

The lodge, inn, cabins, and other facilities in the park are operated by the Utah Parks Co., under contract with the Department of the Interior. Inquiries regarding rates for accommodations, and services, should be addressed to the company at Cedar City, Utah.

Free Campgrounds.—The National Park Service maintains two campgrounds in Zion Canyon. *The South Campground*, with good campsites, trailersites, fireplaces, and tables, is open all year. *The Grotto Campground*, somewhat smaller and not as well equipped, is about one-half mile beyond Zion Lodge and is open from about June 15 to Labor Day. Camping is limited to 30 days.

Services Available

Post offices, at Springdale, Utah, open the year round, and at Zion Lodge, summer season only; no Sunday mail service. *Telephones*, modern dial system, within the park and in nearby towns, entire year. *Telegraph service*, via telephone to Cedar City, entire year; at Zion Lodge, summer season only. *Medical service*, at St. George (43 miles) and Cedar City (61 miles) where modern hospitals and ambulances are available; registered nurse on duty at Zion Lodge, summer only. *Garages and service stations*, near Zion Inn, about May 15 to October 15 and in nearby Springdale, open the year round. *Religious services*, at Zion Lodge each Sunday. See posted schedules for hours of Catholic, Latter-day Saints, and Protestant.

Administration

A superintendent, representing the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior, is the official in charge of this park. All comments and inquiries regarding the management and protection of this area should be addressed to him. His post-office address is Zion National Park, Springdale, Utah.

Visitor Use Fees

A 15-day fee of \$1, or a calendar-year fee of \$2, is charged for each automobile, motorcycle, or house-trailer entering Zion National Park. Fees are subject to change without notice. You must show permit to leave and reenter the park. During valid period of all 15-day permits, the cost thereof may be applied toward purchase of a similar annual permit. All fees are deposited in the United States Treasury and offset, in part, appropriations made for operating the park.

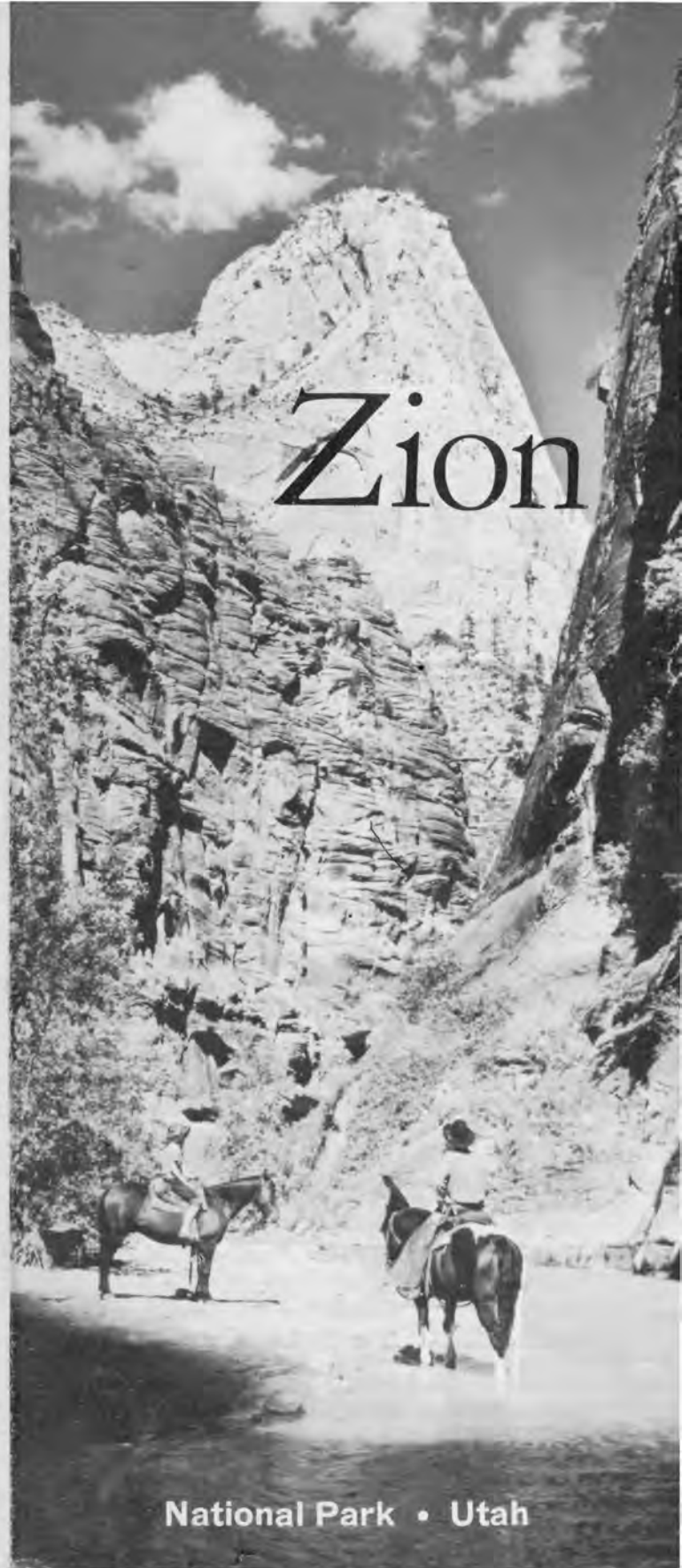


UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fred A. Seaton, *Secretary*
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*

Cover photo: Mountain of Mystery.
Courtesy Union Pacific R. R.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956—O-386782

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. — Price 15 Cents



National Park • Utah

Zion



NATIONAL PARK

WELCOME

The National Park Service, which administers the National Park System, welcomes you to Zion National Park. This park was set aside for the inspiration and enjoyment of you and all other Americans who share in its ownership. It is important that it remain unimpaired so that future generations also may use and enjoy it. We ask your cooperation in helping to protect it.

