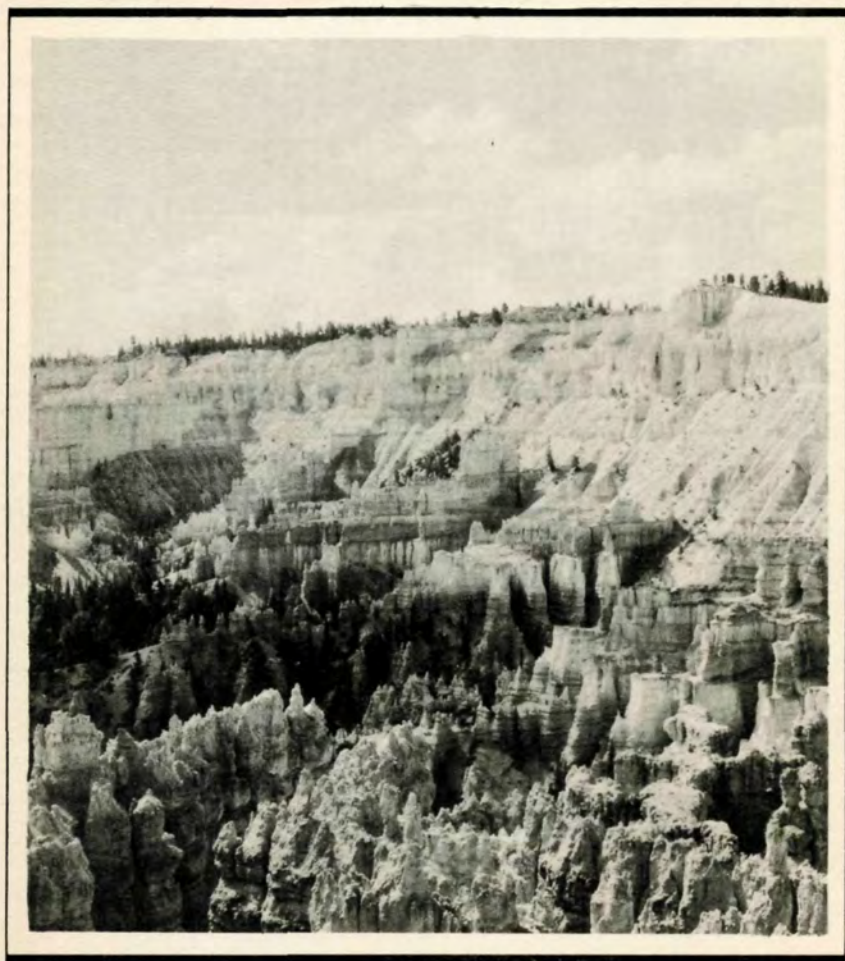


ZION AND BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARKS

+ U T A H +



*UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE*

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

ZION AND BRYCE CANYON
NATIONAL PARKS

UTAH



ZION—OPEN ALL YEAR
BRYCE CANYON—MAY 10 TO NOVEMBER 1

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1935

RULES AND REGULATIONS

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.* Picnicking 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 charge of \$1 for each automobile is made for a Zion National Park permit, good for the remainder of the year in which issued. 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 6 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.

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INTERESTING EVENTS IN ZION'S HISTORY

1776. Father Escalante, a Spanish priest, explored Utah in search of a route to the Pacific, and crossed the Virgin River near Hurricane. His party is presumed to have named the river "Rio de la Virgen."
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 Virgin River, which Smith then named the Adams River in honor of the incumbent President of the United States.
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; was subsequently followed by a few settlers who raised crops and grazed stock in the canyon, which they called "Little Zion."
1872. Maj. 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 "Paruntuweap" to the east fork forming the Virgin River.
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.
1919. The national monument changed to a national park by act of Congress; area, 76,800 acres.
1923. President Warren G. Harding visited the park on June 27.
1924. Zion Lodge constructed.
1927. Construction of East Rim Road, including Zion tunnel, begun.
1927. First successful ascent of Great White Throne.
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. Topographic map of Zion National Park completed by United States Geological Survey. Aerial photography was used in making map.
1933. First recorded ascent of West Temple.

INTERESTING EVENTS IN BRYCE'S HISTORY

- 1872. Bryce Canyon visited by A. H. Thompson, F. S. Dellenbaugh, and party on geological mission.
- 1875. The settlements 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 35,240 acres. Construction of Bryce Rim Road begun.
- 1934. Bryce Rim Road completed.

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 unbelievably. It is in this country that Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument are located.

ZION NATIONAL PARK

Zion National Park, Utah, created by act of Congress approved November 19, 1919, 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 Virgin



East Side of Zion Canyon.

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.

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 many 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, 580 feet high, and is cut back into the supporting cliff a distance of 90 feet. A nearly level trail reaches the top of the Great Arch formation. The trail is one-half mile in length and begins at the east portal of Zion Tunnel.

