

Official Map and Guide



The Park Beyond the Drive

Shenandoah National Park lies astride a beautiful section of the Blue Ridge, which forms the eastern rampart of the Appalachian Mountains between Pennsylvania and Georgia. In the valley to the west is the Shenandoah River, from which the park gets its name, and between the north and south forks of the river is Massanutten, a 40-mile-long mountain. To the east is the rolling Piedmont country. Providing vistas of the spectacular landscape is Skyline Drive, a winding road that runs along the Blue Ridge through the length of the park.

Most of the rocks that form the Blue Ridge are ancient granitic and metamorphosed volcanic formations, some exceeding one billion years in age. By comparison, humans have been associated with this land for about 11,000 years. American Indians used the land for centuries but left little evidence of their presence. European settlement of the Shenandoah Valley began soon after the first expedition crossed the Blue Ridge in 1716. Many of the settlers came “up river,” north to south, from Pennsylvania. By 1800 the lowlands had been settled by farmers, while the rugged mountains were relatively untouched. Later, as valley farmland became scarce, settlement spread into the mountains.

The mountain farmers cleared land, hunted wildlife, and grazed sheep and cattle. By the early 20th century, though, logging by

lumber companies, hog cholera, drought, chestnut tree blight, and loss of wildlife reversed the trend in the mountain population. In 1926 Congress authorized Shenandoah National Park. It took nine years for the Commonwealth of Virginia to purchase nearly 280 square miles of land to be donated to the Federal Government. In 1935 this donation was accepted, establishing the national park and confirming that remaining mountain residents would have to leave. Old stone walls, chimneys, apple orchards, and a few household items may be found in the park, reminders of former mountain homes.

In dedicating the park in 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated a novel experiment in allowing an inhabited area to return to a natural state. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built facilities and trails. In 1939 Skyline Drive was completed. Croplands and pastures soon became overgrown with shrubs, locusts, and pine; these in turn were replaced by oak, hickory, and other trees that make up a mature deciduous forest. Now, more than 95 percent of the park is covered by forests with about 100 species of trees. The vegetative regeneration has been so complete that in 1976 Congress designated two-fifths of the park as wilderness.

Today the park faces many new challenges as air quality declines, forest pests invade, and land use patterns change. The largest

remaining open area, Big Meadows, is kept in its historically open condition. Here wildflowers, wild strawberries, and blueberries attract wildlife and humans. Deer, black bears, bobcats, turkeys, and animals that were rare or absent have now returned. Deer and smaller animals are often seen. Bears are found mostly in backcountry areas but are occasionally spotted elsewhere. About 200 species of birds have been reported. A few, such as ruffed grouse, barred owls, and woodpeckers, are permanent residents. More are seen during the warmer months. These include flycatchers, thrushes, and 35 species of warblers. The park is home to several species of salamanders. Two poisonous snakes, the timber rattlesnake and the copperhead, are sometimes reported, as are several non-venomous species.

Spring begins in March with the blooming of red maple, service-berry, and hepatica. Chipmunks and groundhogs appear. The weather may change quickly. The green of leafing trees moves up the ridge at the rate of about 100 feet a day and does not reach the peaks until late May. Wildflowers bloom during April and May, and the large-flowered trillium carpets the forest floor. Pink azalea blooms in late May followed by mountain laurel in June. Migrating birds in their breeding plumage are numerous. You are sure to encounter new sights, colors, sounds wherever you venture in Shenandoah National Park.

Summer brings a mantle of deep green to the ridges and hollows. Many birds are nesting, and the catbird, indigo bunting, and towhee abound. Fawns are often seen. The variety of wildflowers increases as the summer progresses, and by late summer they cover the roadsides and open areas. Fall is the season of brilliant colors and crisp days. Many people come to the park to see the fall color, which is usually at its best between October 10 and 25. The southward migration of birds is highlighted by large numbers of hawks moving along the ridge. Most facilities close about November 1, but Skyline Drive remains open. Winter, with its many clear days and lack of leaves, offers the best opportunities for distant views and finding evidence of the people who once lived here. Skyline Drive is closed during and after periods of bad weather because of the buildup of ice and snow on the road.