A SCENIC PARADISE

This park is a unit of the National Park System, and covers about 143,294 acres.

Here may be seen some of the most colorful, deep, narrow canyons, sheer rock walls, and impressive individual rock masses in the entire plateau and canyon country of southern Utah and northern Arizona, famed for its spectacular scenery.

The lavish display of color in the exposed and sheer-wall formations, perhaps more than any other single feature, sets this area apart from all similar geological manifestations throughout the entire world. This region is the color photographer's paradise.

Spectacular multicolored Zion Canyon, one of the awe-inspiring portions of Zion National Park, has been described as "the best known example of a deep, narrow, vertically walled chasm readily accessible for observation."

Highly colored finger canyons of the western edge of the Kolob Terrace illustrate, in a manner seldom so easily observed, the end result of great opposing forces of nature: uplifting of the earth, faulting, and erosion. There are few if any other places in the United States where faulting as a landscape-forming process and as evidence of the mobility of the earth's crust are so impressively shown.

The National Park System, of which this park is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

STARTING YOUR VISIT

In order to make the most of your time while here, we suggest that you *first* read this booklet all the way through. It will answer your initial questions on what there is to see and do and will give you some background information on the park. You will find general data about where to stay, where to eat, and available services elsewhere in this booklet.

Take a little time to look at the map herein; on it you can locate park headquarters, ranger stations, Zion Lodge, Zion Inn, campgrounds, roads, trails, and special park features.

We suggest that you keep this booklet with you for ready reference. Other useful publications and topographic maps are available at the park museum.

PLANNING YOUR TIME

Before starting your sightseeing, we suggest that you visit park headquarters. There, an information office and museum, containing exhibits interpreting the principal natural, archeological, and historical features of these areas are maintained for your use.

There also you will find a uniformed park naturalist, park ranger, or other employee who will welcome the opportunity to answer questions and help you plan the best use of your time. From any of these you may obtain specific information about conducted tours, nature hikes, evening illustrated talks, and other scheduled programs. In addition, the one on duty can advise you about what you can see and do by yourself.

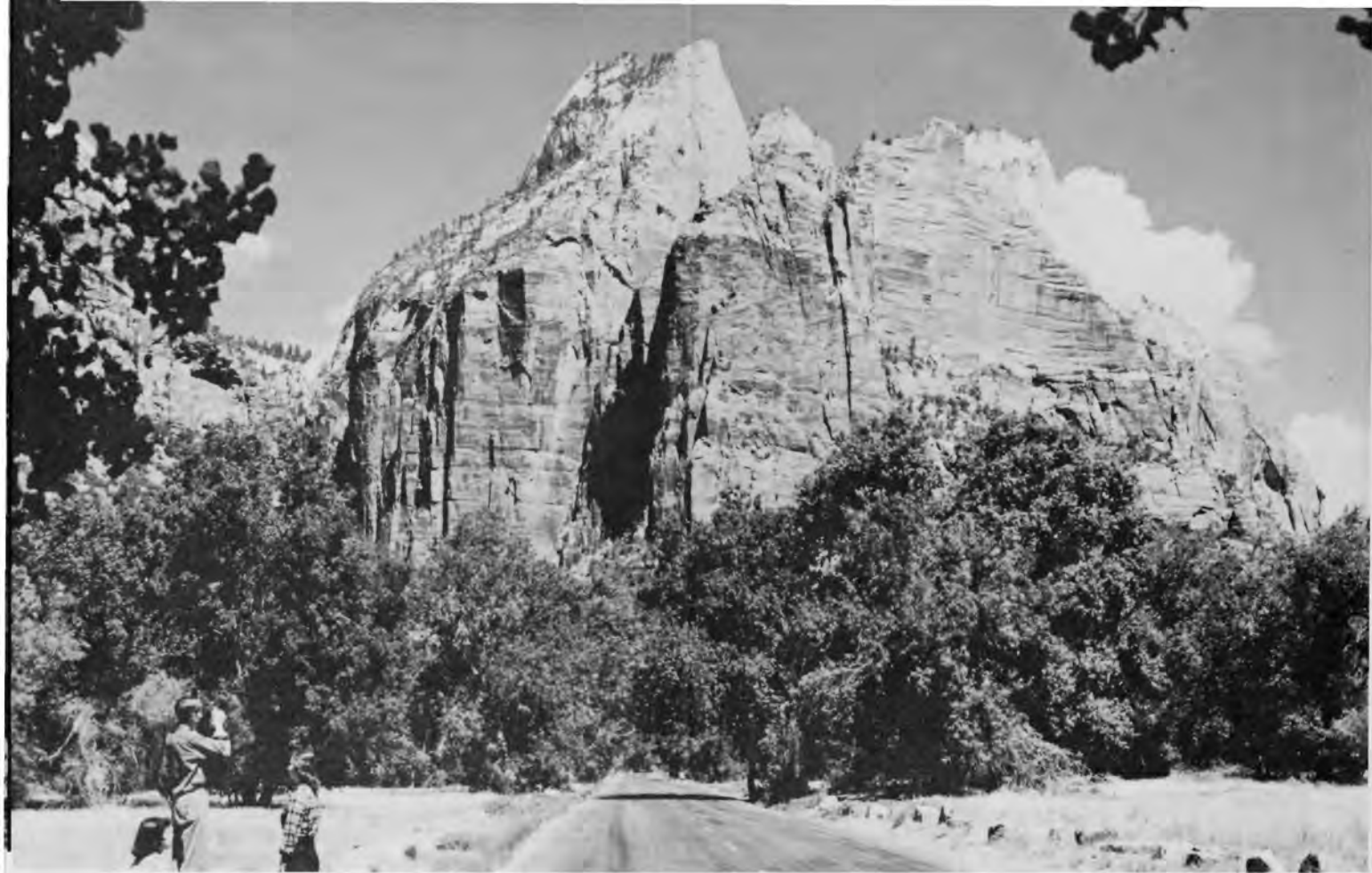
Announcements of activities, services, and other information are posted on bulletin boards at park headquarters, the lodge, inn, and campgrounds. Consult these for up-to-the-minute data in working out your time schedule.