ROADS IN THE PARK

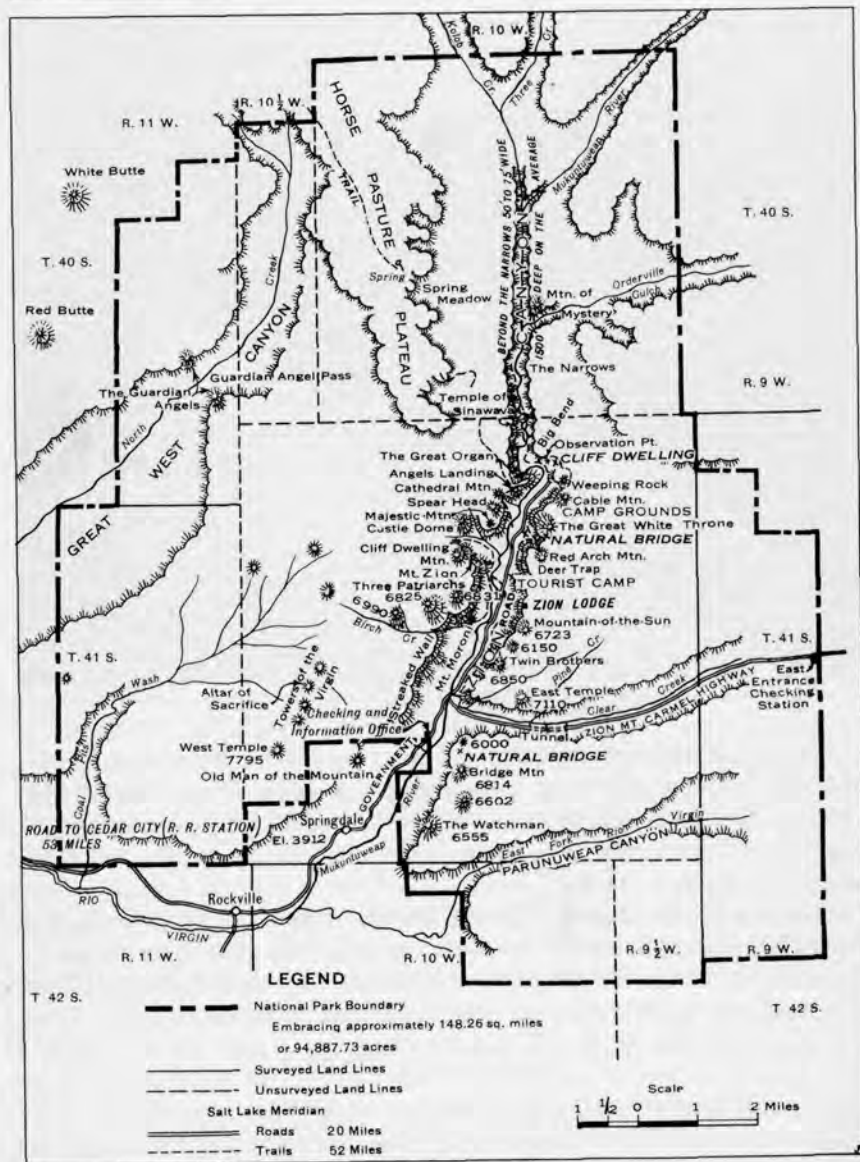
There is a total of 20 miles of improved roads in Zion Park. One road leads from the park entrance to the Temple of Sinawava, a distance of 8 miles. No one has really seen Zion Canyon until he has made a trip over this road, and visitors driving in closed cars should make frequent stops so that they 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.



Switchback of Zion-Mount Carmel Highway.

Also within the park is a stretch of the remarkable Zion-Mount Carmel Highway, 11½ miles in length. Running east from the Virgin River Bridge this road forms a connecting link between United States Highways Nos. 91 and 89. Its total length from park to headquarters, Mount Carmel Junction, is 25 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 3½ 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 percent 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. From them a colorful panorama spreads itself with vivid reds blending with the green of the foliage in startling scenic effects.



Map of Zion National Park.

So precipitous are the cliffs through which the tunnel runs that galleries were excavated first and the tunnel completed between these points. Scaffolds had to be erected on the face of the cliffs before work could be started.

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 SOUTH ENTRANCE TO POINTS OF INTEREST

<i>Read down</i>	<i>Read up</i>
0.0 Zion National Park south boundary line	8.0
.1 Checking station	7.9
.3 South Entrance Camp	7.7
.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 Virgin River Bridge and Y	6.5
3.2 Court of the 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 Grotto Camp Ground	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 The 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 Temple1
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.)

Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks—Utah

ROAD DISTANCES FROM ZION LODGE (ELEVATION 4,276 FEET)
TO POINTS IN PARK

	<i>Miles</i>
Entrance, south, elevation 4,048 feet	4
Mount Carmel Junction in Zion Park	3
Mount Carmel Junction on Highway No. 89	28
Entrance, east	14
Museum and Grotto Camp Ground, Zion, elevation 4,297 feet5
South Entrance Camp	3.5
Temple of Sinawava	4

ROAD DISTANCES FROM ZION LODGE TO POINTS OUTSIDE PARK

Bryce Canyon National Park, elevation 8,200 feet	91
Kanab, Utah, elevation 4,925 feet	47
Grand Canyon National Park, North Rim, elevation 8,153 feet	128
Pipe Spring National Monument, elevation 5,000 feet	53.5
Cedar Breaks, National Monument, elevation 10,400 feet	89
Cedar City, elevation 5,840 feet	63
Salt Lake City, Utah	329
St. George, Utah	52
Las Vegas, Nev.	181
Los Angeles, Calif.	490

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 the 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 Grotto Camp Ground, 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 trail is oil surfaced for the first mile. 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 and Bryce Canyon National Parks—Utah

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, unequalled for color and ruggedness; and to the south, far in the distance,



Zion Canyon from Observation Point.

the mighty Buckskin Range that forms the backbone of the Kaibab Plateau, through which the Grand Canyon has been cut.

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 Rim of the Grand Canyon, Cedar Mountain, where Cedar Breaks is located, and the Virgin River and the settlements along Dixie Valley as far as St. George, Utah, 55 miles away.

Branching off from 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



Zion Park—Temple of Sinawava.

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 ⁸	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	½ day.
Deer Trap	12	1 day. ¹
Junction of road at Esplins Ranch	14	Do.
TRAILS ON FLOOR		
The Grotto	¾	1 hour.
Weeping Rock	2½	2 hours.
Narrows (from road)	1	2 hours. ²
Court of the Patriarchs	2¼	½ day.
Lady Mountain	2¼	5 hours.
Emerald Pool	2	3 hours.

¹ Poor trail.

² With naturalist.

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 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 steps have been cut in the solid rock along this trail, and 2,000 feet of cable is used to steady the climber.

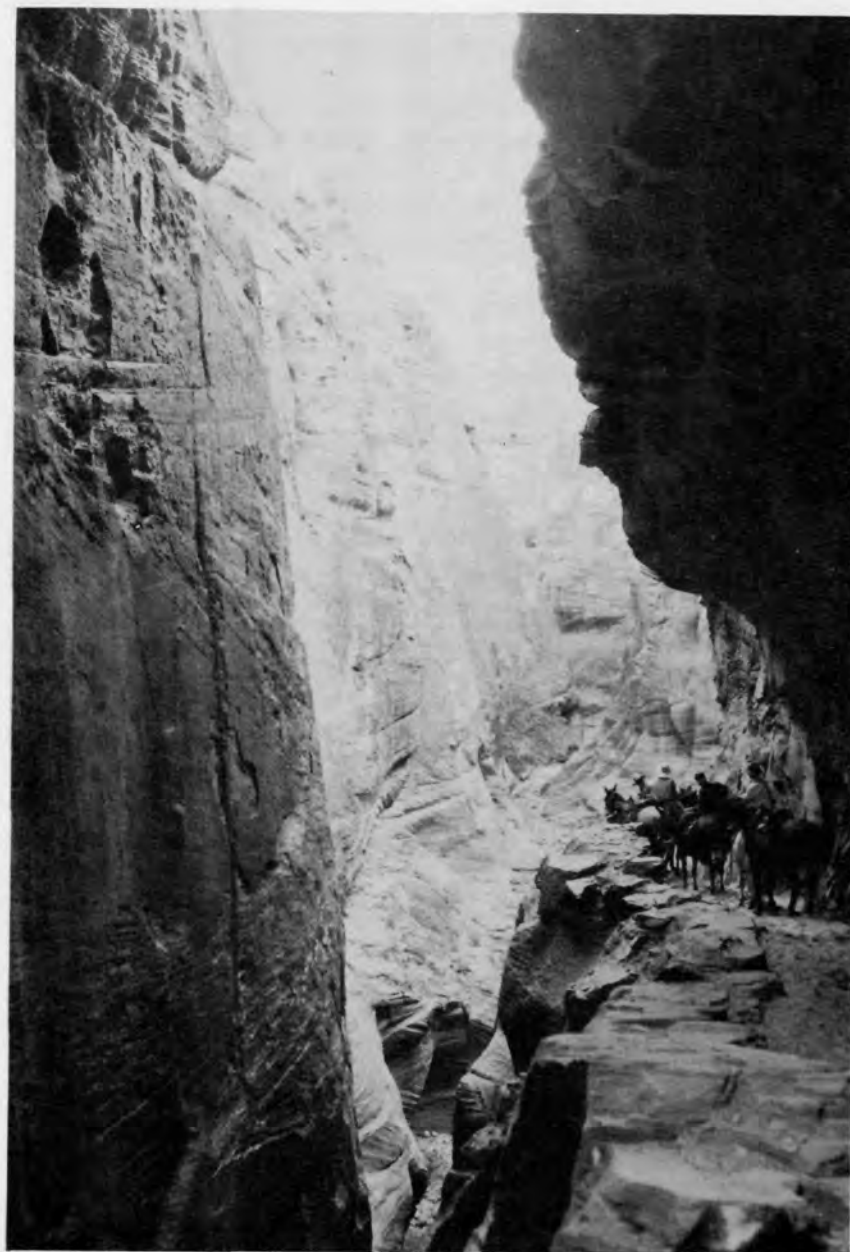


"De luxe cabins, Zion Lodge."