Whatever time of year you are here, new sights and discoveries await you. On either side of Skyline Drive are ridges and valleys, hills and hollows, laced with sparkling streams and waterfalls. Trails take you into the forests of Shenandoah, where you can see plants and animals and experience the beauty and peace of this vast land. This is your park; please take time to enjoy it and to discover some of its many secrets beyond the drive.



Shenandoah is more than a pretty drive. We invite you to leave the roadway, hike its many trails, and meet nature up close, whether it be in the form of mountain creeks, wild strawberries, whitetail deer, or toadstools. Alone, with a group of friends, or with the family, you can find plenty to do in the national park in every season of the year.



Planning Your Visit

By far the greatest number of people enjoy Shenandoah's scenic beauty from the 105-mile-long Skyline Drive along the Blue Ridge. Many parking overlooks present panoramas of the Piedmont to the east and Shenandoah Valley to the west. See the map on the other side for information about specific sites.

Headquarters of Shenandoah National Park is four miles west of Thornton Gap and four miles east of Luray on U.S. 211. Information and backcountry permits may be obtained here during business hours, Monday through Friday. For more information: Shenandoah National Park 3655 U.S. Hwy 211 East Luray, VA 22835-9036 540-999-3500 (recording) www.nps.gov/shen

For emergency help call 800-732-0911 to report law enforcement problems, fires, accidents, injuries, or other urgent situations. Do not call this emergency number for information.

Park visitor centers provide information, exhibits, and illustrated programs. Loft Mountain Information Center, open intermittently in summer, has information, exhibits, books, and maps. Dickey Ridge Visitor Center (Mile 4.6) and Byrd Visitor Center (Milepost 51) are open from spring to late fall. For current information, contact the park. Books, slides, postcards, posters, maps, and other information about the park are sold in visitor centers by the Shenandoah National Park Association. It furnishes lists and prices by phone, 540-999-3582; by mail, 3655 U.S. Hwy. 211E, Luray, VA 22835-9036; or at www.snpbooks.org.

Interpretive programs consisting of evening programs and campfire talks on cultural and natural history, hikes, and demonstrations, are offered at several locations during the summer and at a few sites during spring and fall. Activity schedules are posted on bulletin boards throughout the park and in *Shenandoah Overlook*, a park guide that is available free at visitor contact stations. Three locations have trails with guidebooks; watch for interpretive signs at overlooks along Skyline Drive.

Family campgrounds are at Mathews Arm (Mile 22.2), Big Meadows (Milepost 51), Lewis Mountain (Mile 57.5), and Loft Mountain (Mile 79.5). There are no hookups for electricity, sewage, or water. A 14-day limit is in effect from June 1 to October 31. During the summer and fall, campsites at Big Meadows may be available

by reservation only. Dundo Group Campground is available for groups of eight to 20 by reservation. It has pit toilets and running water. Campgrounds usually close in late October or November. Call the park for more information.

Backcountry camping is possible throughout the park. A free camping permit, required for all backcountry camping, can be obtained by mail or in person at entrance stations, visitor centers, and park headquarters.

Picnic grounds are at seven locations (see *chart and map*). They provide tables, fireplaces, drinking fountains, and restrooms.

Accommodations include overnight lodging and restaurant at Skyland (Miles 41.7 and 42.5) and at Big Meadows Lodge (Mile 51.2).

Cottages can be rented at Lewis Mountain (Mile 57.5). Food service, gift shops, gas stations, and facilities for campers—grocery and camping supply stores, laundry, and ice and wood sales—are at various points along Skyline Drive (see *chart and map*). Horseback trips are offered at Skyland. All facilities are open in summer, some are open in spring and fall, and most are closed during January and February. For information on concession facilities write: ARAMARK, Box 727, Luray, VA 22835; or call 800-999-4714.