TIPS FOR A CAREFREE VISIT

National parks, monuments, and other areas in the National Park System are conserved for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. While visiting Zion National Park, therefore, we hope you will help us protect this area so that it will remain unimpaired for the use and pleasure of others. Park regulations are posted in conspicuous places. Your cooperation in observing them will be appreciated. Here, meanwhile, are a few pertinent pointers to help you have a carefree visit.

Care in driving.—Park highways are primarily for enjoyment of the scenery; they are not high-speed thoroughfares. The maximum speed limit is 35 miles an hour. Please observe the speed limits, and practice the usual courtesy of the road. Keep to the right of the center stripe; avoid parking on curves; pass cars going in your direction only when road signs or center striping indicate that it is safe to do so.

Your car lights.—Your car lights must be in proper condition before you may enter Zion National Park. This is especially important because of the mile-long tunnel on the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway where you will need your lights constantly.



Mount Majestic. Courtesy, Union Pacific R. R.

Dogs and other pets.—You may take a dog, cat, or other pet into and through the park provided it is kept on a leash or is confined to your car or other enclosure assuring complete physical control at all times. Pets are not permitted on trails or in public buildings.

Camping and picnicking.—Pitch your camp in one of the two designated campgrounds—the one near the South Entrance, or the Grotto Campground which is about one-half mile beyond Zion Lodge. Camping is permitted outside of these places only by special permission. Build your campfires only in the fireplaces provided. Whether camping or picnicking, always leave the grounds clean. Use refuse receptacles for all paper and trash.

Fires and smoking.—Be careful with fire at all times. Keep your campfire small and under control. Campfires built with special permission outside established campgrounds must be completely extinguished. If you smoke, be especially vigilant; break your match before throwing it away; crush out your cigarette and *be sure* no embers remain.

Use of trails.—Please stay on the established trails; taking short cuts may endanger yourself and others using the trails.

Seek the advice of a park ranger before attempting the more difficult trails. For your protection, tell him where you plan to go and when you expect to return. To be safe, do not hike the trails alone.

Mountain climbing.—If you wish to do any mountain climbing away from the established trails, regulations require that you obtain permission from the park superintendent. Remember, the life you save may be your own!

Orderly conduct.—This park is yours. It also belongs to your neighbor. We want you to have a good time; but remember that others, too, are entitled to the fullest enjoyment of this area. Thoughtfulness and courtesy are always appreciated and are expected of all visitors.

The natural features.—All things in the park—trees, flowers, minerals, and animals—are to be left unharmed for others to enjoy. Be careful not to deface formations, rocks, and other natural or manmade structures by writing, carving, or otherwise marring them. The park is a sanctuary for wildlife; therefore, hunting and the use of firearms are prohibited. In fact, the protection of all things here is a matter of law; it is also the mark of a good citizen—a thoughtful and careful person.



Riders on a trail. Courtesy, Union Pacific R. R.

INTERPRETIVE SERVICES

In addition to the museum exhibits and the publications mentioned earlier, the National Park Service provides certain services designed to help you better understand this area and its principal features. The services are free and you are invited to take advantage of them.

Evening programs.—Each evening during the summer season, park naturalists give illustrated talks in Zion Lodge and at the Amphitheater, South Campground. Different subjects are presented on successive evenings, covering various aspects of the park. Time schedules and subjects are posted at the museum, Zion Lodge, Zion Inn, campgrounds, and entrance stations.

Guided trips.—Twice daily, from about June 15 to September 15, ranger naturalists conduct groups on trips along the most popular park trail. In this way, you may see canyons, rock formations, plants, and animals native to the region and at the same time learn about them. The trips usually start from the Temple of Sinawava, near The Narrows trailside exhibit. Posted schedules will give exact data about time and assembling places. For those not driving, regular bus service to the Temple of Sinawava from Zion Lodge is provided by the Utah Parks Co. during the summer season.

Self-guiding trips.—The trails to Weeping Rock and Canyon Overlook are self-guiding.

WHAT TO SEE

Twenty miles of improved roads and some 155 miles of trails in Zion National Park are open-sesame to exploration and enjoyment of the colorful and spectacular natural park features.

A brief summary of the chief attractions follows:

Traveling along State Route 15 via Rockville and Springdale, you will see some of the important park features before reaching the South Entrance. Among these, West Temple (7,795 feet in elevation), to the northwest, towers above all of the other great cliffs. East of the highway, which follows the tumbling north fork of the Virgin River, The Watchman (6,555 feet elevation) glows reddish-brown in the sunlight. Via the East Entrance from Mount Carmel Junction, State Route 15 merges with the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway, one of the great marvels of man's ingenuity to help you better enjoy the park.