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 Grotto Camp Ground.

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



Echo Canyon in Zion Park.

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 1 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
	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Feet</i>
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
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 ZION

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-bus service is provided by the Utah Parks Co.

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



Bryce Canyon—Inspiration Point from a turn in the trail.

Andersons Ranch and going east. Motorists making the approach via the Grand Canyon Highway, United States Highway 89, should turn west at Mount Carmel Junction and enter the park at the east entrance via the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway. Road construction in recent years has improved all main and connecting highways to a high standard, most of the roads being hard surfaced.

High-speed de luxe airplane service from all points in the United States to Salt Lake City is available through United Air Lines. Service is also available from Los Angeles by General Air Lines, using the fast and comfortable Douglas planes, with stops at Las Vegas, Nev., and Salt Lake City, Utah. For persons of limited time this service offers a splendid opportunity to visit these parks.

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 to and within Zion National Park are open, and accommodations are available the entire year. Zion Lodge is open from May 15 to October 15, but the South Entrance Camp, with cafeteria, store, and housekeeping cabins, is operated throughout the year, as is the new South Entrance free camp ground. The Grotto Camp Ground is open from May 1 to November 1.

The four seasons of the year are unusually distinctive in the park, each one being different from the others and affording wonderful, changing spectacles.

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.

NATURALIST SERVICE

SUMMER SEASON

Ranger naturalists conduct parties into the field for nature study twice daily, leaving the Temple of Sinawava at 9 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. Evening 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 and museum at the Grotto Camp Ground. 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.

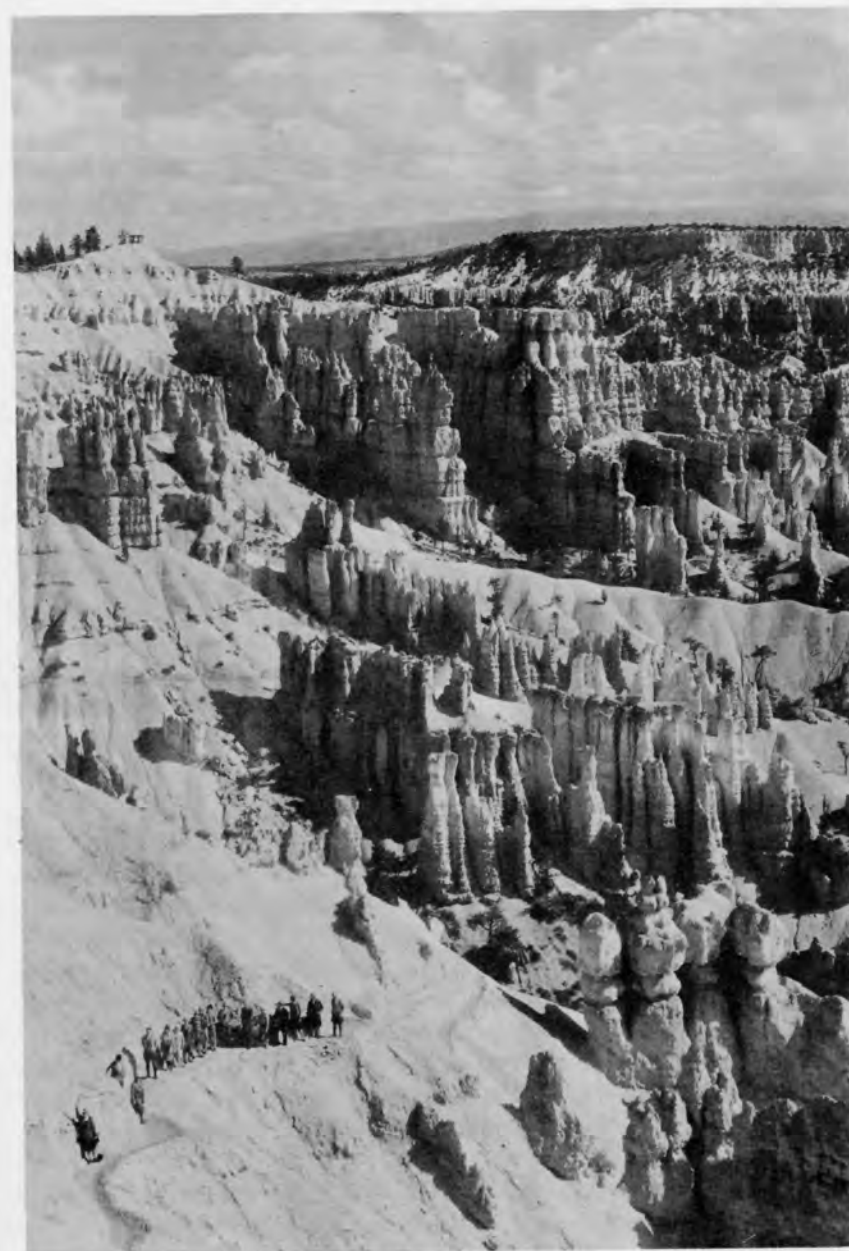
The delay in bringing the park into the system after the passage of the first act was the condition it contained that it would not become effective until all of the private land holdings within the proposed park boundaries had been deeded to the Government. The transfer was finally accomplished on September 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 forces of erosion have cut back into the plateau, 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



