous or dangerous, or when such action is necessary to protect the park.

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 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 and at ranger stations at the park entrances.

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

(d) All vehicles passing through the tunnels on the roads in the park must be equipped with lights and these must be turned on immediately on entering such

tunnels and kept on until the end is reached. Any person or persons riding saddle animals through these tunnels, or leading animals of any kind, must display a light upon the approach of any vehicle. Loose animals, whether driven or otherwise, are prohibited in the tunnels.

(e) No load or vehicle having a greater width than 9 feet or a height greater than 12 feet shall be taken through the tunnels without prior permission and inspection by the superintendent or his designated representatives.

18. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—No pack-train or saddle-horse party shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a guide or competent leader. Such guides or leaders may be required to pass an examination prescribed by and in a manner satisfactory to the superintendent. At the discretion of the superintendent, guides may be permitted to carry unsealed firearms.

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/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.

NOTE.—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 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.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR-CYCLE REGULATIONS

The Automobile and Motor-Cycle Regulations for Zion National Park are hereby extended and made applicable to Bryce Canyon National Park with the exception of sections 4, 5, and 6.

1. **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 transportation lines operating under Government franchises), and any person operating an automobile in contravention of the provisions of this regulation may be deemed guilty of its violation.

2. **MOTOR TRUCKS AND BUSES.**—Motor trucks and buses are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles, except the superintendent will establish limits of size and tonnage capacity, which may vary according to the different roads and bridges.

Commercial-truck trailers engaged in hauling freight will be required to secure permission from the superintendent before using the park roads.

3. **MOTOR CYCLES.**—Motor cycles are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles and are subject to the same regulations so far as they are applicable.

4. **PERMITS.**—No motor vehicle may be operated in the park without a Zion National Park permit.

The owner or driver of each motor-driven vehicle entering the park shall secure this permit at the entrance station. They may also be secured at the chief ranger's office.

This permit authorizes the operation of the vehicle therein described over the public roads in the park throughout the current calendar year. The permit is issued to the vehicle described therein and not to the owner or driver. This permit should be carried in the car and exhibited to park rangers on request.

5. FEES.—The fee for an automobile or motor cycle permit is \$1. No charge, however, shall be made for such permit to residents of Washington and Kane Counties entering the park in the conduct of their usual occupation or business.

6. ROADS AND ENTRANCES.—Automobiles and motor cycles may enter and leave the park by the southern and eastern entrances.

7. 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 accidents. 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 25 miles per hour. The maximum speed allowed in the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway tunnels is 20 miles per hour and 12 miles per hour approaching and passing observation tunnels. All cautionary signs must be observed. Ambulances and Government cars on emergency trips are the only exceptions to this rule. The speed of all motor trucks over 1½ tons' capacity is limited not to exceed 25 miles per hour on all park roads.

8. TEAMS.—When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles shall be so manipulated as to allow safe passage for the other party. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 10 miles per hour.

9. RIGHT-OF-WAY, ETC.—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads, when overtaken by a faster-moving motor vehicle, and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, shall move to the right to allow safe passage.

When automobiles going in opposite directions meet on a grade, the ascending machine has the right of way, and the descending machine shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary to enable the ascending machine to pass in safety.

10. MUFFLER CUT-OUTS.—Muffler cut-outs shall be closed at all times within the limits of the park.

11. ACCIDENTS—STOP-OVERS.—If cars stop because of accident or for any reason, they shall be immediately parked in such a way as not to interfere with travel on the road.

The driver of any motor-driven vehicle who meets with an accident shall report same at the nearest ranger station or to the superintendent of the park.

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. 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-driven vehicle of any kind on the park roads.

14. 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. The horn shall also be sounded when approaching gallery openings in the tunnel on the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway.

15. 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 six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings, and/or may be punished by revocation of the automobile permit and by immediate ejection from the park. Such violation shall be cause for refusal to issue a new automobile permit to the offender 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 1933

All the rates of the authorized public utilities for services within the parks are approved by the Government. Employees of the hotels, camps, and transportation lines are not Government employees.

Any suggestions regarding service furnished by these public utilities should be made to the superintendent.

The National Park Service has no direct supervision over the rates or the service given outside the park; rates are furnished for the information of the public.