Zion Canyon.—From the South Entrance, you can continue along the road up Zion Canyon to the Temple of Sinawava, a distance of 8 miles. You haven't really seen the canyon's wonders until you have done this. A constantly changing panorama of varicolored cliffs rises above the valley floor. On the left, in succession, you may see Towers of the Virgin, the Altar of Sacrifice, the Beehives, Sentinel Peak, the Three Patriarchs, Majestic Mountain, and Angels Landing; to the right, East Temple, Mount Spry, the Twin Brothers, Mountain of the Sun, Red Arch Mountain, and the Great White Throne.

Beyond the Great White Throne, the river and road veer to the west at The Organ behind which Angels Landing rises 1,500 feet above the canyon floor. Here is an advantageous place to view Cable Mountain on the right. A 6,496-foot peak, it derives its name from a 2,136-foot cable stretched, in 1900, from the east rim down into the canyon. This relic of prepark days, used to convey lumber to the valley for transport by wagons, was dismantled in 1930.

As you drive on, Cathedral Mountain looms into view to the west. Observation Point and The Pulpit rise to the right and left, respectively, before the road ends at the Temple of Sinawava. Here a trail leads to The Narrows where the canyon actually narrows to a 1,500-foot chasm only a few feet wide in places, with overhanging walls.

Zion-Mount Carmel Highway.—From the Virgin River bridge, this highway runs east for about 11 miles within the park, first entering Pine Creek Canyon. It climbs in easy grades by a series of 6 switchbacks some 800 feet in less than 4 miles, thence through mile-long Zion Tunnel. Open galleries along the tunnel provide vantage points from which to view the canyon and see at close range such features as The East Temple and The Great Arch.

Park trails.—Some of the most satisfying pleasures of Zion National Park come from traveling along the trails. On these you can explore and discover natural wonders not otherwise accessible. Most popular is the mile-long footpath from the road's end at the Temple of Sinawava, winding very near the east wall of the canyon, past cliffs trickling with streams, to the beginning of The Narrows. On this walk you can see the Hanging Gardens of Zion, luxuriant verdure, and rare wildlife.

On other trails you can reach such places as Weeping Rock, the Emerald Pools, and Hidden Canyon. West Rim Trail, leading to views of the Great West Canyon, and East

<i>Trail</i>	<i>Starting Point</i>	<i>Distance (Round trip)</i>	<i>Average Time (Round trip)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
The Narrows	Temple of Sinawava.	2 miles	2 hours	Easy, no steep grades. All-weather trail. Fine view of river flood plain. Trailside exhibit near Temple of Sinawava.
Weeping Rock	Weeping Rock parking area.	1/2 mile	1/2 hour	An easy surfaced, self-guiding trail. Water drips from overhanging cliff; springs issue from it. Hanging gardens; travertine deposits.
Emerald Pool (lower)	Zion Lodge or Grotto Camp-ground.	2 miles	2 hours	Cross river on footbridges. Small pool formed by two falls. Loop or one-way trail.
Emerald Pool (upper)	do	3 miles	3 hours	One-half mile above lower pool. Mostly easy walking; few steep grades. Loop or one-way trail.
Canyon Overlook	Parking area, upper end of large tunnel.	1 mile	1 hour	A self-guiding trail. Mostly easy walking to top of Great Arch. Excellent view of Pine Creek Canyon and west side of Zion Canyon.
Hidden Canyon	Parking area, Weeping Rock.	2 miles	2 1/2 hours	Fairly strenuous; steep grades, switchbacks. Cross footbridge, climb to East Rim Trail sign, follow to turnoff into Hidden Canyon.
East Rim	do	7 miles	5 hours	Fairly strenuous foot and horse trail. Carry water, lunch. Cross footbridge and climb to East Rim Trail sign.
West Rim	Grotto Camp-ground.	12 1/2 miles	8 hours	Strenuous foot and horse trail. Carry water, lunch. Cross river on footbridge.
Angels Landing	do	5 miles	4 hours	Fairly strenuous foot and horse trail; steep climb. Half of trail hard-surfaced. Cross footbridge over river. Excellent view of Zion Canyon.
Lady Mountain	Zion Lodge	4 miles	4 1/2 hours	Strenuous mountain climb even for experienced hikers. Cross footbridge over river. Carry water.

Rim Trail, with its unequalled view of Zion Canyon, are more strenuous but well worth the effort. Pertinent data on all of the maintained trails are offered in the above tabulation.

Taylor Creek Trail, from U. S. 91 to Lee Pass, is popular and easy for the hiker. It leads to the creek's three forks and on for a total of 6 miles. Along the forks, you can hike to the great box-headed Kolob finger canyons where almost vertical walls of massive, salmon-red sandstone cliffs rise from the floor to heights in excess of 1,500 feet.

There are other trails. One leads down Hop Valley to La Verkin Creek; another crosses the park from near Firepit Knoll to U. S. 91, via Hop Valley and La Verkin, Timber, and Taylor Creeks. A third goes to Death Point by way of Horse Ranch Mountain. These trails, however, should not be attempted without obtaining essential orientation through the superintendent. Since relatively few persons hike these trails, it is especially necessary that you not attempt them alone.

Back country.—The park has undeveloped back country with no accommodations or interpretive programs of any kind. However, the opportunities for hiking and sightseeing are unexcelled. From U. S. 91, at the westward edge of the park, the view eastward is cut off by the Hurricane Cliffs. A secondary road from State Route 15 at Virgin, Utah, extends north through private-ranch country to the fire lookout on the Kolob Terrace highlands and beyond. Steep, winding and unimproved, it crosses the terrace and descends

the precipitous Hurricane Cliffs to U. S. 91 near Cedar City. A jeep or pickup truck traverses it best, and in good weather. This road affords only a few spectacular views of back-country features. The best views can be seen and enjoyed only by use of the trails which are, as yet, not fully developed and marked.