Bryce Canyon—Sunset Point at left; Queen's Garden and Castle in distance.



Bryce Canyon—Visitors on trail below Sunset Point.

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 marly limestone. 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, 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 cliffs.

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 limestone every figure and shape known to or dreamed of by man. Domes, spires, and temples predominate, decorated in all the colors of the spectrum but with reds, pinks, and creams predominating.

The National Park Service has completed a fine road, which follows the high rim the full length of the park plateau, with short spurs to scenic viewpoints. Twenty miles of road now lead to Inspiration Point, Bryce Point, Little Bryce, the Natural Bridge, and Rainbow Point, at the plateau's end. A Government ranger-naturalist conducts an auto caravan over this route every afternoon during the summer season, leaving Bryce Canyon Lodge at 2:30 o'clock.

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 staff, who also conducts a short hiking trip into Bryce Canyon, leaving Sunset Point every morning of the summer season at 9 o'clock.

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 National Park and Cedar Breaks National Monument. 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 May 30 to September 30, 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 and camp there are camps near the park where fairly good accommodations can be found at any time of the year.

Stop-overs on any of the tours quoted on pages 25 and 27 are permitted without additional transportation expense, the only extra cost being for meals and lodging at Bryce Canyon Lodge.

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 Camp.

HOW TO REACH BRYCE

In order to reach Bryce private motorists should leave the main highway, United States Highway 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.

Improved highways make Bryce Canyon Park easily accessible, except during the winter.

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.

High-speed de luxe airplane service from all points in the United States to Salt Lake City is available through United Air Lines. Service is also available from Los Angeles by General Air Lines, using the fast and comfortable Douglas planes, with stops at Las Vegas, Nev., and Salt Lake City, Utah.

GENERAL INFORMATION RELATING TO BOTH PARKS

ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPENSES

Attractive lodges are operated by the Utah Parks Co. in both Zion and Bryce Canyon Parks. They consist of central buildings and cabins of "standard" and "de luxe" types. Each of the latter has a private bath, porch, and fireplace. De luxe cabin rates, European plan, are \$6 per day for 1 person, \$8.50 for 2, and \$10.50 for 3 persons, and the standard lodge cabin rates are \$2 per day for 1 person and \$3 per day for 2 persons. A 15 percent discount is allowed for a stay of 1 week or longer. Meals in lodge dining room are table d'hote, breakfast, and luncheon \$1 each and dinner \$1.25. Children under 8 years of age are allowed half rates for meals. Zion Lodge is open May 15 to October 15, and Bryce Canyon Lodge May 30 to September 30.



Camp ground in Bryce Canyon.

Evening entertainments are provided daily in the recreation rooms at both lodges by talented student employees. Park-ranger naturalists appear on these programs with illustrated lectures.

Housekeeping camps at both parks provide cafeteria, store, housekeeping cabins, and sleeping tents. For 1 or 2 persons the rates are \$2.25 in the standard housekeeping cabins, \$2 in converted housekeeping cabins, and 75 cents in sleeping tents; for 3 or 4 persons in standard housekeeping cabins, \$2.75 per day, exclusive of bedding and linen. The housekeeping cabins are electrically lighted and are equipped with double beds, cooking stove, table, sink, shelves, and chairs. The sleeping tents have two military cots. Bryce Camp is open from about May 30 to September 30. Zion Camp is operated throughout the year.

POST-OFFICE AND COMMUNICATION SERVICE

Each lodge is provided with post office, telegraph, and long-distance telephone service. The post-office address for Zion Lodge is Zion National Park, Utah, and for Bryce Canyon Lodge, Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE

In each lodge, fountain service is available. A full line of photographs and hand-colored views of Zion and Bryce Canyon Parks is on sale, and laboratories are maintained for developing and printing pictures.

Curio stores, making a specialty of Indian handicraft, including silver work, baskets, and Navajo rugs, are operated.

Garage service, including storage, repairs, tires, batteries, gasoline, and oil is provided by the Utah Parks Co. in each park during the regular lodge season.

A registered nurse is on duty at each lodge when it is in operation.