The public-utility accommodations in Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks and at the North Rim of the Grand Canyon are furnished by the Utah Parks Co., whose address during the summer months is Cedar City, Utah. This company operates lodge, transportation, and saddle-horse service during the period May 15 to October 15 at Zion, and to October 1 only at Bryce and Grand Canyon.

ZION NATIONAL PARK

ZION LODGE

Standard lodges (American plan) without porch or private bath:	
Room with board, 1 person in room, per day	\$5.00
Room with board, 2 persons in room, per day, per person	4.50
Breakfast	1.00
Luncheon	1.00
Dinner	1.25
Lodging, 1 person in room, per day	1.75
Lodging, 2 persons in room, per day, per person	1.25
Shower baths, in central lodge, per person	.25
Swimming pool, per person	.50
Children under 8, half of above rates.	
De luxe lodges (American plan) with porches and private bath:	
Room with board, one person in a room, per day	11.00
Two persons in a room, per person, per day	8.00
Three persons in a room, each, per day	7.25
Children under 8, half of above rates.	
Emergency sleeping tents:	
Fully equipped for two persons, when regular lodging accommodations are filled to capacity, per person, per night	.75

NOTE.—Guests occupying either de luxe or standard lodges continuously for a period of one week or more will be given a discount of 15 per cent from the above prescribed daily rates.

SADDLE-HORSE RATES

Personally escorted daily trips, as follows:	
To East or West Rim, per person	\$5.00
To Angels Landing, per person	3.00
To The Narrows, per person	3.00
Saddle horse without guide, two hours or less	1.50
Saddle horse without guide, two to four hours	3.00
Saddle horse without guide, per full day of eight hours	5.00

Special guides provided, if available, for individuals or parties on the basis of \$5 per guide per day or \$3 per guide per half day or less.

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

BRYCE CANYON LODGE

Standard lodges (American plan) without porch or private bath:	
Room with board, 1 person in room, per day	\$5.00
Room with board, 2 persons in room, per day, per person	4.50
Breakfast	1.00
Luncheon	1.00
Dinner	1.25
Lodging, 1 person in room, per day	1.75
Lodging, 2 persons in room, per day, per person	1.25
Shower baths, in central lodge, per person	.25
Children under 8, half of above rates.	
De luxe lodges (American plan) with porch and private bath:	
Room with board, one person in a room, per day	11.00
Two persons in a room, per person, per day	8.00
Three persons in a room, each, per day	7.25
Children under 8, half of above rates.	
Emergency sleeping tents:	
Fully equipped for two persons, when regular lodging accommodations are filled to capacity, per person, per night	.75

NOTE.—Guests occupying either de luxe or standard lodges continuously for a period of one week or more will be given a discount of 15 per cent from the above prescribed daily rates.

SLEEPING TENTS AT AUTOMOBILE CAMP

Tents on wood platforms and electrically lighted:	
Tent for 1 or 2 persons without bedding or linen, per day	\$0.75
Tent for 1 person with bedding and linen, per day	1.00
Tent for 2 persons with bedding and linen, per day	1.50

SADDLE-HORSE RATES

Personally escorted daily trips as follows:	
Into Canyon, per person	\$3.00
To Bryce Canyon Natural Bridge	5.00
Saddle horse without guide, two hours or less	1.50
Saddle horse without guide, two to four hours	3.00
Saddle horse without guide, per full day of eight hours	5.00

Special guides provided, if available, for individuals or parties on the basis of \$5 per guide per day or \$3 per guide per half day or less.

NORTH RIM OF THE GRAND CANYON

GRAND CANYON LODGE

Standard lodges (American plan) without porch or private bath:	
Room with board, 1 person in room, per day	\$5.00
Room with board, 2 persons in room, per day, per person	5.00
Breakfast	1.00
Luncheon	1.00
Dinner	1.50
Lodging, 1 person in room, per day	2.00
Lodging, 2 persons in room, per person, per day	1.50
Shower baths, in central lodge, per person	.35
Children under 8, half of above rates.	
De luxe lodges (American plan), with porches and private bath:	
Room with board—	
One person in a room, per day	11.50
Two persons in a room, per person, per day	8.50
Three persons in a room, each, per day	7.75
Children under 8, half of above rates.	
Emergency sleeping tents:	
Fully equipped for two persons, when regular lodging accommodations are filled to capacity, per person, per night	1.00

NOTE.—Guests occupying either de luxe or standard lodges continuously for a period of one week or more will be given a discount of 15 per cent from the above prescribed daily rates.