THINGS TO DO

You may enjoy this park in other ways. You can take a horseback trip, fish, or go on an all-expense tour of the park and to other nearby areas of interest.

Horseback trips.—Experienced guides lead horseback trips to the East or West Rim of Zion Canyon each day during the summer travel season. They also escort horseback groups on half-day trips to Angels Landing or up Zion Canyon. Special guide service, when available, may be obtained for trips other than those regularly scheduled. Arrangements for horses and trips may be made at Zion Lodge or Zion Inn. Time schedules for regular escorted horseback trips are posted throughout the park.

Fishing.—Fishing is permitted in park streams, though, unfortunately, few game fish (trout), survive in the Virgin River or its tributaries. Frequent flooding and the resultant heavy load of debris and sediment take their toll of the natural habitues of these streams. If you do try your luck, you must have a Utah resident or nonresident fishing license which can be purchased in nearby towns.



Checkerboard Mesa along the East Entrance Highway. Wind-carried sands in the geologic past formed cross-bedded deposits. As the region sank and was covered by a great sea, these sands were cemented into what is now known as the Navajo Sandstone. A later uplift of the land, with exposure and drying of the cementing materials, caused vertical weathered cracks or joints to appear, giving the checkerboard effect. Courtesy, Union Pacific R. R.

All-expense tours.—The Utah Parks Co. conducts all-expense tours of Zion National Park and to Bryce Canyon National Park, the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park, Cedar Breaks National Monument, and Kaibab National Forest. During the summer, regularly scheduled tours start from Cedar City, Utah, which is served by railroad, bus, and airline. Tours may be made at other seasons of the year by special arrangement.

GEOLOGY: THE STORY TOLD BY THE ROCKS

Like so many pages in a book, rock layers of the towering cliffs and slopes in the Zion region tell a fascinating geological story of natural forces operating for more than 150 million years. They reveal that successive occurrences of vast seas, flat lands, raging rivers, tropical lowlands with cycad and tree-fern forests, deserts with great moving sand dunes, tremendous earth upheavals, and erosion have all played a part in forming the region.

Ancient forms of crocodile-like reptiles and giant, slug-gish amphibians once wallowed in marshes and bayous here.

Dinosaurs, too, inhabited the region during one of the semi-tropical periods. Though none of their bones have been found, large three-toed dinosaur tracks are preserved in hard sandstone rock layers, once the muddy shoreline of some ancient lake or stream.

Over the millions of years, in ever-changing cycles, the region continued to rise and then subside; oceans moved in and out several times, and finally more than a vertical mile of sediment had been deposited over the highest of the great sand dunes.

About 13 million years ago, when the Zion country was again near sea level, a slow, gradual uplift of the entire region began. Eventually, the land was lifted thousands of feet. In rising, the land mass broke into great blocks. The lines of cleavage between them are known as faults, the most famous of which is the Hurricane Fault. Near Kanarrville, Utah, this prominent geological feature attains its maximum displacement, estimated to be about 8,000 feet. Some blocks lifted vertically, some tended to "dome," and others tilted at varying angles, resulting in differing forms and heights.



The Great West Wall, Beehives (above), and The Sentinel (right) as seen from Zion-Mount Carmel Highway.

As the terrace rose higher and higher, the increased gradients caused sluggish rivers to speed up and to cut deeper and deeper into their channels over the eons. The rise of the Markagunt Plateau to the north, and of the Kolob Terrace on which Zion National Park is located, changed the placid Virgin River and its tributaries into fast-moving streams. These rushing waters rapidly ate their way into the terrace's rock layers, constantly deepening their crooked channels.

Billions of tons of rock were ground up and carried away, finally exposing the remains of that great ancient desert, now called Navajo sandstone. The major features of this park, including the deep, perpendicular-walled Zion Canyon, have resulted from upheaval, the erosive forces of restless streams, and wind, rain, frost, and plant life over the years.

PLANT LIFE

The array of vegetation in the park provides a pleasing color change for the visitor and helps to soften the terrific

impact of the great stone masses forming the walls of the canyons. At the lower elevations, hardy cactuses and yucca have a beauty all their own; even mesquite, creosotebush, and other low desert plants flourish in some places. Closely associated with the river and the springs on the canyon river bottoms are many varieties of broadleaf trees—cottonwood, ash, willow, boxelder, and maple. Here many lesser shrubs form the undercover.

Most conspicuous in the "pygmy conifer forest" are widespread stands of pinyon pine and gnarled juniper in open areas near the canyon mouths. In many of the cool, shaded side canyons, and covering much of the terrace's broad top, are the deep-green forests of pine, Douglas-fir, and white fir. Restful groves of quaking aspen—brilliantly golden in the fall—predominate where moisture and soil are favorable.

Perhaps the most interesting of the wide variety of native wildflowers here is the summer-blooming sacred datura (Zion moonflower). Growing along the Zion Canyon floor to heights of 2 feet or more, its large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers open to full bloom in the evening and are wilted by

the sun's rays next morning. The white evening primrose, a low-growing plant, is also a "night flower," its thin petals opening wide in the evening and closing up in the daytime.

Few places in the arid Southwest provide such a profusion of water-loving flowers, ferns, and grasses as occur near the "springline"—along The Narrows Trail, at Hanging Gardens, and under Weeping Rock. The red-spurred and yellow-spurred columbines, the beds of purplish pink shootingstars which bloom profusely in early spring, and the showy scarlet lobelia line portions of The Narrows trail in late summer. They add interest to the changing panorama of color.