In the cabin camps, food supplies may be obtained, as well as curios, post cards, etc.

PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS

Free public camp grounds for visitors carrying their own equipment are maintained in each park. In Zion the Grotto Camp Ground is open May 1 to November 1; the South Entrance Camp Ground all year. The Bryce Public Camp Ground remains open as long as weather conditions permit. Winter conditions prevailing at this elevation of 8,000 feet normally make camping impracticable from November until the first of May.

SADDLE HORSES

Saddle horses may be hired for \$1.50 for 2 hours or less, \$3 for 4 hours or less, and \$5 for 8 hours. Escorted trips to the East or West Rim of

Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks—Utah



Phlox in Bryce Canyon Park.



Bristlecone Pine in Bryce Canyon Park.

Zion Canyon and to Bryce Canyon Natural Bridge are made daily and cost \$5 a person. Escorted half-day horseback trips to The Narrows or Angels Landing in Zion Park and into Bryce Canyon at Bryce Park costs \$3. Special guides, if available, may be obtained for \$5 a day or \$3 for a half day or less. Riding habits may be rented at the lodges.

SIDE TRIPS BY BUS

An automobile trip from Zion Lodge to the Temple of Sinawava may be made for \$1.

In Bryce Canyon Park the Rim Road trip by motor, including Bryce, Little Bryce, and Inspiration Points, Natural Bridge, and Rainbow Point costs \$3.

SPECIAL TRIPS

Motor-bus 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

1-day tour of Cedar Breaks National Monument, automobile transportation only, per person	\$7.50
"All-expense" tour, including transportation and 2 meals	9.75

TOUR NO. 2

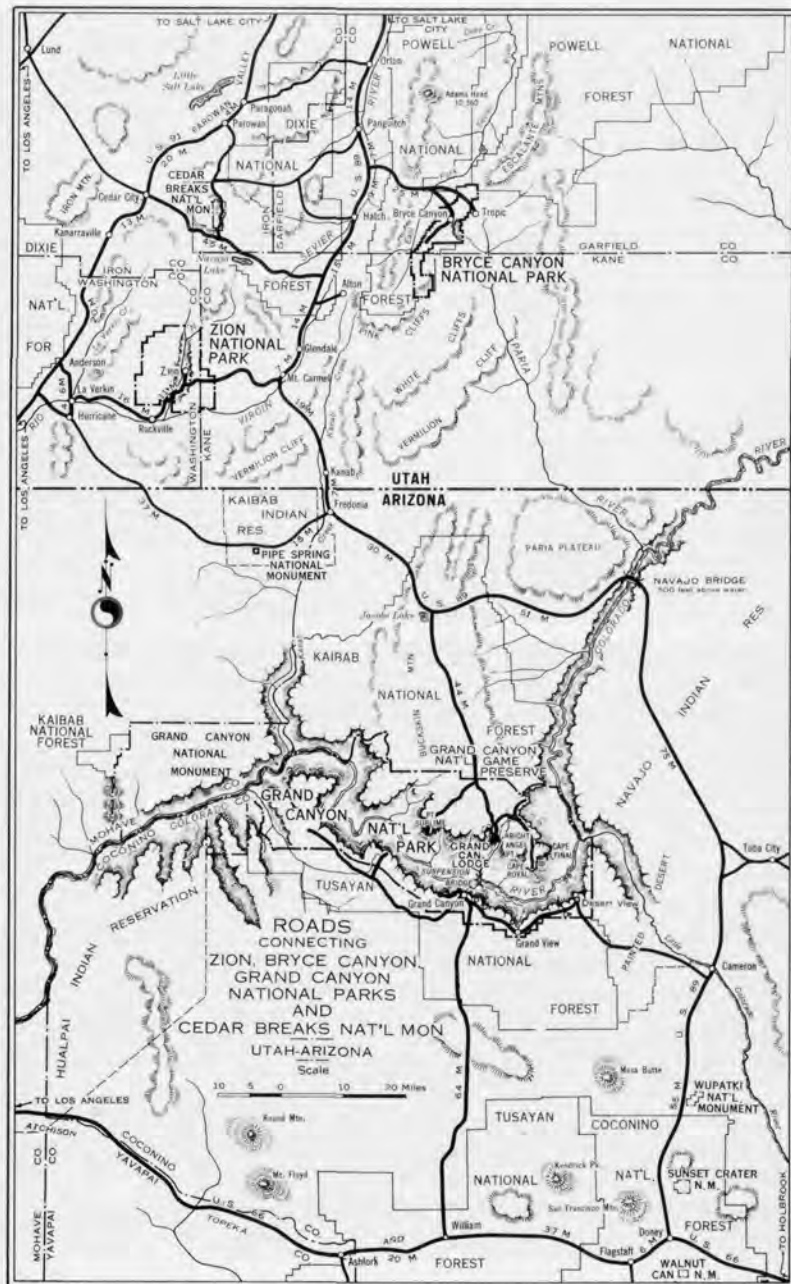
2-day tour of Bryce Canyon National Park and Cedar Breaks National Monument, automobile-transportation only, per person	15.75
"All-expense" tour, including automobile transportation, 4 meals, and 1 night's lodging, per person	21.50