Trails totaling more than 500 miles make much of the park accessible to hikers. The trails vary in length from short leg-stretchers to a 101-mile segment of the Appalachian Trail that runs the length of the park. Many of the trailheads are located on Skyline Drive and in the developed areas. Do not use the map in

this brochure for hiking. Detailed hiking maps may be obtained at all visitor information centers; using them will help you enjoy more of the park—safely.

The Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC)—118 Park St., SE, Vienna, VA 22180-4609, 703-242-0315—operates six trail cabins (by reservations with the PATC) and maintains huts for Appalachian Trail hikers. The club publishes maps and materials about the park.

Fishing for native brook trout provides a challenge to those who are willing to hike to streams in the park. A Virginia license is required; a five-day license is available at Big Meadows and Loft Mountain waysides. An annual listing of streams open to fishing is available at visitor information centers.

Park Resources Need Your Help

Shenandoah National Park preserves all natural and cultural resources, including plants, animals, and historic objects. Visitor activities may unintentionally damage these resources. Please do not pick or remove any of these objects and heed the following regulations.

Wood fires are permitted only in fireplaces in developed areas; fires built on the ground may sterilize the soil or cause forest fires. Open fires are prohibited in the backcountry. Extinguish all smoking materials completely. Matches or cigarettes carelessly tossed in loose dry leaves have started many forest fires.

Feeding wildlife is unsafe and illegal. Some animals appear tame, but all are wild. They can bite, kick, and spread disease. If fed, deer and other creatures become easy targets for illegal hunters. Store your food in your car and clean up after you eat. Be good to yourself and the animals; resist the temptation to offer them food.

The park is a sanctuary. All plants, animals, and cultural artifacts are protected. Please do nothing to disturb them. Take only pictures—and leave no trace. All hunting is prohibited. Before you enter the park, firearms must be made inoperative and packed away. Carry out your trash and that left by others. Dogs must be kept on a leash at all times.

Bicycles and motor vehicles are prohibited on trails. They must be used only on paved roads. Commercial trucking is restricted to park business only.

Park rangers are here to protect the resources and to provide for your safety. Report all injuries, motor vehicle accidents, or violations of the law to a ranger immediately. If you cannot find a ranger, call 800-732-0911.

Skyline Drive is a narrow, mountainous road providing beautiful vistas, but please do your sightseeing from the overlooks and not from

behind the wheel. The speed limit of 35 miles per hour allows you to enjoy the sights. Wild animals are frequently seen along the road shoulders; drive carefully, because they often dart across the road.

Mountain weather is quite changeable. Come prepared for cold, wet conditions at any season. Summer days may be warm, but nights are cool. Fog may occur at any time. Drive more slowly and carefully during inclement weather. Fees are not refundable because of weather conditions.

There are many waterfalls in the park, and many injuries occur around them. Do not play at the top of falls or climb on nearby rocks. Rock surfaces are wet and slippery. When streams are full, do not cross them.

Stop at the visitor information centers for hiking information. Stay on the trails when you do hike. It is a good idea to hike with a companion.

At the park boundary many points of access cross private property; respect the rights of landowners. Failure to honor owners' wishes may jeopardize access.

All water, except that from developed systems, must be boiled vigorously for one minute or otherwise treated or purified to be safe for drinking. Most injuries in the park are caused by falls, so wear proper footgear when hiking. Do not take shortcuts.

Prevent theft. Do not leave personal items on picnic tables, in unlocked cars, or in other unprotected places. Although national parks have traditionally been viewed as places in which theft was unknown, today not all park visitors come to look at the scenery. Keep valuables locked and out of sight. The trunk of your car is more secure than the back seat. Better yet, keep your valuables with you.