WILDLIFE

Similarly, many forms of animal life have their native habitat in these areas. Rocky Mountain mule deer are fairly common and may be seen in the meadows late in the evening when they leave the side canyons. There are a few mountain lions or cougars, rarely observed, and numbers of smaller animals including bobcats, coyotes, foxes, weasels, and skunks. Squirrels and chipmunks are numerous. Reptiles and amphibians abound, but only one, the rattlesnake, need cause any concern; all others are harmless.

The Sentinel.



Many bird species are resident in these areas. In the summer, many are more often heard than seen as a heavy canopy of leaves hides their whereabouts. You can, however, detect the desert birds, such as the road-runner and spurred towhee as they dart across canyon lowlands, the industrious Rocky Mountain nuthatch working his way along the trunk of a tree, or the Arkansas kingbird perching on a fence ready to pounce on insect prey. Hawks and golden eagles commonly nest in the higher pinnacles.

THE SEASONS

Zion National Park is open the entire year. Main roads are kept free from snow in winter; it is usually only the higher trails that become impassable then.

The seasons are distinctly different here; for the color photographer, each affords a challenging opportunity for varied pictorial impressions.

In winter, the colored cliffs stand out in startling contrast to the snow-covered terraces and slopes. The melting snows of spring develop streams that cascade in foaming white falls over the many-hued faces of the steep cliffs. In summer, the greens of the valley offer a pastoral-like foreground for the rock formations painted in colorful array by nature's artistic brush.

And, if you come in the autumn a quite different picture meets the eye: skies are their deepest blue and the trees of the valley and talus slopes are clothed in variegated and breath-taking hues of crimson and gold.

Whenever you come, you will find here soul-stirring scenes of spectacular and majestic beauty that can provide richly rewarding experiences.

OF HISTORIC INTEREST

Excavation discoveries of cave sites, pueblo ruins, and burials, especially in the Parunuweap Canyon, have established the fact that the Basketmakers and Puebloans inhabited the Zion region in prehistoric times. Crumbling ruins in various parts of the park indicate also that the rainbow canyons once sheltered an ancient race of cliff dwellers. When people of European origin first discovered and explored the canyons, Indians of the peaceful Piate tribe were claiming the region.

The Escalante-Dominguez party of Spanish padres were the first white men to traverse this portion of southern Utah. Padre Escalante hoped to find a new and short northern route from Santa Fe, N. Mex., to Monterey, Calif., to link the missions of New Mexico with those being established by another famous explorer-priest, Junipero Serra. Failing in this endeavor, the party turned back to Santa Fe. Skirting the great canyons hereabouts, they crossed the Virgin River near Hurricane, Utah, and saw the glories of this area for the first time in 1776.

Early explorations.—Fifty years passed before other white men—trappers and fur traders—reached the Zion region. Jedediah Smith, one of the most daring, led a party of 16 men from Great Salt Lake south through the valleys to the



Tucupit Point.

Virgin River in search of pelts. Smith first called it the Adams River for the then President of the United States. His group followed the river southwest to its confluence with the Colorado River. Thence they traveled westward across the Mohave Desert to the Spanish settlements near present San Diego and Los Angeles.

Through this and a later expedition down the Virgin River, Smith provided information to guide other exploring parties to the area in the next few years. However, only meager observations and descriptions were reported.

Mormon pioneers.—It was Capt. John C. Fremont who, from his 1843–44 explorations, supplied the detailed data which led the Mormon pioneers to a mass migration into the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Within little more than a decade, the Mormons had established small settlements as far south as the Virgin River, had discovered Zion Canyon, which they called "little Zion," and other great canyons in this region.

The story from that time to the present parallels, to a marked degree, the account of the settlement and development of Utah by the Mormons and others. The colorful canyons, first thought of as obstacles to be avoided, soon

became choice places for retreat and relaxation.

The Mormons named this region "Zion," interpreted as "the heavenly city of God." They reminded canyon visitors that the journey into the narrow canyon here, with its "towering temples of stone," or "houses not built with hands," should be something of a soul-stirring experience. Thousands have attested that it is.

Establishment of the park.—The north fork of the Virgin River was called "Mukuntuweap" and the east fork "Parunuweap" by Maj. John Wesley Powell, who visited the region in 1872. The park area was first set aside as Mukuntuweap National Monument by Presidential proclamation in 1909. It was enlarged in 1918 and its name changed to Zion. By an act of Congress in 1919 it became a national park. A second Zion National Monument adjoining the park was established by Presidential proclamation in 1937; in 1956, it was added to the park.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The Zion-Bryce Natural History Association has other publications, maps, and transparency slides on sale at reason-



*The Great White Throne. Courtesy,
Union Pacific R. R.*

able prices in the park headquarters museum. These provide more comprehensive information on the park than space in this folder permits. A partial list of the available publications follows:

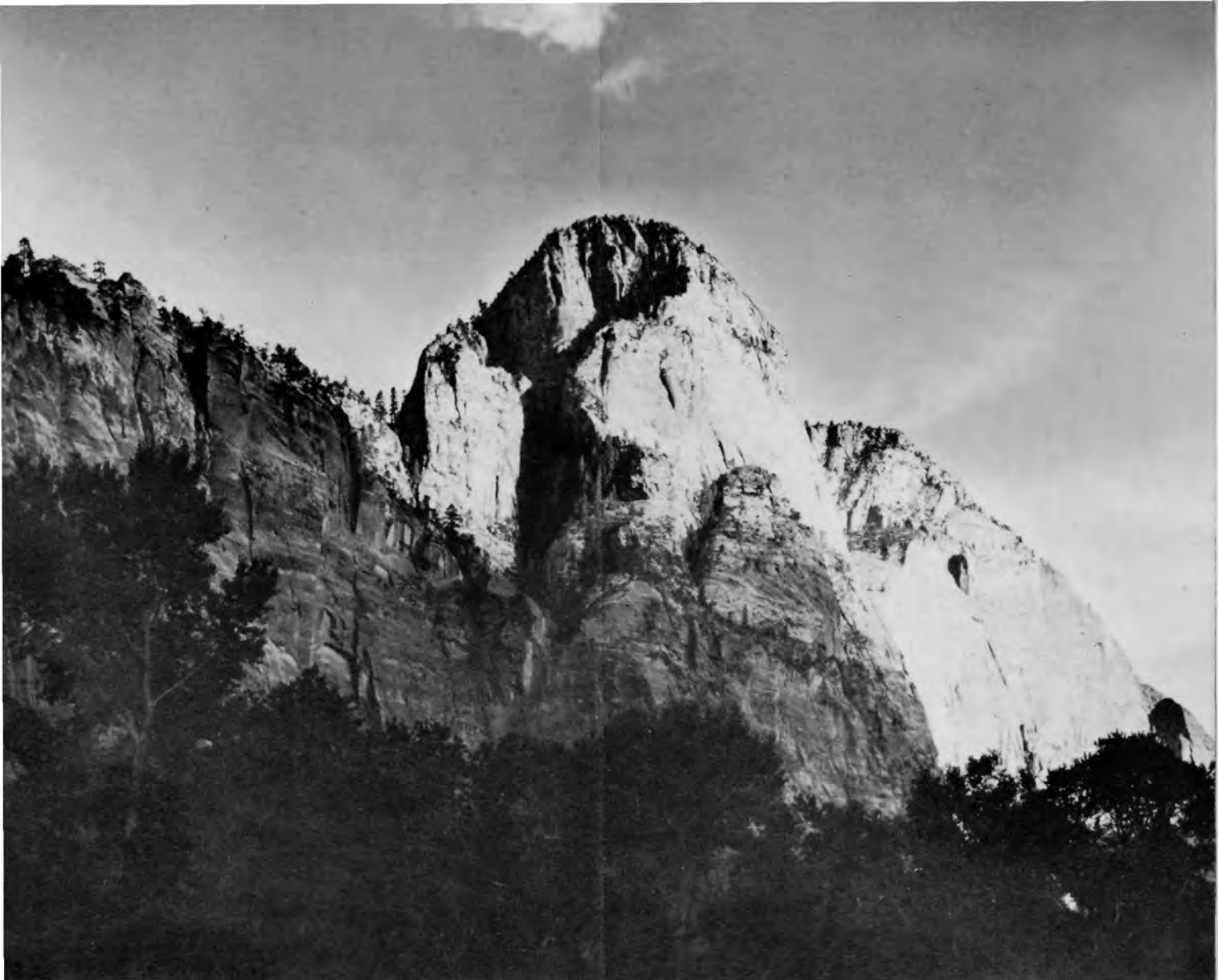
- BRUHN, ARTHUR F. *Guide to Southern Utah, Land of Color.* Privately printed by the author, St. George, Utah.
- BUTCHER, DEVEREAU. *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments.* Houghton Mifflin Co. Cambridge, Mass.
- COFFMAN, JOHN D. *Forests and Trees of the National Park System.* Supt. of Documents. Washington, D. C.
- DODGE, NATT N. *Poisonous Dwellers of the Desert.* Southwestern Monuments Association. Globe, Ariz.
- GRATER, RUSSELL K. *Birds of Zion, Bryce, and Cedar Breaks.* New Century Printing Co. Provo, Utah.
- . *Grater's Guide to Zion, Bryce, and Cedar Breaks.* Binfords & Mort. Portland, Oreg.
- GREGORY, HERBERT E. *Geologic Sketch of Zion-Bryce Canyon National Parks.* Art City Publishing Co. Springville, Utah.
- . *Scientific Explorations in Southern Utah.* Cushing & Malloy. Ann Arbor, Mich.
- . *Southern Utah Population Studies.* Zion-Bryce Natural History Association. Utah.
- AND WILLIAMS, N. G. *The Zion National Monument Region.* Art City Publishing Co. Springville, Utah.
- HUNTER, MILTON R. *Utah Indian Stories.* The Bookcraft Co. Salt Lake City.
- OLIN, GEORGE, AND CANNON, JERRY C. *Animals of the Southwest Deserts.* Southwestern Monuments Association. Globe, Ariz.

- PRESNALL, C. C. *Mammals of Zion, Bryce, and Cedar Breaks.* Edwards Bros., Inc. Ann Arbor, Mich.
- AND PATRAW, PAULINE M. *Plants of Zion National Park.* Edwards Bros., Inc. Ann Arbor, Mich.
- SCHROEDER, ALBERT H. *Archeology of Zion Park.* University of Utah, Department of Anthropology. Salt Lake City, Utah.
- TILDEN, FREEMAN. *The National Parks: What They Mean to You and Me.* Alfred A. Knopf. New York.
- WOODBURY, ANGUS M. *History of Southern Utah and Its National Parks.* Edwards Bros., Inc. Ann Arbor, Mich.
- ZION-BRYCE NATURAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION. *National Parks and Monuments of Utah.* Art City Publishing Co. Springville, Utah.
- The Zion Park Region, Utah and Arizona, Prof. Paper No. 220 (Geology).* Supt. of Documents. Washington, D. C.