TOUR NO. 3

4-day tour of Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Park, and Cedar Breaks National Monument, automobile transportation only, per person	21.50
"All-expense", including automobile transportation, 10 meals, and 3 nights' lodging, per person	36.75

TOUR NO. 4

6-day tour of Zion National Park, Kaibab Forest, Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), Bryce Canyon National Park, and Cedar Breaks National Monument, automobile transportation only	35.00
"All-expense", including automobile transportation, 16 meals, and 5 nights' lodging	59.75



TOUR NO. 5

2-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, 6 meals, and 2 nights' lodging, per person 34.50

TOUR NO. 6

2-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
 "All-expense", including automobile transportation, 6 meals, and 2 nights' lodging, per person 34.50

TOUR NO. 7

Cedar City to Zion and return; transportation only, minimum 2 persons 15.00

"All-expense" charges shown herein include cost of automobile transportation, also meals and sleeping accommodations at lodges 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 table d'hote meals, which table d'hote meals will be furnished children under 8 years of age at half rates.

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 \$17.50 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.

This booklet is issued once a year and the rates mentioned herein may have changed slightly since issuance, but the latest rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior are on file with the superintendent and park operator.

NORTH RIM OF GRAND CANYON

Many visitors to Zion and Bryce Canyon Parks complete the circle trip by going to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. Here the Utah Parks Co. operates a lodge and a camp similar in type and uniform in rates with the accommodations provided at Zion and Bryce.

CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Twenty miles east of Cedar City, within the Dixie National Forest, where the high plateau breaks away to the west, is a great amphitheater called Cedar Breaks, in the Pink Cliffs formation. The more spectacular part of the formation was created a national monument by the proclamation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt on August 22, 1933, and placed under the administration of the National Park Service. The monument embraces an area of 5,836.68 acres.

While Cedar Breaks is cut from the same geological formation as Bryce Canyon, there is a marked difference between these two scenic areas. There are not countless numbers of outstanding temples, spires, and minarets in the Cedar Breaks bowl, but Cedar Breaks is on a more gigantic scale and has a greater variety of tints. The Pink Cliffs here have a thickness of nearly 2,000 feet, and 47 different shades of color have been distinguished.

The heavily forested rim attains an altitude of 10,400 feet. The cliffs are white or orange at the top, breaking into tints of deep rose and coral. The high elevation also affords an excellent distant view of mountains and desert.

Still another interest that the area offers is its alpine flora. Large Engelmann spruce predominate in the forest cover, which also includes white fir or balsam, alpine fir, and bristlecone (foxtail) pine. There is one large bristlecone pine on the rim estimated to be over 2,000 years old. Typical timberline vegetation is to be seen on portions of the rim. In mid-July the flowers begin to bloom and masses of large white columbine, blue bonnets, and larkspur make a fine display.

Back from the rim, hidden in the trees, the Utah Parks Co. has provided a comfortable lodge with an attractive dining room, lobby, and rest rooms. Sleeping accommodations are available in cabins operated in connection with the lodge at the rate of \$1.25 for 1, and \$2 for 2 persons in a standard cabin room. Housekeeping cabin rooms are \$1.50 per day for 1 or 2 persons, with additional charge for blankets and linen. Dining service at Cedar Breaks Lodge is à la carte, except for a \$1 table d'hôte luncheon. Groceries, campers' supplies, gasoline, and oil may be procured. Cedar Breaks Lodge is open from about June 1 to September 15.

A public camp ground is maintained where water, cooking fireplaces, and fuel are furnished.

The season of accessibility varies with weather conditions, but is usually from early June to the first of November. On account of the high altitude, snows persist until late spring.



Cedar Breaks.

Cedar Breaks is included in the loop tour operated out of Cedar City by the Utah Parks Co.

OTHER NEARBY SCENIC FEATURES

Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument are but three 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, 2 national monuments, 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 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 Virgin River. 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 several thousand 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 Virgin River Valley, blessed with rich soil, and 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 91. From here the route is easterly through the little village of Toquerville, up the face of the great fault, and thence up the Virgin River 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.

NORTH RIM OF THE GRAND CANYON

An excellent highway leads from Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument to the Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona. U S 89, which goes to the canyon, is reached from Bryce via Red Canyon; from Cedar Breaks via the Cedar-Long Valley Highway; and from Zion via the spectacular Zion-Mount Carmel Highway. On arriving at U S 89 from any of these points, one follows the route south through Kanab, Fredonia, the Kaibab Forest, past the Jacob Lake Station, and on to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon.

Many interesting features are found along the way, including the White Cliffs, Three Lakes Canyon, the Prismatic Plains and painted cliffs between Fredonia and Kaibab Plateau, the beautiful stands of yellow pine, spruce, fir, and aspen in the Kaibab National Forest, as well as the deer and rare white-tail squirrel of that region.