With every day-to-day or moment-to-moment change in the weather, the mood of the Blue Ridge Mountains changes, too. Low-lying clouds, snow, mist, autumn colors, and the sun's rays at dawn and dusk, all affect our perceptions of the place. No wonder some early settlers left the valley to hack out a living on the ridge. The views alone were worth the struggle. Big Meadows attracted settlers, as it did the Indians before them. Remnants of farms can still be seen in parts of the park.

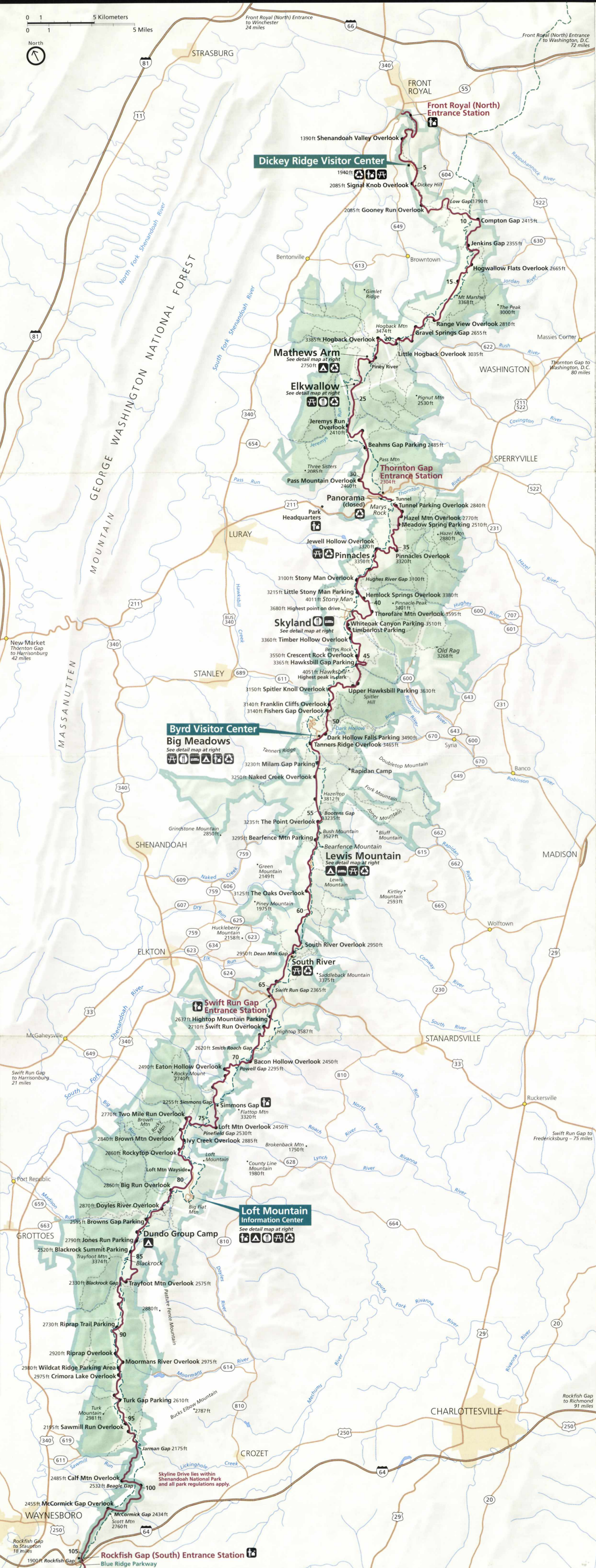


Major Facilities and Services

4.6	Dickey Ridge	●				●	●	●		●
22.2	Mathews Arm								●	●
24.0	Elkwallow		●	●		●				●
31.5	Panorama									●
41.7	Skyland			●	●		●	●		●
51.0	Big Meadows	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
57.5	Lewis Mountain				●	●			●	●
79.5	Loft Mountain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
83.7	Dundo Group Camp								●	●

Visitor Center Gasoline Food Lodging Picnicking Trails with Guidebooks Ranger Talks Camping Hiking

Exploring Shenandoah



Using This Map and Guide

Skyline Drive runs the full length of Shenandoah National Park, and it connects directly with the 469-mile Blue Ridge Parkway. To help you find features, facilities, and services, concrete mile markers have been placed on the right-hand side of the road as you head south. They are numbered from north to south, and they are labeled every five miles on this map.