GENERAL INFORMATION

How To Reach the Park

There are two main entrances to the park, the south and the east (see map). You may reach Cedar City, Utah, nearest terminal to the areas, by railway, bus, and the Western Airlines. From there, the Utah Parks Co. operates regular bus schedules to the park and monument during the summer season and, by special arrangements, at other times. By automobile, the areas may be reached via U. S. 89 on the east and U. S. 91 on the west connecting with State Route 15.



Mountain of the Sun. Courtesy, Utah Parks Company.

U. S. 89 leads to Salt Lake City, Utah, on the north and to Flagstaff and Phoenix, Ariz., on the south. U. S. 91 connects with Salt Lake City on the north and with Las Vegas, Nev., and Los Angeles, Calif., on the south. Service stations along these routes provide road maps and the Utah State Road Commission, Salt Lake City, also distributes a highway map free of charge.

Where To Stay

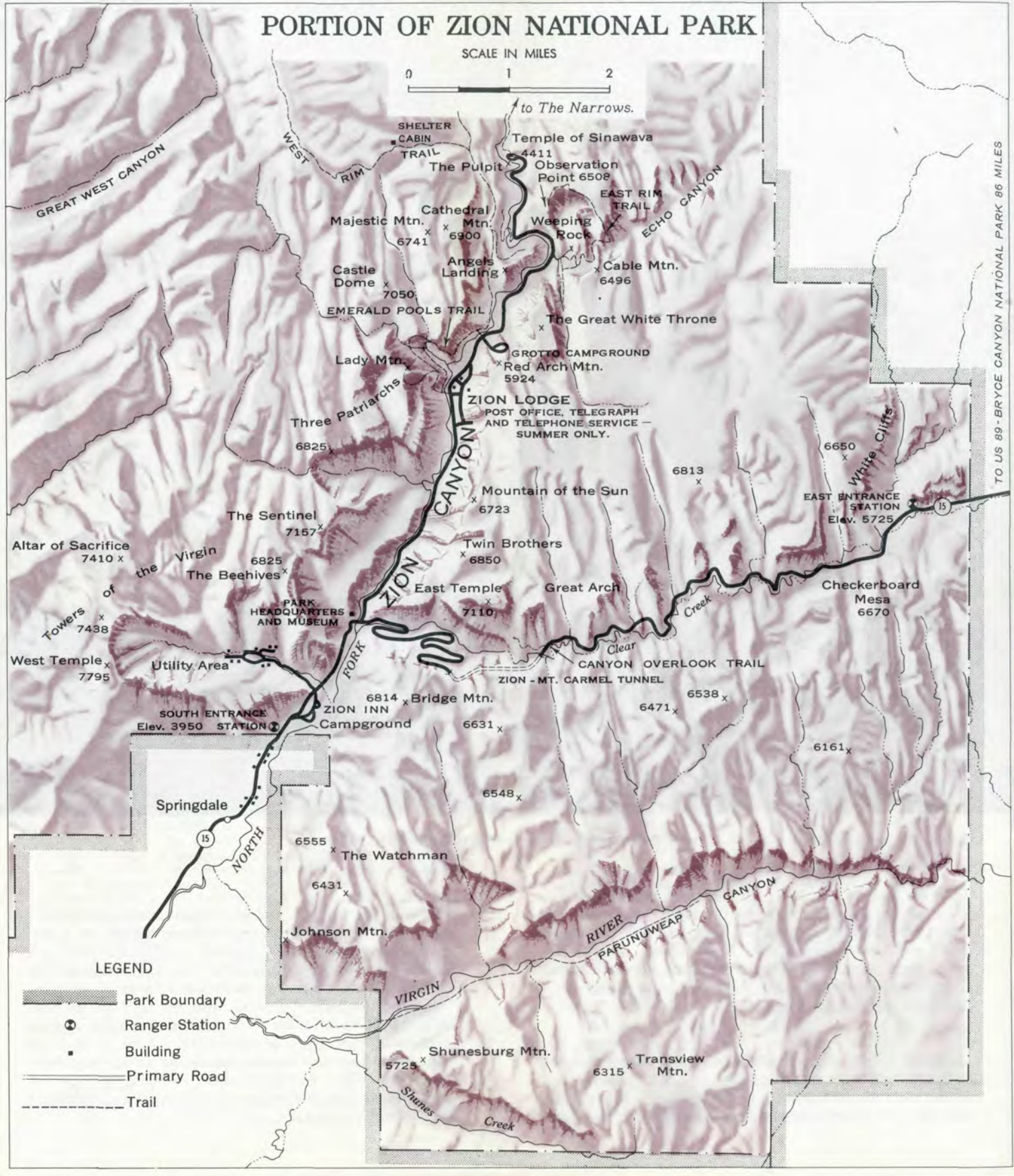
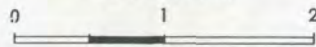
A wide variety of accommodations is available within the park and in nearby towns and cities. Modern motels, cafes, service stations, and garages in the village of Springdale, near the park's South Entrance, provide service throughout

the year.

Within the park, *Zion Lodge* offers comfortable accommodations and includes a large lobby with fireplace, a spacious dining room, soda fountain, and curio store. A lounge, off the lobby, is used for evening illustrated talks on the park and monument features and for social activities. Located in the heart of Zion Canyon, not far from the tumbling North Fork of the Virgin River, the lodge is open from about June 15 to September 15. Adjacent to it are standard and de luxe sleeping cabins and an outdoor swimming pool. *Zion Inn* with cabins, cafeteria, and grocery store, near the South Entrance, is open from approximately May 15 to October 15.






PORTION OF ZION NATIONAL PARK

SCALE IN MILES



TO US 89 - Bryce Canyon National Park 86 Miles

LEGEND

-  Park Boundary
-  Ranger Station
-  Building
-  Primary Road
-  Trail