HOUSEKEEPING CABINS AT AUTOMOBILE CAMPS

Cabins of all-wood construction, electric lighted, equipped with two standard double beds, springs, and mattresses, combination cooking and heating stove with oven, partition curtains, table, sink, shelves, chairs, etc.; capacity, four persons:

Per cabin, per day, occupied by one or two persons	\$2.25
Per cabin, per day, occupied by three persons	2.50
Per cabin, per day, occupied by four persons	2.75

Cabins old type with wood floors, electric lighted, equipped with one standard double bed, springs and mattress, one folding military cot and cot pad, table shelves, chairs, and combination cooking and heating stove with oven, but no sink; capacity three persons:

Per cabin, per day, occupied by one, two, or three persons	1.50
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Blankets, pillows, sheets and slips for each double bed, and including necessary hand towels, per day

	.50
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Blankets, pillow, sheets and slip for folding military cot, and including necessary hand towels, per day

	.35
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Shower baths, without soap and towel, per person

	.25
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Shower baths, including soap and towel, per person

	.35
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Washing clothes—use of electric washing machine, for each 30 minutes used, including water, drying racks, etc

	.25
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Ironing clothes—use of electric iron, for each 50 minutes used, including ironing board, etc.

	.25
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The shower baths, electric washing machine and electricity for ironing are controlled by coin device appliances.

NOTE.—Guests occupying housekeeping accommodations continuously for a period of one week or more will be given a 15 per cent discount from the above prescribed daily rates for housekeeping cabin occupancy.

SADDLE-HORSE TRIPS

Personally escorted regular daily saddle-horse trips are available as follows:

To Point Imperial or Point McKinnon, per person	\$5.00
To Natchi Point, per person	3.00
Saddle horse without guide, two hours or less	1.50
Saddle horse without guide, two to four hours	3.00

Special guides provided, if available, for individuals or parties on basis of \$3 per guide per half day or less.

No full-day trips without guide permitted. For special full-day trips of eight hours, a charge of \$5 per day is made for saddle horse per person, and \$5 per day for guide covering one or more persons in party.

(These rates cover necessary guides, horses, pack animals, equipment for meals and sleeping, and provisions.)

Trips across the canyon:

The trip across the Grand Canyon is made by mule back and requires two days. The night is spent at Phantom Ranch at the bottom of the canyon and the opposite rim is reached the following afternoon. All-expense cost of the 2-day cross-canyon trip, including saddle mule, mounted guide, four meals, and one night's lodging	\$30.00
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Any representative of the Union Pacific System will, upon request, make all arrangements in advance for the trip from the North Rim, or arrangements may be made upon arrival at the North Rim.

For parties desiring to cross from the North to the South Rim, or vice versa, connections are made with the automobile tours listed on pages 24 and 25 as follows: Passengers for Tour No. 7 will be handled on cars of the going trip of Tour No. 5; for Tour No. 8 on cars of the return trip of Tour No. 5.

Trips into the canyon:

One-day trip to Roaring Springs and return	\$6.00
Departure time, 9.30 a. m.; lunch at Roaring Springs, returning approximately 5 p. m.	
Bus from lodge to head of trail and return. Extra charge for lunch.	
Two-day trip to Phantom Ranch and return, all expenses	25.00
Departure time, 9.30 a. m.; lunch at Roaring Springs; stop made at Ribbon Falls, arriving Phantom Ranch approximately 4.30 p. m. Next day leave Phantom Ranch at 9.30 a. m.; lunch at Ribbon Falls; stop made at Roaring Springs, arriving North Rim approximately 5 p. m. Bus from lodge to head of trail and return.	

EMERGENCY TRAIL SERVICE

Visitors who walk down the Kaibab Trail from the North Rim and desire saddle animals sent to meet them will be charged as follows:

From Roaring Springs and above, without special guide.....	\$5.00
From Roaring Springs and above, with special guide.....	10.00
Between Roaring Springs and Ribbon Falls, without special guide.....	7.00
Between Roaring Springs and Ribbon Falls, with special guide.....	12.00
Below Ribbon Falls and to Phantom Ranch, without special guide.....	10.00
Below Ribbon Falls and to Phantom Ranch, with special guide.....	20.00

AUTOMOBILE 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 from Cedar City, Utah, on the Union Pacific System.