Front Royal to Beahms Gap

Mile 0 Skyline Drive begins in the north at its junction with U.S. 340 south of Front Royal, Va. I-66 west meets U.S. 340 four miles north of the city.

0.6 Front Royal (North) Entrance Station is staffed by National Park Service personnel who, besides collecting entrance fees, can answer your questions and give other assistance.

2.8 Shenandoah Valley Overlook provides a sweeping view across the valley to Signal Knob, a Civil War communications post to the right on Massanutten Mountain. The mountain divides the valley and the Shenandoah River, with the south fork on this side and the north fork on the far side. The two forks meet north of Front Royal.

4.6 Dickey Ridge Visitor Center is one of the park's three major information facilities, with an introductory film and exhibits and a store for maps, books, videos, postcards, and other items. Picnic grounds, a 1.2-mile-circuit trail with a guide-

book, and access to other trails. This visitor center usually closes in late fall.

6.8 Gooney Run Overlook gives a view across the valley and toward Dickey Ridge on the right.

17.1 Range View Overlook offers a spectacular view of a large section of the Blue Ridge.

21 Hogback Overlook offers, on clear days, a look at many of the bends of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River.

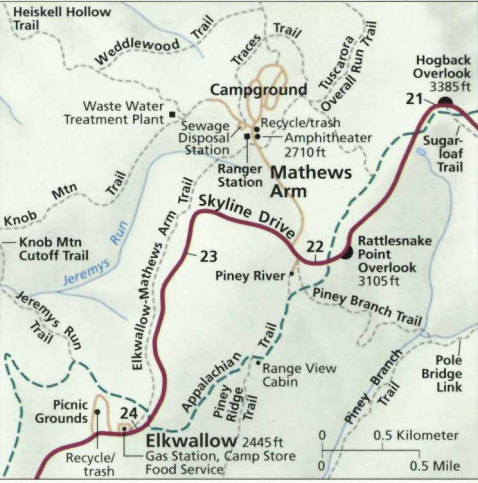
22.2 Mathews Arm campground is open late May through October. Tent and trailer sites, sewage disposal station. No showers or laundry. Camp store two miles south on Skyline Drive.

24 Elkwallow facilities are open May through October. Food service, camp store, ice, gasoline, firewood, souvenirs. Elkwallow Picnic Grounds (Mile 24.1) are open all year.

28.5 Beahms Gap provides access to the Appalachian Trail and shorter trails.

Accommodations and other services are found near the four entrances to Skyline Drive: Front Royal (North), U.S. 340 and Va. 55; Thornton Gap (South), I-64 and U.S. 250. See the reverse side of this brochure for other information about traveling in this national park.

Mathews Arm/Elkwallow



Thornton Gap to Crescent Rock

31.5 Thornton Gap is one of the major entrances to the park because U.S. 211 from Warrenton to Luray crosses Skyline Drive here. Park rangers at the entrance station can answer your questions and give other assistance. Park headquarters is four miles west on U.S. 211.

32.4 Marys Rock Tunnel, built in 1932, goes through 600 feet of rock, with a 14-foot clearance.

36.7 Pinnacles beckons picnickers, even in rainy weather, because of the shelter there. Access to Appalachian Trail.

38.6 Stony Man Mountain is straight ahead as you enter the overlook from the north. Across the valley is Massanutten Mountain.

39.1 Little Stony Man Cliffs can be reached by a round-trip hike of 0.9 mile from the parking area. Access to Appalachian Trail.