The road ends on Bright Angel Point at Grand Canyon Lodge. The visitor at the North Rim overlooks Bright Angel Creek, where 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 a means 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. 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 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.

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

Pipe Spring 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. Here, too, was a station of the Desert Telegraph, the first in Arizona.

The best route to Pipe Spring National Monument is by a side trip from Fredonia. However, in going south, tourists under favorable conditions can use the unimproved Rockville-Pipe Spring road, thence on to Fredonia. Pipe Spring is 18 miles west of Fredonia.

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 1,000 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.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Glimpses of Our National Parks. An illustrated booklet of 92 pages containing descriptions of the principal national parks. Address National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Free.

Recreational Map. Shows both Federal and State reservations with recreational opportunities throughout the United States. Brief descriptions of principal ones. Address as above. Free.

National Parks Portfolio. By Robert Sterling Yard. Cloth bound and illustrated with more than 300 beautiful photographs of the national parks. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, \$1.50.

Fauna of the National Parks. By G. M. Wright, J. S. Dixon, and B. H. Thompson. Survey of wildlife conditions in the national parks. Illustrated. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price, 20 cents.

Booklets about the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.:

Acadia National Park, Maine.
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.
Crater Lake National Park, Oreg.
General Grant National Park, Calif.
Glacier National Park, Mont.
Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.
Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N. C.-Tenn.
Hawaii National Park, Hawaii.
Hot Springs National Park, Ark.
Lassen National Park, Calif.
Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.
Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska.
Mount Rainier National Park, Wash.
Platt National Park, Okla.
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.
Sequoia National Park, Calif.
Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak.
Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.-Mont.-Idaho.
Yosemite National Park, Calif.

DO YOU KNOW YOUR NATIONAL PARKS

- Acadia, Maine.**—Combination of mountain and seacoast scenery. Established 1919; 21.61 square miles.
- Bryce Canyon, Utah.**—Canyons filled with exquisitely colored pinnacles. Established 1928; 55.06 square miles.
- Carlsbad Caverns, New Mexico.**—Beautifully decorated limestone caverns believed largest in the world. Established 1930; 15.56 square miles.
- Crater Lake, Oregon.**—Astonishingly beautiful lake in crater of extinct volcano. Established 1922; 25.02 square miles.
- General Grant, California.**—Celebrated General Grant Tree and grove of Big Trees. Established 1890; 3.96 square miles.
- Glacier, Montana.**—Unsurpassed alpine scenery; 250 lakes; 60 glaciers. Established 1910; 1,533.88 square miles.
- Grand Canyon, Arizona.**—World's greatest example of erosion. Established 1919; 1,009.08 square miles.
- Grand Teton, Wyoming.**—Most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains. Established 1929; 150 square miles.
- Great Smoky Mountains: North Carolina, Tennessee.**—Massive mountain uplift covered with magnificent forests. Gorgeous wild flowers. Established for protection, 1930; 615.76 square miles.
- Hawaii: Islands of Hawaii and Maui.**—Volcanic areas of great interest, including Kilauea, famous for frequent spectacular outbursts. Established 1916; 245 square miles.
- Hot Springs, Arkansas.**—Forty-seven hot springs reserved by the Federal Government in 1832 to prevent exploitation of waters. Made national park in 1921; 1.48 square miles.
- Lassen Volcanic, California.**—Only recently active volcano in United States. Established 1916; 163.32 square miles.
- Mesa Verde, Colorado.**—Most notable cliff dwellings in United States. Established 1906; 80.21 square miles.
- Mount McKinley, Alaska.**—Highest mountain in North America. Established 1917; 3,030.46 square miles.
- Mount Rainier, Washington.**—Largest accessible single-peak galcier system. Third highest mountain in United States outside Alaska. Established 1899; 377.78 square miles.
- Platt, Oklahoma.**—Sulphur and other springs. Established 1902; 1.33 square miles.
- Rocky Mountain, Colorado.**—Peaks from 11,000 to 14,255 feet in heart of Rockies. Established 1915; 405.33 square miles.
- Sequoia, California.**—General Sherman, largest and oldest tree in the world; outstanding groves of *Sequoia gigantea*. Established 1890; 604 square miles.
- Wind Cave, South Dakota.**—Beautiful cavern of peculiar formations. No stalactites or stalagmites. Established 1903; 18.47 square miles.
- Yellowstone: Wyoming, Montana, Idaho.**—World's great geyser area, and an outstanding game preserve. Established 1872; 3,437.88 square miles.
- Yosemite, California.**—Valley of world-famous beauty; spectacular waterfalls; magnificent High Sierra country. Established 1890; 1,176.16 square miles.
- Zion, Utah.**—Beautiful Zion Canyon 1,500 to 2,500 feet deep. Spectacular coloring. Established 1919; 148.26 square miles.