The following trips and rates have been authorized, available during the period June 1 to September 25:

TOUR No. 1

One-day tour of Cedar Breaks; automobile transportation only, per person.....	\$7.50
"All-expense" tour, including transportation and two meals.....	9.75

This tour will be operated only for a minimum of three full fares unless, as is frequently the case, a through bus is operating via Cedar Breaks.

TOUR No. 2

Two-day tour of Bryce Canyon National Park and Cedar Breaks; automobile transportation only, per person.....	16.00
"All-expense" tour, including automobile transportation, four meals, and one night's lodging, per person.....	21.50

TOUR No. 3

Four-day tour of Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, and Cedar Breaks; automobile transportation only, per person.....	22.25
"All-expense," including automobile transportation, ten meals, and three nights' lodging, per person.....	36.75

TOUR No. 4

Four-day tour of Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, and Cedar Breaks, automobile transportation only, per person.....	22.52
"All-expense," including automobile transportation, nine meals, and three nights' lodging.....	35.75

TOUR No. 5

Six-day tour of Zion National Park, Kaibab Forest, Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), Bryce Canyon National Park, and Cedar Breaks, automobile transportation only.....	38.50
"All expense," including automobile transportation, 16 meals, and 5 nights' lodging.....	63.00

TOUR No. 6

Six-day tour of Zion National Park, Kaibab Forest, Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), Bryce Canyon National Park, and Cedar Breaks, automobile transportation only.....	38.50
"All expense" including automobile transportation, 15 meals, and 5 nights' lodging.....	62.00

TOUR No. 7

Two-day tour, Cedar City to Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), via Zion National Park, 1-way tour; automobile transportation only, per person.....	25.00
"All expense," including automobile transportation, six meals, and two nights' lodging, per person.....	34.50

TOUR No. 8

Two-day tour, Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), to Cedar City, via Bryce Canyon National Park, 1-way tour; automobile transportation only, per person.....	25.00
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"All expense," including automobile transportation, six meals, and two night's lodging, per person..... \$34.50
 "All expense" charges shown herein include cost of automobile transportation, also meals and lodgings at hotels, lodges, and camps en route; they do not include any meals or lodging at Cedar City except luncheon or dinner, as the case may be, on outbound trip.

For motor-bus transportation half fare will apply for children of 5 years and under 12; children under 5 years will be carried free when accompanied by parent or guardian. Arrangements must be made with the lodges for children's rates for meals and lodgings. For children under 8 years of age the lodges make a half rate.

Six-passenger touring cars may be chartered for any scheduled tour for exclusive use of parties. The rate for the exclusive use of a 6-passenger touring car is a minimum of three 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 and return, per passenger... \$1.00

NORTH RIM AUTOMOBILE SIDE TRIPS

Grand Canyon Lodge to V. T. Park and return, minimum three passengers, per passenger... 4.00

The following side trip will be made regularly with no minimum requirement as to number of persons:

Grand Canyon Lodge to Cape Royal and Point Imperial and return, per passenger..... 5.00

BRYCE CANYON AUTOMOBILE SIDE TRIPS

Rim Road, including Bryce, Little Bryce, and Inspiration Points and return, per passenger (minimum of three)..... 3.00

LITERATURE

Circulars of general information 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.:

Acadia National Park.	Lassen Volcanic National Park.
Carlsbad Caverns National Park.	Mesa Verde National Park.
Crater Lake National Park.	Mount McKinley National Park.
Glacier National Park.	Mount Ranier National Park.
Grand Canyon National Park.	Rocky Mountain National Park.
Grand Teton National Park.	Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.
Great Smoky Mountains National Park.	Wind Cave National Park.
Hawaii National Park.	Yellowstone National Park.
Hot Springs National Park.	Yosemite National Park.

OTHER FREE PUBLICATIONS

Glimpses of our National Parks, 66 pages, including illustrations. Contains description of the most important features of the principal national parks.
 Glimpses of our National Monuments, 74 pages, including 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. Sixth edition revised. 274 pages, including 312 illustrations. Bound securely in cloth, \$1.

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





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SKETCH MAP OF SOUTHWESTERN UTAH AND GRAND CANYON

By Charles H. Owens



THE SILENT CITY, BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK



© Albert Wilkes

THE WALL OF WINDOWS, BRYCE CANYON