41.7 & 42.5 Skyland, at 3,680 feet, is the highest point on Skyline Drive, and it is one of its primary tourist-facility stops. George Freeman Pollock

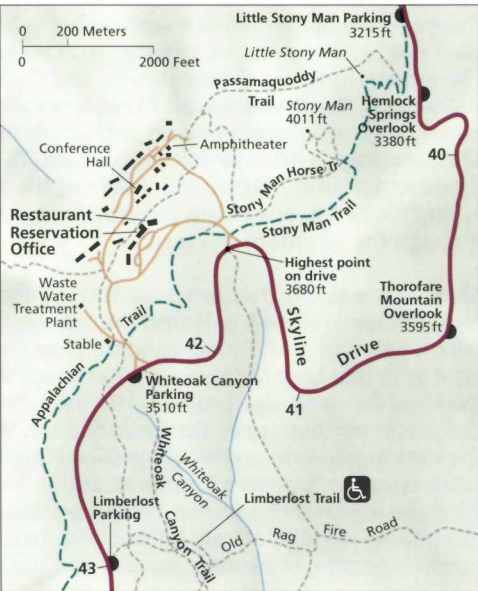
built Skyland resort in the 1890s. He was a major advocate for creating the park. Lodging, dining room, gift shop, riding horses, Stony Man Trail and other trails, conducted hikes, and evening programs.

42.6 Whiteoak Canyon has six waterfalls. A trail, 4.6 miles round trip, leads to the first waterfall and passes the Limerlost Trail.

43 Limerlost Trail (accessible), a 1.3-mile loop, passes through an old orchard and thick stands of mountain laurel. It is an **accessible** trail (with assistance), with a crushed-greenstone walkway, boardwalk and bridge, and many benches.

44.4 Crescent Rock Overlook, 25 yards from the Skyline Drive, provides the best view of Hawksbill Mountain. Another trail leads to Betty's Rock, 0.6-mile round trip.

Skyland



Hawksbill Gap to Big Meadows

45.6 Hawksbill Gap Parking Area trails lead to Hawksbill Mountain, at 4,051 feet of elevation the highest point in the park.

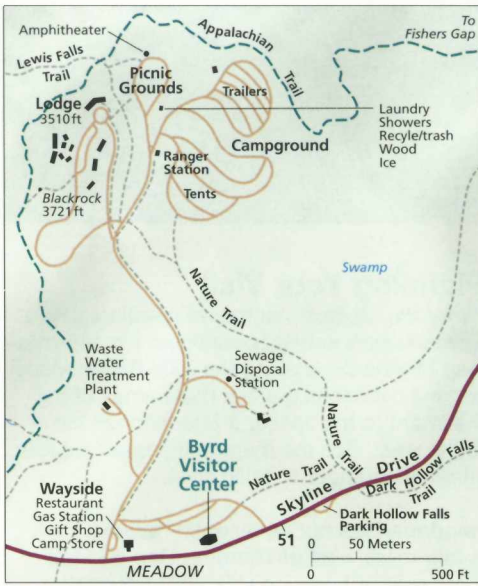
46.7 Upper Hawksbill Parking Area to the Hawksbill summit is two miles round-trip.

50.7 Dark Hollow Falls, the waterfall closest to the Drive, cascades 70 feet over greenstone. The round-trip from the parking area is 1.5 miles. The ascent back to the parking area (400 feet) is difficult for some people.

51 & 51.2 Big Meadows offers many activities and services at three sites connected by a network of trails. **Byrd Visitor Center**, entrance at Milepost 51, is one of the park's three major information facilities, providing exhibits on the area's human and natural history; film and ranger programs; sales outlet for publications, slides, and maps; and conducted hikes. The wayside facilities at Mile 51.2 include a coffee shop, camp store, gift shop, and gas station. One mile from the Drive, using either entrance, is Big Meadows

Lodge, with rooms, dining room, and gift shop open in spring, summer, and fall. Big Meadows Campground has tent and trailer sites, sewage disposal station, showers, laundry, ice, firewood, picnic grounds, and a campfire program. In summer and fall, campsites at the campground may be available by reservation only. Byrd Visitor Center, the Big Meadows campground, lodge, and wayside are usually closed in winter. Please call the park for current information—or if you plan to visit in winter.

Big Meadows



Bearfence to Simmons Gap

56.4 Bearfence Mountain summit provides a 360-degree view. The round-trip from the parking lot is only 0.8 mile, but part of it is a rock scramble and can be difficult, especially if wet. Wear sturdy shoes. This hike is for the sure-footed and those not afraid of heights.

57.5 Lewis Mountain is open from May through October. Facilities and services include cabins, campground with tent and trailer sites, camp store, and picnic grounds.

62.8 South River is a fine place to stop for a picnic and then take a hike to South River Falls, 2.5 miles round-trip.

65.7 Swift Run Gap serves as a major entrance point to the park, because here U.S. 33 crosses the Blue Ridge. Park rangers at the entrance station can answer your questions and give other help.

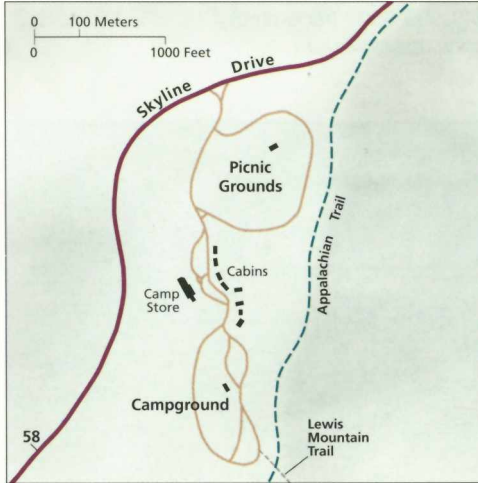
66.5 Hightop Mountain Parking, at an elevation of 2,637 feet, is on the west side of the Drive near a crossing of the Appalachian Trail.

67.2 Swift Run Overlook provides travelers an informational bulletin board on park programs, services, and facilities.

69.3 Bacon Hollow Overlook offers a view of the Piedmont to the east and Flattop to the south.

73.2 Simmons Gap Ranger Station staff are responsible for the southern part of the national park.

Lewis Mountain



Rockytop to Rockfish Gap

78.2 Rockytop Overlook provides a good view of the wild canyon country of the Big Run watershed.

79.5 Loft Mountain Information Center provides information and exhibits and sells publications and maps. Loft Mountain Campground has both tent and trailer sites, a sewage disposal station, gas station, wayside facility, camp store, gift shop, picnic grounds, showers, laundry, ice, firewood, a trail with a guidebook, and conducted hikes and campfire programs. This campground usually closes in late October.

81.1 Doyle's River Trail leads to the upper falls, 2.7 miles round-trip.

83.7 Dundo Group Camp, the site of a former CCC camp, is restricted to groups of eight to 20 persons on a reservation basis. It usually closes in late October.

84.1 Jones Run is a good place to park for a rewarding hike of 3.6 miles, round-trip, to the 42-foot Jones Run Falls. The reward: views of the

mosses and flowering plants that grow on the water-sprayed cliff.

84.8 Blackrock Summit Parking is the start of a one-mile round-trip hike to Blackrock for outstanding views.

94.2 Turk Gap Parking area is east of the Drive near a crossing of the Appalachian Trail.

98.9 Calf Mountain Overlook provides a spectacular 300-degree view.

104.6 Rockfish Gap (South) Entrance Station is staffed by the National Park Service.

105.4 Rockfish Gap starts or ends Skyline Drive, depending on which way you are traveling. The Drive runs south directly into Blue Ridge Parkway, also administered by the National Park Service. The Humpback Rocks Visitor Center is five miles south. Two major east-west highways, U.S. 250 and I-64, cross the mountains here. Full travel services are available in the Waynesboro and Charlottesville areas.

Loft Mountain

